

经全国中小学教材审定委员会2004年初审通过
普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英语 [必修模块]

Senior High English

北京师范大学出版社 合编
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· 北京 ·

To students

Welcome to this new series of senior high school English textbooks! When you first turn the pages, how do you feel about the book? Do you like it? I sincerely hope you do!

With your new book in hand, you should start by getting familiar with it, for example, finding out about the units and lessons, the topics, the overall organisation, the learning requirements, types of activities, and of course ways of assessment. At the beginning of each book, you will find a section on “Learning to Learn”. This is designed to help you develop useful ways in learning and build up your confidence. Inside each unit, you will find a lot of opportunities for you to participate in activities, practise the language, explore ideas, solve language problems, exchange information, express your opinions and cooperate with others in listening, speaking, reading and writing. Through the whole process you are supported step by step with learning strategies and with guidance on how to manage your own learning. We believe, by working hard on all the tasks, by participating actively in class without being afraid of making mistakes, and by taking every opportunity to practise using the language outside class, you will be surprised to find how much progress you can make in your English study!

Entering senior high school, you will need to develop more independence and learn to manage your own learning instead of waiting to be told what to do by your teachers. The following are some useful tips for you to develop such capabilities.

REVIEW AFTER EACH LESSON

After each English lesson, review the text and new words you have learned and go over your notes to make sure you understand what you’ve learned. If you don’t understand or have any difficulties, ask your classmates or teacher for help or advice.

READ MORE ENGLISH

Read other English books, newspapers or magazines which interest you and of course as you can find them. Use the reading strategies you have learned in class for your after class reading. This will help you improve your reading speed, expand your vocabulary and increase comprehension. And it’s an enjoyable way to learn English, too.

LISTEN TO ENGLISH

Get into the habit of listening to cassettes of the textbooks and tuning in to English language radio and TV stations. You’ll benefit from listening to the way English words are used and how they are pronounced correctly.

LOOK AT ENGLISH LEARNING MATERIAL ON THE WEB

<http://www.i21st.cn> offers online English learning materials and learning resources as well as tests and exercises plus many useful links to other resources for English learners.

TALK IN ENGLISH

Talk to your classmates and friends who are also learning English. Make a rule that perhaps for an hour a week, or when you go out together, you’ll only speak English to each other! Be brave to talk to a native speaker when you have a chance.

REFLECT ON YOUR LEARNING

Every once in a while, you should find time to look back at what progress you have made and also what difficulties or problems you have encountered. Think about ways how you can improve yourself, then talk to a friend or your teacher about it and try to make a new plan for the next stage of learning.

We hope these tips are helpful and we wish all of you success in your English study!

Chief Editor
Wang Qiang

亲爱的同学们：你们好！

五彩斑斓的高中生活刚刚开始，我谨向你们表示最衷心的祝贺！翻开这套高中英语教材，不知你们的第一感觉如何？喜欢吗？衷心希望你们能喜欢！

学好英语其实并不难，最佳途径就是多用英语进行学习和交流。当你们能够用英语敲开通往世界文化之窗，探索异域文化之精彩的时候，一定会感到未曾有过的喜悦，也会更加体会到祖国文化的博大精深。这一天离你们并不遥远。编写本套教材的初衷就是为你们提供体验语言学习的乐趣，帮助你们获得语言学习的方法，促进你们语言交流能力的发展，丰富你们的人文和科技知识，使你们在高中毕业的时候能够具备初步的跨文化交流的意识和能力，为学习更多的科学文化知识、开展国际交流打好基础。

拿到一本新的教材，你们首先要做的就是了解教材的全貌：有什么话题？有什么栏目？有什么能力要求？有什么学习活动？如何进行评价？在每册书的开篇部分，我们都设计了有关英语学习方法的内容。在每个单元中，我们为你们提供了大量的参与、实践、探究、交流与合作的机会，渗透了对英语技能策略的训练，以帮助你们找到学习英语的有效方法。我们相信“有效的方法 + 不断的努力”是学好英语的捷径。只要坚持不懈地大胆实践和主动交流，你们的英语学习一定能够取得意想不到的进步。

高中阶段是人生中重要的成长期。在这一阶段的学习中，你们将学到丰富的社会及科学文化知识，发展多方面的能力，并且开始逐步形成自己的人生观和价值观。重要的是，你们每个人都有机会发展别具一格的个人学习风格。你们会发现你们将有更多的自主性和选择权，你们将学会为自己确定学习目标，选择学习内容，发展学习方法，参与自我评价，学会与人合作，这是你们成为自主学习者的开端。我相信，用好这本教材，会让你们每一个人在英语学习中都非同一般，每一个人都会充满自信，每一个人都能取得成功！

祝愿你们高中学习与生活的每一天都过得充实、快乐、自信！

欢迎同学与我们交流沟通，让更多的人分享你成功的喜悦。我们的联系方式是：北京师范大学出版社基础教育分社（100875），电话（010）58804236。

主 编 王 蔷

2004 年 8 月

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LEARNING TO LEARN

A You and Your Class

- 1 Read the questionnaire and think about your answers.

Questionnaire

1 How long have you been learning English?

- a) 3 years b) 4 years
c) 5 years d) 6 years or more

2 How and when do you use English?

- a) I only use English at school.
b) I use English at school and practise at home.
c) I also read books in English.
d) I have a pen friend who writes to me in English.

3 What are your attitudes towards using English?

- a) I don't want to speak unless I can do it perfectly.
b) I learn by making mistakes. The more mistakes I make, the more I learn.
c) Native speakers can't understand me if my English isn't good enough.
d) As long as I get good marks in my tests, it doesn't matter if I can speak English or not.

Introducing yourself

- 2 Write six sentences about yourself. Then work in pairs and tell your partner about yourself.

Example

My name is Wang Jianling.

I am a Senior High 1 student from Haidian District, Beijing.

My best friend in class is Zhou Jie.

My favourite subjects are English and maths.

I am good at learning languages and numbers.

I like watching the English news on CCTV Channel 4 every evening.

- 3 Complete the text with the correct words.

(1) _____ name is Sam and (2) _____ am in a group with Tania, Jack and Rose. (3) _____ English is much better than (4) _____!

(5) _____ are in Class 4. (6) _____ isn't very big - only thirty-five students. (7) _____ English teacher is Miss Wang. (8) _____ is from Hebei Province and (9) _____ favourite actor is Jiang Wen. I remember this because (10) _____ is my favourite actor, too.

- 4 Tell the class about your answers to the questions in the questionnaire.

Example

I have been learning English for more than 6 years.

- 5 Write sentences about these people.

- 1) your partner
2) you
3) you and your partner
4) your friends
5) your teacher
6) your parents

- 6 Work in groups.

Ask and answer questions to find out the role models in your group. Tell the class your results.

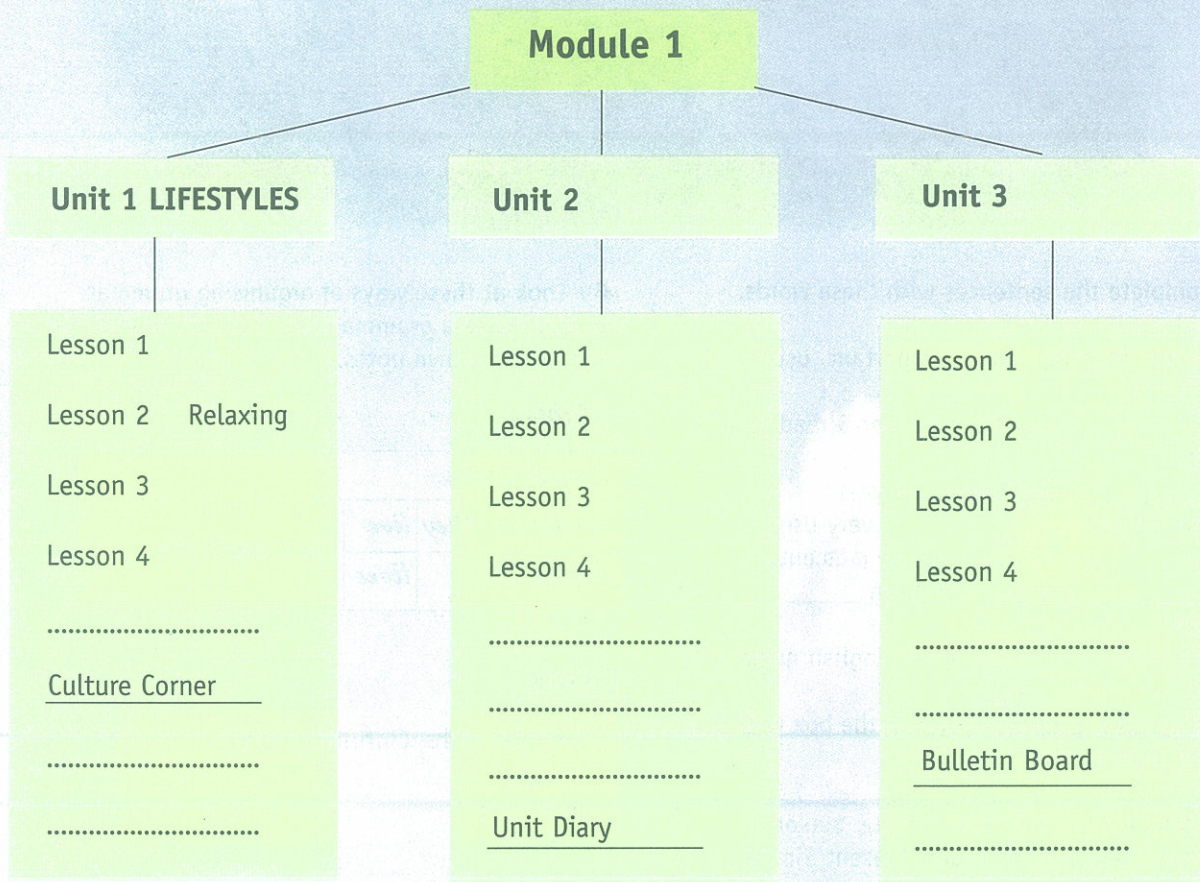
Example

Li Xiang's role model is Yao Ming.



B Getting Familiar

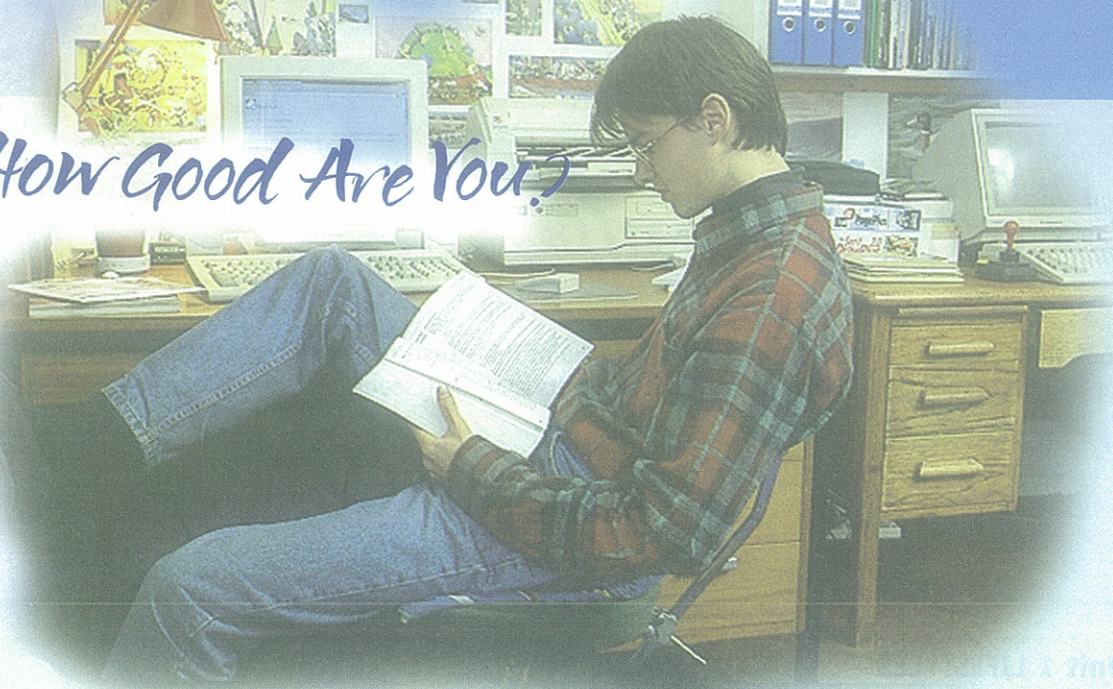
1 Look through the whole book and get a clear idea of the structure of this book. Work with your partner and fill in the blanks with the topics of the units and the lessons and other parts in each unit.



2 Look through this book again and find the following special features and write down the page numbers that you can find them on. Then discuss in pairs which section you think you will enjoy the most. Why?

<i>Culture Corner</i>	QUOTE ... UNQUOTE
Language Problem-Solving	Notes to the Texts
Writing Help	Project
Literature Spot	GRAMMAR SUMMARY

C How Good Are You?



1 Complete the sentences with these words.

are, are learning, can, I, important, use, went

- I _____ a dictionary when I read English texts.
- I _____ to London last year.
- Vocabulary books _____ very useful.
- We _____ English at the moment.
- _____ always write down _____ new words.
- My father _____ speak English quite well.

2 Match the grammar words in the box with the words in Exercise 1.

adjective, modal verb, Past Simple, personal pronoun, Present Continuous, Present Simple, the verb "to be"

3 How well can you use the grammar structures above? Use the box to give your answers.

Example *adjectives* - 2 (*I can use them, but I sometimes make mistakes.*)

- | |
|---|
| *** I can always use this structure with no mistakes. |
| ** I can use it, but I sometimes make mistakes. |
| * I can't use it very well. |

4 Look at these ways of organising grammar notes. Choose a grammar area from Exercise 2 and organise your own notes.

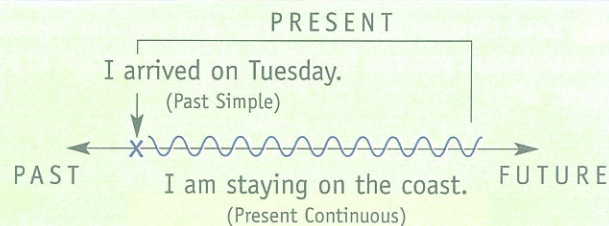
1 Tables

Present Simple:		
I/You/We/They	live	in a small flat.
He/She (It)	lives	

2 Lists

Irregular verbs: (infinitive/past)
see/saw
give/gave

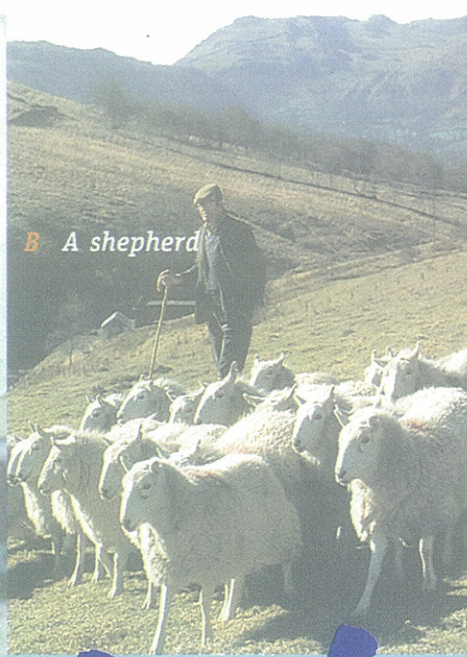
3 Time lines



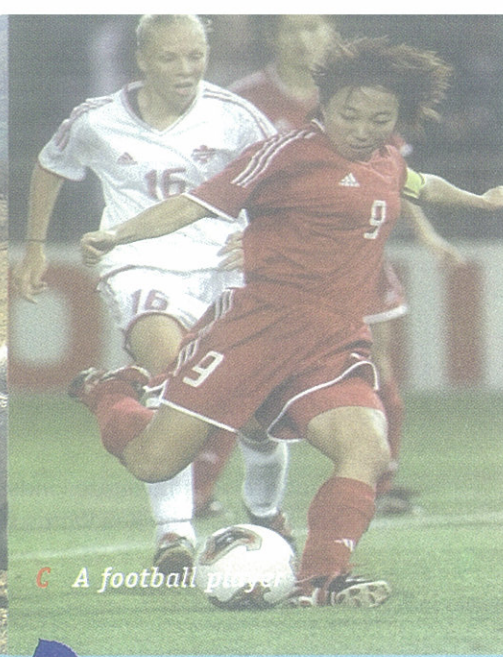
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A A business manager



B A shepherd



C A football player

1 Lifestyles

In this unit you will...

- **Talk** about your own lifestyle and find out about other people's.
- **Listen** to some interviews, radio programmes and a survey.
- **Read** articles about lifestyles and a personal letter.
- **Write** a personal letter.
- **Review** the Present tenses.

Warm-up

- 1 Look at the photos. What kind of lifestyle do you think the people have? Use the Key Words to help you.

Example

I think a shepherd's life is peaceful and relaxing – but maybe it's boring sometimes.

KEY WORDS

boring, busy, dangerous, active, easy, lazy, exciting, free, interesting, peaceful, relaxing, stressful

- 2 Listen. Say which of the people in the photos is speaking.

Example 1 a football player

- 3 Work in pairs. Talk about the lifestyles below.

Example

A: *My aunt's life is very interesting because she ...*

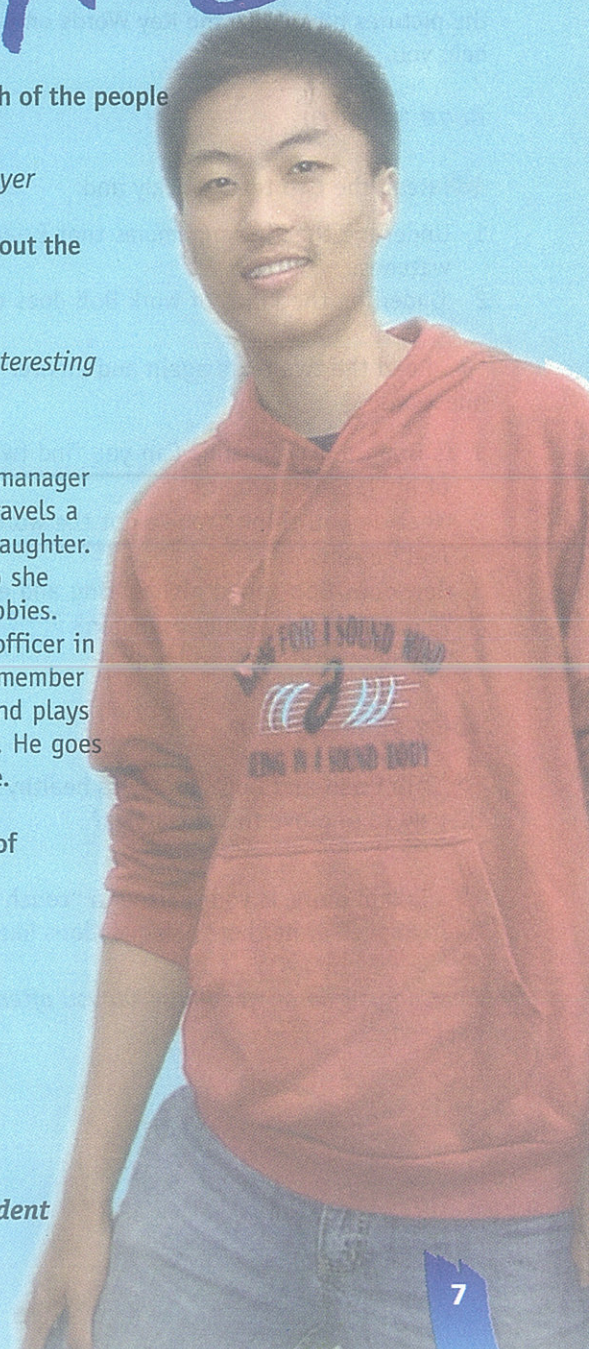
B: *Yes, but it's very ...*

- 1 My aunt is a business manager in Shanghai and she travels a lot. She has a young daughter. She works very hard so she hasn't got time for hobbies.
- 2 Fang Ming is a police officer in Chengdu. He is also a member of a basketball team and plays the game once a week. He goes fishing in his free time.

- 4 Imagine the lifestyle of your dreams. Write five sentences about it.

Example

I am a successful tennis player. I live in Beijing but I travel a lot.



D A student



1 A Perfect Day?

Reading

Before you start

- 1 What are your favourite kinds of TV programme? Tell the class. Use the Key Words to help you.

KEY WORDS

sports programmes, the news, TV series, cartoons, game shows, films, talk shows, music programmes

Do you ever watch *too much* TV? How much time do you spend watching TV every day?

- 2 What kind of lifestyles do you think the men in the pictures have? Use the Key Words on page 7 to help you.

Read to learn

- 3 Read the two texts quickly and:

- Underline the TV programmes that Brian usually watches.
- Underline the kinds of work Bob does every day.

- 4 Read the two texts again and answer these questions.

- Is Brian a lazy person? Can you find two examples of his lazy behaviour?
- What do you think "You've got the world at your feet" means?
- How does Bob spend his morning and evening?
- Why does Bob's family complain?
- Why does Bob work so hard?

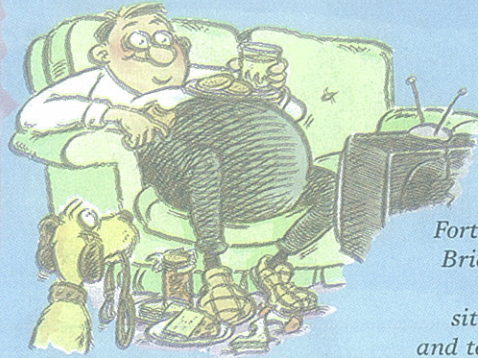
Voice your opinion

- 5 Are Brian and Bob's lifestyles healthy? What can they do to improve their lifestyles?

- 6 Talk in pairs. Is your partner a "couch potato", a "workaholic" or neither? Ask questions like these:

What do you do at weekends? Do you often study at weekends?

A Couch Potato



Forty-three-year-old Brian Blakey from Birmingham is sitting on his sofa and telling me about his perfect day.

When I wake up I don't get up immediately. I turn on the television and watch the children's programmes and old movies until about half-past ten. Then I get up, go downstairs and switch on the TV in the living room. For lunch, I have biscuits and a glass of milk, and I watch the news. In the afternoon, I often watch another old film – they're showing some good ones at the moment. In the evenings, I often watch TV series or sport and the news again. I like the main news at six o'clock. At nine thirty, if there is a good play on BBC 2, I switch over and watch it. Then at night, I watch more films and I usually switch off the TV at about two o'clock. I never watch TV all night.

I watch TV for sixteen or seventeen hours a day. I also do some exercise every day. I take Tina, the dog, for a walk every afternoon. I don't go far, of course. I walk to the wall outside my house. I always take my portable TV and I sit on the stone wall while the dog walks round in a circle.

Of course, I couldn't live this lifestyle without a good wife. She's not here now because she's working, but she always makes my meals. We haven't got much money, you know, but we're happy. Sit down and watch TV. Here's the remote control. You've got the world at your feet. And in your hand. Great!

A Workaholic



Thirty-six-year-old Bob Black is sitting at his desk and working his way through his paperwork.

I normally wake up about five minutes before my alarm clock goes off. As soon as I hear my alarm clock, I jump out of my bed. It takes me less than fifteen minutes to wash, get changed, have breakfast, leave home and get on a bus.

I am always the first person to get to the office. The mornings are always very busy and the afternoons are even busier! Meetings and phone calls take up a large part of the day. Every minute of the day is filled with urgent matters. By around eight o'clock, I usually find some time to do my own paperwork and answer some personal e-mails.

When I get home at about ten, I look at some documents that I bring back from the office so that I can be ready for the next day's work. I get to bed around midnight when my wife and children are already asleep.

I seldom have time for fun and other activities with my family. My family complains about it. But I try to work hard so that I can make more money for them. Besides, I get bored if there's nothing to do. I like being busy.

Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs

7 Use the following phrasal verbs in the correct form to complete the sentences below.

switch on, switch off, switch over, take up, fill with, complain about, bring back

- As the mother of four children, my days are _____ cooking and cleaning!
- Doing research and writing reports _____ a large part of my day.
- I don't enjoy watching TV with my brother as he always _____ to the programmes that he wants to watch.
- Please _____ the TV when you go to bed.
- _____ the light. It's really dark in here!
- I try to do the homework that I _____ from school as soon as I get home.
- Mona is never happy. Listen, she's now _____ her lunch!

Grammar

PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS (REVIEW)

8 Match the sentences with the rules. Find more examples in the texts for each use.

- For lunch, I have biscuits and a glass of milk.
- I like the main news at six o'clock.

The Present Simple tense describes:

- an activity that is repeated regularly.
- a present state, a feeling or opinion.

9 What tense is used in the following sentences? Complete the rule.

- Brian Blakey is sitting on his sofa.
- Brian's wife is working as a secretary.

The Present _____ describes:

- an activity happening now.
- a present activity that happens regularly but only during a short period of time.

⇒ Grammar Summary 1, on page 92.

Language in Use

10 Work in pairs and describe your parents' lifestyles to your partner.

Example

My father works in a foreign company. He goes to work early in the morning and comes home very late in the evening.



2 Relaxing



Listening

Before you start

1 Think about situations in your life. Use the Key Words to say how relaxing or stressful they are for you.

KEY WORDS

quite relaxing, very relaxing,
a little stressful, very stressful

Example

- A: I find painting or drawing very relaxing.
B: I agree. But it's very stressful to wait for exam results.
- studying for an exam
 - lying on a beach
 - waiting for exam results
 - giving a talk to your class in your own language
 - giving a talk to your class in English
 - shopping with a friend

2 You will hear the following words in the interview. Use them to complete the sentences.

studio, expert, suffer from, stress, pressure, social, reduce, organise

- _____ can cause headaches and other illnesses.
- The interview took place in a _____.
- I am shy and find _____ situations stressful.
- John _____ backache.
- The _____ of being a doctor causes me stress.
- Breathing exercises can help _____ stress.
- Someone must _____ this year's Christmas party.
- Dr Smith is an _____ on losing weight.

LISTENING STRATEGIES: Prediction

- Before you listen, read the questions carefully. (e.g. question 1 in Exercise 3)
- Try to think of possible answers. (e.g. *students*)
- Use your general knowledge to help you. (e.g. *Students have lots of tests.*)

3 Try to predict answers to the questions. More than one answer is possible.

- Which of these people can suffer from a lot of stress?
 - police officers
 - students
 - factory workers
 - teachers
- Which of these can cause stress?
 - a lot of free time
 - problems with people
 - some social situations
 - doing sport
- What can we do to relax and reduce stress?
 - organise our work/studies
 - eat a lot
 - do exercise
 - talk to people about problems

Listen to learn

- Listen to the interview and check your predictions.
- Now listen again and answer these questions:
 - When do students suffer from stress?
 - What social situations can be difficult for shy people?
 - What is a good way of organising work or studies?
 - Who can people talk to about their problems?
- Copy the table below. Listen to Mark and complete the table.

stressful activities	relaxing activities
doing exams	

7 Listen again. Use the verbs to complete the sentences in the Function File.

can't stand, love, like, don't like, quite like, prefer, enjoy, hate

Function File

Expressing Preferences

- I really (1) _____ doing exams.
- I (2) _____ talking in front of the class.
- I (3) _____ going to parties very much.
- I (4) _____ meeting people in small groups.
- I (5) _____ listening to music.
- I (6) _____ reading.
- I (?) _____ sitting and doing nothing!
- I (8) _____ talking to my friends.



8 Write eight sentences about yourself using the verbs in the Function File.

Example I really love playing the piano, but I can't stand singing in front of the class.

Pronunciation: Hesitation

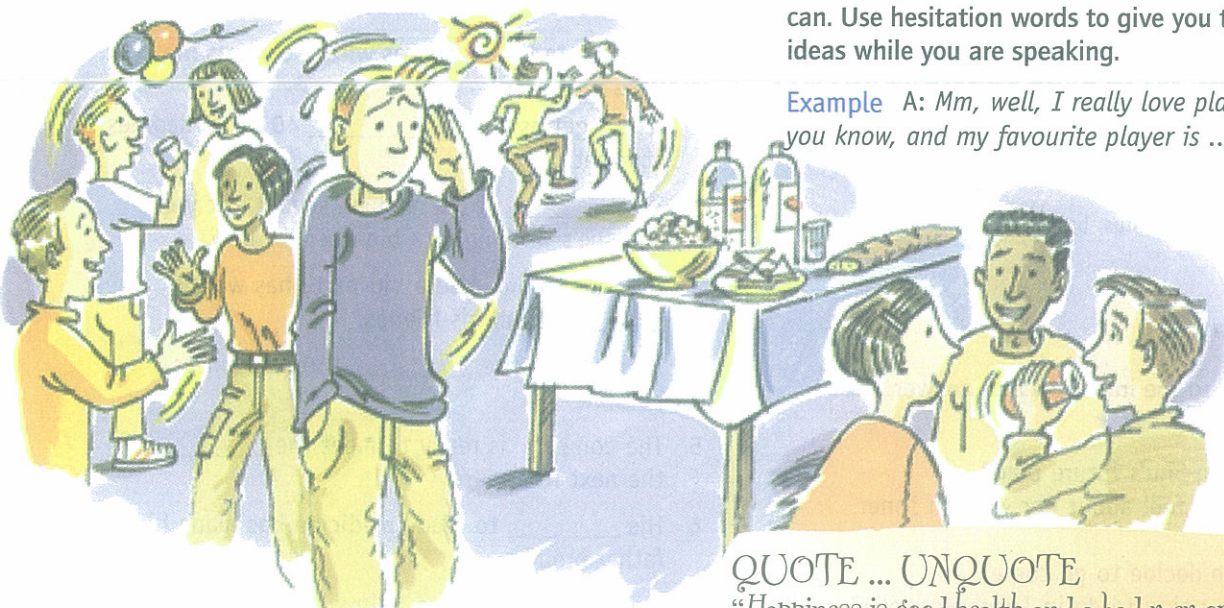
9 Listen to Mark again. Which words or sounds does he use to hesitate?

- Example 1 mm 2 _____ 3 _____
4 _____ 5 _____

Speaking

10 Work in groups of four. Take turns to talk about activities you like and don't like. Talk for as long as you can. Use hesitation words to give you time to think of ideas while you are speaking.

Example A: Mm, well, I really love playing football, you know, and my favourite player is ...



QUOTE ... UNQUOTE
 "Happiness is good health and a bad memory."
 Ingrid Bergman, Swedish film actress, (1913-1982)



3 A Volunteer Teacher

LANGUAGE FOCUS



Listening

Before you start

- 1 Look at the photo. Which part of China do you think it is from? What do you know about this part of China?
- 2 You will hear the following words in an interview with the girl in the photo. Check their meanings in a dictionary.

volunteer, graduate, minus, basin, challenge, decision, support, dial

Listen to learn

- 3 Listen to the interview and answer these questions.

- 1 What is Wang Shu's future plan?
- 2 How does she feel about her work in Inner Mongolia?
- 3 Why did she decide to go there?
- 4 What is she going to do in Inner Mongolia?
- 5 What do her parents think of her decision?

Voice your opinion

- 4 Is it a good idea to do voluntary work? What reasons do people have for doing voluntary work?

Vocabulary

- 5 Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 2.

- 1 It can get as cold as _____ 40 or 50 degrees at night.
- 2 Kate _____ from medical school last year and she's working in a big hospital now.
- 3 His idea to organise a big party has won _____ from his friends.
- 4 If there is a fire, _____ 119 as soon as possible.
- 5 The company is ready to meet the _____ of the next few years.
- 6 His _____ to study medicine has made his father proud.
- 7 I need a _____ to help with the cooking.
- 8 I'll put some warm water in the _____ so you can wash your face.

Grammar

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS AND INTENTIONS

6 Listen to the interview again. Pay attention to these sentences from the interview. What verb forms are used to talk about the future?

- 1 The train **leaves** at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.
- 2 So I'm **getting up** at about 6 to get everything ready.
- 3 I'm **going to work** as a volunteer teacher in a small country town in Inner Mongolia.

Which sentence says something about:

- a) Wang Shu's personal arrangement?
- a scheduled event?
- Wang Shu's intention to do something?

⇒ **Grammar Summary 2, on page 92.**

7 Look at the following sentences and mark them a, b, or c to match the types of sentences in Exercise 6.

- 1 The new school term **begins** the day after I arrive.
- 2 I'm **taking** a box of those.
- 3 I'm **going to give** some to the students too.

8 Look at the English language summer camp program. Imagine the organiser telling the group about it. Write sentences.

Example You need to arrive between 3 o'clock and 5 o'clock on the first day and you have your welcome dinner at 6.

9 What are the people in the pictures going to do? Write sentences.



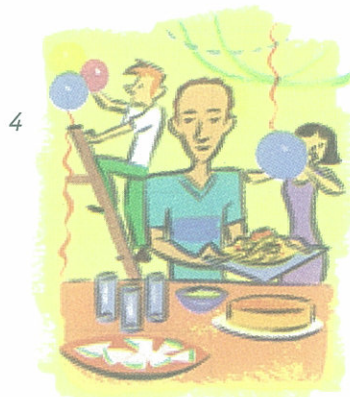
1



2



3



4

21/8

15:00 - 17:00

Students arriving

18:00

Welcome dinner

19:30

Getting to know each other (Games and Songs)

22/8

8:30 - 10:30

Story time

10:45 - 11:45

Short plays

13:30 - 14:30

Lesson: How to design a website

14:30 - 16:00

Activity: English website design

16:15 - 17:00

Songs and Dance

19:30 - 21:30

Film (Harry Potter)

23/8

8:30 - 9:30

Lesson: How to design a TV advertisement

9:45 - 10:45

Activity: TV advertisement design

10:45 - 11:45

Presentation: TV advertisements

13:30 - 15:00

Fun time (games etc)

15:15 - 16:30

Problem-solving activities

16:30 - 17:00

Songs and dance

17:30

Dinner party

Language in Use

10 You have just started your senior high school. You must have a lot of plans. Choose from the following and write about one of your plans:

- your plan for the next three years
- your plan for the coming holiday
- your plan for the coming weekend

Example I'm going to visit the National Library this weekend.



4 City and Country

Reading

Before you start

1 Answer these questions to prepare yourself. Use the Key Words below to help you.

- How are city and country lifestyles different in China?
- Can you imagine city and country lifestyles in Britain?

KEY WORDS

office, farm, underground, walk, crowded, space, quiet, noisy,

READING STRATEGIES:

Prediction

- Before you read a text, look at the title, photographs and drawings.
- Read the first two or three lines of the text.
- Try to guess what the text is going to be about.

2 Guess what the two articles are about.

Read to learn

3 Now read the texts quickly and check your guesses.

4 Read and fill in the table with information about Debbie and Paul's lives. Add information about your own life and compare.

	Debbie	Paul	You
Live(s) in	a big city	a small village	
Wake-up time			
Job			student
Working hours			
Work(s) in			
Evening activities			
Special activities			



Debbie is an accountant in a large company in the centre of London.

I need to be in my office by nine o'clock so I usually get up at seven o'clock. I travel to work on "the tube". That's what people call the underground in London. It takes about fifty minutes. Usually, it's so crowded that I can't find anywhere to sit. I just stand. I'm always tired before I arrive at work. I don't like the underground! 1 5

I spend all morning checking numbers. Lunch is always simple. I often get a sandwich in a nearby sandwich shop or I just have some biscuits and a cup of coffee. Then in the afternoon, I return to the paperwork in the office. 10

On Monday nights, I have dance classes, and on Wednesday nights, I go to the gym. I need to do that because I don't get enough exercise otherwise. On Tuesday and Thursday nights, I have French classes. I work for a French company so I think studying French will help me in my job. 15

I go to the cinema almost every weekend. Sometimes, if the weather forecast is good, my friends and I drive to the countryside for a weekend break. We like to visit nice, quiet places far away from the city and go walking where there are no shops, crowds or the tube. That fresh air is so good for my lungs. I love it. 20 25

Paul lives in a small village in the north of England.

I usually get up at four o'clock every morning when it's still dark. I live and work on the farm so I don't need to travel. After a big breakfast in my house, I walk out of the front door and I'm already at work.

There are many things to do on the farm all day. We don't have the same work hours that office workers in the city have. We do jobs when they need to be done and that could be early in the morning or late at night. I have cows, sheep, pigs and chickens on my farm. I have to make sure they are free of sickness. I also grow wheat and vegetables so there are many things to look after.

In the evening, I like to play with my children. I have two children, a boy and a girl. They are six and eight years old. I also like to study. Right now I am studying Chinese by distance learning. I am very interested in China and it's my dream to see the Great Wall one day.

I love movies. My wife calls me a "movie fan". But there isn't a cinema in my village so I don't get the chance to go very often. I go about twice a year, usually when I go to London with my family. We take a weekend break there when I am not too busy on the farm. My wife loves looking in the clothes shops and I like all the crowds and the noise. I also like to buy a few cigars. Unfortunately, my wife isn't as fond of them as I am. My son and daughter love to ride on London's red buses and they especially love to go on the tube!



Vocabulary

5 Use the words from the texts to complete the sentences below.

accountant, tube, underground, crowded, nearby, otherwise, cigar, lung, forecast, distance learning

- 1 In England, the _____ is often called the _____. Many people travel on this to work.
- 2 Smoking _____ can cause _____ cancer!
- 3 The _____ says that the weather this weekend is going to be sunny and warm.
- 4 If you like maths you could be an _____, _____ you could be a maths teacher.
- 5 There is a restaurant _____ and it is always _____ because it is so popular.
- 6 I am studying business communication by _____.

Speaking

6 Talk about it. How are Debbie and Paul's lifestyles different? How are they similar?

Example *Debbie has to travel to work but Paul doesn't.
They both have to work.*

7 Where do you live? In a city or in the countryside? What do you like about where you live? List three things.

8 Work in groups. Imagine your group live in an unusual place, e.g. a cave. Think about your lifestyle there and prepare a report.

Example
We live in a cave. We have no job but no pressure either.

9 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about each other's routine life.

Example
A: *Where do you live?*
B: *We live in a cave.*
A: *What do you have for food?*



Communication Workshop

Writing: A Personal Letter

Before you start

1 Read Wang Ying's letter. Match each paragraph with one of the following:

- a reason to end the letter
- questions about the other person
- information about Wang Ying's life
- saying who you are

2 Find examples of informal style:

- contractions (e.g. *isn't*)
- punctuation (e.g. exclamations (!) and dashes (-))
- informal words and phrases (e.g. *anyway, well*)



24th October.

Write a letter to someone you knew well but haven't seen for a long time. Follow the stages.

Stage 1

Decide who you are writing to. An old school friend? Someone you met on holiday? An old teacher? A relative? Think about these things:

- What is the person's name?
- Where and when did you meet him/her?
- What kind of person was he/she?
- What were his/her interests then?

Stage 2

Make notes about your life.

- What are you doing now?
- What were your interests then?
- How have your interests changed?

Stage 3

Now write your letter. Tell your friend about the changes in your life. Use Wang Ying's letter to help you.

➡ **Writing Help 1, on page 90.**

This helps you:

- to organise your paragraphs and content (layout);
- to use linking words and expressions (linking);
- to get to know words and expressions you may need (vocabulary).

1 Dear Fang Lan,
This is Wang Ying. Remember me? We were friends in primary school. We haven't seen each other for about ten years - right?

2 Anyway, how are you? I got your address from Chen Xiachong. What are you doing now? Are you working? I remember you always wanted to be a police officer!

3 At the moment I'm studying medicine at a university. Do you remember Xie Jun? He's on the same course as me!
I think I've changed a lot over the years. I don't like pop music anymore - I prefer classical music now.

4 Well, I must finish here because I've got an exam tomorrow. Write back soon and tell me all your news.
All the best
Wang Ying

Talkback

Work in pairs. Read each other's letters. Find out two things that have changed in each other's lives and tell the class.

Example Xiao Fang doesn't play chess anymore - she prefers dancing.

Speaking: A Class Survey

Before you start

1 Read the Strategies. Which two do you think are the most important?

SPEAKING STRATEGIES: Group work

- Always try to speak in English.
- Don't interrupt other people.
- Respect other people's ideas.
- Choose a secretary to make notes of your group's decisions.

2 Listen to the girl answering questions for a class survey. Copy and complete the table with her answers.

Questions	Answers
How much TV?	3~4 hrs a week
Favourite TV programme?	
Favourite music?	
Favourite clothes?	

3 Pronunciation. Listen again and write the questions. Then mark the intonation up or down.

Example Do you watch much TV?

Listen again and check your answers.

Do a survey about lifestyles. Follow the stages.

Stage 1

Work in groups. Choose *one* of the areas from the Key Words. Then, work out *three* questions for your survey.

Example

Hobbies: Do you like collecting things?
If so, what?

KEY WORDS

hobbies: collect (stamps/coins), paint/draw, make (models/clothes), play (chess/computer games), take photos
sport: play (tennis/football), go (cycling/swimming), do (gym/kung fu)

music: play (the piano/the guitar), favourite singers/groups, favourite styles (pop/classical)

television: favourite programmes (sports/nature programmes), TV stars/actors/actresses

going out: fast food restaurants, cinema, theatre, concerts
clothes: favourite clothes, favourite colours, buying clothes, shopping

Stage 2

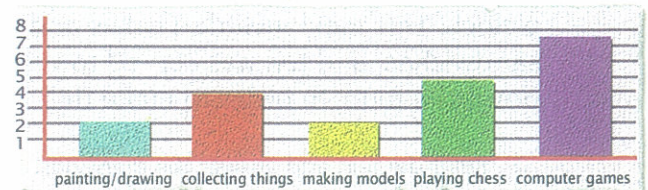
Form *new* groups. Now each person has different questions. Ask and answer the questions. Make a table for the answers.

Example

	1 How much TV a day?	2 Favourite programmes
Robert	2 hours	sport/ game shows
Mark	3 hours	films/ TV series
Eva	1 hour	the news/ talk shows

Stage 3

Go back to your *original* groups. Tell the others what you have found out. Prepare your results in the form of a graph.



Talkback

Display your graphs on the wall or pass them to other groups to look at. Were any results surprising? Which was the most interesting survey?



Culture Corner

English Tea And Coffee Culture



One thing that British and Chinese cultures share is a love for fine tea. Today, when we think of Western tea culture, we often think of the English and beautiful china tea cups.

Afternoon Tea

People believe that an English duchess, Anna, the 7th Duchess of Bedford (1788 – 1861) first introduced the idea of afternoon tea. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the English ate only two main meals each day – breakfast and a heavy supper that would last for several hours in the evening. As a result, people often got very hungry during the long wait between these two meals. To solve this problem, the Duchess came up with the clever idea of inviting some friends to join her for an afternoon meal between four and five o'clock. This meal included cakes and sandwiches, and tea was served to wash down the food. In order to make this

afternoon meal important, fine china cups and plates, and silver teapots, knives, forks and spoons were used. Soon, afternoon tea parties became popular social occasions. Today, afternoon tea parties continue to play an important part in the social life of wealthy people in modern Britain.

Will you come for coffee?

Coffee also has an important role in British culture. People often use the words “Will you come for coffee?” to mean “Would you like to come to my home for a chat?” Normally, several different drinks such as tea, hot chocolate or a soft drink like orange juice will be served as well as coffee, and you will be asked what you would like. However, you will not normally be offered wine at a “coffee” party.

Coffeeshouses and the London Stock Exchange

In the 17th century London, coffeeshouses were busy, noisy places. Merchants and bankers went to coffeeshouses to do their business, as well as to drink coffee. In fact, the London Stock Exchange is believed to have started from these coffeeshouses.



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did the Duchess of Bedford invite friends to come for tea in the afternoon?
- 2 Apart from drinking coffee, what did people do in the 17th century coffeeshouses?

2 What do you know about tea in Chinese culture? Discuss in groups.

Notes:

china /'tʃaɪnə/ n. 陶瓷, 瓷器

duchess /'dʌtʃɪs/ n. 公爵夫人

as a result 结果

come up with 想出 (计划、回答)

serve /sɜ:v/ vt. 招待, 侍候; 服务

occasion /ə'keɪʒən/ n. 场合, 时机

play a part (in) 起作用

offer /'ɒfə/ vt. 提供


merchant /'mɜ:tʃənt/ n. 商人

stock exchange /stɒk ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ 证券、股票交易 (所)

Bulletin Board


Mr "Bored to Tears" is feeling bored with his life. He is asking for advice. Read the two responses first and then add your ideas in the space given.

I'm so bored!




Hi, everyone, I need help. I feel really bored. Every day I get up, eat breakfast, go to school, go home, eat dinner, do my homework and go to bed. My routine never changes. It's so boring! I need a change. Can you give me some advice? Bored to Tears.

Help



Poor Bored to Tears! So you want to change your life? Why don't you try something different and more challenging? How about planning a weekend hike trip? This will give you something exciting to look forward to and, of course, it'll be a break from your daily routine. Enjoy life! Tina



Dear Bored to Tears, cheer up! Being happy is the key to a fun-filled life. Happiness will help you to enjoy the ordinary things in life. So start being happy today and make a difference to your quality of life. Tom





Unit Diary

1. My favourite lesson(s) in this unit is/are _____.

<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 1 A Perfect Day	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 3 A Volunteer Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 2 Relaxing	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 4 City and Country

2. In this unit, I've learned to _____.

<input type="checkbox"/> talk about different lifestyles	<input type="checkbox"/> talk about city life and country life
<input type="checkbox"/> talk about my own stress	<input type="checkbox"/> write a personal letter
<input type="checkbox"/> talk about ways of reducing stress	<input type="checkbox"/> talk about travelling

3. After learning this unit, I understand what a couch potato means. Y N

4. I think my lifestyle is _____ (healthy stressful)
because _____.

5. I can list the following ways for reducing stress:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

6. I prefer _____ (living in the city living in the countryside)
because _____.

7. My favourite activity in this unit is _____.

8. The new words I learned and remembered in this unit are _____.

9. The new words I still have difficulty remembering are _____.

10. I find the following ways of learning English helpful:

<input type="checkbox"/> repeating after the teacher/tape	<input type="checkbox"/> working with a partner
<input type="checkbox"/> discussing in groups	<input type="checkbox"/> reviewing what is learned regularly
<input type="checkbox"/> reading and writing by myself	<input type="checkbox"/> doing a class survey
<input type="checkbox"/> doing grammar exercises	<input type="checkbox"/> writing a personal letter
<input type="checkbox"/> doing vocabulary exercises	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

My plan for the next unit:

I need to _____
_____.



2 Heroes

In this unit you will...

- **Read** about heroes and heroines and an interview.
- **Talk** about people you admire.
- **Listen** to dialogues and a radio programme.
- **Write** a magazine story.
- **Review** the Past Simple, Past Continuous and Present Perfect tenses.

3 Listen to descriptions of three film characters. Match them with the following adjectives:

- 1 Nemo
- 2 Bridget Jones
- 3 Dr Octopus

- a) smart but cruel and violent
- b) brave and humorous
- c) pleasant and humorous

Warm-up

1 Think of different kinds of heroes and heroines:

- a) a sports or film star you admire
- b) someone famous for being brave and good
- c) the main character from a story

Example a) Yao Ming b) Mother Teresa c) Hamlet

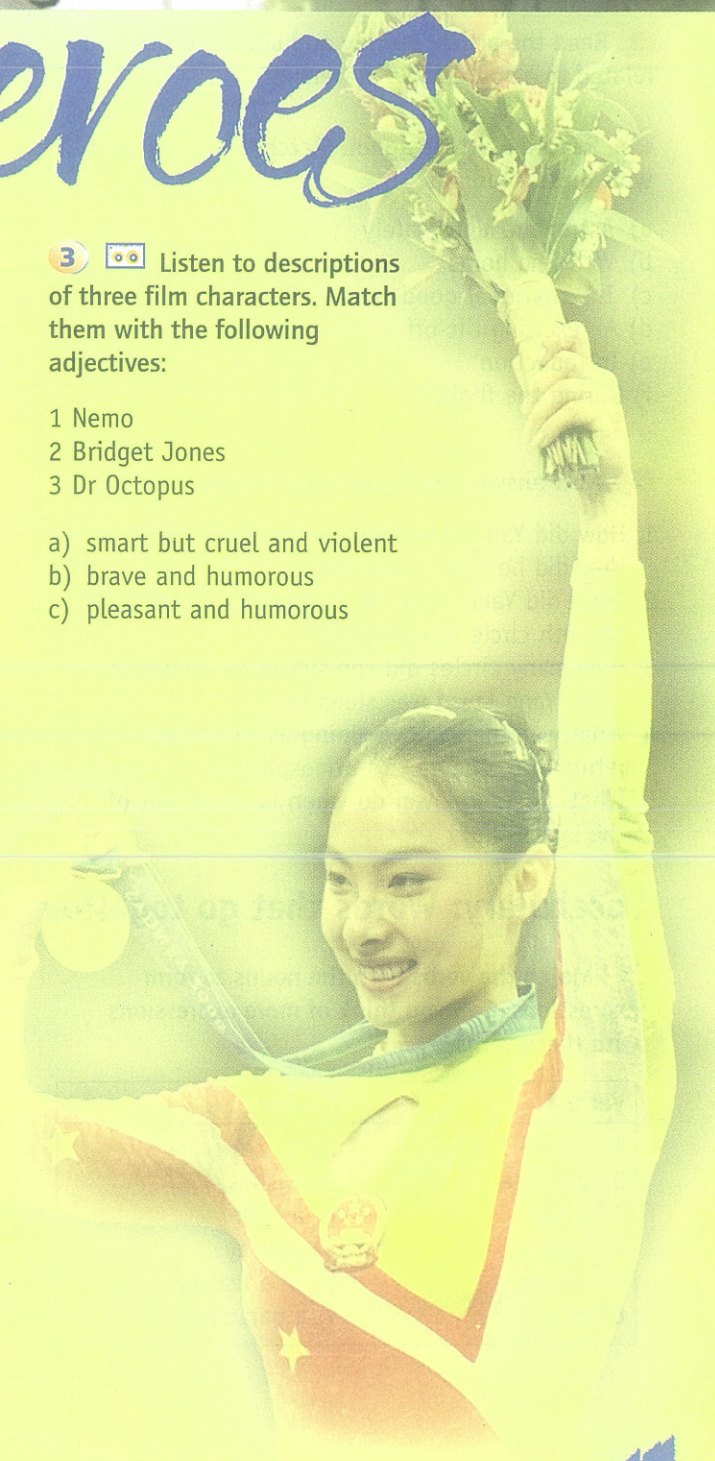
Classify the adjectives in the Key Words box as positive (+) or negative (-).

KEY WORDS

brave, calm, cruel, dangerous, generous, honest, humorous, kind, pleasant, smart, violent

2 Now write three sentences about some film heroes, heroines and bad characters that you know well and read them to your group. Use the Key Words to help you.

Example Scar is a cruel and dangerous character in *Lion King*.





1 Modern Heroes

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Reading

Before you start

- 1 Have you heard of Yang Liwei? How do you feel about him?
- 2 How did you feel about China's first manned space flight?

Read to learn

- 3 Read the article quickly and circle all the words related to a spaceship's movement.

- 4 Read the article again. Match the paragraphs with these headings.

- a) Astronaut lands safely
- b) Welcome home
- c) International good wishes
- d) An exciting lift-off
- e) Introduction
- f) During the flight

- 5 Now answer the following questions.

- 1 How did Yang Liwei feel during the flight? How did he feel afterwards?
- 2 What did Yang Liwei do during the Shenzhou V's seventh circle of the earth?
- 3 How many circles did the spaceship complete while Yang Liwei was sleeping?
- 4 What were helicopters doing as Yang Liwei returned to the earth's atmosphere?
- 5 What did Yang Liwei do when he came out of the spaceship?

Vocabulary: Words that go together

- 6 Match the verbs with the nouns to form expressions. Can you think of more expressions with these verbs?

Verbs	Nouns
1 collect	a) space
2 complete	b) wishes
3 let out	c) a task
4 express	d) gravity
5 explore	e) information
6 feel	f) a parachute

National Hero



Yang Liwei returns safely to earth after 21 hours in space

China's first manned spaceship lifted off at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, October 15th, 2003 5 in Jiuquan, Gansu Province. The spaceship, called Shenzhou V, was carrying China's 10 first astronaut, Yang Liwei. Yang, who was a pilot in the army, was chosen from 1,500 other 15 army pilots and started training for

his space flight in 1998.

The launch was very successful. "When the spaceship was lifting off, I could really feel the high 20 gravity", said Yang Liwei. "When the spaceship separated from the rocket, I suddenly got a feeling of soaring into the sky because of the zero gravity."

During the 21-hour space flight, the Shenzhou V circled the earth 14 times. While the spaceship was 25

- 7 Use the expressions in Exercise 6 in the correct form to complete the sentences.

- 1 One of the reasons people are interested in _____ is that they wonder if there is life on any other planets.
- 2 Before you start writing your article, you must do research and _____.
- 3 You may watch TV after you have _____ all your _____.
- 4 You can _____ when an airplane takes off and you are pushed back in your seat.
- 5 When John jumped from the airplane, he _____ his _____ and floated slowly back to earth.
- 6 Children often _____ and dreams through art. Their pictures show how they are feeling.

circling the earth for the sixth time, Yang Liwei spoke with ground control in Gansu. He was also able to speak with his wife and 8-year-old son. Yang Liwei had several tasks to complete during the flight and only slept in the spaceship for about 3 hours. While he was sleeping, the spaceship circled the earth twice. 30

When the spaceship was doing its seventh circle, Yang Liwei showed the flags of China and the United Nations, expressing the wishes of the Chinese people to explore and use space peacefully. 35

At 6:23 a.m. on October 16th, Yang Liwei landed in Inner Mongolia safely. He told reporters later, "The surface of the spaceship was glowing red when it came back into the earth's atmosphere. When Shenzhou V let out its parachute, I felt the ship was shaking." As Yang Liwei returned into the earth's atmosphere, helicopters were flying to where he would land, ready to collect him. 40 45

Millions of people all over China were watching TV when the spaceship landed safely. When Yang Liwei climbed out of the spaceship, he smiled and waved to the crowds waiting for him. Yang Liwei was happy to be home but he said, "I thought 21 hours was too short to stay in space." 50

9 Look at these sentences again.

In which sentence does **when** mean
a) at the same time? b) after?

➡ Grammar Summary 3, on page 92.

10 Look at the pictures. Then read and answer the questions below.



- Pat was in the bathroom with a hairdryer in her hand when she heard a crash. She looked out of the window and decided to call an ambulance.
 - What was Pat doing when she heard the crash?
 - What did Pat do when she looked out of the window?



- Jennifer was in the kitchen, with her hands in a bowl of flour, when she saw a small boy climb into a truck. She ran out of the house and took him out.
 - What was Jennifer doing when she saw the boy?
 - What was the boy doing when Jennifer saw him?
 - What did Jennifer do when she ran out of the house?

Grammar

PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS

(REVIEW)

8 Look at these sentences. In pairs, work out the differences between **Past Simple** and **Past Continuous**.

- The surface of the spaceship **was glowing** red **when** it **came** back into the earth's atmosphere.
- Millions of people all over China **were watching** TV **when** the spaceship **landed** safely.
- When** the spaceship separated from the rocket, I suddenly **got** a feeling of soaring into the sky...
- We **were driving** along a country lane **when** suddenly a car **drove** past us.

Language in Use

11 Work in pairs. Imagine one of you is Yang Liwei and the other is a reporter from CCTV. Make up an interview and ask as many questions as possible. The phrases in the box will help you.

- spaceship: lift off – circle the earth – do the seventh circle – come back into ...
- Yang Liwei: sleep – show the flags – express – land – tell – feel – return – smile

Example

Reporter: When did the spaceship lift off?

Yang: It lifted off at 9 a.m. on October 15th, 2003...



2 History Makers

SKILLS FOCUS

Listening

Before you start

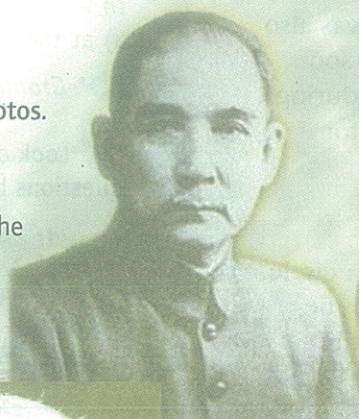
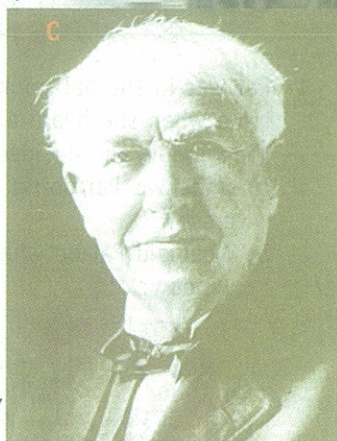
1 Match these descriptions with the photos.

- 1 fought for the rights of black people in the USA
- 2 led the 1911 revolution and founded the Republic of China
- 3 invented the light bulb, the moving picture camera and many other things
- 4 worked to help poor people in India

Listen to learn

2 Listen to students talking about the people in the photos. Complete the Function File with these words.

agree, think, you're right,
don't agree, in my opinion,
personally



Function File

Expressing opinions

Well, I (1) _____ Mother Teresa is important, because she spent her whole life working with poor and sick people.

I'm sorry, but I (2) _____.

(3) _____, Dr Sun Yat-sen is very important. He led the 1911 revolution and founded the Republic of China.

Yes, (4) _____, but I think Thomas Edison is important, too. He created so many machines and inventions that we still use today.

I (5) _____ with you, but

(6) _____, I think Martin Luther King is also quite important, because he fought against racism and his actions changed American society.

3 You are going to listen to a radio programme about Martin Luther King. Make sure you understand the Key Words.

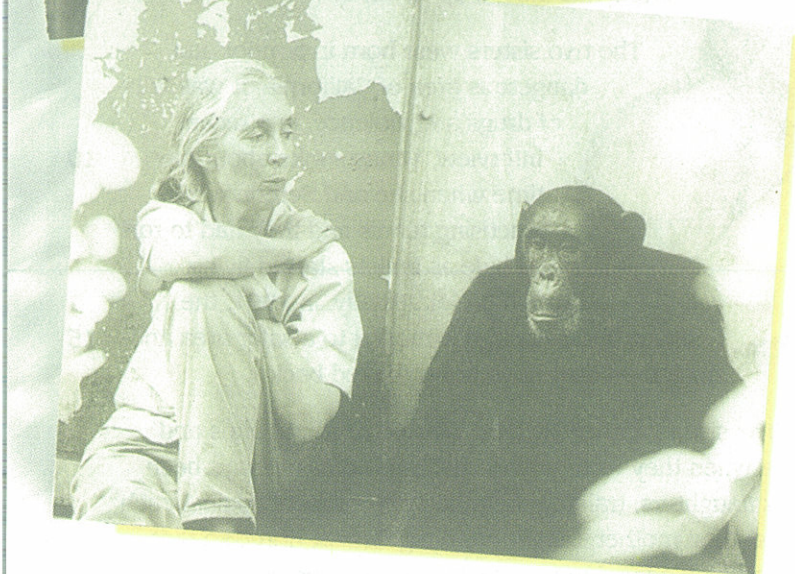
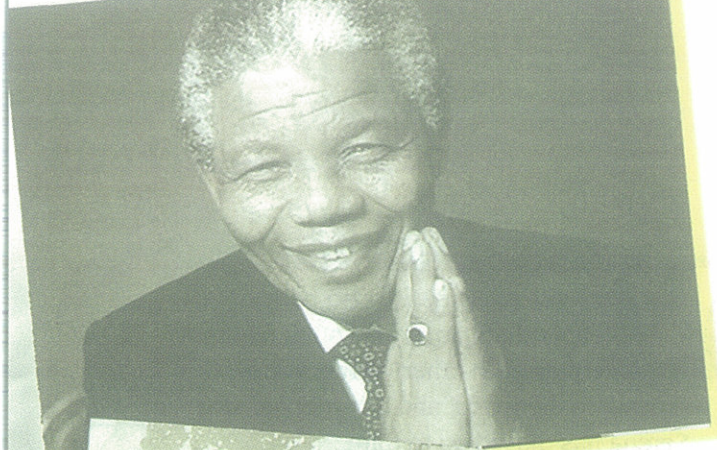
KEY WORDS

experience, racism, equal, influence, struggle, victory, protest, march

LISTENING STRATEGIES: Getting prepared for listening

- Before listening, make sure you understand the task (e.g. Is the sentence true or false?).
- If possible, try to guess the answer (e.g. 1 = T?).
- When you listen the first time, don't panic! You will not understand everything – just try to get the general idea.

4 Listen to the radio programme. Use the Listening Strategies to help you.



Speaking

7 Work in pairs. Read the paragraphs below and take turns to choose a hero. Ask and answer the following questions.

- 1 What did/does your hero fight for?
- 2 Who did/does your hero help?
- 3 Where did/does your hero work?

Elizabeth Blackwell fought for women's rights. In 1849, she became the first woman ever to receive a medical degree in the USA and showed people that women could become doctors, just like men. Later, Elizabeth opened a hospital for poor people in New York City. She continued to work with people who needed help until she died in 1910.

Nelson Mandela is one of the world's most famous people. He spent 27 years in prison for fighting for the rights of black South Africans. After he came out of prison, he became South Africa's first black president and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. He retired in 1999 and now travels around the world, meeting leaders and talking about problems like AIDS.

Jane Goodall has spent nearly forty years studying animals in the national park of Gombe in Tanzania. For many years, she has worked to protect animals and to change people's opinions on the environment. She has also been an important person in fighting for animal rights.

8 What can you learn from the heroes introduced in this unit? Write down your views and explain them to your partner. Use expressions from the Function File on page 24.

Example *Martin Luther King was a great leader of American black people. In my opinion, he is one of the most important people of this century.*

5 Listen again and decide if the sentences below are True (T) or False (F).

- 1 Martin Luther King was from the United States.
- 2 Martin's first experience of racism was with a bus driver.
- 3 His first victory was to win the equal rights for blacks to sit on buses.
- 4 He went to prison sixteen times for organising protests.
- 5 He organised a march to Washington in 1963.
- 6 He made a famous speech in Washington DC beginning with the words: "I have a dream ..."
- 7 He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965.
- 8 A white man killed him in 1968.

Pronunciation: Stress

6 Listen to the sentences and underline the stressed words.

- 1 He was born in Atlanta in 1929.
- 2 Martin liked Gandhi's ideas about peaceful protest.
- 3 He organised a march to Washington.
- 4 A white man killed him.

Listen again and repeat the sentences.

QUOTE ... UNQUOTE

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin, but by the content of their character."

Martin Luther King



3 Sports Stars

Reading

Before you start

- 1 Who are your sporting heroes or heroines? In pairs, use the Key Words to talk about them.

KEY WORDS

positive: brilliant, fast, skilful, smart, strong, useful

negative: awful, boring, lazy, slow, terrible, useless, weak

Example

A: *In my opinion, Ronaldo is a brilliant player. He is very fast and skilful.*

B: *Yes, I agree. I think he's very smart.*

Read to learn

- 2 Guess the meaning of the following Key Words and check them while reading.

KEY WORDS

champion, train, look back, compete against, express an interest in, come to an end, amazing, keen, fortunately, make progress, improve

- 3 Read the article and answer these questions:

- Why are the sisters unusual?
- What kind of background are they from?
- Who helped them to succeed?
- How do the two sisters get on at home?

- 4 Read the article again and suggest a title for the text. Add new information about the two sisters.

Voice your opinion

- 5 What are the advantages of being sports stars?

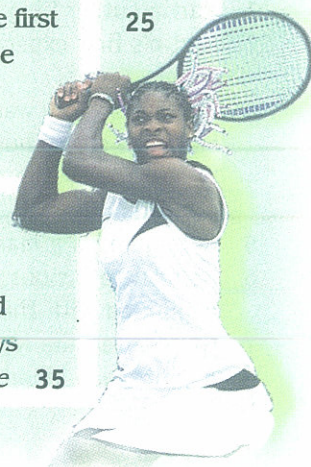


VENUS AND SERENA WILLIAMS are sisters. They are also both tennis champions who often have to play each other! Venus is now eleventh in the world, and her younger sister 5 Serena has moved up to third.

The two sisters were born in a poor and dangerous area of California. It was full of drugs and violence. In a recent interview, Venus spoke about the time when she and Serena were practising tennis and they had to run and hide as bullets started flying through the air. Finally, in 1991, the sisters and their family moved to a safer area and since then they have never looked back. 10 15

The sisters' father, Richard, started to train Venus and Serena when they were young children. He has always been very strict with his daughters, training them hard to compete against each other. Brandi, the sisters' mother, taught her daughters at home so that they completed their high school while developing their tennis careers. Today, both sisters are studying design at college. They have already expressed a keen interest in working in design after their tennis careers come to an end. 20

The sisters' road to success has been amazing. The first time Venus played in a big event was in 1996. Since then, she has won Wimbledon and the US Open twice. Serena has continued to improve and make fantastic progress. In 1999 and 2002, she won the US Open, and in 2002 and 2003, she was the women's singles champion at Wimbledon. Has tennis ever caused problems between the sisters? Fortunately, no. "We've played each other before and it hasn't worried us yet!" says Venus. "If she wins," Serena jokes, "Mama says she has to do the dishes!" 25 30 35



Vocabulary

- 6 Complete the following sentences, using the words from Exercise 2.

- Bailey _____ against athletes half his age and won at last.
- Max's success as a runner is really _____.
- I broke my arm playing basketball but _____ it's fine now.
- Are you _____ to play tennis this afternoon?
- Ben is a _____ tennis player. He has never lost a match!

Grammar

PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE (REVIEW)

7 Study the two groups of sentences from the text. Work out the differences in pairs.

Since then, she **has won** Wimbledon and the US Open twice.

Has tennis ever caused problems between the sisters? The sisters' father, Richard, **started** to train Venus and Serena when they were young children.

The first time Venus **played** in a big event was in 1996.

8 Match the tenses with the uses. We use a) the Present Perfect, b) the Past Simple when:

- something happened at a specific time in the past.
- the time of the action in the past is not given or known.
- a past action has results in the present.
- the past action is not linked with the present.

9 Look at the dialogue below and complete the rule with *already* or *yet*.

A: Has Serena won Wimbledon yet?

B: No, she hasn't won it yet.

A: Has she won the US Open yet?

B: Yes, she has already won it.

- We use _____ in affirmative sentences.
- We use _____ in questions and negative sentences.

⇒ Grammar Summary 4, on page 93.

10 Complete this interview with an English footballer. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

A: Have you ever played abroad before?

B: Yes, I have. I (1) _____ (play) for Real Madrid between 1996 and 1997.

A: (2) _____ you _____ (like) it?

B: It was OK, but I (3) _____ (not enjoy) the weather very much! It was too hot!

A: How many goals (4) _____ you _____ (score) this season?

B: Only five. But we (5) _____ (not play) many games yet. But I'm happy because some good players (6) _____ (join) the team. Last month we (7) _____ (buy) a fantastic new Brazilian player.

11 Complete the sentences with these words: *already*, *ever*, *never*, *yet*.

- Would you like something to eat? No, thanks, I've _____ had lunch.
- Have they finished the game _____?
- Have you _____ played golf?
- I don't know much about golf. I've _____ watched it.
- This season my football club hasn't won any matches _____.
- Have you _____ been to Venice? No, I have _____ been there.

12 In pairs, use the cues to ask and answer about your experiences.

Example go to the USA/see the Grand Canyon

A: Have you ever been to the USA?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Did you see the Grand Canyon?

B: No, I didn't.

- eat Thai food/very hot
- travel by plane/frightened
- go to a football game/enjoy it
- see *Titanic*/like the special effects
- act in a play/what role
- meet a famous person/who

Language in Use

13 Choose a star. Make notes about the important achievements or events in his/her life, and the dates they happened. Don't worry if you are not exact.

Martina Hingis
won* US Open; Wimbledon (1997)

14 In pairs, ask and answer questions. Try to guess your partner's star.

Example

A: What has your star done in his/her life?

B: She has won lots of major tennis tournaments – like the US Open and Wimbledon.

A: When did she win Wimbledon?

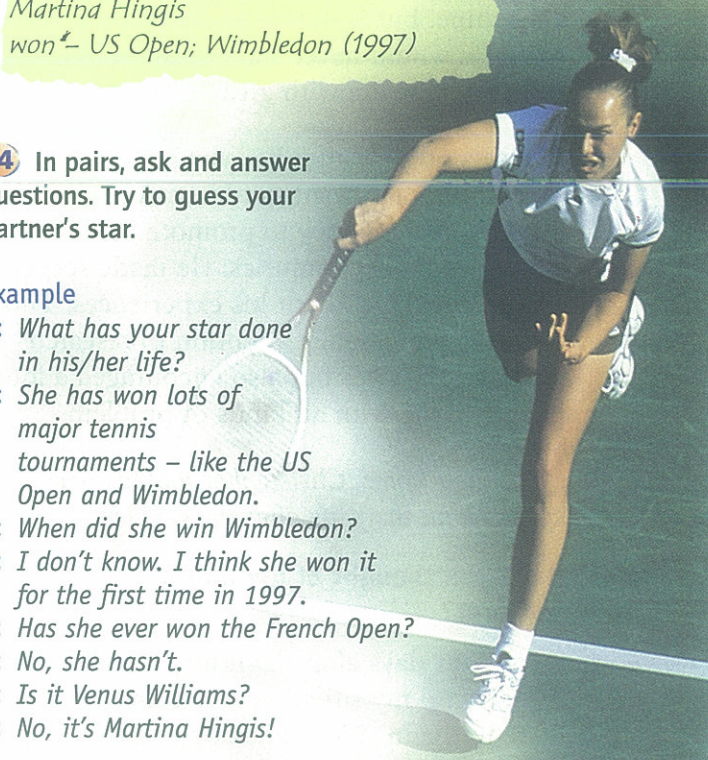
B: I don't know. I think she won it for the first time in 1997.

A: Has she ever won the French Open?

B: No, she hasn't.

A: Is it Venus Williams?

B: No, it's Martina Hingis!





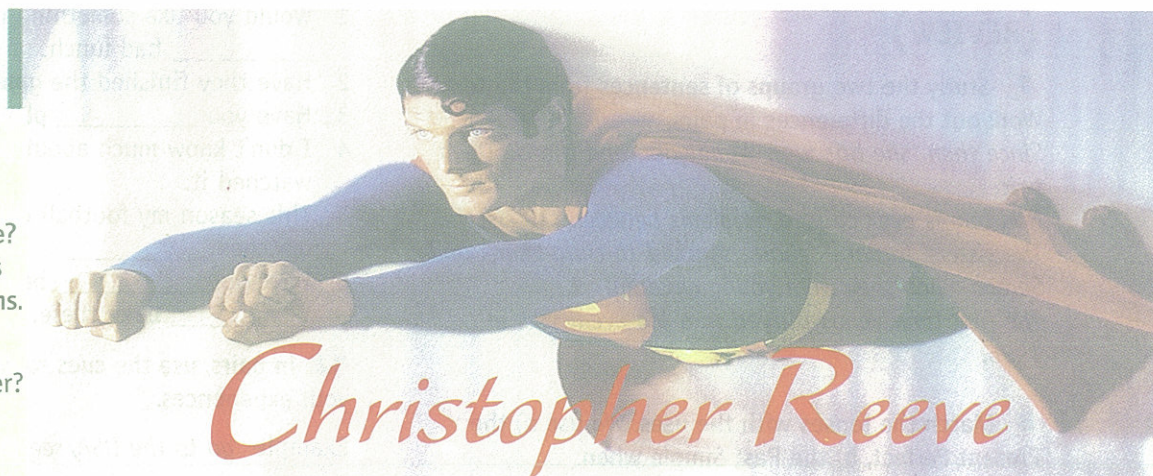
4 Superhero

Reading

Before you start

1 What do you know about Christopher Reeve? Look at the two pictures and answer the questions.

- 1 What was his most famous film character?
- 2 What terrible thing happened to him in real life?
- 3 What did he do afterwards?



“After the accident, Dana was told to say goodbye and people were talking about my funeral.”

1 Christopher Reeve was born in September, 1952. He was in his first school play when he was eight and he started to act in TV shows and films while he was still in college. He made many successful films and TV shows but he is most famous for his Superman films.

2 Unfortunately, disaster came in 1995 when he fell from his horse and broke his back. The doctors did not expect him to live. However, he made amazing progress. At first, he couldn't breathe without a machine, but he learnt to breathe on his own. He would never walk again but he started a new life with great courage.

3 The second year after his accident, Christopher returned to film making. He also raised a lot of money to promote medical research into back injuries. He made speeches all over the USA about his experiences. This not only drew public attention to research into back injuries but also encouraged a lot of people living with all kinds of problems.

From their home, Christopher and his wife Dana spoke about their life after the accident.

4 **Have you thought of giving up after the accident?**

“No. Four days after the injury, I came to understand my situation. My wife Dana and I were in the hospital. The doctor said I was not

going to pull through. Dana said: ‘But you’re still you, and I love you.’ And that saved my life. Since that moment I have never thought of giving up. Of course, I’ve had moments of feeling sorry for myself, but I’ve never had any thoughts of committing suicide.”

5 **Did you think that your marriage was so strong?**

“Yes, because Dana’s so wonderful. We have always got on really well. Our relationship has always been fantastic.”

6 **How did your parents react to the accident?**

“They divorced when I was four. They’ve got closer since the accident.”

7 **How did you get involved with charity work?**

“I know a lot of disabled people need my help. This is how I got involved with my charity work to improve the quality of life for all disabled people.”

8 “With the progress of new medical research, I’m confident that people like me would be able to walk again one day. So you can see, I’m far too busy with living to think of giving up!”

9 Christopher Reeve died on October 10, 2004. But people all over the world will always remember him as a superhero.

Read to learn

2 Read the article quickly and check your answers to Exercise 1.

3 Match the topics with the parts of the article.

- a) the riding accident
- b) his marriage
- c) his feelings after the accident
- d) his death
- e) his parents
- f) his belief
- g) how he got involved with charity work
- h) his work
- i) before the accident

Voice your opinion

4 In pairs, discuss the following:

- 1 How would you describe Christopher Reeve?
- 2 Do you think he is a hero? Why?



READING STRATEGIES: Working out meaning

- Find the word in the text. (e.g. “disaster” – part 1)
- Is the word a noun, verb, adjective, etc? (e.g. a noun)
- Think about the context. (e.g. accident)

5 Work out the meaning of these words from the text and use them to replace the underlined words in the sentences.

disaster, on his own, promote, injury, confident, get involved, divorced

- 1 A really bad thing happened in 2003. Our school burnt down.
- 2 We're trying hard to help in the development of world peace.
- 3 Don't just sit there! Take part and help disabled people!
- 4 He won't be able to walk by himself ever again.
- 5 She's sure that her mother's hurt will heal.
- 6 Some people are no longer married these days.

6 Use the Reading Strategies to help you choose the correct meaning for the phrasal verbs. (Numbers in brackets refer to parts of the text.)

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 come to (4) | a) to visit | b) to reach a state |
| 2 pull through (4) | a) to survive | b) to walk |
| 3 think of (4) | a) to carefully consider | b) to have an idea |
| 4 give up (4) | a) to be afraid | b) to stop fighting |
| 5 get on (5) | a) to have a friendly relationship | b) to escape |

7 Use the phrasal verbs above to complete these sentences.

- 1 Understanding his wife helps Christopher _____ well with her.
- 2 After the accident, doctors warned Christopher that he wasn't going to _____ and live.
- 3 Talking with his family and friends helped Christopher _____ terms with his disabilities.
- 4 Christopher says there is so much happening in his life right now that he is too busy to _____ giving up and dying.
- 5 After Dana told Christopher that he had her support and love, Christopher decided not to _____.

Speaking

8 Write questions to ask your partner about changes in his/her life in the last three years.

Example

Have you started a new holiday or sport?

Do you still like the same kind of music?

9 Use your questions to interview your partner.

QUOTE ... UNQUOTE

“The really great person is the person who makes everybody feel great.”

G. K. Chesterton, English writer (1874-1936)



Communication Workshop

Speaking: Discussion

Before you start

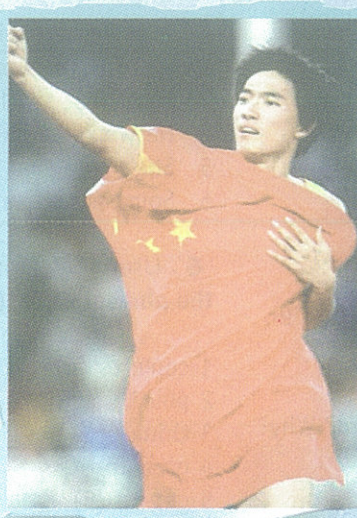
- 1 Listen to the interview with two students, Hu Jun and Zheng Hua. Who likes the people in the photos – Hu Jun (H), Zheng Hua (Z) or both (H+Z)?



Ma Lin



Guo Jingjing



Liu Xiang



Gao Ling

- 2 Listen again. Mark the expressions in the Function File which show strong agreement (++), limited agreement (+) or disagreement (-).

Function File

Agreeing and disagreeing

Oh, come off it!
 I suppose ... but ...
 OK, but ...
 You're dead right.
 Absolutely.
 That's true.
 You've got a point there.

Prepare a discussion about one of your favourite sports stars. Follow the stages.

Stage 1

Read the Strategies.

SPEAKING STRATEGIES: Preparation for discussions

- Make notes about your opinions. (e.g. who you admire - Ge Fei, the badminton champion)
- Think of reasons to support your opinions. (e.g. Ge Fei – hardworking/sports star/very intelligent/good role model for young people who want to become sports stars)
- Practise saying your opinions. (e.g. Personally, I think Ge Fei is ...)

Now use the Strategies to prepare for a discussion about one of your heroes from the world of sports.

Stage 2

Work in groups. Express your opinions about your sports heroes, showing agreement or disagreement.

Example

- A: I think Jiang Cuihua is the best cycling champion in the world.
 B: You're dead right.
 C: Oh, come off it! What about ...?

Stage 3

Tell the rest of the class if your group agreed on anything.

Example We agreed that Liu Xiang is one of China's greatest athletes.

Talkback

Answer these questions about how you did the speaking activity.

- 1 During the activity I spoke English _____.
 a) all the time b) most of the time c) not a lot
- 2 I think I spoke to the group _____.
 a) very well b) quite well c) not as well as I can
- 3 Can you remember any mistakes that you made?



Listening

1 Do you know anything about the life of James Dean?

2 Listen to the song and complete part of the lyrics with these words:

clean, cause, screen, mean, fast, was, young

"James Dean" by The Eagles

James Dean ... I know just what you (1) _____ .
 James Dean, you said it all so (2) _____ .
 And I know my life would look all right
 If I could see it on the silver (3) _____ .
 You were the lowdown rebel if there ever (4) _____
 Even if you had no (5) _____ .
 You were too (6) _____ to live,
 too (7) _____ to die,
 bye, bye ...

3 Which of these things does the singer feel?

- He thinks James Dean was stupid.
- He identifies with James Dean.
- He admires him.

Writing: A Story

Before you start

Read the story called "True Life Drama" on page 90. Match the paragraphs with these sections of the article and story.

Example a) = paragraph 1

- setting the scene – describes the situation at the beginning and what happened
- development of narrative – how the person reacted and what happened
- conclusion – what happened in the end

Imagine your friend was involved in a rescue and is a local hero. Write a story about the rescue for your school magazine. Follow the stages.

Stage 1

Decide who is the hero/heroine of your story and what he/she was doing before the action started.

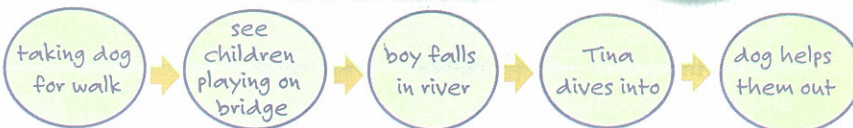
Example A friend (Tina) was taking her dog for a walk near a river.

woman saves boy (9)
from icy river



Stage 2

Draw a timeline of the main events, like this:



Stage 3

Write your story in three paragraphs.

➡ Writing Help 2 (layout, linking and useful vocabulary), on page 91.

Example

- Set the scene: *One Saturday afternoon, my friend ...*
- Develop the narrative: *Suddenly, she heard ...*
- Describe the scene at the end: *In the end, they took the ...*

Stage 4

Check your story.

➡ Writing Help 2 (checking).

Talkback

In groups, read each other's stories. Which do you think are the bravest actions? Tell the class.

Example In Eva's story a girl rescued a dog from a burning building.

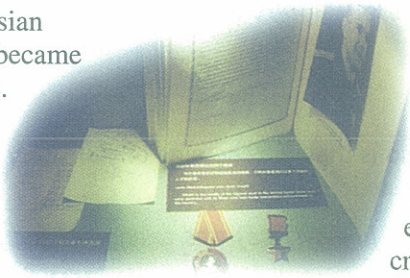
Culture Corner

Space Heroes

In the course of space exploration, 434 astronauts have made the journey into space. Men and women from nations all over the world have studied, trained and worked hard in order to go into space. Yet, it is not a job without risk and 20 of those people have died while in space or in space programme training.

Yuri Gagarin

On April 12, 1961, Russian astronaut Yuri Gagarin became the first person in space. He died only seven years later on March 27, 1968 in an air crash during a training session in the East of Moscow.



Gregory Jarvis, Ronald McNair, Francis Scobee, Michael Smith, Judith Resnik, Ellison Onizuka, Sharon McAuliffe

On January 28, 1986, these seven American astronauts (five men and two women) died when the space shuttle Challenger exploded soon after launching. Among them was Sharon McAuliffe, a high school teacher, who was to be the first teacher in space. Millions of people around the world and many students in primary and secondary schools saw the tragedy on TV.



Chawla Kalpana (USA), Rick Husband (USA), William McCool (USA), Michael Anderson (USA), David Brown (USA), Laurel Clark (USA), Ilan Ramon (Israel)

On February 1, 2003, 16 minutes before landing, the space shuttle Columbia exploded. The five men and two women crew, which included the first Indian born woman in space as well as Israel's first astronaut, all died.

Here is part of US President Ronald Reagan's speech after the 1986 Challenger disaster:

"For the families of the seven, we cannot bear, as you do, the full impact of this tragedy. But we feel the loss, and we're thinking about you so very much. Your loved ones were daring and brave, and they had that special grace, that special spirit that says, 'Give me a challenge and I'll meet it with joy.' They had a hunger to explore the universe and discover its truths. They wished to serve, and they did. They served all of us."



Read the text quickly and write the astronauts' nationalities.

- 1 Yuri Gagarin
- 2 Ellison Onizuka
- 3 Ilan Ramon
- 4 Gregory Jarvis

Notes

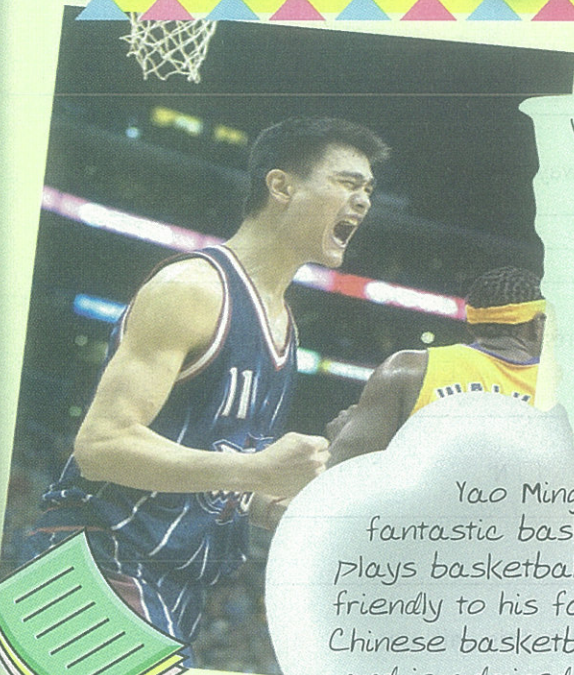
exploration /ˌɛksplə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 探险
space shuttle *n.* 航天飞机
Challenger 挑战者号航天飞机
explode /ɪks'pləʊd/ *vi.* 爆炸
tragedy /'trædʒɪdɪ/ *n.* 悲剧, 惨案
crew /kru:/ *n.* 全体机组人员
bear /beə/ *vt.* 忍受
impact /'ɪmpækt/ *n.* 影响, 效果

loss /lɒs/ *n.* 损失
daring /'deərɪŋ/ *adj.* 大胆的
grace /greɪs/ *n.* 优美, 雅致, 优雅
hunger /'hʌŋgə/ *n.* 饥饿; 渴望
universe /'juːnɪvɜːs/ *n.* 宇宙

Bulletin Board

A TV programme, Hero Show, is inviting students' opinions on what qualities heroes and heroines should have. Read the notice and the two responses. Then add your ideas on the board.

Heroes and Heroines



What qualities should a hero or heroine have? Good looks, a kind heart, a special talent? Send your views to the Hero Show. Here you can share your ideas with other students and exchange photos about your heroes and heroines.

Yao Ming is my hero. I think he's a fantastic basketball player ... He not only plays basketball well, but he is also nice and friendly to his fans. He is the most successful Chinese basketball player who has joined NBA and is admired by Americans. I think he has won honour for our country.



My grandma is my heroine. She's lived a hard life but still manages to be cheerful and kind to others. She also has a good memory and tells me what life was like when she was young. I've learned a lot from listening to my grandma and want to thank her for everything she's taught me.



Unit Diary

1. My favourite lesson(s) in this unit is/are _____.

<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 1 Modern Heroes	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 3 Sports Stars
<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 2 History Makers	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 4 Superhero

2. In this unit, I've learned to _____.

<input type="checkbox"/> talk about people I admire	<input type="checkbox"/> talk about important people in history
<input type="checkbox"/> talk about various sports stars	<input type="checkbox"/> write a story
<input type="checkbox"/> describe an event in writing	

3. The person I admire most is _____
because _____.

4. I learn that many people are heroes in the ways that

_____.

5. I'm most moved by the deeds of the sports stars the space heroes
 the history makers Yang Liwei Christopher Reeve
because _____.

6. I hope I'll be a star or hero one day, Y N
because _____.

7. My favourite activity in this unit is _____.

8. The new words I've learned and remembered in this unit are:

_____.

9. The new words I still have difficulty remembering are:
_____.

10. I find the following ways of learning useful:

<input type="checkbox"/> watching English films	<input type="checkbox"/> watching English TV programmes
<input type="checkbox"/> reading English stories	<input type="checkbox"/> reading English newspapers
<input type="checkbox"/> listening to English radio programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> listening to English songs
<input type="checkbox"/> keeping a journal in English	<input type="checkbox"/> looking up new words in the dictionary before class

My plan for the next unit:

I need to _____



3 Celebration A

In this unit you will...

- Read a magazine article, two Internet pages and a literature extract.
- Talk about celebrations, give advice and send, accept and refuse invitations.
- Listen to dialogues and radio programmes.
- Write a description of a party.
- Learn about the Passive.

Warm-up

1 Look at the photos. What are the people celebrating?

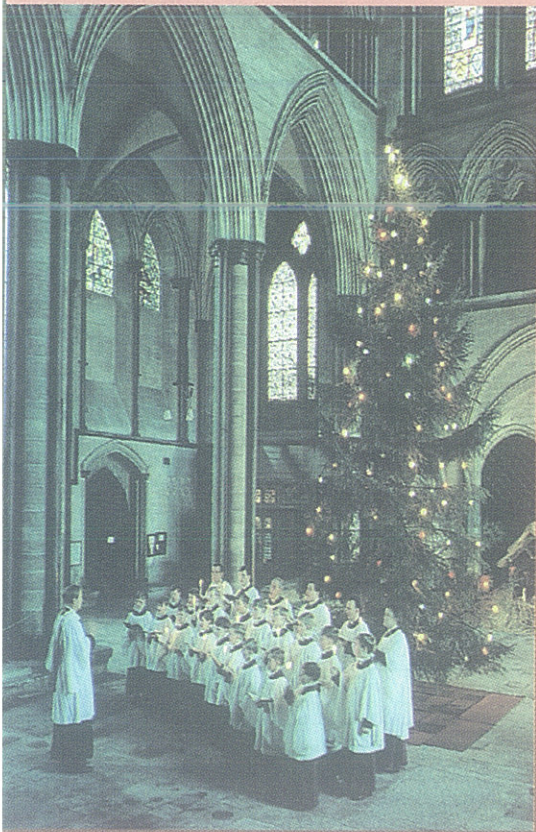
KEY WORDS

graduation, a birthday, Christmas, passing an exam, winning a scholarship, a sporting victory, the Mid-Autumn Festival, New Year, a wedding, Halloween, the Dragon Boat Festival

2 Listen. Which five celebrations do you hear?

3 What have you celebrated recently? Tell the class what you did.

Example We had a party at our house to celebrate my grandmother's seventieth birthday.



B



C



1 Festivals

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Reading

Before you start

1 What's your favourite season? What festivals happen during your favourite season?

A

Autumn

Every year in September or October, the Mid-Autumn Festival is celebrated by the Chinese people all over the world. On this day, the moon is said to be its biggest and brightest. People like to meet in the evening and watch the moon.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is important because it is a special occasion for family. It is also a day for special foods like moon cakes. There are all kinds of moon cakes. Traditional moon cakes are usually made with bean paste, but nowadays, there are many different kinds of moon cakes including fruit, coffee, chocolate and even ice-cream moon cakes.



Winter

The Lantern Festival falls on the fifteenth day of the first lunar month. It marks the end of the Chinese New Year celebrations.

There are many stories about how the Lantern Festival started. In one story, lanterns were lit to celebrate the power of light over darkness. In another story, a town was almost destroyed but the light from many lanterns saved it. The story was about a god who wanted to burn down the town. He was fooled when he saw thousands of lanterns. He thought the town was already burning.

In the past, lanterns were usually lit by candles and decorated with pictures of birds, animals and flowers, etc.. Nowadays, most lanterns are made with light bulbs and batteries, and they come in many shapes and sizes. In the north-eastern part of China, there are even ice-lanterns.



The special food for the Lantern Festival is the sweet dumpling. Sweet dumplings are boiled and served in hot water.



C

Summer

The Dragon Boat Festival falls on the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar year. As it is in early summer, it marks the beginning of the hottest season of the year.

The tradition of the Dragon Boat Festival started more than 2,000 years ago. In the old days, dragon boat races were organised only by Chinese people. However, in recent years, people from other cultures have also taken part in the races and enjoyed the fun.

There is a special food for the festival. It is called *zongzi*, which is sticky rice in fresh bamboo leaves.

Read to learn

3 Read the texts again and fill in the table with the information you read from the texts. Add another typical festival that you know well. Then work in pairs and tell each other about the different festivals.

Festivals	Season & date/ month	Typical activity or food
The Mid-Autumn Festival		
The Lantern Festival		
The Dragon Boat Festival		

Voice your opinion

- 4 Discuss with a partner and answer the following questions.
- 1 Do you think too much money is spent at festival times? Why or why not?
 - 2 Which festival in China is most important for children? Young people? Old people? Women and men?

Grammar

THE PASSIVE (I)

- 5 Look at the first sentence in each group and complete the second sentence with the correct verb forms.
- 1 ... the Mid-Autumn Festival **is celebrated** by Chinese people all over the world.
Traditional moon cakes _____ (make) with bean paste.
 - 2 In one story, lanterns **were lit** to celebrate the power of light over darkness.
In the old days, dragon boat races _____ only _____ (organise) by the Chinese people.
- 6 Look at the given sentences and work out the correct verb forms of the other sentences.
- 1 A school for the blind **has been opened** in the area.
The wedding celebration _____ (arrange).
 - 2 The theatre **is being built** in the centre of the city.
The money _____ (collect) for the disabled.
 - 3 The girl **was being operated** on in the hospital.
The house _____ (paint) white when I was there.

➔ Grammar Summary 5, on page 93.

- 7 Put the verbs in brackets into the Passive. Use the Present Simple or Past Simple tense.
- Every year in April, the Water Festival (1) _____ (celebrate) among the Dai people in Xishuangbanna. During this festival, water (2) _____ (splash) everywhere to wash away the old and welcome the new. Buckets of water (3) _____ (carry) around the streets and people attack each other by splashing anyone and everyone. Tourists (4) _____ (tell) that they are welcome to join in but they cannot splash senior citizens, small children and police on duty!
- The festival marks the Dai New Year and (5) _____ (relate) to Buddhist traditions. Over three days, Buddha statues (6) _____ (wash), dragon boats (7) _____ (race) and rockets (8) _____ (launch) in celebration.

- 8 In pairs, change the following sentences into the Passive. Pay attention to the tenses.
- 1 Stress is affecting my health.
 - 2 They are moving people out of the houses.
 - 3 He has already invented the mini-helicopter.
 - 4 They have put out the forest fire.
 - 5 He was repairing the car when I got there.
 - 6 They were decorating the house when the accident happened.

Vocabulary

- 9 Choose the words below and complete the sentences.
- burn down, celebrate, mark, light, decorate, include, boil, take part in
- 1 The room _____ by dozens of candles.
 - 2 Tom _____ his room with some photos of sports stars.
 - 3 A firework display was organised to _____ the Queen's birthday.
 - 4 The party is for students to _____ their graduation with family and friends.
 - 5 I _____ in the soccer team when the best player broke his leg.
 - 6 The school _____ by a mad man. Only two classrooms still stand.
 - 7 Would you like to _____ the race tomorrow? You have to run 10 km.
 - 8 The water must _____ to make sure it is clean and safe to drink.

Language in Use

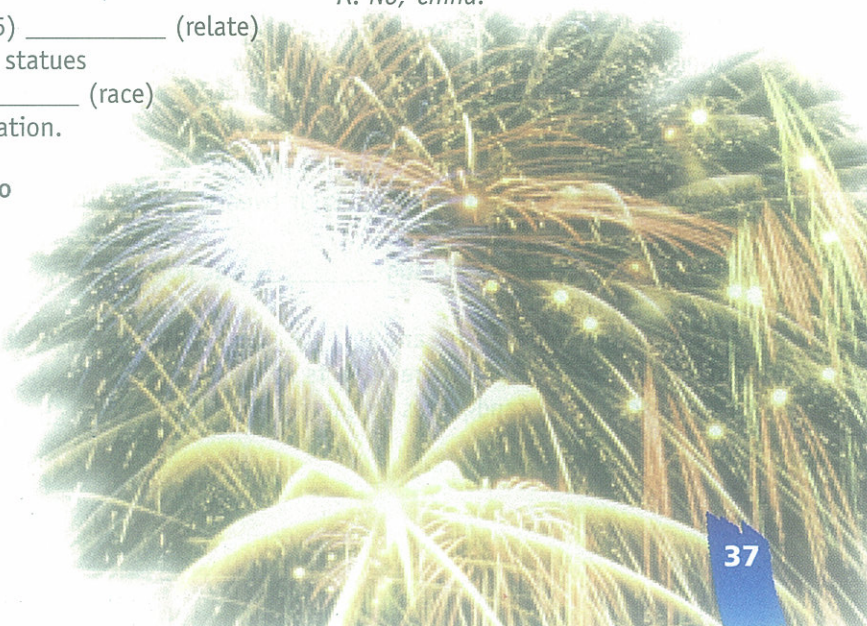
- 10 Quiz. Use the words below to write questions in the Passive. Add some of your own questions. In groups, ask and answer your quiz questions.
- 1 Where/the Mid-Autumn Festival/celebrate?
 - 2 Where/"zongzi"/eat?
 - 3 When/the Lantern Festival/celebrate?
 - 4 Who/telephone/invent/by?
 - 5 Who/Romeo and Juliet/write/by?
 - 6 Where/BMW cars/make?

Example

A: Where is the Mid-Autumn Festival celebrated?

B: In France?

A: No, China!





2 Parties

SKILLS FOCUS



Listening

Before you start

- 1 Look at the photos. What is happening at these parties? What kind of party do you prefer?
- 2 Use the Key Words to complete the sentences.

KEY WORDS


alcohol, close friends, hot pot, snacks, present, reception, sit-down meal, soft drinks, speech

- 1 We only invited family and _____ to my father's birthday party. My father made a really funny _____ about life starting at sixty-five, and he thanked everyone for bringing him a _____.
- 2 At the wedding _____, we had a _____ in a big restaurant—there were about twenty people at each table.
- 3 In the winter, we love having _____ at home with friends.
- 4 At our parties, there isn't any _____ to drink, only _____, and there are lots of _____ like biscuits and sandwiches to eat.

Listen to learn

LISTENING STRATEGIES: Understanding the general idea

- Don't worry if you can't understand everything.
- Listen for important words and phrases. (e.g. *failed twice, interview*)
- Try to link key words to topics.
- Listen more than once, if possible.

- 3  Listen and decide why each person is celebrating.

passing his/her driving test, retiring, going to study abroad, getting a job with good salary



4 Look at the advice in the Function File. Try to complete the sentences about what you should and shouldn't do at parties in Britain.

don't have to, should (x 2), shouldn't (x 3), must

Function File

Giving Advice

- 1 If it's very formal, you _____ dress smartly.
- 2 Nowadays you _____ be too formal.
- 3 You _____ arrive late to a dinner party.
- 4 You _____ take something with you.
- 5 You _____ drink too much at parties.
- 6 And you _____ accept a lift home from a person you don't know.
- 7 You _____ be careful.

Listen to the radio programme and check your answers.

Speaking

5 Use the phrases from the Function File to prepare some advice for a foreign visitor who is invited to a celebration in China:

- a) a birthday party
- b) a local or national festival
- c) a wedding



Write sentences about these things:

clothes to wear (male/female), presents to take, time to arrive, things to say, things not to do, time to leave

6 Work in pairs. Student A is a foreign visitor and Student B gives advice. Ask and answer questions.

Example

A: *I'm going to a wedding this weekend. What should I take?*

B: *You should take a bunch of flowers.*

A: *What should I wear?*

7 Match the expressions in the Function File with these situations:

- a) someone has passed his/her exam(s)
- b) some friends have had a baby
- c) someone won the match
- d) it's someone's birthday
- e) someone has won a competition
- f) someone is going to get married

Function File

Congratulations!

- 1 Happy Birthday! Have a lovely day!
- 2 Well done! You played beautifully!
- 3 Congratulations! You worked hard for it/them.
- 4 Wow! That's brilliant! When's the big day?
- 5 That's really great news! What are they going to call her?
- 6 That's brilliant! You lucky thing!

8 Work in pairs. A: Tell your partner about a celebration. B: Congratulate your partner.

Example

A: *I passed my driving test at last!*

B: *That's great! Well done!*

A: *Thanks a lot. I'm so pleased.*



QUOTE ... UNQUOTE

"No one wants to be at the party he's at; he wants to be at the party he's missing."

Jules Feiffer, American cartoonist



3 Weddings

Reading

Before you start

1 Have you been to a wedding party? Who got married?

2 Guess the meaning of the words in the Internet pages and match them to their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 bride | a) a friend of the groom who helps him during the wedding ceremony |
| 2 bridegroom | b) a party to celebrate the marriage ceremony of two people |
| 3 best man | c) a door or gate that you go through to enter a place |
| 4 ceremony | d) a woman who is about to get married or has just got married |
| 5 entrance | e) an important social or religious occasion |
| 6 wedding reception | f) a man who is about to get married or has just got married |

Weddings in Indonesia

What to do and what not to do



- If a friend gets an invitation to a wedding, you can go with him/her, even if you don't receive an invitation yourself.
- The times of the wedding ceremony and the reception are both on the invitation. However, you ought not to go to the ceremony because it is only for close family. If you really want to see it, you ought to ask first. Everyone can attend the reception afterwards.
- Nowadays, Indonesian women don't have to cover their heads, but they usually wear traditional clothes.
- There is a box at the entrance to the reception and you ought to put money into it! But don't worry, you don't have to contribute a lot of money.
- And remember – at most wedding receptions you can't drink alcohol.



Greek Weddings

On the day of a Greek wedding ceremony, the bridegroom has to ask the bride's father for his daughter's hand in marriage. The bridegroom's best man then goes with the couple to the church, to be married.

During the church ceremony, the best man should help put crowns made of flowers on the heads of the bride and bridegroom. A long silk ribbon that links the crowns is a symbol of a long and happy life for the couple.

After the ceremony, the guests can attend a wedding reception, which is usually a huge party and can last through the night. There is a lot of eating, drinking and dancing, including the famous Greek circle dance, where everyone joins in. During the reception, guests can throw dishes on the floor and put money on the bride's wedding dress for good luck.



Read to learn

- 3 Read the Internet pages. Are these statements true or false?
- 1 Indonesian families only invite people they have known for a long time.
 - 2 The reception is before the wedding.
 - 3 Guests usually give money as a present.
 - 4 In Greek culture, the bridegroom has to ask for the bride's hand in marriage.
 - 5 The bride and bridegroom's wedding crowns are made of gold.
 - 6 A piece of ribbon links the wedding crowns together.

Grammar

have to/not have to, can/can't, ought to/ought not to

- 4 Underline all the following words in the texts.
 have to, don't have to, ought to, ought not to, can't, can
- 5 Match the verbs to their meanings.
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 have to | a) not necessary |
| 2 don't have to | b) necessary |
| 3 can | c) not allowed/not possible |
| 4 can't | d) allowed/possible |
| 5 ought to | e) not advisable |
| 6 ought not to | f) advisable |

➔ **Grammar Summary 6, on page 93.**

- 6 Complete the passage below with the following words.
 have to, don't have to, can't, can, ought to, ought not to

Weddings are happy occasions but when my sister got married last year, my mum and sister did not agree on anything. First it was the dress. My mum said, "Lisa, you (1) _____ wear a white dress," and my sister replied, "I (2) _____ wear white. I (3) _____ wear pink if I like." Next it was the invitations. My mum said, "Lisa, you really (4) _____ invite Sally," and my sister replied, "I (5) _____ invite her - we have too many people already." Then it was the flowers. My mum said, "You (6) _____ have lilies. I've heard that they're bad luck," and my sister replied, "Of course I (7) _____ have lilies! I don't believe they're unlucky!" And then it was the cake! "You really (8) _____ have a fruit cake, Lisa," said my mum, but Lisa wanted chocolate. Finally, I told them that they really (9) _____ argue so much because it makes me hate weddings for life!

Vocabulary: Wordbuilding

- 7 You can often make nouns from verbs by adding the suffixes "-tion" and "-ance". However, spellings may change somewhat. Make nouns from these verbs by completing the table.

invite, receive, attend, enter, contribute

Verbs	Nouns
1 invite	
2 receive	
3 attend	
4 enter	
5 contribute	

- 8 Now use the verbs and nouns from Exercise 7 to complete the sentences below.

- 1 a) Have you been _____ to Ben's party?
 b) Yes, I received an _____ to his party today.
- 2 a) Jeremy, you didn't _____ class this morning.
 b) _____ is necessary if you want to pass!
- 3 a) The room has a secret _____.
 b) You can only _____ if you know where it is.
- 4 a) We had a lovely wedding _____!
 b) We _____ so many beautiful presents!
- 5 a) You ought to _____ money.
 b) But your _____ doesn't need to be big.

Language in Use

- 9 What happens at weddings in your town/city? Use modal verbs and expressions from the lesson to write about some of these things.

clothes, reception, ceremony, flowers, presents, songs, food, speeches

Example

In Beijing, the bride and bridegroom have to go to the ceremony together. The bride's and bridegroom's parents ought to make a speech.

- 10 Write eight sentences giving advice to a foreigner who is going to a wedding in your town/city.

Example

You ought to arrive on time. You ought not to arrive late.

Work in pairs. Student A gives advice about what to do. Student B is the foreigner.

Example

A: *If you are a man, you ought to wear a tie.*
 B: *And what kind of present do I have to take?*



4 Christmas

SKILLS FOCUS

Reading

Before you start

1 Find the Key Words in the pictures. Which of the things do you think western people have at Christmas?

KEY WORDS

balloons, Christmas carols, Christmas pudding, Christmas tree, snow, snowmen, Christmas stockings, presents

Read to learn

2 Read the text. Which Key Words are mentioned? Circle them out. What other Christmas things are mentioned? Make a list.

Memories of Christmas

1 For me, Christmas always began in the middle of the cold, windy month of November. My sister, Alison, and I sat down in front of the fire and wrote a letter to Father Christmas telling him about all the presents we wanted. We seriously wrote "Father Christmas, the North Pole" on the envelope, before giving it to our mother to post.

With December our excitement grew each day – as we opened the new year calendar, Christmas cards arrived in the post, Christmas lights appeared in the streets, and we attended the town carol service. And of course, there was snow everywhere – enough snow to make snowmen, and to have exciting snowball fights in the school playground.

On Christmas Eve, the whole family helped to decorate the house, put up the Christmas tree, the decorations and the balloons. Then, in the afternoon, when Auntie Kathleen and my two cousins arrived, everything was ready. Before we went to bed, we left some wine and biscuits for Father Christmas and then put our stockings at the end of our beds. We tried to stay awake as long as possible to see Father Christmas but the next thing we knew was that it was morning. Christmas morning!

At the bottom of the bed was the stocking, now full of all kinds of small presents and sweets. Christmas morning was bright and sunny and, after church, my cousin David and I went out into the garden to play with our new presents. Lunch was always late, but what a lunch! A big turkey with all the vegetables followed by Christmas pudding. I like turkey breast the best. I put so much food in my mouth sometimes that it was hard to swallow. We sang Christmas carols happily, laughed at jokes, put on silly paper hats and laughed again.

After lunch, the adults slept on the sofas in front of the Queen's speech on television while we all played cards. Then we had tea, with a huge Christmas cake covered with snowmen. It didn't seem possible, but we carried on eating. By bedtime all of the children were very tired. As soon as we turned off the light, we all fell into a deep, happy sleep.





Vocabulary: Words that go together

5 In English, some verbs and nouns often go together. Complete the table with these words:

tea, the piano, your homework, a shower, cards, a (snowball) fight, a party, the washing-up, lunch, the shopping

have	do	play
tea		

3 In what order did the children do these things?

Example 1 d

- open the new year calendar
- put their stockings at the end of the bed
- sing Christmas carols
- write a letter to Father Christmas
- put up the Christmas tree
- go to church
- have Christmas cake

READING STRATEGIES: Multiple-choice questions

- Read the question and answers.
- Try to guess the correct answer.
- Find the place in the text where you think the answer is. (e.g. question 1 = paragraph 1)
- Read the text and check your answer.
- Make sure the other two answers are not possible.

4 Answer the multiple-choice questions.

- Who do you think reads the children's letters?
a) Father Christmas b) their parents c) nobody
- What do you think people do in a carol service?
a) sing songs b) give presents c) watch a play
- What happened on Christmas Eve?
a) The writer stayed awake all night.
b) Someone put presents in his stocking.
c) The writer saw Father Christmas.
- Why did they laugh?
a) The Christmas carols were happy songs.
b) The songs and hats were funny.
c) The jokes and hats were funny.
- After lunch:
a) the adults watched the Queen's speech.
b) the children made a snowman.
c) everybody had more to eat.

6 Complete the sentences with these verbs in the correct form.

blow up, sing, go to, put up, have (x2),
make, put on

On Christmas Eve, my grandparents arrived. We (1) ___ a snowman in the garden and later we (2) ___ the decorations. I (3) ___ lots of balloons. We said: "Merry Christmas!" to each other. On Christmas morning, I (4) ___ some warm clothes and (5) ___ a snowball fight with my cousins and then we (6) ___ church. After that, we (7) ___ lunch and (8) ___ Christmas carols.

Writing and Speaking

7 Make notes about *your* childhood memories of an important festival.

people: family? good friends?
preparations: decorations? invitations?
presents: what? who for? make/buy?
food: meals? special food/drink?
activities: music? dancing? a long walk?
your feelings: happy? sad?

8 Work in pairs. Find out about your partner's memories.



Comparing Cultures

What have you learned about a typical Christmas in Britain? What are the similarities and differences between Christmas in Britain and the Spring Festival in China?



Communication Workshop

Speaking: Role-play

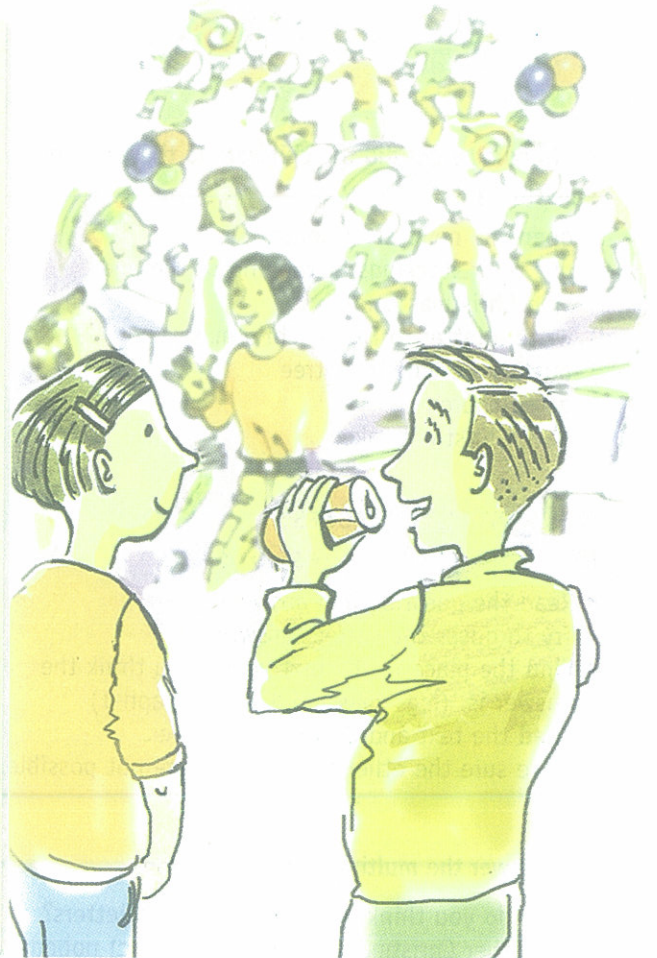
Before you start

 Read and listen to the dialogue at a party. Which of the underlined words in the Function File express surprise (S)? Which ask someone to repeat (R)? Write S or R in the box.

Function File

Showing surprise and asking someone to repeat

- A: Hi, I'm Jamie.
 B: Ah, hello, my name's Katrina.
 A: Katrina?
 B: Katrina, yes. Pleased to meet you. I'm from Mexico.
 A: Really? That's interesting. I'm from California.
 B: I'm sorry?
 A: California.
 B: No! That's where my mum's from.
 A: She isn't?
 B: Yeah, she's from San Francisco.
 A: I don't believe it. And what do you do? I'm a production manager at a factory.
 B: A ...?
 A: A production manager.
 B: Oh, I am too!
 A: You're joking.
 B: No, it's true.
 A: And what does your factory make?
 B: We make needles. And you?
 A: We make pillows.
 B: Does your factory need any needles?
 A: Pardon?



Invent a person and imagine you are that person at a party. Follow the stages.

Stage 1

Imagine you are going to a party. Invent a character for yourself and write notes about the person.

Name: Aristotle Chang

From: Hong Kong

Job: football referee

Interests: heavy metal music, collecting butterflies



Stage 2

Work in groups. Imagine you are this person and you are at the party.

- Introduce yourself to another person.
- Find out information about him/her.
- Express surprise or ask for repetition about any unusual information the person gives you.

Talkback

Work in groups and talk about the most interesting character you met.

Example

I met a Mongolian window cleaner called Samantha. She is interested in rock music and has 12 snakes for pets!

Writing: Describing an Event

Before you start

1 Read the description of the party. Match these topics with the paragraphs (A–D).

- a) how it ended, b) the situation, c) how it began, d) during the party

- (A) Last year in June, we had a big party to celebrate my dad's sixtieth birthday. We held the party at my sister's house and invited all the family and, of course, lots of my parents' friends. A few of my good friends came as well.
- (B) (1) _____ my cousin and I put out the welcome mat. I made 3 litres of orange juice. (2) _____ the people started coming and we served drinks. (3) _____ I started frying some food and my cousin started serving the food. Unfortunately, (4) _____ I was talking to a friend I burnt the sausages!
- (C) My Uncle Jim spent all evening taking photos. He took one terrible one of Auntie Barbara giving me a kiss! Dad was very funny. I'll never forget him dancing with mum at the party. I had a really good time with all my friends.
- (D) The party went on until really late. One of the neighbours came to complain about the noise, but (5) _____ she came in and had a drink. The last people to leave were Tom and Sarah. The house was a bit of a mess and my sister made us all a cup of tea. It was a great party!

2 Now read the text again and complete the gaps with these words: *in the end, while, first, then, after that*.

Write a description of a party you have been to. Follow the stages.

Stage 1

Use the diagram below to help you think of ideas.

1) Introduction to the situation:

Why? – a birthday party
Where? – house
When? – June, last year
Who? – family and friends

2) The beginning:

What preparations?
What time?
What food?

3) Development:

What happened during the party?

4) Conclusion:

What happened in the end?
When did it finish?
Was it good?

Stage 2

Use your notes to write a description in four paragraphs.

⇒ **Writing Help 3**, (layout, linking and useful vocabulary), on page 91.

Stage 3

Check your description.

⇒ **Writing Help 3** (checking).

Talkback

Work in groups. Read each other's descriptions. Give each other ideas on how to improve or correct your descriptions. Then decide which party sounds the best.

Culture Corner

Happy Halloween!

Halloween is celebrated by Western cultures every year on the night of 31 October. But did you know that it is one of the oldest holidays in history?

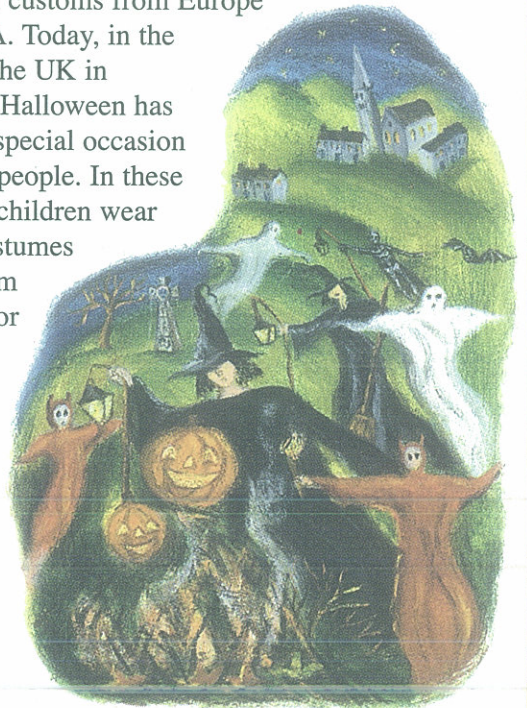
Over 2000 years ago, people known as the Celts lived in Northern Europe. They worshipped the sun god and believed the god made their crops grow. On the night of 31 October, after their crops had been harvested and stored for winter, the Celts began a 3-day New Year holiday. During this time, they offered crops and dead animals to thank the god and danced in costumes made from animal heads and skin.

Later, when the Romans invaded Europe, they adopted the Celts' New Year customs and used them in their own festivals. After 835 AD, the Catholic Church in Europe invented a holiday on 1 November, All Hallows' Day, to honour saints. Later, it invented another holiday on 2 November, All Souls' Day, to honour dead people.

To celebrate All Souls' Day, people made big bonfires and dressed up as angels, devils, saints and witches. They lit candles in lanterns made of hollowed-out turnip or pumpkin to frighten away ghosts. On this night, people also travelled from village to village to ask for food. It was believed that any village that did not give food would have bad luck.

Gradually, over the years, the Celtic, Roman and Catholic customs and holidays got mixed together, and finally 31 October became known as Halloween.

In the nineteenth century, Irish immigrants took Halloween customs from Europe to the USA. Today, in the USA and the UK in particular, Halloween has become a special occasion for young people. In these countries, children wear spooky costumes and go from door to door saying "Trick or treat!" and they are given sweets to take home.



Notes

Celt /kelt/ *n.* 凯尔特人
worship /'wɜ:ʃɪp/ *vt.* 敬神, 拜神
invade /ɪn'veɪd/ *vt.* 侵略
adopt /ə'dɒpt/ *vt.* 采纳, 采用
honour /'ɒnə/ *vt.* 向某人致敬
Catholic /'kæθəlɪk/ *n.* 天主教会
soul /səʊl/ *n.* 灵魂
saint /seɪnt/ *n.* 圣人; 圣徒
bonfire /'bɒnfɪə/ *n.* 篝火; 营火
witch /wɪtʃ/ *n.* 巫婆, 女巫
ghost /gəʊst/ *n.* 鬼, 幽灵
immigrant /'ɪmɪgrənt/ *n.* 移民
spooky /'spu:ki/ *adj.* 幽灵般的

Read the passage and choose the best answers.

- Halloween is one of the _____ holidays known to people.
a) oldest b) newest c) scariest
- To celebrate the New Year, the Celts danced in _____.
a) party hats b) dresses c) animal heads and skin
- The Catholic Church invented a holiday on _____.
a) 31 October b) 1 November c) 3 December
- Modern-day Halloween is a mixture of _____ customs and holidays.
a) Celtic, Roman and Catholic b) Roman and Catholic
c) Celtic and Catholic

Bulletin Board

A travel agency is collecting information about the Chinese festivals for a group of foreign visiting students. Read the notice and the two responses. Then add information you know about on the board.

Festival Collage

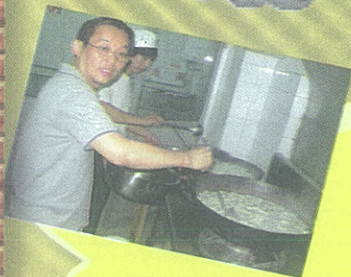


October 1 is the day when the People's Republic of China was founded. It is a national holiday. People have different activities to celebrate the day. There is always a huge public firework display on National Day. Sometimes there are parades and gatherings. Since it is one of the longest holidays in the year, for most people it's the time to get relaxed or go out of the city to travel.

We're collecting information about the Chinese festivals for a group of visiting foreign students. Ideally, the information should include special customs, decorations or food used in celebrating Chinese festivals. If you would like to help us, contact Lisa Wang on 88889132.



The Spring Festival is the most important holiday for the Chinese people. There are many traditional activities to celebrate the festival, such as to do a thorough cleaning to have a new look for the new year, to paste handwritten couplets on front doors to bring good luck, to conduct Yangge dance and lion dance to increase the festival atmosphere, to prepare a variety of foods to treat the family, friends and relatives. The festival lasts for 15 days. It's usually the biggest family gathering for most families, so everyone is supposed to go home to join the celebration. Train and airplane tickets are very difficult to get before the festival.





Unit Diary

1. My favourite lesson(s) in this unit is/are _____.

<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 1 Festivals	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 3 Weddings
<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 2 Parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesson 4 Christmas

2. In this unit, I've learned _____.

<input type="checkbox"/> to talk about Christmas	<input type="checkbox"/> to talk about Chinese festivals
<input type="checkbox"/> to talk about celebrations	<input type="checkbox"/> to talk about weddings in different countries/places
<input type="checkbox"/> how to talk at parties	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. The Chinese festival(s) that I enjoy most is/are

<input type="checkbox"/> the Spring Festival	<input type="checkbox"/> the Mid-Autumn Festival	<input type="checkbox"/> the Dragon Boat Festival
<input type="checkbox"/> the Lantern Festival		

 because _____

4. There are many differences between Chinese and English traditions. For example:
 - * _____
 - * _____
 - * _____

5. I like western festivals or holidays such as Christmas, Halloween, Y N
 because _____

6. I can list the following ways that people celebrate Christmas:
 - * _____
 - * _____
 - * _____

7. The new words I've learned and remembered in this unit are:

8. The new words I still have difficulty remembering are:

9. The activities I've enjoyed most in this unit are

<input type="checkbox"/> roleplay	<input type="checkbox"/> classroom decoration	<input type="checkbox"/> class party	<input type="checkbox"/> doing grammar exercises
<input type="checkbox"/> learning new vocabulary	<input type="checkbox"/> classroom discussions	<input type="checkbox"/> writing	

10. I find the most difficult part in this unit is

<input type="checkbox"/> reading	<input type="checkbox"/> listening	<input type="checkbox"/> grammar	<input type="checkbox"/> vocabulary	<input type="checkbox"/> speaking	<input type="checkbox"/> writing
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------------------

My plan for the next unit:

I need to _____

Project

Make a living history museum

1 Work in groups of four to collect information about life in your city or town 20 or 30 years ago. These are some of the areas you may want to research:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| a) transportation | b) clothes |
| c) food and drinks | d) housing |
| e) electronic appliances | f) daily routines |
| g) holidays | h) games |
| i) others _____ | |

Follow the stages. Do the project.

2 Now follow the stages.

Stage 1

Interview people who have lived in your town for a long time. You can interview your parents, grandparents, teachers or neighbours.

Stage 2

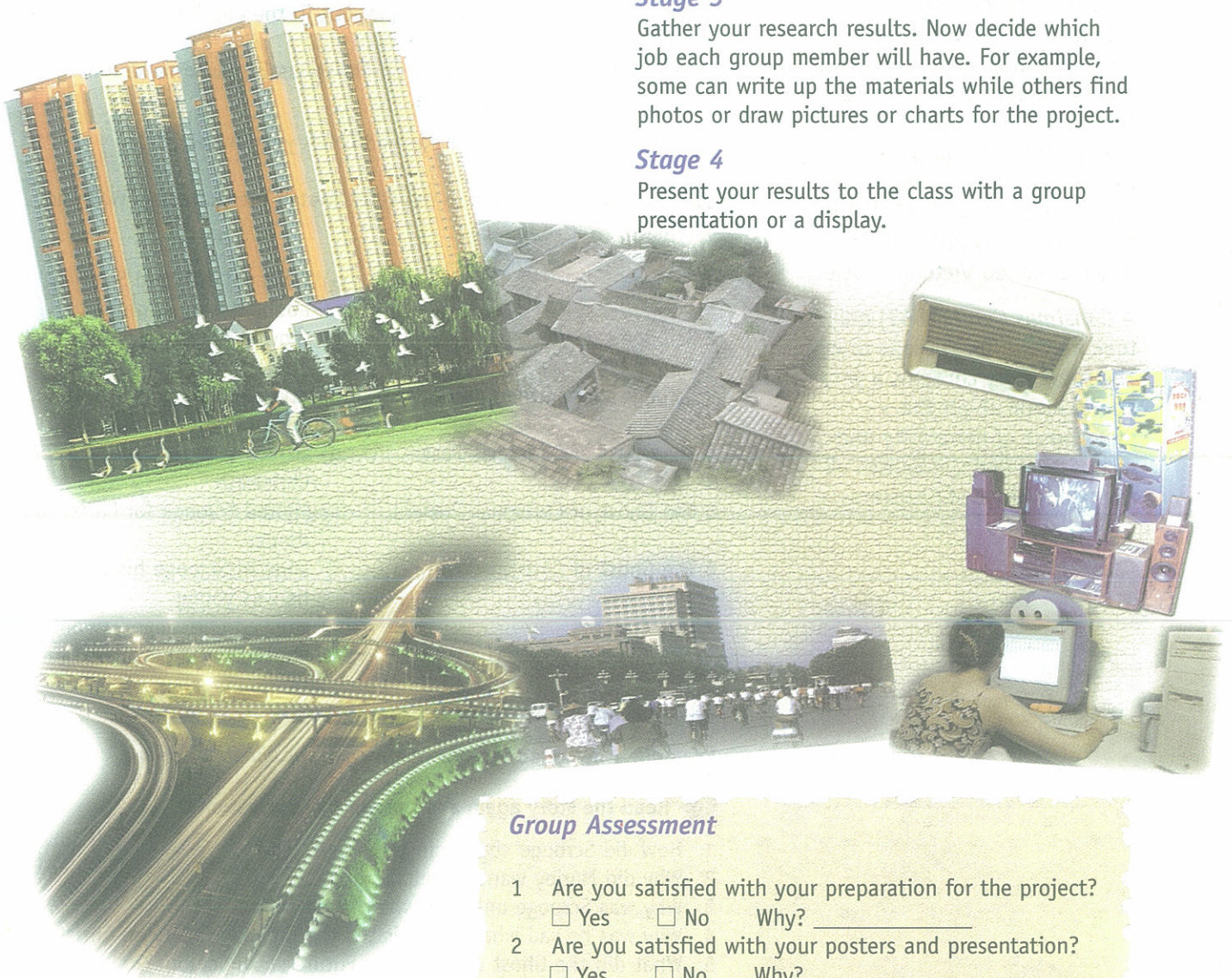
Go to the library or use the Internet to research other aspects of the local history of your town. Each group member should choose to do a different subject.

Stage 3

Gather your research results. Now decide which job each group member will have. For example, some can write up the materials while others find photos or draw pictures or charts for the project.

Stage 4

Present your results to the class with a group presentation or a display.



Group Assessment

- 1 Are you satisfied with your preparation for the project?
 Yes No Why? _____
- 2 Are you satisfied with your posters and presentation?
 Yes No Why? _____
- 3 How will you improve your project work in the future?

- 4 What did you learn from other groups?

Literature Spot I

A CHRISTMAS CAROL

BACKGROUND

Charles Dickens (1812–1870) was one of the greatest novelists of the nineteenth century. His father was put in prison for debt, so Dickens had to start work when he was very young.

He began writing for popular magazines and became famous with *The Pickwick Papers* (1837), a collection of amusing stories about the eccentric Mr Pickwick and his friends. Dickens' most famous novels include *Oliver Twist* (1838), *Nicholas Nickleby* (1839), *David Copperfield* (1850) and *Great Expectations* (1861). These books have very good stories which criticised Victorian society.

A Christmas Carol (1843) only took a month for Dickens to write. The short story contains a very strong moral about the importance of generosity and compassion and symbolises all the good things of Christmas.



Before you start

- 1 Read about Charles Dickens. Have you read any of the books mentioned or seen films of them?

Reading and Listening

- 2 Look at the pictures in the story. What do you think happens to the main character?

- a) He has some bad dreams on Christmas Eve but when he wakes up he feels the same as before.
- b) He meets some eccentric people, but in the end he has a good Christmas.
- c) He is visited by four ghosts on Christmas Eve, who make him change his attitudes to life.

- 3 Read the story very quickly and check your answer.

- 4  Read and listen to the story. Match the characters with the actions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Scrooge | a) appeared and told Scrooge about the three ghosts |
| 2 Scrooge's nephew | b) showed Scrooge what was going to happen to him |
| 3 Scrooge's ex-partner, Jacob Marley | c) showed Scrooge the Cratchit family Christmas dinner |
| 4 The Ghost of Christmas Past | d) arrived late on the day after Christmas |
| 5 The Ghost of Christmas Present | e) invited Scrooge for Christmas dinner |
| 6 The Ghost of Christmas Future | f) showed Scrooge his life when he was young |
| 7 Bob Cratchit | g) enjoyed Christmas Day and started to be generous |

- 5 Now order the actions in Exercise 4.

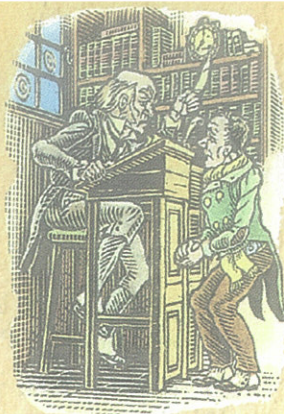
Example 1 *Scrooge's nephew invited him for Christmas dinner.*

- 6 Read the story again and answer these questions.

- 1 How did Scrooge change in the story?
- 2 Why did Marley want to help Scrooge?
- 3 Why was Scrooge unhappy when he saw his past?
- 4 Why was he sad when they visited the Cratchit family on Christmas?
- 5 What did the Ghost of Christmas Future show Scrooge?
- 6 What did Scrooge do on Christmas Day and the day after?
- 7 What is the moral of this story? Do you agree with it?

- 7 Look through the story and choose five important words that are new for you. Check the meaning in a dictionary and write them in your vocabulary books.

It was Christmas Eve. Ebenezer Scrooge was in his office, the office of Scrooge and Marley. His clerk, poor Bob Cratchit, was working. Suddenly, Scrooge's young nephew came into the office.



"Hello uncle. Merry Christmas!" he said happily. "Do you want to come and have Christmas dinner with us tomorrow?"

"Christmas?" Scrooge replied. "Bah! Humbug!" Scrooge hated Christmas and he refused his nephew's invitation for dinner on Christmas Day.

His nephew went away. Later two men came to the office, asking for money for the poor.

"Bah! Are there no prisons for these people?" Scrooge refused to give even a penny.

Then, when it was time to close the office, Bob Cratchit asked for the day off, because it was Christmas.

"All right," Scrooge said, "but be here early the next morning!"

That evening Scrooge was sitting in front of his fire at home when, suddenly, he saw a ghost in front of him. "Who are you?" Scrooge asked nervously.

"In life, I was Jacob Marley, your partner. I am wearing these chains and I can never be in peace, because when I lived, I only thought about money. But I am here to help you. You have a chance to escape my terrible destiny. Tonight three ghosts will visit you." Then the ghost of Marley disappeared.

Scrooge went to bed and fell asleep. But in the night he woke up. The figure of a strange old man appeared near his bed.

"I am the Ghost of Christmas Past. Of your past," it told Scrooge. The ghost took Scrooge to scenes of Christmases from the past. In one scene Scrooge saw himself as a boy at school. He was reading a book. All the other boys had gone

home for Christmas. In another scene Scrooge saw himself as a young man. He was talking to his girlfriend, who he didn't marry because she didn't have any money. Scrooge began to feel sadder and sadder.

"Stop! Show me no more!" he cried. Finally the ghost brought him home and Scrooge fell asleep again. Later that night, Scrooge woke up again.

"I am the Ghost of Christmas Present. Look at me!" said the second ghost, laughing. He was a large man with a beard, wearing a green robe. He took Scrooge to the house of Bob Cratchit and his family. It was cold in the house and Bob and his family were sitting around a very small Christmas pudding.

"What a wonderful pudding. Merry Christmas everyone!" cried Bob.

Scrooge felt sad, because he could see how poor the Cratchits were. Bob's smallest child, Tiny Tim, was weak and ill. The ghost finally took Scrooge to a very poor area of London. There were two poor children out in the street.

"Can't we do something to help these children?" he asked the ghost, who repeated what Scrooge had said before.

"Are there no prisons?" The ghost laughed and disappeared.

Then, the third ghost appeared. He was dressed in black and looked ...

"Are you the Ghost of Christmas Future?" Scrooge asked nervously.

The ghost did not answer. It took Scrooge and showed him scenes of the future. In one, people were talking about Scrooge's death, but not one person was unhappy about it. The ghost also took him to the Cratchit family. The family was very sad. The little boy, Tiny Tim, had died.

The next morning, Scrooge opened his window and asked, "What day is it today?"

"Why sir, it's Christmas Day," replied a young boy in the street.

Scrooge was very happy. He gave money to the boy to buy an enormous turkey for the Cratchit family. Then he went out into the street.

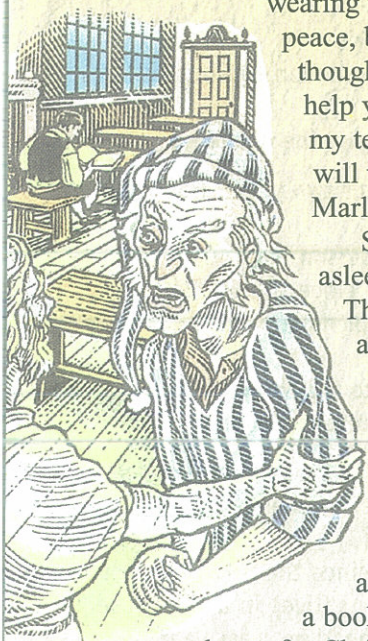
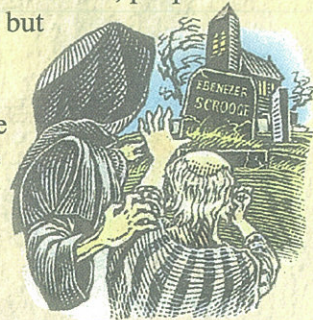
"Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas!" He wished everybody he saw Merry Christmas. He met the man who had asked for money for the poor and gave him a large sum of money. Scrooge then went and visited his nephew and had the best Christmas dinner in his life. The next day he went to his office early. He waited for Bob Cratchit.

"You are late!" said Scrooge in an angry voice.

"Yes, I'm very sorry ..." replied poor Bob.

"In that case, I'm afraid I'm going to ... increase your salary! Merry Christmas, Bob!"

From that day, Scrooge was the happiest man in the world. He gave money to the poor. He helped Bob Cratchit's family. And people always said of him: "He knew how to celebrate Christmas."



Language Problem-Solving I

PRESENT PERFECT, PRESENT SIMPLE AND PAST SIMPLE

1 Match the sentences with the drawings.



- He worked for the homeless all his life.
- He's worked for the homeless all his life.
- Mary has had a baby.
- Mary had a baby in 1991.

2 Translate the sentences in Exercise 1 into Chinese. Did you use the same tense for all of them?

3 Put the verbs in the most suitable tense: Present Perfect or Past Simple.

- The cat looks hungry. _____ you _____ (not feed) him yet?
- Maria Skłodowska-Curie and Pierre Curie _____ (work) together for most of their lives.
- Sting _____ (write) a lot of very popular songs.
- My father _____ (work) for the same company since he left university.
- Mozart _____ (write) a lot of interesting music.
- Where _____ you _____ (put) my dictionary? I can't see it on my desk.

4 In which of the sentences below is the person thinking of the past?

I like sweets.

I've always liked sweets.

5 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense: Present Simple or Present Perfect.

- I (know) Peter very well. We are in the same class.
- We (have) very bad luck this year. Our car was stolen and our flat was robbed.
- Mark is my best friend. We (know) each other for ages.
- My friend is ill. She (be) in hospital since Sunday.
- I (be) very lucky. I often win competitions.
- I can't work any more. I (have) a terrible cold.

6 Match the sentences with the people.

- I work very hard.*
- I've worked very hard all my life.*
- I worked very hard.*

- a retired millionaire
- a young businessman
- a person who is about to retire

- I've lived in London for a long time.*
- I lived in London for a long time.*
- I live in London.*

- a Londoner
- a person who now lives in Paris
- a person who is moving from London to Glasgow

7 Read the sentences and answer the questions.

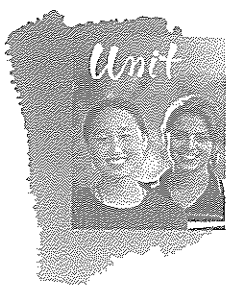
- Peter has been unemployed for two years. Has Peter got a job now?
- I've had a big lunch. Is the person hungry?
- Mary's wanted to be a doctor since she was six. Does Mary want to be a doctor now?

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: Present Perfect, Past Simple or Present Simple.

Karen Cookson (1) _____ (always be) interested in the sea. When she was ten her mother (2) _____ (buy) her an aquarium and she (3) _____ (have) collections of tropical fish ever since then. For the last twenty years, she (4) _____ (live) in a big house in Auckland where she has an aquarium. Last year she (5) _____ (open) the aquarium to the public. Thousands of people (6) _____ (already visit) her collection. Her collection includes several sharks which (7) _____ (swim) around looking dangerous. "People (8) _____ (not understand) sharks," she says. "I (9) _____ (never have) any problems with my sharks because I (10) _____ (know) how to behave. Sharks only (11) _____ (attack) humans in certain situations. Once, a great white shark (12) _____ (try) to attack me but I (13) _____ (hit) it on the nose with my camera!"

Language Power





1 Lifestyles

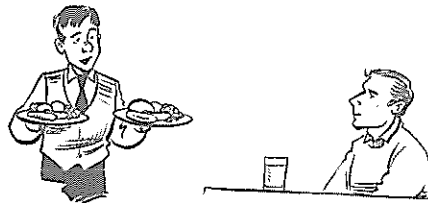
1 A PERFECT DAY

1 ★ ★ Present Continuous for activities during a short period of time

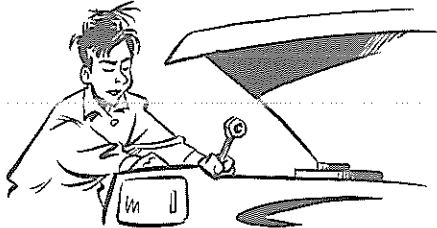
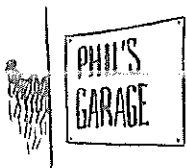
The children in the pictures all have holiday jobs. Write two Present Continuous sentences about Laura and two about David.

- 1 *John's working at Cathy's Restaurant.*
- 2 *John isn't working for a newspaper.*
- 3 Laura
- 4 Laura
- 5 David
- 6 David

Cathy's Restaurant



John/work/at Cathy's Restaurant. John/work/for a newspaper.



Laura/work/at Phil's Garage. Laura/work/at Cathy's Restaurant.



David/work/for a newspaper. David/work/at Phil's Garage.

2 ★ ★ Present Simple for opinions and feelings

What do you, your friends and your family *like* and *not like* on TV? Use the words in the box to write sentences.

sports programmes, the news, films, TV series, talk shows, game shows

- 1 *My sister doesn't like sports programmes.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

3 ★ ★ ★ Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Read the dialogue. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous tense.

Sue: Could you turn the radio off? I (1) (watch) TV.

Tom: OK. What (2) you (watch)?

Sue: It's the news. This girl (3) (work) for the BBC. She's in New York at the moment and she (4) (interview) people about crime in the city.

Tom: That's interesting. Who (5) she (interview)?

Sue: She (6) (talk) to lots of different people. She's in a car with a man. He (7) (drive) a big black car. She (8) (not like) him very much, but he's got lots of information. It's exciting because ...

Tom: Sorry, can you smell anything?

Sue: Oh, no! I (9) (cook) sausages for supper! They (10) (burn)!

4 ★ ★ ★ Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Read and complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Mr Jackson: Where's David?

Mrs Jackson: In the sitting-room. Peter's with him.

Mr Jackson: Is he? He (1) *doesn't go* (not go) in the sitting-room in the evening when we (2) (watch) TV. He (3) (not talk) to us. He (4) (stay) in his bedroom. But when Peter (5) (come), he (6) (sit) in the sitting-room with him. What (7) they (do) now?

Mrs Jackson: They (8) (play) their guitars and (9) (write) a song.

Mr Jackson: I (10) (not like) Peter. David (11) (not do) his homework when Peter (12) (be) here. They (13) (talk) for hours.

Mrs Jackson: Well, they (14) (not talk) now and I think the song they (15) (write) together is very good.

5 ★ ★ ★ Verbs

Complete the dialogue below using the verbs in the box in the correct form.

talk, remember, get out, get dressed, stuck, eat, wash, have, take, stay, spend, look out

Man 1: So tell me David, what's a weekday like for you?

Man 2: Well, I'm a light sleeper so I can usually (1) of bed by six each morning. It's my habit to always (2) and (3) before eating breakfast. I like starting my working day feeling fresh. Then, I (4) an hour getting to the office in my car. It (5) longer when there's a traffic jam. After I get there, I normally (6) on the phone with a lot of people I hardly know. And not all of these people are nice! Then I (7) meetings with people I don't like very much. I try keeping the meetings short and to the point, so as not to waste everyone's time. I often (8) lunch in a hurry and can't (9) what I've eaten. In the afternoon, I (10) in my office, doing lots of paperwork or working on the computer. I never (11) of the window. I don't know if it's sunny or raining. To be honest, the weather isn't important to me while I'm working. On the way home, I'm usually (12) in traffic for more than an hour. And when I get home, I'm usually too tired to do anything.

6 You are talking about the jobs that friends or people in your family do. Write sentences with the job and an adjective.

prison officer, driver, nurse, fire fighter, dentist, farmer

- 1 My *uncle's* a *prison officer*.
It's a very stressful job.
- 2 My 's a
It's a very job.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Word Corner

Television programmes

Plan a good evening of TV. Write your plan below. Use a dictionary and the words below.

sports programme, the news, film, TV series, talk show, game show, cartoon, music programme, quiz

Time	Type of programme	Name of programme
18:00-18:30 18:30	The News	City News

1 Lifestyles

2 RELAXING

1 Expressing preferences

Two people are talking. What does the second person say? Circle a, b or c.

- 1 "We've got an English exam today."
 a) Oh no! I hate exams. They're really stressful.
 b) Good! I love exams. They're really stressful.
 c) Oh no! I can't stand exams. They're really relaxing.

- 2 "I think the Monday talk show is the best programme on TV."
 a) It's OK. I love it.
 b) It's OK. I quite like it.
 c) It's OK. I don't like it.

- 3 "Do you like swimming?"
 a) I don't like lying on a beach.
 b) I enjoy lying on a beach.
 c) I prefer lying on a beach.

2 Describing preferences

Write sentences about the preferences of your friends and family. Use some of the verbs in the box.

can't stand, don't like, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer, quite like

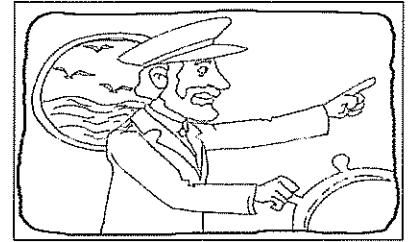
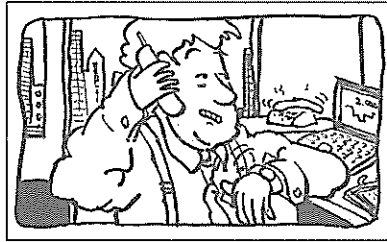
- 1 *My brother hates meeting new people.*
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

3 Jobs

Look at the pictures and read the list of jobs. Write the job under the correct picture. Then use adjectives from the box that *you think* describe the job.

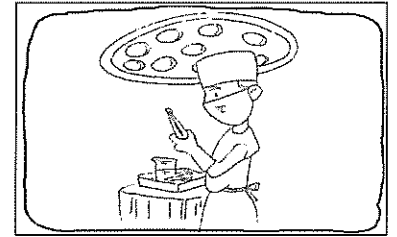
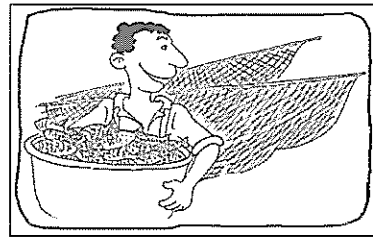
boring, fun, busy, dangerous, active, easy, exciting, interesting, stressful, relaxing

- a police officer c business manager e captain
 b teacher d doctor f fisherman



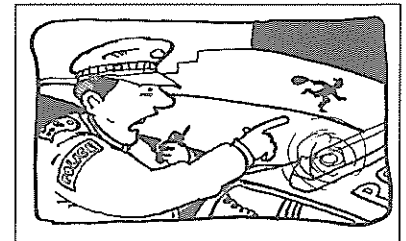
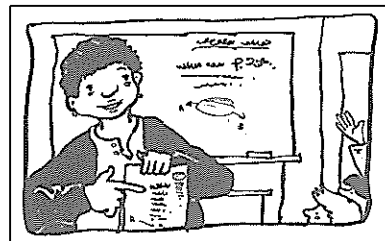
1 *business manager, stressful*

2



3

4



5

6

Remember

4 Vocabulary

Complete the dialogue with the correct choice of words below.

Miss Zhou: Dr Wei, I'm (1) stress. I don't sleep well at night and I'm always tired during the day. Please give me some medicine to help me.

Dr Wei: Well, Miss Zhou, like many people, you have a (2) life. I'm afraid taking medicine won't help you much.

Miss Zhou: But Dr Wei, I do need help.

Dr Wei: Yes, I agree and I'm going to give you some advice to help you (3) stress. Miss Zhou, do you exercise?

Miss Zhou: Mmm, not much.

Dr Wei: Well, you should exercise regularly. Even a short walk can help you forget your worries. Another important thing is a good (4) If you eat healthily, you'll feel healthy. One more thing, do you study late at night, Miss Zhou?

Miss Zhou: Yes, I (5) in bed.

Dr Wei: Well, you should give it up immediately. Your bed is for sleeping in, not for studying.

Miss Zhou: But how will I get my studies done?

Dr Wei: Well, you need to (6) yourself. Make a list of the tasks you need to complete. Then break each one down into smaller tasks. You'll (7) finish all the tasks faster this way. Oh, one last thing. Don't forget to enjoy your (8) life outside of your studies. A party with your friends can be excellent medicine for stress!

- 1 a) suffering b) suffering of
- c) suffering from d) suffering with
- 2 a) stress b) stressful
- c) stressed d) pressure
- 3 a) reduce b) relax
- c) cause d) describe
- 4 a) health b) lifestyle
- c) mind d) diet
- 5 a) prefer study b) prefer to study
- c) prefer to studying d) prefer for studying
- 6 a) cause b) prevent
- c) organise d) relax
- 7 a) probably b) personally
- c) peacefully d) patiently
- 8 a) relaxing b) stressful
- c) social d) perfect

Time adverbials

Most time adverbials go before the main verb (after the auxiliary), e.g. often, always.

Example: *I always go to school by bus. I don't often walk.*

Sometimes adverbials can go at the beginning and at the end of a sentence, e.g. every day.

Example: *Every day I get up at seven o'clock. I get up at seven o'clock every day.*

1 ★ ★ Time adverbials

Read the text and underline the time adverbials.

At the moment John is working at a restaurant. Right now he's waiting on tables. John is interested in food. He often cooks at home, five or six times a week. He usually makes dinner for the family and he sometimes makes a big Sunday lunch. His mother always makes breakfast every morning. John never makes breakfast but his sister Joan sometimes helps.

Now put the time adverbials in order of frequency under the correct present tense.

Present Simple: *never*

Present Continuous:

2 ★ ★ Time adverbials and word order

In your notebook put the words of the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 sausages/supper./often/cook/We/for
- 2 revises/exams/Laura/usually/her/on/Sunday./for
- 3 doing/am/now./my/English/I/homework
- 4 is/the/guitar/He/the/at/moment./playing
- 5 at/I/swimming/never/go/the/weekend.

3 ★ ★ ★ Sentences with time adverbials

Write true sentences in your notebook using these words.

now, just, every Saturday, never, sometimes, always, usually, often

3 A VOLUNTEER TEACHER

① ★ Present Continuous for personal arrangements

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Then write two sentences about your personal arrangements for tonight or this weekend.

- 1 *I'm playing football* (play football) after school today.
- 2 My friends (have a party) next week.
- 3 Mary (not come) with us to the concert on Saturday.
- 4 Mick and Jennifer (get married) in June or July?
- 5 Peter and John (not go) to Italy for their holidays.
- 6 she (go) to the party on Saturday?

Your sentences:

- 1
- 2

② ★ *be + going to* for intentions

Write sentences using the cues.

Next year at school ...

- 1 do/homework every night
I'm going to do my homework every night.
- 2 learn more new words
.....
- 3 read more
.....
- 4 my friends and I/use/vocabulary books more
.....
- 5 not/stay up late before tests
.....
- 6 not/forget/my school books
.....

③ ★ Present Simple for fixed arrangements and timetables

Rewrite the sentences as questions.

(Questions that tourists asked their tour guide on a visit to London)

- 1 The London train leaves at 7 o'clock.
Does the London train leave at 7 o'clock?
- 2 The plane arrives in the early hours of the morning.
.....
- 3 The tour is for two weeks.
.....
- 4 We have breakfast in London.
.....
- 5 There is a visit to Buckingham Palace.
.....
- 6 There are two stops for shopping.
.....

④ ★ ★ *be + going to* for intentions

Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 When I've finished this exercise, *I'm going to watch television.*
- 2 When I go home after school, I.....
- 3 When we have time, my friends and I..... together.
- 4 Are we..... the next time we have a party?
- 5 Bad news! My parents..... because it costs a lot of money.
- 6 When I see..... next, I.....

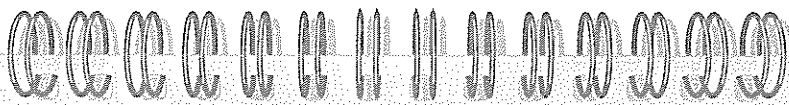
5 ★ ★ Intensions (be + going to) or personal arrangements (Present Continuous)?

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

It's December and this is what I (1) *'m going to do* (do) in the New Year: first of all I (2) (go) to the school gym more often. I (3) (meet) Mr Simpson, the sports teacher, after school on Monday. He (4) (plan) some sports exercises for me and I'll do them. Secondly, I (5) (eat) less in the New Year. My doctor (6) (help) me with this - I hope! I (7) (see) him next Monday at two o'clock and I'll ask him about food. Thirdly, I (8) (do) my homework for two hours every evening. We (9) (get) a new computer tomorrow and I (10) (use) it to do my homework.

6 ★ ★ ★ Present Simple for fixed arrangements

Write a fun programme for teenage tourists spending a weekend in your town (or an area you know).



Saturday

08:00 - The bus arrives at your hotel.

08:15 - We go to where we

13:00 - 14:00 We have lunch at We eat

19:00 - In the evening we

Sunday

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

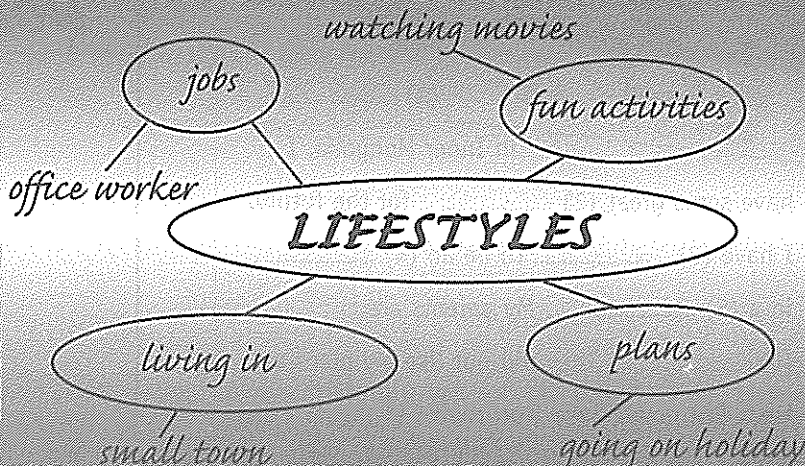
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Word Corner

Lifestyles

Write the words and phrases in the box under the correct heading. Then add words and phrases of your own. Use a dictionary.

countryside, teacher, big city, playing football, learning a language, going to university, student, farmer, accountant, village, changing jobs, playing badminton, volunteer work, playing guitar



4 CITY AND COUNTRY

1 Vocabulary

Choose the words from the box to complete the following sentences.

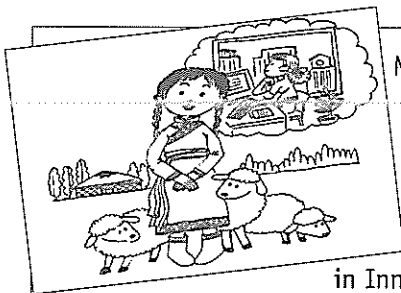
perfect, urgent, otherwise, anywhere, crowded, forecast, distance, especially

- It was two weeks before the Spring Festival and the shopping centre was with shoppers.
- An international effort is required to deal with the needs of the earthquake areas.
- The weather says that it's going to stay hot for the rest of the week.
- As there's some between us and the accident, it's easier to talk about it.
- So I made a mistake! Nobody's
- I'm glad you told me about the show being cancelled. I'd have travelled all the way to London for nothing.
- Art books are expensive to produce, if they have colour pictures.
- I'm so happy here. I couldn't possibly imagine living else.

2 My plan of life

Complete the text with the words in the box.

big city, plans, decided, country town, accountant, support, farmers



My name is Sun Rui. I live in a small (1) in Inner Mongolia. I have some great (2) for the future. I have (3) to be an (4) in a (5) My parents are (6) They did not like my plans at first. But now I have won their (7)

3 Adjectives from nouns

Sort the words under the correct headings. Then use the words to complete the text.

person, crowded, stress, personal, peaceful, noise, health, noisy, peace, crowd, healthy, stressful

nouns	adjectives
<i>person</i>	<i>personal</i>

My friend Steve finds (1) places very (2) because there are so many people around. He's a very shy (3) who prefers (4) places where there's no (5) He says (6) is bad for his (7) and he likes to spend his (8) time in (9) and quiet. But I don't mind being part of a (10) (11) of people and I'm a very (12) person!

4 Home and jobs

Sort these words and phrases into two groups. Add words to each group.

tour guide, stairs, tennis player, kitchen, lights, water, accountant

IN YOUR HOME	JOBS

Focus on Reading

Too far away from it all?

A new TV series in England, *Away from it all*, has surprised everyone by becoming a huge success with young people across the country. Its success is surprising because the main character in the series is a shepherd, and the series is about the relaxing lifestyles of people who live in the country. There is none of the action that we usually see on TV today. There are also no stressful moments, busy offices or crowded cities. *Away from it all* is set in the peaceful English countryside and tells simple stories about people's kindness.

The director of the TV series says that its success is a sign of teenagers suffering from stress. They say that watching *Away from it all* helps teenagers forget about the pressures of exams and homework, and the troubles that fill the world today. They also say that it's a good sign of today's young people switching to happier TV series as it shows they would like a happier and healthier world.

Although the series' success might have a good side, many teachers and parents are worried, however. They say that some of their students and children are becoming couch potatoes and are using

Away from it all as an excuse for not completing homework. Some children have even refused to learn for exams because they say that they can only achieve personal happiness by avoiding stressful situations completely.

One mother, Lucy Linney, talks about her son Patrick. "Before he started watching *Away from it all* he loved challenges and did volunteer work every afternoon. But now he has become a couch potato. He switches on TV when he gets home from school and only switches it off when he goes to bed at midnight. His grades have dropped and he no longer volunteers but he says it doesn't matter as he wants his life to 'get away from it all'."

And what do the experts say? Paula Ray, a doctor of education, says that TV can influence children's lifestyles. But she says that if a child reacts as strongly as Patrick, it's likely that there are other reasons for his change in behaviour. She says that there is nothing wrong with watching *Away from it all* but suggests that parents should make sure their children know TV is not the same as real life.

Choose the correct answers to the questions below.

- The success of the new TV series is surprising because
 - it is different from other successful TV series
 - it is the same as other successful TV series
 - it is about the English countryside
 - it is boring
- The director of *Away from it all* believes that the series helps young people deal with
 - exams
 - stress
 - personal happiness
 - volunteer work
- The success of the series shows that young people would like
 - a world with no exams and homework
 - happier TV series
 - a happier and healthier world
 - relaxing jobs like shepherds
- Who are worried about the effects of the series?
 - young people
 - teachers and experts
 - teachers and parents
 - young people and parents
- Why are some people worried about the series?
 - Some children are becoming couch potatoes.
 - Some children are not doing their homework.
 - Some children are refusing to learn for exams.
 - All of the above.
- How has Patrick Linney's behaviour changed?
 - He's become a couch potato and no longer does volunteer work.
 - He's quiet and doesn't talk to his parents.
 - He goes to bed late and doesn't do his homework.
 - He goes away from home on the weekends.
- Does Paula Ray think that watching *Away from it all* is bad for children?
 - Yes, because TV can influence children's lifestyles.
 - No, because TV is not like real life.
 - Yes, because TV is the same as real life.
 - No, but children need to know that TV is not the same as real life.
- What does "get away from it all" mean?
 - To get away from one's parents.
 - To move away from home.
 - To get away from everything that is stressful.
 - To stop doing your homework.

Focus on Writing

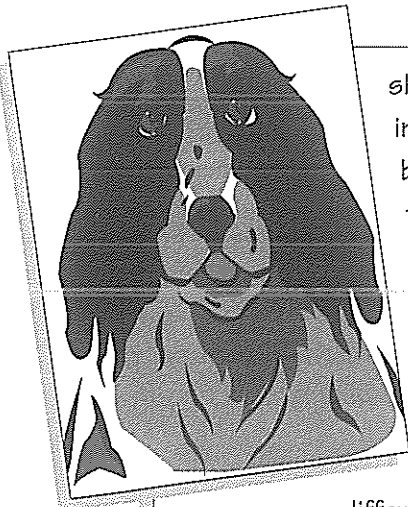
1 Linking

Complete the sentences with *and*, *but* or *because*.

- 1 He's painted his car white *because* he likes the colour.
- 2 On holiday, I like shopping lying on a beach.
- 3 Laura and David are worried they are waiting for their exam results.
- 4 I like doing sport it helps me to relax.
- 5 Some people hate going to parties they like talking with friends.
- 6 Shy people hate going to parties social situations can be difficult for them.
- 7 The dogs the parrots haven't eaten anything.
- 8 The Smiths won a lot of money bought a new house.
- 9 I'm not good at football my brother is a very good football player.

2 Punctuation: Capital letters

Read and rewrite the text in your notebook putting in the capital letters.



sheep dogs are very important to farmers in Britain. sheep dogs help farmers to find all their sheep and bring them back to the farm.

farmers communicate with their dogs through whistles. the dogs can understand many

different instructions from the sound of the whistles. Mike Smith from Marston village says, "my dog, Tyke, is the best dog in the world. he works really hard and he's also a member of the family."

3 Guided writing: Writing a letter

Read Laura's letter to her friend Ruth. Rewrite the letter in your notebook choosing the best alternative from the words in brackets.

1 (Dear/Miss) Ruth,
 I'm 2 (sorry/sad) | 3 (haven't/not) replied to your letter for so long. My Dad 4 (has/is) been ill and 5 (it's/has) been a stressful time for us but he's better now.
 I've just 6 (come/coming) back from a holiday in Inner Mongolia. We go there every year. We always go to Huhhot 7 (and/but) we usually go in May 8 (because/so) that is one of the best months for horse riding. There is a tour company there that arranges a 9 (comfortable/stressful) ride for us every year.
 Are you 10 (work/working) in August or are 11 (we/you) going on holiday?
 12 (Please/Don't) write soon and give me all your 13 (news/stories).
 All the 14 (best/good)
 Laura

4 Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese.

- 1 我觉得学生生活充满活力、生机，令人兴奋，但有时或许压力太大。
 I think a student's life is and full of life — but sometimes.
- 2 我无法忍受吃饭时周围有人吸烟。
 around me when I'm eating.
- 3 体重严重超标的人更有可能患高血压病。
 People who are overweight likely to high blood pressure.
- 4 约翰总在抱怨老板给的工作太多，钱却太少。
 John that his boss gives him
- 5 我发现做义工对青少年非常有益。
 I find very to teenagers.
- 6 我们公司应该采取必要措施以迎接来年新的挑战。
 Some necessary actions should be taken our company

KEY WORD BANK

Adjectives: bored, boring, busy, classical, crowded, exciting, free, formal, interesting, nearby, peaceful, personal, portable, relaxing, shy, social, stressful, urgent

Nouns/noun phrases: accountant, basin, cartoon, challenge, couch potato, crowd, diet, distance learning, document, expert, farewell, forecast, kung fu, lifestyle, lung, midnight, mini-skirt, presentation, pressure, remote control, shepherd, stress, studio, style, support, survey, tube, TV series, volunteer, workaholic

Noun/adjective forms: crowd/crowded, health/healthy, noise/noisy, peace/peaceful, person/personal, stress/stressful

Verbs: cycle, design, graduate, organise, prefer, reduce, solve, stand, suppose

Phrasal verbs: fill with, go off, look after, suffer from, switch off, switch on, switch over, take up

Feelings: angry, bored, excited, happy, pleased, sad, tired, worried

Reasons for feelings: break the video, buy new clothes, fail your exam, go to a party, lose a basketball game, lose your wallet, meet someone interesting, pass your exams, receive bad news, watch a good film, win a competition, win support

Free time: dance, read, walk, watch TV

Going out: fast-food restaurant, cinema, theatre, concert

Hobbies: collect stamps/coins, make models/clothes, paint/draw, play chess/computer games, take photos

Jobs: accountant, bus/taxi driver, business manager, cook, dentist, doctor, engineer, factory worker, farmer, fisherman, guard, nurse, pilot, police officer, scientist, secretary, shepherd, soldier, teacher

Sports: play football/basketball/volleyball, go cycling/swimming, go for a walk, do gym/kung fu

Music: play the piano/guitar, pop/classical music, style

Preferences: can't stand, hate, like, love, prefer

Types of TV programmes: cartoon, film, news, sports programme, talk show, TV series

WORD POWER

① Phrasal verbs

Complete the text with the verbs in the box in the correct form.

turn on, sit down, wake up, work for, switch on, live in, get up, worry about

Chris Williams is an accountant. He (1) *works for* a big company in London. He (2) a big house. He suffers from stress and he is not happy with his lifestyle. Every night, he (3) in the middle of the night. He (4) , goes downstairs and (5) all the lights. Then he gets a drink from the kitchen and takes it into the sitting room. He (6) on the sofa and (7) the TV. There is always something on TV, even in the middle of the night, but he doesn't watch the programme. He sits in front of the TV and (8) work.

② Confusing words

Circle the correct word.

- In England, there are five television *programmes/channels*.
- Chris Williams is *bored with/boring* his job as an accountant.
- Chris always has a lot of money in his *wallet/purse* but he is not happy.
- Helena *speaks/talks* English very well.
- We are *repeating/revising* the Present Continuous tense this week.

Word Tip

Start your own vocabulary book and write down new words and expressions. Include an example sentence, a translation in Chinese and phonetic transcription as a reminder of how to pronounce the vocabulary, e.g.

inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ 居民, 栖居的动物
Chongqing is the largest city in China with 30 million inhabitants.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1 Complete the paragraph with the words below.

James loved (1) He had loved it since he was a child. His father had collected every kung fu movie ever made. (2), James had watched all of these movies hundreds of times. As a result, he became a (3) Even though he wrote a (4) on exercise and healthy (5), every day when he got home, he sat in front of the TV eating chocolate and watching his dad's movies till (6) His wife was an accountant who was a (7) but she still managed to do some exercise. She tried to get James to exercise but nothing worked. He (8) that exercise bored him. James got fatter and fatter and his wife worried that he would lose his job. How could such an unhealthy man continue to write as (9) on healthy lifestyles? Finally, she had an idea. The next evening when James came home from work, he (10) the TV and turned to the shelf of kung fu movies. They were all gone! In their place was a note from his wife and a newspaper (11) "You'll get them back after six classes," read James. It was for a kung fu studio that offered lessons for beginners. Suddenly James laughed. "I (12) exercise might not be so boring after all," he thought to himself.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | a) kung fu | b) talk shows |
| | c) news programmes | d) cartoons |
| 2 | a) Last year | b) Over the years |
| | c) During the year | d) At the moment |
| 3 | a) expert | b) couch potato |
| | c) shepherd | d) workaholic |
| 4 | a) cartoon | b) document |
| | c) TV series | d) talk show |
| 5 | a) diets | b) drinking |
| | c) programme | d) children |
| 6 | a) home | b) late |
| | c) last | d) midnight |
| 7 | a) volunteer | b) couch potato |
| | c) workaholic | d) fan |
| 8 | a) talked | b) complained |
| | c) wished | d) preferred |
| 9 | a) a writer | b) an expert |
| | c) a workaholic | d) an accountant |
| 10 | a) switched on | b) switched off |
| | c) switch over | d) took up |
| 11 | a) document | b) survey |
| | c) advertisement | d) design |
| 12 | a) complain | b) support |
| | c) prefer | d) suppose |

2 Read and complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A radio interview between Ian Wolf (IW), who has a new right arm, and a reporter (R).

R: Ian, how different (1)..... (be) your life with the new arm? Tell our listeners.

IW: Oh, life is very different now. This new arm (2)..... (change) my life. People like me can now use their fingers and hands because doctors at this hospital (3)..... (invent) this new arm. I couldn't use my right arm before, you see.

R: How (4)..... (do) your new arm..... (work)?

IW: It (5)..... (work) by electricity! The electricity (6)..... (move) my fingers and my right hand.

R: So the doctors (7)..... (put) something in your new arm. Is that correct?

IW: No! The electricity (8)..... (be not) in my new right arm. It is in my left shoulder. I can move that. OK, I'm moving my left shoulder now and look what is happening.

R: Wow! Your right hand (9)..... (move). Listeners, Ian (10)..... (pick up) a pen with his right hand and it's in his hand now.

3 Read the text and correct the fifteen mistakes.

Before you start, read the whole text carefully. You will need to read the text more than once before you decide on your answers.

A SURVEY

This is from a survey of fifteen-year-old girls all over Britain. Girls of this age have different lives these days because they change their lifestyles. Joanne Kelly from Birmingham has talked about the survey:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 The survey says that the average fifteen-year-old get £5.26 pocket money every week.
Joanne: I doesn't get that much! I'm getting £3 every Saturday!</p> <p>2 The survey say that the average fifteen-year-old girl's favourite subject at school is drama (25%), then maths (19%), cookery (18%), English (17%) and music (13%).
Joanne: Who is these average fifteen-year-olds! I'm hating drama. And I'm not liking maths either.</p> <p>3 The survey says that the favourite sports star for fifteen-year-old girls is David Beckham. He get 3%</p> | <p>more than the number two star, Tim Henman. Two more football players is on the list, Jamie Redknapp and Alan Shearer.
Joanne: Oh yes! Beckham is my number one. Even if he is married to Victoria.</p> <p>4 A usual evening activity: TV is coming top. 14% of fifteen-year-old girls have watched it. 9% are telling us that they telephone their friends and talk to them in the evening and the same number listening to music. 8% watch videos and 5% use a computer.
Joanne: Yes. Most of my friends watch TV or a video or use a computer in the evening.</p> |
|---|---|

4 Circle the correct form of the verbs.

Li Qiang is very excited because tomorrow he is going to an English language summer camp in Beijing. His friend, Hu Jun, is asking him about the camp.

HJ: What time do you (1) *leave/leaving*?

LQ: The train (2) *leaves/is leaving* at eight o'clock. I can't wait. I (3) *take/am taking* my travel chess set with me. I (4) *am going to play/play* chess with my teacher Mr Xun on the way. He is really good.

HJ: I know you (5) *love/are loving* chess, but what about the camp? Aren't you excited about that?

LQ: Oh, of course, I am. We (6) *are having/have* dinner at six on the first night and then we (7) *play/are going to play* games to get to know each other. That (8) *is going to be/is* great fun!

HJ: And what (9) do you *do/are you going to do* the next day?

LQ: Oh, all sorts. In the morning, we (10) *are having/have* exercises at eight o'clock and then there are different activities. On Monday, we (11) *are having/have* a drama class at ten. Some of us (12) *are going to do/do* a play at the end of the summer camp. On Monday afternoon, there (13) *is going to be/is* a choice of things we can do. There (14) *is going to be/is* a lesson about TV advertisement designs for people interested in this. I (15) *am going to take/take* the web-design lesson.

HJ: Lucky you, Li Qiang. You (16) *are having/are going to have* a great time.

Unit 2 Heroes

1 MODERN HEROES

1 Space words

Complete the text with the correct form of the words in the box.

atmosphere, express, launch, separate, manage, soar, task, crowd, flight, helicopter, wave, control

Tonight, China is preparing for the (1) of its latest unmanned spaceship to the planet Mars. A few moments ago, a (2) landed at the Jiuquan Space Centre with some of the country's top scientists. From ground (3), scientists will (4) the (5) of the rocket as it travels to Mars. The scientists (6) excitement about the flight and are confident of success.

The launch will take place tomorrow morning and a large (7) of people, who proudly (8) the national flag, has got together outside the space centre.

After the rocket lifts off, it is expected to (9) through the earth's (10) within seconds. Then it will (11) into four smaller parts on Mars. Each part will carry out a special (12)

2 ☆ ☆ Past Simple verbs

Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Were the James brothers heroes?

Frank and Jesse James were from Missouri, USA. As boys they (1) *grew* (grow) up in Missouri in the 1840s. They were clever. Frank (2) (read) Shakespeare and both (3) (know) a lot about history. Later in his life, Jesse often (4) (ride) horses in the Nashville races. He and Frank never smoked or (5) (drink) wine and both (6) (be) good husbands and fathers. During the American Civil War, Frank and Jesse (7) (fight) for the South against the North, but the South (8) (lose) the war. After the war, the James brothers (9) (start) to rob banks and trains, but only in the North. They were still fighting the North! They (10) (steal) over \$170,000 and nobody ever (11) (catch) them. In the end, somebody (12) (shoot and kill) Jesse when he was thirty-five. He (13) (have) a wife and two children. After that Frank (14) (not rob) banks any more. For the people of the American South, the James Brothers (15) (be) heroes.

3 ☆ ☆ Past Continuous

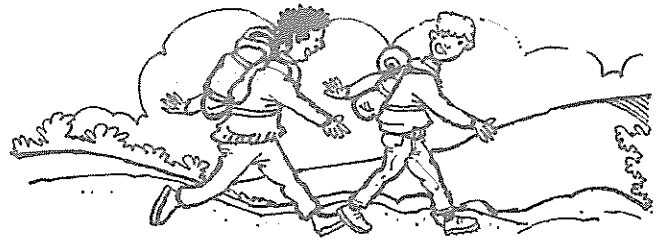
A police officer is asking you questions about what you were doing when an accident happened at your school. Use the cues below to write questions and answers in your notebook.

- 1 Q: At nine o' clock, what/you/do? *What were you doing?*
- 2 A: I/read/a book
- 3 Q: who/you/sit next to?
- 4 A: I/sit/next to Mark and Tony
- 5 Q: they/read?
- 6 A: no, they/do/an exercise
- 7 Q: what/your teacher/do?
- 8 A: he/stand/near the window
- 9 Q: he/look/out of the window?
- 10 A: no, he/not look/out of the window

4 ★ ★ Past Simple or Past Continuous?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 She saw (see) the police car while she (drive) to work.
- 2 I (make) the dinner when the telephone (ring).
- 3 She (look) out of the window when she (see) the fire.
- 4 The teacher (come) into the room while we (play) a game.
- 5 While I (take) my dog for a walk, it (begin) to rain.



while walk/talk about



arrive at/river



while Jason/put up tent/Neil make fire



eat/when suddenly/begin to rain



as get into tent/hear someone

5 ★ ★ ★ Past Simple and Past Continuous

Use the pictures and cues to write a short story in your notebook about what happened. Finish the story in your own words.



talk/decide/go camping

One day Jason and Neil were talking in Jason's kitchen. They decided to go camping.

Word Corner

Words that go together

Match the verbs (1-6) with the phrases (a-f). Then complete the sentences with the correct form of the collocations.

- | | | |
|--------|---|------------------|
| 1 take | a | them out of |
| 2 let | b | back for |
| 3 have | c | out all the heat |
| 4 get | d | a rest |
| 5 save | e | my friend home |
| 6 go | f | his life |

- 1 We had a nice evening at my house and then Dad took my friend home.
- 2 Dave and I were walking for hours and then we
- 3 Close the door so we don't..... it.
- 4 Yesterday I left my book at school so I it.
- 5 The people in the car were injured and I it.
- 6 The little boy was in the river but my friend jumped in and

2 HISTORY MAKERS

1 Agreeing and disagreeing
Complete the dialogue with these words and expressions. Use some of them twice.

think, don't agree,
my opinion, Personally, right



Edward: What do you (1) *think* about zoos?

Miriam: In (2), they are a good thing. I'm for them.

Edward: Well, I (3) I'm against them. I don't like to see animals in cages.

(4), I think zoos are bad for the animals and bad for us.

Miriam: That's not (5) They aren't bad for the animals. Animals are dangerous. We have to put them in cages.

Edward: I (6) I (7) animals like monkeys and elephants can't live a happy life in a cage.

Miriam: That's not (8) First, elephants don't live in cages and, secondly, why don't they get away all the time? In (9), that's because they are happy in zoos.

2 Words that go together

Complete the sentences with the correct word a, b or c.

- Martin Luther King^c for the rights of black people in the USA.
a) changed b) promoted c) fought
- His first of racism was with a bus driver.
a) opinion b) experience c) time
- He started making when he was at school.
a) lessons b) speeches c) talks
- He believed that black and white should enjoy
a) the fights b) peaceful protest c) equal rights
- After some struggle, blacks won the to sit together on buses with the whites.
a) permission b) right c) chance
- He organised a to Washington in 1963.
a) march b) walk c) protest



3 Opposites

Choose the correct opposite. Use a dictionary.

republic, peaceful, peace, win, opinion, equal

- kingdom *republic*
- unequal
- violent
- lose
- war
- fact

4 Words that go together

Sort these words into two groups.

protests, women, a trip, a party, animals, meetings

- organise *protests*
- rights for

Remember

5 Choose the correct words to complete the article below.

(1) can be found all over the world but it was really bad in South Africa between 1948 and the end of the 1980s. The government was led by white men who didn't allow black people to have (2) rights. Nelson Mandela was a hero who led the black people's (3) for their rights. In 1994, he won a (4) for black people everywhere when he was made president of South Africa. He had spent 27 years in prison and I, (5), would have been really angry. But he was not. Because of him, South Africa became a peaceful country free of racism. I always like to think that I helped a bit as I took part in a (6) in London in 1985. It was (7) so that people who were against racism could (8) against Mandela's imprisonment. Hundreds of people marched through the streets of London singing songs and waving flags. It was an amazing (9) In my opinion, people like Mandela who lead revolutions and influence history for the better are heroes and we should support them as much as we can.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 a) Struggle | b) Revolution |
| c) Racism | d) Friendship |
| 2 a) half | b) equal |
| c) full | d) same |
| 3 a) victory | b) struggle |
| c) protest | d) work |
| 4 a) prize | b) race |
| c) victory | d) competition |
| 5 a) personally | b) happily |
| c) peacefully | d) personal |
| 6 a) walk | b) race |
| c) march | d) fight |
| 7 a) found | b) arranged |
| c) established | d) organised |
| 8 a) protest | b) struggle |
| c) influence | d) talk |
| 9 a) fight | b) revolution |
| c) experience | d) struggle |

1 Past Simple questions and answers

Use the cues to write a dialogue in the Past Simple.

- A: what/you/do in your English class last week?
What did you do in your English class last week?
- B: we/begin a project/but/not finish it
We began a project but we didn't finish it.
- A: where/you/go last night?

- B: I/go to a restaurant/but/not enjoy the meal

- A: where/you/go for your holidays last year?

- B: we/go to London/and/it/not rain!

- A: what/you/see there?

- B: we/see Big Ben/but/not see London Bridge

2 ★ Past Simple verbs: regular and irregular

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

finish, leave, be, get, drive, walk, look, sit, stop, smile, wait, give

- 1 I *finished* my homework and *left* my house early yesterday morning.
- 2 I for an hour at the bus stop because the bus late.
- 3 The bus driver quickly but I to school late.
- 4 I to my classroom quickly and at the teacher.
- 5 The teacher the lesson and everybody at me.
- 6 I the teacher my homework and down at my desk.

3 SPORTS STARS

① ★ Present Perfect for some time before now

Write sentences using the cues.

- Venus Williams/win the US Open/, not win Wimbledon
Venus Williams has won the US Open, but she hasn't won Wimbledon.
- Ronaldo/play for Brazil/, not win the World Cup
.....
- Prince/write lots of songs/, not have a number one hit
.....
- Leonardo DiCaprio/make many films/, not win an Oscar
.....
- Xing Huina/run in many races/not break the world record
.....

② ★ ★ Present Perfect for some time before now, with *already* and *yet*

Look at rock star Sid Plant's diary. Use the notes to write sentences with *already* and *yet*.

November		
1	11	21 make new video ✓
2 <i>finish European tour ✓</i>	12	22
3	13 <i>finish new CD ✓</i>	23 <i>have dinner with new song writer ✓</i>
4	14	24
5	15	25 <i>see the finished video</i>
6	16	26 <i>look at photos for the new CD cover</i>
7	17	27
8	18	28 record new song
9	19	29
10	20	30 sing new song

- He has already finished his European tour.*
-
-
-
- He hasn't seen the finished video yet.*
-
-
-

③ ★ ★ Past Simple or Present Perfect?

Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

- The Brazilians *have won* (win) the World Cup five times. They first *won* (win) it in 1958.
- Guo Jingjing (win) her first Olympic gold medal at 2004 Summer Olympics. She (get) two gold medals in total.
- Chinese women's national volleyball team (get) two gold medals at the Olympics: they (win) one in 1984 and one in 2004 respectively.
- Chinese women's national volleyball team (win) a gold medal at the Olympics in 1984 and 2004 respectively but Chinese men's national volleyball team (not win) any medals at the Olympics.
- Julia Roberts (star) in a number of famous movies. She also (win) the Best Actress Award at the Academy Award in 2000.
- Yao Ming (join) the Chinese Basketball Association when he was 17 years old in 1997. Now he (be) in NBA basketball for a few years.

Word Corner

④ ★ ★ ★ Past Simple and Present Perfect

Cross out the sentences and write them again correctly.

- 1 ~~I have been to London in 1998.~~
I went to London in 1998.
- 2 That has been the best match I've ever played.
.....
- 3 She already has won many gold medals.
.....
- 4 When has she won Wimbledon?
.....
- 5 Did you see that new film yet?
.....
- 6 My country hasn't played in the last World Cup.
.....
- 7 We was in London last year but we haven't been to Wimbledon.
.....

⑤ ★ ★ ★ Present Perfect and Past Simple

Complete these sentences about your life.

- 1 I years ago.
- 2 I have but I have never
- 3 In 2003, I
- 4 I yet.
- 5 I last week.
- 6 I already
- 7 This year, I
- 8 Last year, I
- 9 When I was ten, I
- 10 I have always

Positive and negative adjectives

Sort the adjectives below into the correct group. Then use them to complete the sentences.

skilful, awful, boring, brilliant, useless, smart, lazy, terrible,

positive: *skilful*

negative:

- 1 The Brazilians who won the World Cup in 1958 were a *skilful* team.
- 2 My school football team played twenty-three games last year and lost twenty-two of them. They/We were *a*
- 3 Everybody thinks the top British tennis player has stopped training because of an injury but I don't agree. I think he's *l*
- 4 I saw a team last year that played very slowly so I went to sleep. They were very *b*
- 5 The Brazilian football player Socrates was a doctor. He was a good football player and a *u* person.
- 6 England had a good football team in 1999 but they were really *t* when they played Poland in Warsaw.
- 7 Pelé was the football player who had everything. He was a really *b* player.
- 8 My mum plays football better than our school team. We're *u*!

Sport

Sort the words below into the correct group. Then write sentences using the words that are new to you.

chess, football, sports event, golf, tennis court, train, finals, racket, player, champion

Sports and games: *chess*

Tennis words:

4 SUPERHERO

1 Phrases

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions or adverbs.

- Christopher Reeve was famous his great films but he broke his neck an accident.
 a) for ... on b) in ... for
 c) for ... in d) with ... at
- He fell a horse and doctors did not expect him to survive but they were working a cure.
 a) on ... for b) from ... on
 c) out of ... at d) over ... with
- At first, he couldn't breathe a machine, but now he can breathe his own.
 a) without ... with b) with ... on
 c) without ... from d) without ... on
- After the accident, he sometimes felt sorry himself but he never thought committing suicide.
 a) for ... of b) with ... in
 c) at ... with d) in ... for
- The doctors didn't think he would pull but after two hours' sleep he finally came and opened his eyes.
 a) to ... through b) through ... to
 c) through ... up d) over ... out
- He and his wife had always got really well and she never gave hope.
 a) up ... on b) on ... up
 c) through ... over d) in ... off

2 Phrasal verbs

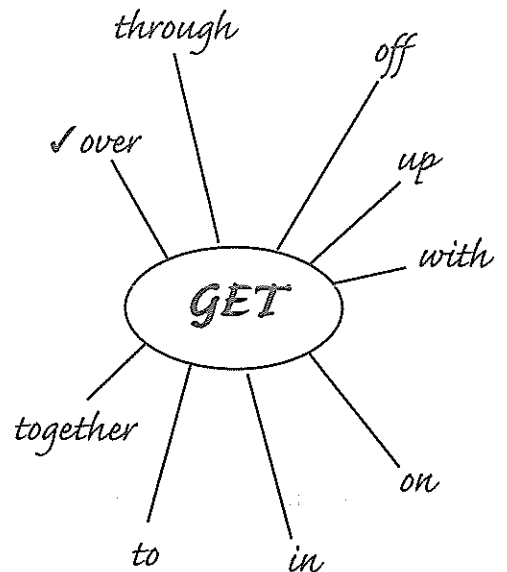
Write your own sentences with these phrasal verbs.

work on, fall from, feel sorry for, get on, give up, go through

- I don't understand the Present Perfect yet, but I'm working on it!*
-
-
-
-
-

3 Phrasal verbs with get

Tick the words that can go with *get*, using a dictionary to help you. Then complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form.



- He finally got over the illness after three months.
- Hello! I saw you on the bus yesterday. I outside the cinema every day.
- We must for a drink one day.
- She always very early in the morning.
- Remember to the bus opposite the library. You can walk from there.
- What time does this train London?

Focus on Reading

Spiderman – a hero just like you and me

Spiderman is one of the most famous comic book heroes of all time. He was created by Stan Lee in 1963 and was first introduced to the world in the pages of Marvel comic books. At that time, Marvel was a small company and its competition was a big company who'd created Superman. But Spiderman was a hero that people liked because he had problems just like they did. He was a superhero, but people saw him as one of them. The success of the Spiderman comics meant that Marvel was soon the biggest cartoon company in the world.

Spiderman's story is the story of Peter Parker, a child who lost his parents and lives with his aunt and uncle. Peter is a shy, quiet boy wearing glasses and has few friends. One day, on a high school class trip to a science lab, he gets bitten by a special spider. Soon Peter realises he has amazing powers: he is as strong and quick as a spider and also has a type of sixth sense. He no longer needs his glasses and he can use his super power to fly through the city streets! Remembering something his Uncle Ben had

told him, that "with great power, there must also come great responsibility," Peter decides to use his powers to fight enemies who do cruel things to people. And so, Spiderman is born.

Life is not easy for Peter even though he is a superhero. He is in love with Mary Jane but cannot tell her about his amazing powers. Besides, his best friend Harry hates Spiderman! Peter is also short of money and time. He has to sell photographs of Spiderman (himself!) to a newspaper and he keeps losing his other jobs because he's so busy saving people! Yet he has to fight different kinds of cruel enemies.

The world's love for Spiderman was shown in 2002 and again in 2004, when *Spiderman* and *Spiderman 2* became two of the most watched movies of all time. And it's unlikely that things will change. All in all, people love Spiderman because he struggles with, and solves problems just like they do. With an everyday hero like Peter Parker, *Spiderman 3* will no doubt be a huge success too.

Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

- Who created Spiderman?
 - Peter Parker
 - Marvel
 - Stan Lee
 - Superman
- What happened to Peter Parker after he was bitten by the spider?
 - He cannot see with his eyes.
 - He became a spider.
 - He developed spider-like powers.
 - He developed the power to fly.
- What does the quote "with great power, there must also come great responsibility" mean?
 - Powerful people can do whatever they like.
 - Powerful people can do good or bad things, but they have a responsibility to do good.
 - People with power are always good.
 - Powerful people are responsible for all the bad things that happen.
- In what areas does Peter have problems that are similar to normal people?
 - Money, work, time, relationships.
 - Money, time, studying, reading.
 - Relationships, sport, money, work.
 - Money, work, time, sleep.
- Why does Peter sell photographs of Spiderman?
 - To show off.
 - To make money.
 - To advertise Spiderman.
 - To keep his aunt happy.
- What does "Peter is also short of money and time" mean?
 - Peter has a lot of money and time.
 - Peter is short and he doesn't have much money and time.
 - Peter doesn't have enough money and time.
 - Peter wants a lot of money and time.
- Why do people love Spiderman?
 - He is brave and strong and protects others.
 - He fights cruel enemies.
 - He's a superhero who always wins.
 - He's a hero but he still has problems.

Focus on Writing

① Linking: Sequence words

Complete the text with these words in the box.

one, suddenly, after that, first, as, then (x2), meanwhile, in the end, later

(1) *One* afternoon I was walking home after a football match when (2)..... I heard someone shouting from the next street. (3)..... I got to the corner, I saw the accident; a man was lying under a police horse. One of the men who was watching said, "His leg is broken." "It's not broken," I said. "It's not a serious injury. I know what to do. (4)....., please phone for an ambulance." A police officer phoned for an ambulance and I thought quickly. We learn about accidents and injuries at school. Yesterday's lesson was about that and I remembered it. This is what you do: (5)..... put something under the leg. (6)..... keep the leg cold with some ice. "Please get me some ice," I shouted. "Try that restaurant there." (7)....., put something round the leg and (8)..... put the leg up but with something under it. I did all that and a few minutes (9)....., the ambulance came. (10)....., the man was OK and the police officer thanked me.

② Punctuation: Full stops and capital letters

Read the text below. Rewrite it in your notebook with capital letters and full stops.

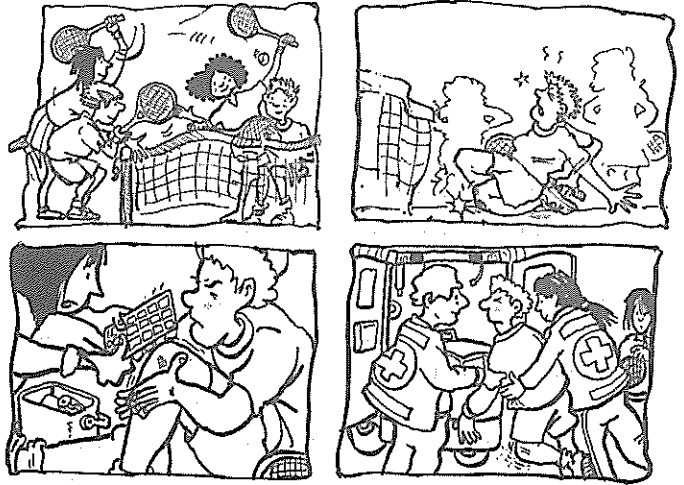
..... there are olympic games for disabled people, called the paralympic games the paralympic games take place every four years, like the olympics the first games were in rome in 1960 most olympic sports are in the paralympics too, like badminton and diving there have also been winter paralympics since 1976.

③ Guided writing: Writing a story

Read Exercise 1 on this page again. Then write a story in your notebook from the cues and the pictures, using the linking words.

Linking words: one, suddenly, after that, first, as, then, meanwhile, in the end, later

Cues: were playing tennis, fell, injured his leg, Mary put ice, she called an ambulance



④ Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese.

- 我搞不清什么地方出了错，因为我觉得我们一直相处得很好。
I figure out what went wrong because I think we have always
- 中国羽毛球运动员很高兴能有机会在奥林匹克运动会上和著名的世界强手争夺冠军。
The Chinese badminton players enjoyed the chances the gold medal at the
- 迈克正在和朋友电话聊天，突然听到有人喊他。
Michael he heard someone calling him.
- 人们希望克里斯托夫·里夫的事迹和经历能影响越来越多的年轻人勇敢地同困难做斗争。
It is hoped that the stories of Christopher Reeve more and more young people their problems.
- 自从改进了学习方法，他的英语取得了很大的进步，他也变得越来越自信了。
He since he his way of learning.

KEY WORD BANK

Agreeing: I agree, You're right, You've got a point, You're dead right, Absolutely

Disagreeing: OK, but ..., I suppose ... but ...

Expressing opinions: I think, Personally I feel that ..., I am in favour of ..., I am against ...

Phrasal verbs: come back, come from, come to, fall off, fall from, get into, get on with, get on/off, get out (of), get to, get together, get up, give up, go through, put up, suffer from, wake up, work for, work on

Sequence linking words: after that, as, first, in the end, later, one, suddenly, then, when

Words that go together: collect information, complete a task, let out the parachute, express wishes/opinions, make speeches, make progress, feel sorry for himself, explore space

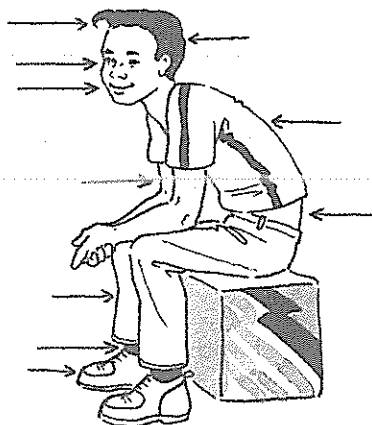
Accidents: doctor, police officer, fire, afraid, brave, frightened, injury, save, come to, pull through

Opinions:

Positive: brilliant, fast, skilful, useful, smart, strong

Negative: awful, slow, boring, lazy, terrible, useless, weak

Personality adjectives: brave, calm, dangerous, generous, honest, humorous, kind, pleasant, smart, violent



Parts of the body: ankle, arm, foot, hair, head, leg, spine

Points for discussion: animal rights, freedom of speech, human rights, independence, peace, racism, violence, war, women's rights

WORD POWER

① **Using the first letter to remember words**
Read these sentences and complete the words. The first letter is given.

- 1 He always gets all the answers right. He is *a m a z i n g*.
- 2 She's a *g* _____ person. She gave me some money when I needed it.
- 3 I hate *v* _____ films with a lot of fighting.
- 4 She likes clothes with *u* _____ designs.
- 5 The bad guys in films are usually very *c* _____.
- 6 I am *k* _____ to go and see a movie tonight.

② **Remembering words that go together**
Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 The car was out of *control* and it crashed.
a) order b) check c) control
- 2 Yesterday evening, I went _____ with my friend Liz. We saw a good film.
a) back b) out c) in
- 3 The _____ won an award for her writing.
a) reporter b) athlete c) tennis player
- 4 This restaurant has a very friendly _____.
a) peace b) atmosphere c) pleasant
- 5 I have eaten _____ much for dinner!
a) even b) very c) far too
- 6 We had to climb _____ the front seats of the burning car when we got the driver out.
a) over b) under c) to

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS



1 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the words below.

reporter, astronaut, peacefully, millions of, launch, personally, calm, soar, amazing, glow

The (1) stopped writing and raised her hand to ask another question. "How did you feel after the (2) of the rocket? It must have been really frightening." The (3) smiled and put his hand on the spaceship beside him. He told her that he'd actually felt very (4) "The rocket (5) through space so quietly and (6) that I wasn't nervous at all," he added. "And what did it look like up in space?" another reporter asked. The astronaut thought for a moment and said, "It was beautiful. There were (7) stars all around me and their light made everything (8)" The first reporter raised her hand again. "What do you think is the most (9) part of flying into space?" she asked. "I (10) think it's the launch," answered the astronaut. "It is really exciting."

2 Read and complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Reporter Nigel Rogers got a "Thank you" letter from London's Chief of Police last year. This is the story of what happened.

"One day last year Kevin Brown (1)..... (walk) to his office. I (2) (know) Kevin. He (3) (be) an accountant working near my newspaper office and we (4) (play) tennis together sometimes. That day I (5) (not go) to work. I (6) (go) to the restaurant on the corner for lunch. As I (7) (go) into the restaurant I (8) (see) that a man (9) (run) along the street behind Kevin. I (10) (shout), 'Kevin. There's a man behind you!' But Kevin (11) (not hear) me and (12) (not look back) at the man, so he (13) (not see) him. The man (14) (hit) Kevin from behind and then tried to take his money. I (15) (run) across the street. Then I (16) (pull) the man down to the ground. A police car (17) (come). I could hear it. I (18) (hold) the man on the ground and then the police (19) (take) him away. I don't think I've done something really special but the police (20) (send) me a "Thank you letter."

3 Read and complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Stephen Hawking is a world-famous scientist. He (1) (not win) a Nobel Prize yet. He (2) (tell) us more about time than anyone in the world. He (3) (always be) interested in time and questions like, "How did the world (4) (start)?" and "Can we go back in time?" He (5) (write) his famous book about time in 1988 and it (6) (already sell) more than eight million copies. Stephen Hawking (7) (be) in a wheelchair for most of his life because he has ALS. This means that the information that tells his arms and legs to move does not go up to his brain. So his arms and legs don't move and breathing is a problem. In 1985, he (8) (go) to hospital because he couldn't breathe. Doctors (9) (help) him to breathe but they had to take out his voice. He now speaks with the help of an American computer. "The computer (10) (give) me a voice but it's an American voice," Stephen often says, with a smile.

4 Read and complete the text. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

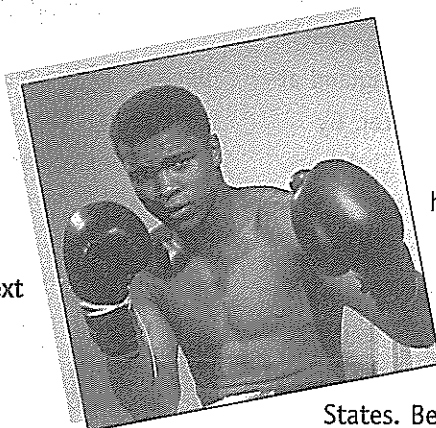
Zoë the chimp

Zoë is a very smart animal. She (1) *lives* (live) with Dr Christine Godwin and her family in California. Dr Godwin (2) (teach) Zoë to use her hands to say she is hungry, happy or worried. Phil Godwin, Christine's husband, (3) (made) a TV programme about Zoë's life. He (4) (build) a classroom for Zoë next to the house so Zoë now has a room to learn in. It is important that Zoë always (5) (learn) in the same place every day. After the lessons Zoë (6) (eat) and (7) (drink) and in the afternoons she (8) (play) in the house. The Godwins (9) (not watch) her all the time. "We know that when the cage is empty Zoë (10) (go) for a walk," laughs Phil.



5 Circle the correct answers.

Before you start, read the whole text carefully. You will need to read the text more than once before you decide on your answers.

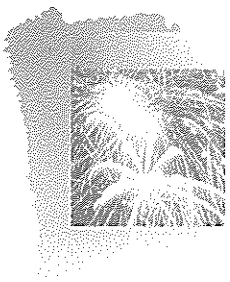


Muhammad Ali – Boxing Champion

In the 1960s, Muhammad Ali was a brilliant, fast, skilful and smart athlete. In 1964, he (1) *becomes/became* heavyweight boxing champion of the world. Ali was born with the name Cassius Clay in 1942. But he (2) *always hates/has always hated* that name because he says it is his "white" name. Martin Luther King and his speeches (3) *influenced/ have influenced* Ali, even as a boy, and he (4) *took/has taken* a "black" name when he was a young man. At the age of eighteen Cassius Clay (5) *drank/was drinking* a cup of coffee in a café in his hometown, Louisville, USA, when some men (6) *asked/were asking* him to leave the café because

he was black. At the age of twenty-five, Ali (7) *had/has had* more problems. He (8) *was/has been* against the Vietnam War in the 1960s and he (9) *did not fight/does not fight* for the United

States. Because of that, some people (10) *stopped/ have stopped* him from boxing for three-and-a-half years. Now Muhammad Ali (11) *is/has been* an old man. Because of his years of boxing, he (12) *walks/is walking* and (13) *talks/is talking* slowly. He (14) *was watching/watched* when his twenty-three-year-old daughter Laila (15) *had/was having* her first fight on 9 October, 1999 in New York. Many people (16) *are not liking/don't like* boxing with women boxers but they (17) *didn't stop/haven't stopped* it yet, so at the moment Laila (18) *is boxing/boxes* and she is very good at it. She (19) *won/has won* her first fight in thirty-one seconds and she (20) *won/has won* all her fights up to now.



3 Celebration

1 FESTIVALS

1 ★ Past Simple Passive

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Christmas in the past in Britain

In the England of William Shakespeare (1564–1616), Christmas was an important festival. A lot of food (1) *was eaten* (eat) and a lot of alcohol (2) (drink). Candles (3) (light), music (4) (play), songs (5) (sing) and people danced until late at night. A lot of sweet things (6) (eat), like biscuits, but there were no turkeys in England at this time. They came from America much later. By 1720–1770, everything was very different. Christmas (7) (not celebrate) at all. Many families went on holiday at Christmas time, not in the summer as they do now, and the festival of Christmas (8) (forget). The Christmas festival that we know really started from 1840–1870. Rooms (9) (decorate) in the same way and the same food (10) (eat) as now.

2 ★★ Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive?

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the pictures to help you.

The Story of Guy Fawkes and Guy Fawkes' Night



On 5 November, 1605, Guy Fawkes and some other men wanted to blow up the king, James I, and the Houses of Parliament, in London. But they (1) *were not blown up* (not blow up).

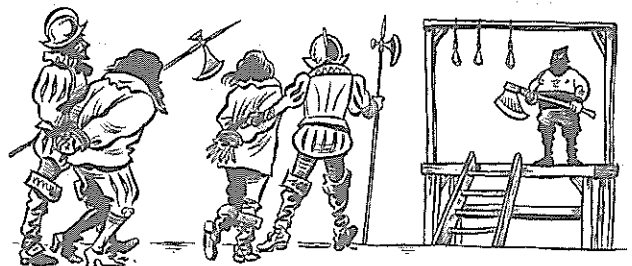
A letter (2) (find) from one of the men, Francis Tresham, to one of his family. The letter said “Don’t go to the Houses of Parliament on 5 November”.



Because of the letter, Fawkes, Tresham and the others (3) (catch) and the king and the Houses of Parliament (4) (not blow up).



We celebrate this every year in Britain when “guys” (5) (make). A mask (6) (buy or make) for the guy’s face and an old jacket and some old jeans or trousers (7) (use) as a costume for the guy. Then, on the evening of 5 November, all the guys (8) (put) on fires in the garden.



But Guy Fawkes, the man, (9) (not burn) like the guys. He and Tresham and the others (10) (sentence) to death.

3 ★ ★ Rewrite the sentences using the Passive.

- 1 They are making moon cakes with bean paste.
.....
- 2 They were showing her around New York at 10 yesterday morning.
.....
- 3 They have asked me to talk about how the company started up on TV.
.....
- 4 They say that she is one of the greatest living writers.
.....
- 5 The police believed that he committed suicide after the disaster.
.....
- 6 Strong winds have blown off the roofs of many houses in the area.
.....
- 7 They will hold an important meeting tomorrow afternoon.
.....
- 8 They will open the new library to the public soon.
.....
- 9 The policeman was questioning the bus driver when I turned on the TV this afternoon.
.....
- 10 They are translating the movie into several foreign languages.
.....

4 ★ ★ ★ Present Simple and Past Simple Passive

Choose a Chinese festival and write short answers to the questions. Then use the answers to write sentences in your notebook.

- What is the festival called?
- When is it celebrated?
- When was the celebration begun?
- Is it celebrated only in China?
- Are rooms or houses decorated? How?
- Is anything given to children? What?
- What is usually eaten?
- What music is usually played and what songs are sung?

Word Corner

Festivals

Put the words and phrases under correct headings. Then add more words and phrases. Use a dictionary to help you.

moon cakes, lanterns, tradition, bean paste, candles, sweet dumplings, traditions, shapes, sticky rice, boil, serve, decorate



5 Vocabulary

Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words below.

moon cake, lantern, bean paste, candles, sweet dumplings, shape, sticky rice, boil, serve, decorate

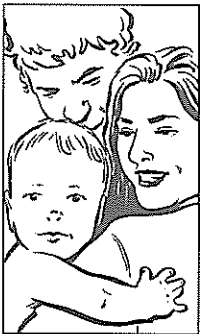
I spent a year in China when I was a student and I loved all the Chinese celebrations. In autumn, I ate (1) filled with (2) at the Mid-Autumn Festival. Then in summer, it was the Dragon Boat Festival and I ate (3) in fresh bamboo leaves. Then in winter, there was the Lantern Festival. There were (4) in all different (5) and sizes and some were (6) with pictures of birds and flowers. Some were lit by (7) but most were lit with light bulbs. At this festival, I ate (8) that were (9) and (10) in hot water.

2 PARTIES

1 Congratulations

Write the phrases (a-e) correctly under the cards (1-5).

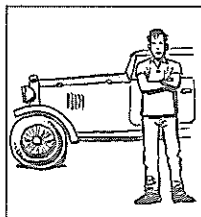
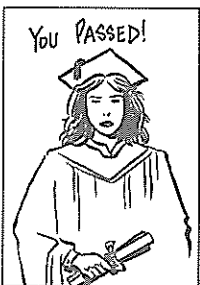
- a Birthday/Happy!
- b What's/Great/news!/name?/her
- c drive!/can/Now/Congratulations!/you
- d Brilliant!/wedding?/ the/was/How
- e hard/Congratulations!/worked/You/for/it



1 2



3



4 5

2 Giving advice

Match the advice (a-e) with the situations (1-5).

- | | |
|---|---|
| a You shouldn't sit in a chair and do nothing at all. You should start a new hobby. | 1 David has passed his driving test. |
| b You don't have to buy them an expensive present. | 2 Mr Smith has retired at the age of sixty-five. |
| c You should drive very carefully at first. | 3 Jo is fifteen. She's going to a party. |
| d You must read these books before you go. | 4 Mr and Mrs Johnson are guests at a wedding, but they don't know the couple very well. |
| e You mustn't stay out late. Be home before twelve. | 5 Laura has passed her exams and she is going to university. |

3 Vocabulary

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences below.

- 1 Most people from their jobs when they're 60 years old.
a) leave b) retire c) give up d) stop
- 2 Working in the pet shop is a great to get to know more about animals.
a) thing b) chances c) opportunity d) ceremony
- 3 When you go to a wedding, it's very important that you are dressed.
a) happily b) badly c) comfortably d) smartly
- 4 I'm not sure if we'll go to the beach this weekend. It all the weather.
a) takes part in b) depends on c) comes in d) comes to
- 5 Let's go out and celebrate! Today my boss gave me a increase!
a) price b) work c) money d) salary
- 6 You should always be for a job interview. Being late is not a good idea at all.
a) on time b) timing c) in time d) polite
- 7 I have a new job. I really hope I get it because I am tired of working here.
a) applied b) sent for c) applied for d) got

Remember

The Passive

We use the passive when we don't know, or there is no need to say, who is the "doer" of the action, or when the action itself is more important. Compare: *My neighbour's son damaged my roses.* (We focus on WHO damaged the roses.)

My roses were damaged. (We focus on the ACTION of damaging the roses.)

Leonardo da Vinci finished the Mona Lisa in 1506. (The interest is in Leonardo da Vinci.)

The Mona Lisa was finished in 1506. (The interest is in the painting.)

- ① Put the verbs in brackets into the Passive. Use the Present Simple or Past Simple tense.

Eading School's Birthday Party

Every year, on 15 November, Eading School has a big party for the pupils. The classrooms (1) (decorate) and the children (2) (give) books and sweets. A special cake (3) (make) in the school kitchen and every child has a piece of the cake. In the afternoon, a play (4) (perform) by the older children. School uniforms (5) (not wear) on this day. Photographs (6) (take) of all the pupils and teachers. Then the photographs (7) (sell) to the parents.

This year is a special year because the school (8) (open) fifty years ago. Last month, letters (9) (send) to all the old pupils inviting them to the party on 15 November. The president (10) (also invite) to make a speech at the party!

Prepositions

Many prepositions can be used to refer to time or place:

Every year in September or October, the Mid-Autumn Festival is celebrated by Chinese people all over the world.

- ② Put *in, on, at* or *through* in these sentences.

- 1 "It all started Friday," he said.
- 2 Everything was OK the morning.
- 3 Bob worked his lunch hour.
- 4 Then noon, I went out for lunch.
- 5 2:30 p.m., I started to feel tired.
- 6 Phil found me the floor of the bathroom midnight.
- 7 Back 1963, when I was a kid, I got seriously ill.
- 8 I was supposed to go to church 10 a.m. Sunday.
- 9 Both his shop and his apartment are Florida.
- 10 He sits his desk for hours.
- 11 The man has a black hat his head.
- 12 Thursday, they will have a birthday party their room.



3 WEDDINGS

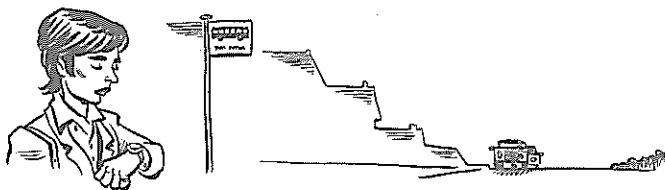
1 Questions with *have to* and *not have to*

Use the table to write questions for the answers below.

Do	you	have to	take your little brother to school?
	we		wear school uniform?
	teenagers		go to work early?
Does	your mum		take food to parties in China?
	your teacher		help the class with homework?
			help with the washing-up when we come to dinner?
			cook dinner at home?

1 Do you have to wear school uniform?

No, we don't! I usually wear my jeans and a T-shirt at school.

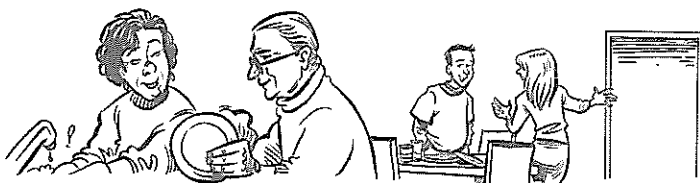


2

Oh yes! She has to get the seven o'clock bus.

3

No, she doesn't usually have to help us.



4

No! You don't have to do that!

5

No, they don't have to do it. Their parents do it.



6

Yes, he's only five so Mum or Dad has to take him.

7

No, we don't have to but I usually take some snacks.

2 *have to/not have to, can and can't, ought to/ought not to*

Jane, a pen friend from another country, is staying with Laura. Complete the dialogue with the correct modal and form of the verbs in the box.

go, get up, pay, send (x2), do, get, have, phone (x2), stay

Laura: It's Saturday tomorrow.

You (1) *don't have to get up* early. You (2) in bed.

Jane: OK. But I (3) Mum and Dad tomorrow. I (4) after ten o'clock because they're going out then. Here's the money for the telephone call.

Laura: No! You (5) Hey. Here's an idea. You (6) your parents an e-mail now.

Jane: No, I (7) an e-mail! We haven't got a computer. Every week Dad says "We (8) a computer. Jane (9) her homework on it when we get one." But he never gets one.

Laura: Oh, it's nice to have a computer, but you (10) one.

Jane: Well, we (11) to bed too late then. I really (12) get Dad to buy a computer!

3 Choose the correct words from the options below to complete the passage.

Last year, I (1) the wedding of my cousin John in England. It was very different from any other wedding I'd ever been to because his (2), Antonia, was (3) John had been living in Europe for ten years and had met many interesting people. His (4) was a Spanish tennis champion who had recently been to (5)! He'd even seen a (6) The wedding (7) was very beautiful and I really enjoyed it when (8) were placed on the bride's and (9) heads. A (10) linked the two

crowns as a symbol of their marriage. The (11) was also very different. It was held in a lovely garden! They had (12) the garden with paper (13) and we were served (14) while photographs were taken. There was no (15) at the reception because neither John nor Antonia drink. It certainly wasn't a (16) wedding! The only bad thing that happened was that (17), I spilt some (18) on my jacket. I looked a bit of a mess after that! It didn't matter though as it was near the end of the evening.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 a) attended | b) attend | c) went | d) visited |
| 2 a) bridegroom | b) best man | c) girl friend | d) bride |
| 3 a) Greek | b) beautiful | c) Greece | d) beauty |
| 4 a) bridegroom | b) best man | c) bride | d) partner |
| 5 a) Indonesia | b) Spain | c) Greek | d) the North Pole |
| 6 a) polar bear | b) panda | c) lion | d) tiger |
| 7 a) reception | b) ceremony | c) decoration | d) anniversary |
| 8 a) hats | b) jewellery | c) crowns | d) flowers |
| 9 a) guest's | b) bridegroom's | c) bride's | d) best man's |
| 10 a) ring | b) ribbon | c) battery | d) crown |
| 11 a) reception | b) wedding | c) tradition | d) ceremony |
| 12 a) prepared | b) put | c) decorated | d) made |
| 13 a) lights | b) lanterns | c) jewellery | d) crowns |
| 14 a) hot pot | b) snacks | c) moon cakes | d) candles |
| 15 a) hot pot | b) sticky rice | c) alcohol | d) water |
| 16 a) tradition | b) traditionally | c) traditions | d) traditional |
| 17 a) luckily | b) unfortunately | c) personally | d) happily |
| 18 a) alcohol | b) snack | c) soft drink | d) bean paste |

Word Corner

Circle the correct word.

- I bought the bride and bridegroom a very nice wedding/marriage present.
- It was a cold day today and we had hot pot for meal/dinner.
- I don't like wearing formal/informal, clothes, I prefer jeans and a T-shirt.
- After the wedding present/reception, the bride and bridegroom went on holiday.
- It was a small party. Only close family/brothers and sisters and friends were there.
- Every year we go on a class/group trip with our teachers.



4 CHRISTMAS

1 Phrasal verbs

Circle the correct words and use these phrases to complete the sentences under the pictures.

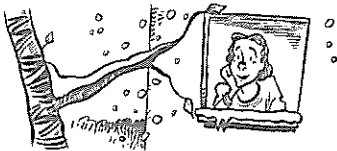
- knocked my snowman down/up looking *at/to* the moonlight
 uncle takes his jacket *off/on* when Dad turns the lights *in/out*
 blows *up/down* all the balloons looks *into/out of* her window for hours



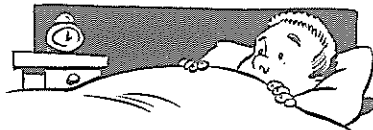
1 My little brother knocked my snowman down.



2 When we have a party, my little sister



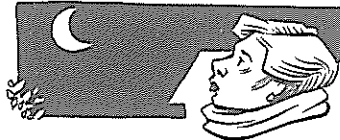
3 When it snows, Linda



4 My little brother doesn't go to sleep



5 My after a big dinner.



6 My mum likes at night.

2 Christmas

Add these words about Christmas to the groups below.

snow, make a snowman, Christmas pudding, give presents, turkey, hang a stocking, Christmas carol, Father Christmas, get presents



3 have, be, feel

Match *have, be* or *feel* with the words below to make expressions. Then use the expressions to complete the sentences below with the verb in the correct form.

have	a party
be	asleep
feel	sleepy
	dinner
	hungry
	sick
	full

- It was Peter's birthday last week and we had a party.
- I get up early on Saturdays and I always hungry before breakfast.
- My little sister is seven. Last night she watched TV until eleven o'clock, then sleepy.
- We ate a lot of turkey and I very full.
- your little sister sick after she ate all that Christmas pudding?
- We dinner at seven o'clock yesterday and then we washed up.
- "Don't make a noise. Your uncle and aunt asleep in the sitting room."

Focus on Reading

What they think about Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving is an important festival in North America. We interviewed several students from the US and Canada. Here is what they have told us about their Thanksgiving experiences.

**Josie from
New York, USA**

“In America, Thanksgiving is celebrated every year at the end of November. It is a traditional celebration. In the past, most of America consisted of a farming population, and it was important for them to give thanks for their food and their harvest.”

**Todd from
California, USA**

“Thanksgiving is the first day of Christmas shopping. That means we have four weeks to buy Christmas presents for our families and friends. For me and my friends, the most important part of the festival is the big football game on TV. The match is watched by millions of people all over America. Thanksgiving is seen as an exciting day for football!”

**Ian from
Saskatoon, Canada**

In Canada, Thanksgiving is held on the 2nd Monday in October. On the Sunday before Thanksgiving Day, many people go to church. Thanks is given for all the good things that happened to them during the year. I always give thanks for the nice big turkey I’m going to have at the family dinner! Like all festivals, Thanksgiving is about food!

**Katie from
Maritimes, Canada**

On Thanksgiving Day, we have dinner with all our cousins, aunts and uncles. It is always very busy. Sometimes we have two Thanksgiving dinners because we go to both our grandparents’ houses. The dinner is usually attended by more than twenty people at each house! My mother and my aunts do all the cooking but the washing-up is done by me and my cousins. And that’s not an easy job! But I don’t mind because Thanksgiving is meant to be a time to give thanks.

Answer the questions below by circling the correct option, A – D.

- People in the USA and Canada _____.
 - all have the same opinion of Thanksgiving
 - have different opinions of Thanksgiving
 - feel that Thanksgiving is about food
 - have no interest in Thanksgiving
- Which of the people interviewed feels that Thanksgiving is all about football?
 - Ian
 - Josie
 - Todd
 - Katie
- Where does the person who thinks that Thanksgiving is a traditional celebration come from?
 - New York
 - California
 - Saskatoon
 - Maritimes
- Which two people agree that Thanksgiving is a time to give thanks?
 - Josie and Ian
 - Todd and Katie
 - Ian and Katie
 - Ian and Todd
- Thanksgiving is celebrated _____.
 - on the same day in the USA and Canada
 - at the end of November
 - in October
 - on different days in the USA and Canada
- Why is the washing-up not an easy job for Katie and her cousins?
 - The plates are very dirty.
 - Katie has very few cousins.
 - There are so many plates.
 - The plates break easily.
- For what reasons do people give thanks at Thanksgiving?
 - all the good things that have happened
 - presents, a big turkey
 - grandparents, food
 - football, traditions

Focus on Writing

1 Linking

Circle the correct linking words in the text.

About a week (1) before/*in the end* I went to Peter's birthday party, I bought him a present. I got to the party early but (2) *later*/as soon as I arrived I gave him the present and he liked it. Then some more people came and the party started. (3) *First*/Suddenly we had a drink. (4) *Next*/During we had tea. (5) *After that*/During tea I talked to Sue but (6) *before*/as soon as we started talking her mother phoned. There was something urgent at home and she went home. But she came back (7) *later*/as soon as. It was a summer evening and we went outside. (8) *First*/Suddenly the moon came out and we all looked at the moonlight in the garden. (9) *After that*/During we went back in again. We played some music, talked and danced. (10) *Suddenly*/In the end we all went home. It was a good party.

2 Punctuation: Apostrophes for short forms

Read the text below. Rewrite it in your notebook with seven apostrophes. The first one is done for you.

Christmas in Australia isn't the same as Christmas in Britain. In December in Australia, it's hot - very hot. It's usually about 32°C. But the snow round the fire in all the shop windows doesn't disappear. That's because it isn't real snow and it isn't really a fire. On Christmas morning, the kids open their presents under the Christmas tree and then go to the sea. Thousands go to Bondi Beach in Sydney at Christmas. And they eat Christmas pudding, like the British. But they go swimming after they eat it!

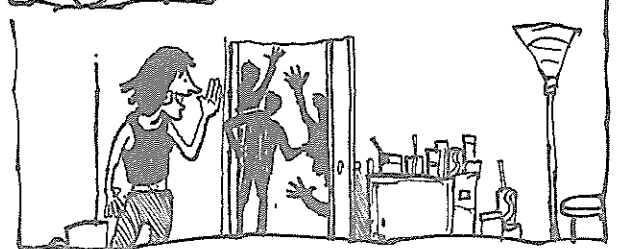
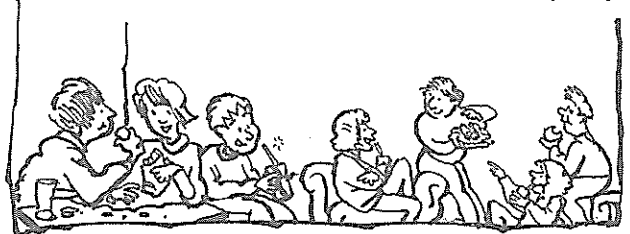
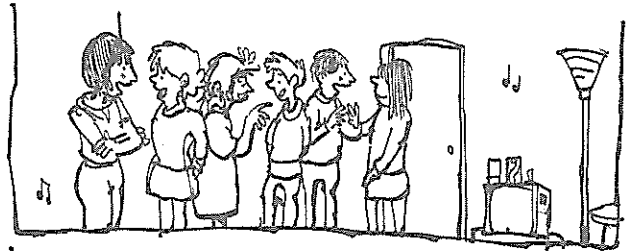
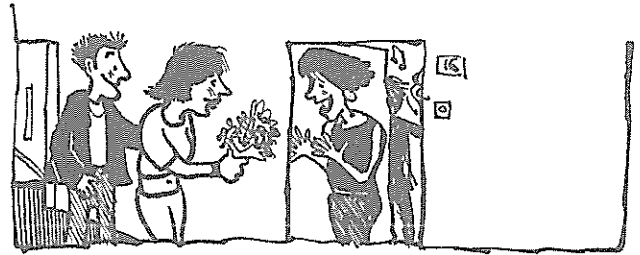
4 Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese.

- 1 据说,近年来有很多外国人参与到赛龙舟、舞狮子、泼水等中国的喜庆活动中来。
In recent years, many foreigners the Chinese like dragon boat races, lion dancing and water splashing.
- 2 这男孩用他喜爱的体育明星的照片装点了自己的房间。
The boy
- 3 这些年轻志愿者们把大部分时间花在了希望工程上。
The young the Hope Project.
- 4 要想保持健康,就应该坚持体育锻炼并注意饮食。
If you, you and have a proper diet.

3 Guided writing: Describing an event

In your notebook write about a party using the pictures and some of the linking words. Give the people in the pictures names.

during, after that, in the end, before, later, suddenly, next, first, as soon as



KEY WORD BANK

Phrasal verbs: apply for, blow up, burn down, carry on, put up, take part in

Sequence words: before, when, as soon as, first of all, after that, during, later, while, suddenly, then, next, finally, in the end

Celebrations: graduation, birthday, party, festival, passing an exam, retiring, sporting victory, wedding

Christmas: Christmas carol, Christmas pudding, Christmas tree, snow, snowman, Christmas stocking, Father Christmas, present, turkey

Clothes: jeans, top hat, dress, school uniform, jacket and tie, shoes, costume, coat, trousers, shirt, T-shirt

Countries: Greece, Indonesia, India, Turkey, the USA, France, Mexico, Spain

Festivals: Christmas, Easter, Halloween, Thanksgiving, Mid-Autumn Festival, Dragon Boat Festival, Lantern Festival, Spring Festival

Parties: alcohol, close friends, dancing, family, snacks, music, present, sit-down meal, soft drinks, speech, biscuit, sandwich, invitation

Things you can/can't, ought to/ought not to do at school: change shoes, smoke, wear a uniform, eat during lessons, use notes during tests, play music during breaks, be late for lessons, organise disco parties, wear jeans, listen to music during lessons

Wedding: bride, bridegroom, best man, guest, invitation, ceremony, reception, present

Words that go together: have (tea/a shower/a party/a snowball fight/lunch), do (your homework/the washing-up/the shopping), play (the piano/cards), blow up (balloons), make (a snowman), put up (decorations), put on (warm clothes), go to church



WORD POWER

1 Learning words that go with *make, do* and *get*

Write the words or phrases in the correct boxes. Then complete the sentences using the verbs in the correct form.

the washing-up, a taxi, dinner, a noise, good exam grades, homework, married

make	do	get
	<i>the washing-up</i>	

- The washing-up is always half an hour after the meal in our house.
- The children aren't a noise because Grandma is asleep.
- After the wedding reception we a taxi and arrived home at eleven o'clock.
- Laura wants to go to university. She has to good exam grades.
- "Have you all your homework?"
- "Can you answer the door, please? I'm the dinner at the moment."
- Alan and Jo are married today. They have invited us to the reception.

2 Game: **Odd one out**

Circle the odd one out each time.

- envelope, pudding, carol, turkey
- bride, bridegroom, calendar, best man
- Indonesian, Greek, Chinese, India
- Halloween, Thanksgiving, Lantern Festival, Mexico
- awake, asleep, alarm, alone

Word Tip

Try drawing simple pictures or diagrams next to the new words in your vocabulary book to help you remember them.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

① Tenses with passive

Complete the sentences with the Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.

- Halloween (1) (celebrate) every year on 31 October.
- As a tradition, presents (2) (buy) for Christmas.
- In Britain, it is a tradition that presents (3) (give) to the couple at the wedding reception, but in other countries presents (4) (not give).
- What (5) (do) to the men who tried to kill King James I in 1605?
- Could the school (6) (build) without the government's help?
- In Turkey we (7) (invite) to a Turkish wedding and we (8) (give) very good food at the reception.
- The wall (9) (paint) last year, but we want to paint it again now.
- How (10) the room (decorate) when you had your Christmas party?

② *can/can't, have to/don't have to, ought to/ought not to*
Circle the correct answer.

What do you remember about birthday parties when you were younger? Today in Britain for about £90 you (1) *can get/can't get* a children's entertainer. "For £90 you (2) *can have/ought to have* two hours of fun for the children," says entertainer Adam Ant. "And for more money there are other things that you (3) *have to have/don't have to have* but they make a good party. For example, balloon animals. But you (4) *can tell/ought to tell* me two weeks before the party if you want them." "(5) *Do we have to have/Can we have* live animals?" I ask him. "No, you (6) *have to have/can't have* live animals," says Adam, with a smile. "(7) *Can we buy/Do we have to buy* the food from you?" I ask. "Or (8) *can't we bring/can we bring* it from home?" "Oh, you (9) *have to get/can get* your party food from me," says Adam. "Or you can make your own food. A lot of parents (10) *have to work/can work* all day so they want me to make the food. I (11) *have to bring/can bring* sandwiches and snacks." But, of course, parents (12) *ought not to have/don't have to have* a children's entertainer. They (13) *can go/can't go* swimming with the children. But you (14) *can phone/have to phone* the swimming pool two or three weeks before the party. You (15) *have to leave/can't leave* it until the day before.

③ Complete the passage by choosing the correct words below.

Jacky looked at the (1) with excitement. In a week's time she would no longer be a (2)! She was turning twenty and she was going to have a (3) on Saturday night with all her friends to (4) It was going to be so much fun! And on Sunday she was going to her first wedding. She didn't know the (5) but the bride was her best friend's sister. Jacky was going to help them (6) the hall where they were having the (7) Suddenly Jacky remembered that she'd promised to clean up the kitchen before her dad came home from work. It was still in a terrible (8)! Jacky quickly finished writing the last (9) for her birthday party and put it in an (10) She would give them out to her friends at college the next day.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | a) salary | b) time |
| | c) calendar | d) ceremony |
| 2 | a) teenager | b) student |
| | c) bride | d) Greek |
| 3 | a) reception | b) party |
| | c) ceremony | d) anniversary |
| 4 | a) depend on | b) include |
| | c) celebrate | d) decorate |
| 5 | a) bridegroom | b) bride |
| | c) Indonesian | d) Greek |
| 6 | a) contribute | b) decorate |
| | c) blow up | d) make |
| 7 | a) ribbon | b) decoration |
| | c) tradition | d) reception |
| 8 | a) situation | b) mess |
| | c) entrance | d) occasion |
| 9 | a) invitation | b) envelope |
| | c) calendar | d) letter |
| 10 | a) invitation | b) envelope |
| | c) e-mail | d) box |

4 Read the article on St. Patrick's Day and answer the questions below.

St. Patrick's Day

St. Patrick's Day is an Irish festival that is celebrated on 17 March every year. It is celebrated all over the world, wherever Irish people are to be found. The festival celebrates the life of St. Patrick, a man who was born in England near the end of the fourth century but who became the most important saint of Ireland. No one really knows much about his life but there are many stories. Some people say that he killed all the snakes in Ireland! What is known is that he was taken to Ireland as a prisoner when he was 16 and he spent six years there before escaping back to England. Later he returned to Ireland to help the poor and teach the Irish people good things. St. Patrick's Day is celebrated on 17 March because it is the anniversary of his death in the fifth century. The Irish have celebrated this day as a holiday for thousands of years.

On St. Patrick's Day, Irish families would traditionally attend church in the morning and celebrate in the afternoon. People would dance, drink, and eat the traditional meal of bacon and cabbage. Nowadays, there is usually a St. Patrick's Day parade. The first St. Patrick's Day parade took place not in Ireland, but in the United States. Irish soldiers serving in the English army marched through New York City on March 17, 1762. Along with their music, the parade helped the Irish soldiers to remember their homes and families, and to meet other Irishmen serving in the English army. There have been St. Patrick's day parades ever since and today more than 150,000 people take part in the New York parade each year! The parade goes along 5th Avenue and thousands of people watch, waving flags and wearing green, the colour of Ireland.

- 1 St. Patrick was born in _____.
a) Ireland b) England
c) New York d) the USA
- 2 It is _____ that St. Patrick killed all the snakes in Ireland.
a) true b) not true
c) just a story d) said by some people
- 3 Why did St. Patrick go back to Ireland?
a) To find the people who put him in prison.
b) To help people and kill snakes.
c) To take part in the parade.
d) To help the poor and teach them good things.
- 4 St. Patrick's Day is on 17 March because that is
a) the anniversary of his wedding.
b) the anniversary of his arrival in Ireland.
c) the anniversary of his birth.
d) the anniversary of his death.
- 5 When and where was the first St. Patrick's Day parade?
a) In the fourth century in England.
b) In 1762 in New York.
c) In the fourth century in New York.
d) In 1762 in England.
- 6 Which of the sentences below is NOT true about St. Patrick's Day?
a) St. Patrick's Day is an important Irish festival.
b) St. Patrick's Day is an important festival in New York.
c) More than 150,000 Irishmen took part in the New York St. Patrick's Day parade each year.
d) St. Patrick's Day parade in New York was mainly for the Irish soldiers in the old days.

5 Read the article again and say whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1 St. Patrick died more than 1,500 years ago.
- 2 On St. Patrick's Day, people eat traditional meals like turkey and pudding.
- 3 Green is the colour of Ireland.
- 4 The first St. Patrick's Day parade in New York was watched by more than 150,000 people.
- 5 5th Avenue is an important street in New York.

WRITING HELP

1 A PERSONAL LETTER (page 16)

Layout

street number + name
name of city + postcode
date

Dear ...

1 Introduction

Say who you are and how you know the person you are writing to.

This is Wang Ying. Remember me? We were friends in primary school ...

2 Questions

Ask the other person questions about his/her life.

What are you doing now? Are you working?

3 Information

Give information about your own life and how you have changed.

*At the moment I'm studying medicine at a university ...
I don't like pop music anymore – I prefer classical music now.*

4 Reason to finish

Give a reason (or excuse!) to stop writing.

Well, I must finish here because I've got an exam tomorrow.

Sign off

*All the best,
Wang Ying.*

TRUE LIFE DRAMA (page 31)

Liz Pursey rescued three people from a burning car.

One evening I went out with my friend Neil for a quiet meal in a country pub. We left at 9:30 and I offered to take Neil home. We were driving along when, suddenly, a car drove past us out of control. The car crashed and after that it burst into flames.

First we ran to the burning car. When we got there, we saw three people trapped inside. They were screaming and we knew we had to get them out. It was incredibly hot as we opened the doors. The driver was sitting inside, unconscious. We got him out and then went back for the other two people. I had to climb over the front seats to get to them. Surprisingly, they were able to walk away from the car. Meanwhile, some people who were watching from a nearby campsite, called the emergency services.

In the end, I was standing there in a state of shock when a policeman asked me for my name and address. I couldn't remember!

I don't think we did anything extraordinary but the police presented us with certificates for our bravery. It's a nice feeling to know you've helped to save someone's life.

Linking (Informal Expressions)

We haven't seen each other for ten years – right?/Anyway, how are you?/... and guess what – we're going out together!/Well, I must finish here because I've got an exam tomorrow.

Useful Vocabulary

This is ... /We haven't seen each other for ... /At the moment I'm ... /Do you remember ...? /Write back soon/Tell me all your news

2 A STORY (page 31)

Layout

Setting the Scene

Describe the time, place, weather. Say what the main character was doing.

One Friday evening I was walking home from school. It was raining and it was starting to get dark. I was waiting at some traffic lights when, suddenly, I heard a scream from somewhere above me.

Development of the story

Describe the main action.

I looked up and saw a woman at a window. She screamed "fire" and I knew I had to do something quickly. I ran into the house. It was full of smoke, so first I covered my face. Meanwhile, one of the neighbours phoned the ...

Conclusion

Describe the scene at the end and mention the main character's feelings.

As they were taking me away in an ambulance, I could see them fighting the fire. In the end, a fireman came up to me and thanked me. A few weeks later I went to ...

Linking (Sequence)

One evening I was walking home ... /I was waiting ... when, suddenly, I heard ... /first I covered my face ... /Meanwhile, one of the neighbours phoned ... /As they were taking me away, I could see ... /In the end, a fireman came up to me ... /A few weeks later I went ...

Useful Vocabulary

People: emergency services, fire fighters, nurse, police officers

General: ambulance, bravery, certificates, crash, fire, flames, smoke, state of shock

Adjectives: afraid, brave, desperate, frightened, injured, trapped, unconscious

Verbs: to burn, to blow up, to climb, to commend, to crash, to drown, to explode, to reach, to rescue, to save, to scream, to shout

Checking

Paragraphs: Has your story got clear paragraphs?

Past tenses: Have you used the Past Simple and Past Continuous? Have you checked any irregular verbs?

Linking words: Have you used linking words? Can you add any more?

3 DESCRIBING AN EVENT (page 45)

Layout

1) Introduction

Say why, when and where the party took place. Say who was there.

2) The beginning

Describe the preparations and how the party started.

3) Development

Describe what happened during the party.

4) Conclusion

Describe the scene at the end of the party.

Linking (Sequence)

Before the party, I was very nervous. When/As soon as we arrived, they gave us presents. Firstly/First of all we had a drink. After that, there was a barbecue. During the meal, I met Sue. Later, we danced to some great music. While we were eating, I talked to Sue. Suddenly, the fireworks started. Then/Next, everybody ran outside. Finally/In the end, everyone went home.

Useful Vocabulary

Nouns: barbecue, buffet, burgers, fancy dress, present, reception, speech

Adjectives: brilliant, crowded, excited, formal, funny, loud, nervous

Verbs: to celebrate, to dance, to introduce, to invite, to meet, to organise, to wear, to have fun, to enjoy

Checking

Adjectives: Can you add any adjectives to make your description more interesting?

Past tenses: Have you checked irregular past tenses?

Linking words: Have you included some linking words?

Punctuation: Check your work for capital letters and full stops.

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

1 PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS (page 9)

一般现在时和现在进行时

Present Simple 一般现在时

Uses 用法

We use the **Present Simple** to talk about 一般现在时表示:

- activities that we repeat regularly (routines, habits).
反复进行的、经常性的动作(惯例、习惯)。例如:
He watches soap operas.
I study at a Teacher Training College.
- and states 及状态。例如:
We have no money but we're happy.
I live in Budapest.

We use time adverbials with the Present Simple 一般现在时常和下列时间状语连用: *always, usually, regularly, every morning, often, sometimes, occasionally, from time to time, twice a week, rarely, seldom, once a month, never.*

Present Continuous 现在进行时

Uses 用法

We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about 现在进行时表示:

- activities that are going on at the time of speaking.
说话时正在进行的动作。例如:
Brian is sitting on his sofa and telling me about his perfect day. (now, at this moment) (现在, 此刻)
Mum can't come to the phone because she's having a shower. (at this moment) (此刻)
- activities that happen regularly but only for a limited period of time (temporary routines/habits).
一定的时间段内经常进行的动作(暂时的惯例/习惯)。例如:
They're showing some good films at the moment. (during this period of time but not necessarily at the time of speaking) (在这段时间内, 但不一定指说话瞬间)
We're training every day this week to prepare for our next match.

Time adverbials are used with the Present Continuous: 和现在进行时连用的时间状语有:
just, now, at the moment, at present.

2 FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS AND INTENTIONS (pages 12-13)

将来的安排和打算

We use:

- **be going to** - to express an intention to do something.
be going to 表示打算要做的事情。例如:
I'm going to study medicine after school.
- **Present Continuous** - to talk about future events that we have already fixed or arranged.
现在进行时表示已经确定或安排好的事情。例如:
I'm getting married in June.
My cousin from Australia is coming next week.
- **Present Simple** - to talk about official events or timetables which we cannot change.
一般现在时表示不可改变的官方活动或时间表。例如:
The summer term begins on the 15th of February.
The train arrives at 6 p.m..

3 PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS (pages 22-23)

一般过去时和过去进行时

Past Simple 一般过去时

Uses 用法

We use the **Past Simple** to talk about finished actions or past situations and habits. 一般过去时表示过去完成的动作或过去的情景和习惯。例如:
She climbed the stairs and went to her room.
He always phoned on Fridays.

Form 形式

In the **Past Simple** we add *-ed* to the infinitive (ending *y* changes to *-ied*: *I carried*) or we use the past form of irregular verbs. In questions and negative sentences we use the infinitive and *did* or *didn't*.

用一般过去时时, 要在规则动词词尾加 *-ed* (以 *y* 结尾的动词为 *-ied*), 或用不规则动词的过去式; 一般过去时的疑问句和否定句用 *did* 和 *didn't* 加动词原形。例如:

Did you see the match last night?
We didn't like the play. It was too slow.

Past Continuous 过去进行时

Uses 用法

We use the **Past Continuous** to talk about 过去进行时表示:

- activities that continued for some time in the past.
过去某段时间正在进行的动作。例如:
He was watching TV all evening.
I was trying to change the tyre on the car.
- activities that form a background for some events.
形成某些事件发生的背景动作。例如:
It was raining during the whole match.
She was waiting for her boyfriend when we met for the first time.

When the Past Continuous and the Past Simple appear in one sentence, the Past Continuous describes the background (setting the scene), and the Past Simple reports an event. 当过去进行时和一般过去时出现在同一个句子中时, 过去进行时描述故事发生的背景, 而一般过去时则报道该事件。例如:

We were driving along a country lane when, suddenly, a car drove past us.

Form 形式

The **Past Continuous** is formed in this way:

过去进行时的构成形式是:

subject + *was/were* + *-ing* form of the verb.
主语 + *was/were* + 动词 *-ing* 形式。例如:

The driver was sitting behind the wheel.
Was the driver sitting behind the wheel?
The driver wasn't sitting behind the wheel.

4 PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE (pages 26-27)

现在完成时和一般过去时

Uses 用法

We use **the Present Perfect** to talk about 现在完成时表示:

- a result of something in the past that is still obvious. 发生在过去的事情, 对现在依然有明显的影 响。例如: *Tottenham won their last match and they **have now moved** to the top of the league.*

- activities in the past but we don't know or are not interested in exactly when they happened.

发生在过去的动作, 但是不知道动作发生的时间或对动作发生的确切时间不感兴趣。例如:

*We've **played** each other before.* (it doesn't matter exactly when they played each other) (比赛进行的确切时间关系不大)

*She **has** already **tidied** her room.* (at some time before now but we don't know or care when) (过去的动作, 但不知道或不关心动作发生的时间)

We can use the following time adverbials with the Present Perfect: 现在完成时常和下列时间状语连用:

before, ever, never, already and *yet* (*already* in statements, and *yet* in questions and negative sentences).

(*already* 用于肯定句, *yet* 用于疑问句和否定句)

*I haven't been to Spain **before**.* *I've **already** had lunch.*

*Have you **ever** been abroad?* *Have you had lunch **yet**?*

*We've **never** met him.* *I haven't had lunch **yet**.*

Compare the sentences 比较下列句子:

*Venus and Serena **have played** each other before.* (It's important that in the past they played each other but it is not important when this happened - the Present Perfect.)

(重要的是他们过去进行了比赛, 但是何时比赛的并不重要—现在完成时)

*Venus and Serena **played** each other in June 1999.* (We know precisely when this happened - the Past Simple.)

(我们知道此事发生的确切时间—一般过去时)

5 THE PASSIVE (page 37) 被动语态

We use **the Passive** in the following cases:

在下列情况下使用被动语态:

- 1 We don't know or don't need to know who performed the action 不知道也不需要知道谁做的这件事:
*The streets **were decorated** with flowers.*
- 2 The "doer" is obvious "动作执行者" 显而易见:
*Rice **is grown** in the south of China.*
- 3 The action itself is more important than "doer"; or we don't want to tell who performed the action: 动作本身比“动作执行者”更重要, 或不想指出谁做的这件事:
*These beliefs **were not encouraged** by the church.*
- 4 In writing, especially in scientific and technical reports, and in newspaper articles, the passive is more formal than the active. 在书面语, 特别是在科技报告、报刊文章中, 被动语态比主动语态更正式。例如:
*Each country **was allowed** to design their own Euro coins which **could be used** in any of the participating countries.*
*The International Space Station **is now being built** in the Earth's orbit.*

Form

tense 时态	Form 形式	+Past Participle
Present Simple 一般现在时	am/is/are	+Past Participle 过去分词
Present Continuous 现在进行时	am/is/are being	+Past Participle 过去分词
Present Perfect 现在完成时	have/has been	+Past Participle 过去分词
Past Simple 一般过去时	was/were	+Past Participle 过去分词
Past Continuous 过去进行时	was/were being	+Past Participle 过去分词

6 have to/not have to, can/can't, ought to/ought not to (page 41)

Uses 用法

We use **have to** to talk about people's obligations.

have to 用来表达义务、责任。例如:

*You **have to** pass your test before you can drive.*

We use **don't have to** to express lack of obligation.

don't have to 表达不必。例如:

*We **don't have to** wear uniforms at our school.*

*You **don't have to** take me to the station. My brother's taking me.*

We use **can** to give or ask permission, or to say that something is possible.

can 用来表示允许或请求许可, 或者表示某事可能发生。例如:

*You **can** go out after you have done your homework.* (permission 允许)

*You **can** buy CDs at the market.* (possible 可能的)

We use **can't** to express prohibition or to say that something is not possible.

can't 表示禁止或者不可能。例如:

*You **can't** go out tonight.* (prohibition 禁止)

*You **can't** make bread without flour.* (not possible 不可能)

We use **ought to** to say that something is advisable.

ought to 表示应该做某事。例如:

*You **ought to** visit your grandparents this weekend.*

We use **ought not to** to say that something is not advisable.

ought not to 表示不应该做某事。例如:

*You **ought not to** walk alone at night.*

Form 形式

We use **the infinitive** without "to" after **can/can't, have to/not have to** and **ought to/ought not to**.

can/can't, have to/not have to 及 *ought to/ought not to* 后用动词原形。

LANGUAGE PROBLEM-SOLVING 1 (page 52)

Present Perfect, Present Simple and Past Simple 现在完成时、一般现在时和一般过去时

The Present Perfect tense doesn't have an equivalent in many languages and is often confused with the Present Simple and the Past Simple. Compare the sentences:

Grammar Summary

很多语言都没有现在完成时态，因此常将它和一般现在时、一般过去时相混淆。试比较下列各句：

I've worked here for ages. (from the past to the present 从过去到现在)

I work here. (the focus is on what I do now 关注点在我现在做的事)

In English, we use **the Present Perfect** to describe a past event that has a consequence/result in the present. When we mention a particular time in the past, we use the Past Simple.

在英语中，用现在完成时描述发生在过去但对现在有影响的事件。如果涉及到过去某个时间，则要用一般过去时。

Compare the pairs of sentences 试比较：

I've broken my leg. (it's broken now)(现在腿断了)

I broke my leg last winter. (it's not broken now)(现在腿没断)

I've been to France before. (it doesn't matter when)(何时去过无关紧要)

I went to France last summer. (the time is important)(时间很重要)

The Present Perfect is also used when the exact date or time of a past event is not important.

如果过去事件的确切时间或日期不重要，也可以用现在完成时。

MINI-GRAMMAR

1 PRESENT SIMPLE 一般现在时

Uses 用法

We use **the Present Simple** tense 一般现在时表示:

1 to talk about activities that we repeat regularly (routines, habits):

反复发生的动作(日常活动、习惯等)。例如:

*Peter **travels** to exotic places every year.*

*She **wears** a pony tail.*

2 to talk about permanent situations now:

永久性的状态。例如:

*She **loves** to get together with her friends.*

*We **have** a very good relationship with our parents.*

3 to talk about general truths: 一般的真理。例如:

*Snow **melts** at 0°C.*

*Famous people **suffer** from a lot of stress.*

4 to talk about future official events or timetables which we cannot change:

将来的官方事件或不可改变的时间表。例如:

*Christmas **falls** on a Sunday next year.*

*The last film show **begins** at 10 p.m.*

Form 形式

In statements we add -s or -es in the third person singular (-y ending changes to -ies):

陈述句中, 动词的第三人称单数要加 -s 或 -es (以 y 结尾的改为 -ies)。例如:

*He **puts** on special equipment when he dives.*

*She **hurries** to work every morning.*

- The -s ending can be pronounced in three ways:

词尾 -s 有三种读法:

/z/ after a voiced sound (vowels, b, d, g, m, n, v and y) 以元音和浊辅音结尾的读作/z/:

goes, rains, shows, plays

/s/ after a voiceless sound (f, k, p, t):

以清辅音结尾的读作/s/: *talks, shops, puts*

/ɪz/ after /s/ /z/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /ks/:

以/s/ /z/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /ks/结尾的读作/ɪz/:
catches, kisses, fixes

- In questions, negative sentences and short answers we use *does* (for third person singular) or *do* (for other grammatical persons):

在疑问句、否定句和简略答语中用 *does* (第三人称单数) 或 *do* (其它人称)。例如:

*Does she **travel** a lot? No, she **doesn't**.*

*We **don't like** extreme sports.*

*Mary **doesn't understand** why risk is exciting.*

Present Simple and time adverbials

一般现在时及其时间状语

We often use the following time adverbials with the

Present Simple: 下列时间状语常和一般现在时连用:

always, usually, regularly, every morning/night/evening/day/week, often, sometimes, occasionally, from time to time, twice a week, rarely, seldom, once a month, hardly ever, never.

- *Always, usually, regularly, rarely, seldom, often, occasionally, hardly ever and never* appear between the subject and the verb:
always, usually, regularly, rarely, seldom, often, occasionally, hardly ever 和 never 位于主语和动词之间。例如:

*He **regularly swims** and plays tennis.*

*Some people **never go** on adventure holidays.*

- Other adverbials usually appear at the end or at the beginning of the sentence:

其它状语通常置于句尾和句首。例如:

*I baby-sit for my sister **once a week**.*

***From time to time**, I dream about becoming a polar explorer.*

2 PRESENT CONTINUOUS 现在进行时

Uses 用法

We use **the Present Continuous** 现在进行时表示:

1 to talk about activities that are going on at the time of speaking 说话时正在进行的动作。例如:

*My agent **is waiting** for me, I have to go. (Now, at this moment.)* (现在, 此时)

*Excuse me, you're **sitting** in my seat. (At this moment.)* (此时)

2 to talk about activities that happen regularly but for a limited period of time (Temporary routines or habits.) 一定时间段内经常进行的动作(暂时的日常活动或习惯)。例如:

*We're **eating** a lot of seafood here in Spain. (While we're on holiday.)* (在度假期间)

*I'm **learning** to drive.*

3 to talk about future events that we have already fixed or arranged 已经确定或安排好的将来活动。例如:

*I'm **leaving** for a trek in Nepal next week.*

(Arrangements have been made.) (已经安排了)

*We're **flying** to Paris tomorrow. (We've got the tickets.)* (票已经拿到了)

Some verbs (called *state verbs*) are not usually used in a continuous tense. 有些动词(即: 状态动词)一般不用于进行时。

Form 形式

We form **the Present Continuous** with a present form of *be* + ...-ing:

现在进行时的构成是 *be* + -ing

I'm not studying very hard at the moment.
Peter is staying at a luxurious hotel by the sea.
Are they planning to spend their holidays in Corsica?

Rules for the spelling of -ing form

动词 -ing 的拼写规则

1 when the verb ends with a consonant + e (*write, smile, come*), we drop the final -e 动词词尾是辅音字母加字母 e 时, 省略 e 加 -ing: *writing, smiling, coming*

2 when the verb ends with one vowel + one consonant (*put, run, sit*), we double the final consonant:

词尾是元音 + 一个辅音字母时, 双写这个辅音字母:

putting, running, sitting (except after -w and -x 词尾是 w 和 x 除外: *knowing, fixing*)

Present Continuous and time adverbials

现在进行时及其时间状语

We can use the following time adverbials with the Present Continuous 下列时间状语和现在进行时连用:

just, now, at the moment, at present

Their positions in a sentence can be:

这些时间状语可置于:

1 between *be* and the -ing form of the verb: *be* 和动词 -ing 之间:

I'm just driving to work.

2 at the end of the sentence 句尾:

We're having a meeting at the moment/now.

3 at the beginning of the sentence 句首:

At present, many scientists are looking for intelligent forms of life outside the Earth.

Verbs not used in the Continuous

不用于进行时态的动词

Some verbs (called *state verbs*) are not usually used in a Continuous tense:

有些动词(状态动词)通常不用于进行时态。例如:

1 verbs knowing or not knowing about:

表示知道或了解的动词: *believe, doubt, forget, imagine, know, remember, realise, suppose, understand*

2 verbs about appearance 表示“看起来”“看上去”的动词: *appear, resemble, seem*

3 verbs about liking or not liking 表示喜爱或不喜爱的动词: *hate, like, love, prefer*

4 verbs about the senses 表示感官的动词: *hear, see, smell, taste*

5 verbs about what things are made of or where they come from 表示构成或来源的动词: *be, come from, contain, include*

6 verbs about possession 表示拥有的动词: *belong to, need, own, possess, want, wish*

3 PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS 一般现在时和现在进行时

Generally, we use the **Present Simple** to talk about things which are permanent or long-lasting, and we use the **Present Continuous** to talk about things which are temporary or limited in time. Compare the sentences: 通常, 一般现在时表示永久性 or 持续时间长的动作, 而现在进行时则表示现在 or 现在这一阶段内进行的动作。比较下列各句:

I read British newspapers. (I regularly do it.) (我经常做)

I'm reading a British newspaper. (I'm doing it at the moment.) (我现在正在做)

I enjoy parties. (I generally enjoy all parties.) (通常我喜欢所有的聚会)

I'm enjoying the party. (This particular party is enjoyable.) (这个聚会令人愉快)

4 FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS AND INTENTIONS 将来的安排和打算

be going to + infinitive without *to*

We use ***be going to*** *be going to* 表示:

1 to make a prediction about a future event because of something we can observe now:

依据现在观察到的迹象, 预测将来会发生的事。例如:

My sister is going to have a baby.

Look at the sky - it's going to be nice and sunny.

2 to express an intention to do something:

表达想要做某事的意图。例如:

The president is going to resign.

I'm never going to buy a mobile phone.

Present Continuous 现在进行时

We use the **Present Continuous** to talk about future events that we have fixed or arranged:

现在进行时可用来表示已经确定或安排好的将来事件。例如:

A lot of people are coming to our wedding. (The invitations have been sent.) (请柬已经发出了)

We are staying here until the end of the month. (The arrangements have been made.) (已经安排好)

Present Simple 一般现在时

We use the **Present Simple** to talk about future official events or timetables which we cannot change: 一般现在时用来表示未来的官方事件或不可改变的时间表。例如:

The meeting **begins** at 9:00 tomorrow morning.

The plane **arrives** early in the evening.

5 PAST SIMPLE 一般过去时

Uses 用法

We use **the Past Simple** to talk about 一般过去时表示:

1 finished actions in the past 过去完成的动作。例如:

He **discovered** a desert island in the Pacific.

Amundsen **reached** the Pole before Scott.

2 past situations that are repeated or continuous, and past habits:

过去反复或持续发生的状态和过去的习惯。例如:

The safari **was** exciting but dangerous.

They always **interviewed** new employees on Fridays.

Form 形式

In the Past Simple we add **-ed** (or **-ied** for verbs ending **-y**) to the infinitive of regular verbs or use the past form of irregular verbs:

规则动词的过去式是动词 + **ed** (以 **y** 结尾的改为 **ied**),

不规则动词用其过去式。例如:

It **rained** all day yesterday. (Regular verb.) (规则动词)

I **bought** some chocolates for my girlfriend.

(Irregular verb.) (不规则动词)

• We say **-ed** in three different ways **-ed** 有三种读音:

/d/ after voiced sounds /b/, /d/, /g/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /v/, /dʒ/ : **smiled, opened, loved** and after words that end in **-y**: **carry - carried, worry - worried**. 以浊辅音和 **y** 结尾的词读作 /d/

/t/ after voiceless sounds /f/, /k/, /ks/, /p/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/ 以清辅音结尾的读作 /t/ : **cooked, escaped, laughed, watched**

/ɪd/ after /t/ and /d/ 以 /t/ 和 /d/ 结尾的读作 /ɪd/ : **landed, needed**

• In questions and negative sentences we use the infinitive and **did** or **didn't**:

在疑问句和否定句中用 **did** 和 **didn't** + 动词原形:

Did you see the match last night?

We **didn't see** the beginning because we were late.

Past Simple and time adverbials

一般过去时及其时间状语

We can use the following time adverbials with the Past Simple 下列时间状语常和一般过去时连用:

yesterday, last month, last Monday, two days ago, three years ago

Their positions in a sentence can be at the beginning or end 这些时间状语置于句首或句尾:

Two days ago I fell off my bike and broke my arm.

I finally passed my driving test **last week**.

6 PAST CONTINUOUS 过去进行时

Uses 用法

We use **the Past Continuous** to talk about:

过去进行时表示:

1 activities that continued for some time in the past 过去一段时间内的持续动作。例如:

The robbers **were waiting** at the bus stop.

I **was planning** to go on a trip to Greece.

2 activities or situations that form a background for an event 描述故事发生的背景或状态。例如:

We **were talking** quietly at the bar when a fight broke out.

He **was sleeping** under a tree when the storm began.

When the Past Continuous and the Past Simple

appear in one sentence, the Past Continuous describes the background (setting the scene), and the Past Simple reports an event:

过去进行时和一般过去时用于同一个句子时, 过去进行时描述故事发生的背景, 过去时报道该事件。例如:

In the end, I **was standing** there in a state of shock when a policeman asked me for my name and address.

He **was having** breakfast when the crash **was reported** on TV.

Form 形式

We form **the Past Continuous** with **was/were** + **-ing**:

过去进行时的构成形式是 **was/were** + 动词 **-ing**。例如:

The trapeze artist **was preparing** her act.

Was the trapeze artist **preparing** her act?

The trapeze artist **wasn't preparing** her act.

7 PRESENT PERFECT 现在完成时

Uses 用法

We use **the Present Perfect** to talk about:

现在完成时表示:

1 past events and activities with results or consequences in the present:

发生在过去但对现在有影响的动作。例如:

Her last book **has been** a great success. (She is a well-known person now.) (她现在是一知名人物。)

I've **lost** my keys. (I can't open the door.)

(我现在不能开门。)

2 a single or repeated action in the past, often with time adverbials such as *often, sometimes*, when we don't know or are not interested in exactly when they happened:

过去单独发生的或反复发生的动作, 常和 *often, sometimes* 等时间状语连用。不知道或对动作发生的确切时间不感兴趣。例如:

I've **walked** across the Amazon jungle. (It doesn't matter when exactly I did that.) (我何时做的此事无关紧要。)

Have you ever eaten sweet potatoes? (Has this happened at all, no matter when? 无论何时, 这件事发生了吗?)

I have often dreamt about going to the South Pole.

3 things that started in the past and continue up till now, often with time adverbials such as *always, since, for, all my life*:

发生在过去, 持续到现在的动作, 常和 *always, since, for, all my life* 等时间状语连用。例如:

I've always loved travel. (I still like travel.)

(我仍然喜欢旅行。)

How long have you been a travel writer?

Form 形式

We form the **Present Perfect** with a present form of *have* + the past participle form of the verb:

现在完成时的构成形式是 *have* + 过去分词。

He has had this cough for a long time.

Have you finished your homework?

Hasn't he decided what to do?

They haven't seen each other for ten years.

Present Perfect and time adverbials

现在完成时及其时间状语

We use the following time adverbials with this tense:

下列时间状语常和现在完成时连用:

1 *before, ever, never, seldom, sometimes, often, usually, just* (the position is usually after *has/have*, and sometimes at the end of the sentence):

(这些时间状语通常置于 *has/have* 之后, 有时也放在句尾):

Have you ever thought about becoming an architect?

We've never heard the story of Rip Van Winkle before.

I have often tried to cook lamb, always with disastrous results.

2 *already* in statements, (usually after *have*), and *yet* in questions and negative sentences, (usually at the end of the sentence):

already 用于肯定句 (通常在 *have* 之后), *yet* 用于疑问句和否定句 (通常置于句尾)。例如:

I've already repaired my bike.

Have you repaired your bike yet?

I haven't repaired my bike yet.

3 *for, since, all my life*:

• *for* tells us about the period of time which the activity has taken: *for* 表示动作持续的时间。例如:

I've lived in this town for ten years.

I haven't seen him for ages.

• *since* tells us about a point in time when the activity began: *since* 表示动作开始的点。例如:

I've lived in this town since 1990.

We've known each other since we were at school.

8 PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST

SIMPLE 现在完成时和一般过去时

When we use **Present Perfect** we want to make a connection between a past event and the present situation. **The Present Perfect** is often confused with **the Past Simple**. Compare:

现在完成时表示过去动作与现在状态的联系, 因此常与一般过去时相混。试比较:

I broke my leg last year. (in the past; no link between this past event and now)

(动作发生在过去, 与现在无联系)

I've broken my leg. (=It's still broken now, and I can't walk.) (现在还是断的, 我不能行走)

I went to Kenya in 1990. (We know precisely when it happened) (知道动作发生的确切时间)

I've been to Kenya. (I was there in the past, and it doesn't matter when.) (我过去去过那儿, 什么时间去的关系不大)

When we use the Present Perfect we don't know, or aren't interested in exactly when the event happened. 如果不知道或对事件发生的确切时间不感兴趣, 用现在完成时。

When we talk about a definite time in the past, we always use the Past Simple. (NOT the Present Perfect):

描述过去确定时间的动作总是用一般过去时 (不用现在完成时)。例如:

I went on a safari two years ago.

NOT ~~*I've been on a safari two years ago.*~~

9 THE PASSIVE 被动语态

Uses 用法

We use **the Passive** when we don't know, or there is no need to say, who is the "doer" of the action, or when the action itself is more important. Compare: 不知道或者没有必要说出动作执行者, 或者动作本身更为重要时, 用被动语态。试比较:

My neighbour's son damaged my roses. (we focus on WHO damaged the roses) (关注的是谁毁了玫瑰花)

My roses were damaged. (we focus on the ACTION of damaging the roses) (关注的是毁掉玫瑰花的动作)

Leonardo da Vinci finished the Mona Lisa in 1506. (the interest is in Leonardo da Vinci) (兴趣在达·芬奇)

The Mona Lisa was finished in 1506. (the interest is in the painting) (兴趣在这幅画)

Form 形式

Present Simple: *am/is/are* + the past participle form of the verb:

一般现在时: *am/is/are* + 过去分词:

During the Christmas period all the shops are decorated.

I'm sometimes called Pinky by my close friends.

Present Continuous: *am/is/are being* + the past participle form of the verb:

现在进行时: *am/is/are being* + 过去分词:

The case is being investigated.

Past Simple: *was/were* + the past participle form of the verb:

一般过去时: *was/were* + 过去分词:

My car was stolen yesterday.

Warsaw was completely destroyed during the war.

Present Perfect: *have/has been* + the past participle form of the verb:

现在完成时: *have/has been* + 过去分词:

The house has been cleaned.

10 MODAL VERBS 情态动词

can

We use *can*:

can 表示:

1 to give or ask permission 允许或请求允许:

You can go there if you like.

Can I leave?

We can also use *be allowed to* for permission:

也可以用 *be allowed to* 表示允许:

I'm not allowed to come home after midnight.

2 to say that something is possible 某事可能发生:

Winter in England can be quite warm.

3 to talk about ability 能力:

I can ride a horse but I can't drive.

We also use *be able to* to form other tenses for ability:

也可以用 *be able to* 的不同的时态表示能力:

I was able to read when I was three.

I hope I'll be able to speak English well.

We use *could* as a past form

could 是 *can* 的过去式:

I couldn't come yesterday.

I could swim when I was three years old.

We use *can't*

can't 表示:

1 to express prohibition 禁止:

You can't smoke on the plane.

2 to say that something is impossible 某事不可能发生:

Water can't freeze in temperatures above 0°C.

3 to express lack of ability 不能:

I can't speak French.

can't and mustn't

We use *can't* and *mustn't* to express prohibition:

can't 和 *mustn't* 都可以表示禁止:

You can't/mustn't touch this switch.

• We choose *mustn't* when we talk about our own

decisions, and we choose *can't* to report decisions taken by other people 谈到个人决定时用 *mustn't*; 转述别人的决定时用 *can't*:

You mustn't leave the class during the test. (the teacher expresses his/her decision)(教师表达他/她的决定)

We can't enter the museum without a ticket. (the museum authorities have made this rule and we're reporting their decision)(博物馆权威人士制定了这个规则,我们在转述他们的决定)

must and have to

We use *must* and *have to* to talk about obligation:

must 和 *have to* 表示义务、责任:

I must find a job, my parents can't support me any longer.

You have to visit the dentist regularly.

I can't go out now, I have to look after my baby sister.

You must be ready when I come back.

- We use *must* when we talk about our own decisions and we use *have to* to report decisions taken by other people:
must 表示个人的决定, *have to* 用来转述别人的决定:

I must learn English regularly. (this is my own choice)(这是我自己的选择)

You must come back before 10 p.m. (it is a parent's own decision)(这是父母的决定)

We have to get up very early to be at school on time. (we have no choice because this is a rule)(我们没有选择,因为这是一个规则)

I have to write two essays by Monday. (I have no choice because it is the teacher's order)(我没有选择,因为这是老师的命令)

- We can use *have to* for tenses and forms that are not possible with *must*:

可以用 *have to* 表示 *must* 不能表示的时态

I had to go to bed early last night.

I hate having to get up early.

don't have to, needn't and mustn't

We use *don't have to* and *don't need to* or *needn't* express lack of obligation. They are the opposites of *must*:

don't have to, *don't need to* 或 *needn't* 表示不必要,是 *must* 的反义词。例如:

We needn't study/don't need to study very hard before this exam.

We don't have to wear a uniform at our school.

- We prefer *don't need to/needn't* when the decision was made by the speaker himself/herself, and *don't/doesn't have to* when the speaker

Mini-Grammar

reports someone else's decision:

讲话人自己做出的决定最好用 *don't need to/needn't*, 转述别人的决定时最好用 *don't/doesn't have to*。例如:

*We **don't need to** be there on time – they always begin late.*

*You **needn't** come before 9 o'clock.*

*He says we **don't have to** come before 9 o'clock.*

*We **don't have to** carry all of our books to school every day.*

- We use *mustn't* to express prohibition. *mustn't* 表示禁止。

should/ought to

We use *should* and *ought to*:

should 和 *ought to* 表示:

- 1 to express obligation 责任、义务:

*Everyone **should/ought to** learn first aid.*

*You **shouldn't** watch so much television.*

- 2 to give advice 提建议:

*You **should** buy her flowers and apologise.*

*You **ought to** buy a good dictionary.*

- We prefer *shouldn't* to *oughtn't to*:
最好用 *shouldn't*, 不用 *oughtn't to*:
*You **shouldn't** use a dictionary for this exercise.*

He live in Paris.

He is read a book.

He reading a book.

He's geting better.

He ringed me up.

He has go home.

I never was to Paris.

I live here since 1980.

I'll help you as soon as I'll finish.

In the corner is a huge palm tree.

is a lot of snow.

It's a lot of rain in summer.

There's cold and windy.

Common Mistakes 常见的语法错误

Check your writing for these typical mistakes and use the Mini-Grammar to help you correct your own work.

She is taller then John.

She is taller that her sisters.

She is more tall than John.

She is biger than John.

If you will come, we'll play bridge.

I've spoken to the Mr Smith.

I've bought __ car.

We've bought the new car.

I have an information about ...

There were three furnitures in the room.

We don't have no money/Neither of us didn't see him.

One of the boys was tall and the second was short.

We can to swim/we should to help her.

We mustn't wear uniforms at school.

in Sunday

in home

on the picture

He came from the building.

Who did break the vase?

Why __ you left the party?

I like people which can sing.

Notes to the Texts

Unit 1 Lifestyles

Lesson 1

1. **Then I get up, go downstairs and switch on the TV in the living room.** 接着我起床, 下楼, 打开起居室的电视。

switch on 接通, 开(用电器) = turn on。如:
First you should switch the machine on. 首先你要接通机器电源。

switch off 切断(电流等) = turn off。如:

He switched it off because he did not like the television programme. 他把电视机关了, 因为他不喜欢那个电视节目。

switch over 交换位置, 转换。如:

You drive first and then we can switch over. 你先开车, 然后我们换着开。

2. **In the evenings, I often watch TV series or sport and the news again.** 晚上我常看电视连续剧或体育节目, 接着再看新闻。

TV series: 电视连续剧, soap opera (肥皂剧) 是 TV series 的一种, 常指以家庭问题为题材的电视连续剧, 因最初由肥皂商赞助演播而得此名。

3. **Meetings and phone calls take up a large part of the day.** 整天会议、电话不断。

take up 占据(时间、空间)。如:

This table takes up too much room. 这个桌子太占地方。

Her time is fully taken up with writing. 她的时间都用来写作了。

take up 还可以表示: 开始学习某项课程; 向……提出; 开始做某项工作; 拿起武器; 质问等。如:

A few years later I dropped medicine and took up physics. 几年以后我放弃了医学, 改学物理。

He said he would take up my difficulties with the headmaster. 他说他要向校长提出我的困难。

When can you take up your duties, Doctor White? 怀特医生, 您什么时候可以开始工作?

She took me up suddenly when I suggested that the job was only suitable for a man. 我提出那工作只适合男人做, 她突然向我提出质问。

He called on the people to take up arms to defend their freedom. 他号召人民拿起武器保卫自由。

4. **Every minute of the day is filled with urgent matters.** 几乎每一分钟都充斥着急待处理的事情。

fill vt./vi. 使充满; 注入。如:

Flowers filled the garden. 花园里开满鲜花。

The doctor filled the bottle with some medicine. 医生往瓶子里装入一些药物。

be filled with 充满。如:

Her eyes are filled with tears. 她眼里满含泪水。

Quite a few people are smoking and the room is filled with smoke. 不少人在吸烟, 房间里烟雾弥漫。

5. **When I get home at about ten, I look at some documents that I bring back from the office so that I can be ready for the next day's work.** 晚上10点我才能到家。到家后还要浏览带回的文件, 为第二天的工作做准备。

这是一个主从复合句, 包含一个定语从句和两个状语从句。

I look at some documents 是主句, that I bring back from the office 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 documents, so that I can be ready for the next day's work 是目的状语从句, 而 when I get home at about ten 是时间状语从句。

6. **Besides, I get bored if there's nothing to do. I like being busy.** 再者, 要没事可做我会觉得非常无聊。我真的喜欢忙忙碌碌。

be / get bored 厌倦, 厌烦。如:

I'm getting bored and homesick. 我感到厌倦了, 有点想家。

I'm bored with the subject anyway. 不管怎么说我对这个题目有点烦。

Lesson 3

Inner Mongolia 内蒙古自治区(简称内蒙古), 位于我国北部边疆, 北邻蒙古、俄罗斯。1928年分置察哈尔、绥远等省, 1947年成立内蒙古自治区, 是我国建立最早的自治区。现辖7个盟、5个地级市、15个县级市、49个旗、3个自治旗、17个县。全区面积110多万平方公里, 人口2329万, 有蒙古、汉、达斡尔、鄂温克、鄂伦春等民族。自治区首府是呼和浩特。

Lesson 4

1. 伦敦的交通经多年经营, 十分便利, 有地铁、铁路、公交车供游人选择。地铁(英文俗称 tube)为伦敦最迅速、最方便的交通工具。数分钟一班, 可在车站售票处或从自动售票机购票, 票价采用区段制。

2. **I spend all morning checking numbers.** 每天上午我要核对数字。

spend... in doing sth 花……时间(做某事), 介词 in 可以省略。如:

He spent a lot of time trying to work out those difficult maths problems. 他花了很多时间, 想算出那些数学难题。

3. **We do jobs when they need to be done and that could be early in the morning or late at night.** 我们的工作 是依需要而定, 可能是在一大早, 也可能在半夜。

代词 that 常用来表示刚刚提过的事, 或代表前面所说的情况。如:

That is why I'm late for class today. 这就是我今天迟到的原因。

We see him when he comes to town, but that isn't often. 他进城时我们可以见到他,但并不常见。

代词 that 也可用来代表前面提到的名词,以避免重复。如:

My seat was next to that of the headmaster. 我的座位就在校长的座位旁边。

The best coal is that from Newcastle. 上等煤产自纽卡斯尔。

Culture Corner

1. **To solve this problem, the Duchess came up with the clever idea of inviting some friends to join her for an afternoon meal between four and five o'clock.** 为解决这个问题,公爵夫人想出了个好办法:在下午四点到五点之间,邀请一些朋友到她那里吃午餐。

come up with 提出,拿出(一个办法或主意)。如:

I hope you can come up with a solution to this problem as soon as possible. 希望你能尽快拿出一个解决问题的办法。

join sb. in sth/doing sth 和……参加某项活动,加入进来。如:

Will you join us in a walk? 你和我们一起去散步好吗?

We couldn't wait to join in the fun. 我们迫不及待地参加进去一起玩。join 也可表示参加某个组织等。如:

He joined the club last month. 他上个月加入了这家俱乐部。

2. **Merchants and bankers went to coffeehouses to do their business, as well as to drink coffee.** 商人和银行家去咖啡馆边谈生意,边喝咖啡。

as well as 同……一样,也,和。如:

It is important for you as well as for me. 这对你和我来说同样重要。

He grows flowers as well as vegetables. 他既种花也种菜。

此外,短语 as well 也有类似的用法。请比较以下的句子:

Are they coming as well? 他们也来吗?

I understood that you undertook other important work as well. 我明白你还承担其他重要的工作。

Unit 2 Heroes

Warm-up

1. **Yao Ming** 姚明 中国男子篮球队主力中锋。身高 2.26 米,体重 134.3 公斤,1980 年 9 月 12 日出生于上海。他的父母都是篮球队员:父亲姚志源身高 2.08 米,曾效力于上海男篮;母亲方凤娣身高 1.88 米,是 20 世纪 70 年代中国女篮的主力队员。在姚明四岁生日时,得到了第一个篮球。6 岁时看美国哈里篮球队在上海表演,知道了 NBA。9 岁那年,姚明

在上海徐汇区少年体校开始接受业余训练。14 岁入选上海青年队,17 岁入选国家青年队,18 岁进入中国国家队。2002 年 6 月 26 日在美国的选秀大会上,休斯顿火箭队顺利挑选到姚明,使他成为状元秀,司职中锋。他也成为在 NBA 联盟历史上第一个在首轮被选中的外国球员,继王治郅和巴特尔之后第三位登陆 NBA 的中国球员。

2. **Mother Teresa** 德兰修女(原名 Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu)1910 年 8 月 26 日出生于马其顿的斯科普里市(Skopje, Macedonia)。9 岁丧父,母亲将三个孩子抚养成人。她们虽然自己度日艰难,但还去帮助其他穷人,母子四人在很长时间内照料一位寡妇和她的 6 个孩子。特丽萨 18 岁时,决定动身去印度传教并帮助穷人。1928 年 9 月动身,途经奥地利、瑞士、法国、英国、爱尔兰等地,自己取名 Sister Teresa(德兰修女)。她 1929 年初抵达斯里兰卡首都科伦坡,最终到达目的地印度加尔各答。从此,德兰修女开始为当地穷人的孩子教书识字,治疗疾病,当地的孩子把她称为“妈妈”。1937 年她被任命为加尔各答一所中学的校长,同时执教历史和地理课程。她还经常光顾医院、贫民窟等地,照顾和帮助最穷苦的人群。随着时间的推移,德兰修女赢得了当地人民的极大崇敬,被称为 Mother Teresa。她四处奔走,呼吁帮助穷人,将自己的影响扩大到世界的其他地区。1997 年 9 月 5 日,德兰修女逝世于加尔各答,终年 87 岁。

3. **Scar** 是美国动画片“狮子王”中的一个反面角色。为了篡夺统治地位,谋害了他的哥哥。但最终阴谋败露。小狮王辛巴为父复仇,Scar 得到了应有的下场。

4. **film heroes and heroines and bad characters**

电影中的英雄和反面人物

heroine 女英雄。在许多欧洲语言中,名词都有性的区别,即名词在语法上有阳性、阴性和中性的划分;但在英语中,语法上的性和名词没有多大的关系,它主要关系到人称代词,其区别体现在 he, she 和 it 上,以及形容词所有格 his, her 和 its 等。只有少数名词随着词义的不同可以分为阴性、阳性。表示男人或雄性动物的名词属于阳性;表示女人或雌性动物的名词属于阴性。例如:

man	男人	woman	女人
chairman	男主席	chairwoman	女主席
king	国王	queen	女王(王后)
prince	王子	princess	公主
host	男主人	hostess	女主人
actor	男演员	actress	女演员
nephew	侄子	niece	侄女
bull	公牛	cow	母牛
cock	公鸡	hen	母鸡

Lesson 1

1. **Shenzhou V** 神舟 5 号飞船。我国自行研制的载人航天宇宙飞船,自重 8 吨,于 2003 年 10 月 15 日上午 9 时发射成功,将我国第一位宇航员杨利伟送入太空,并在完成任务后,安全返回地面。

2. 杨利伟 中国培养的第一批宇航员的优秀代表。1998年从1500名优秀的空军飞行员中脱颖而出,接受航天员培训。并于2003年10月15日上午9时,乘坐神舟5号宇宙飞船遨游太空。在环绕地球14周后,胜利结束21小时的航天飞行,于10月16日6点23分平稳地降落在内蒙古自治区预定的返回区域,成为新中国历史上第一位遨游太空的宇航员。

3. **The spaceship, called Shenzhou V, was carrying China's first astronaut, Yang Liwei.** 这艘命名为“神舟5号”的宇宙飞船载着中国第一位宇航员杨利伟飞向太空。

called Shenzhou V 为过去分词短语,在句中作定语,修饰 the spaceship。可以将其理解为一个定语从句的简化:(which is) called Shenzhou V。

4. **Yang, who was a pilot in the army, was chosen from 1,500 other army pilots and started training for his space flight in 1998.** 杨利伟是从1,500名军事飞行员中挑选出来的,1998年就开始为这次太空飞行接受训练。

who was a pilot in the army 是一个非限制性定语从句,对本句主语 Yang 进行补充说明。

5. **When the spaceship was doing its seventh circle, Yang Liwei showed the flags of China and the United Nations, expressing the wishes of the Chinese people to explore and use space peacefully.** 在飞船绕地球转到第七圈时,杨利伟在飞船上展示了中国国旗和联合国旗,以表达中国人民和平开发、利用太空资源的意愿。

expressing the wishes of the Chinese people to explore and use space peacefully 为现在分词短语,用作伴随状语。如:

They stood there for an hour watching the game. 他们在那里站了一个小时观看比赛。

We worked there for a week, helping them to prepare for the international conference. 我们在那里工作了一周,帮助他们为国际会议做准备。

Lesson 2

1. **Thomas Edison** 托马斯·爱迪生(1847~1931),美国发明家。爱迪生1847年2月11日诞生于美国中西部俄亥俄州的米兰小镇。父亲是荷兰人的后裔,母亲曾当过小学教师,是苏格兰人后裔。爱迪生7岁时患了猩红热,病了很长时间,人们认为这是造成他耳聋的原因。他8岁上学,但仅读了3个月的书,便被老师斥为“低能”,赶出学校。从此,母亲成了他最好的老师,使他对读书产生极大的兴趣。1862年8月,爱迪生从火车轨道上救出一个男孩,孩子的父亲教他电报技术以作报答。爱迪生从此便踏上科学的征途。他发明了留声机,改进了电话和电灯,发现了热电子发射现象等。此外在建筑、化工、电影技术等方面也有不少发明。他一生约有两千项创造发明,为人类的文明和进步做出了巨大的贡献。

2. **Sun Yat-sen** 孙中山(1866~1925),中国伟大的革

命先行者,名文,字逸仙,广东香山(今中山)人。1892年毕业于香港西医书院,一度行医。1894年赴京上书李鸿章,主张革新政治,被拒绝后到檀香山组织兴中会,被推为总理。1895年到1900年曾联合广东的会党相继举行起义,均遭失败。1905年在日本领导兴中会与华兴会和光复会联合组织中国同盟会,确立“驱除鞑虏,恢复中华,建立民国,平均地权”的纲领和三民主义学说。在中国历史上第一个全面提出了资产阶级民主革命的理论 and 政纲。1911年10月10日爆发了辛亥革命,推翻了清王朝,结束了几千年来的封建帝制,成立了民主共和国。孙中山回国后,被17省代表在南京推选为中华民国临时大总统。1925年3月12日在北京病逝。

3. **Martin Luther King** 马丁·路德·金(1929~1968),美国浸礼会黑人牧师,著名的美国黑人民权运动领袖。他生于佐治亚州,从1954年起参加了美国有色人种协进会的活动。1955年到1956年,成功地领导了阿拉巴马州蒙哥马利市的黑人历时一年之久的罢乘公共汽车活动并获得成功,成为全国性的民权运动领袖。此后,他多次领导黑人群众性运动,反对种族隔离政策,争取黑人平等权益。在1963年8月于华盛顿特区林肯纪念堂前举行的有20多万人参加的反种族歧视、要求种族平等的集会上,发表了著名的“我有一个梦想”的演说。1964年迫使约翰逊总统签署民权法案,并于同年获诺贝尔和平奖。马丁·路德·金一生多次被捕入狱。1968年4月4日,在田纳西州被种族主义分子杀害。他的生日已经成为美国为数不多的固定假日之一。

Lesson 3

1. **In a recent interview, Venus spoke about the time when she and Serena were practising tennis and they had to run and hide as bullets started flying through the air.** 在最近一次采访中,维纳斯说,那个时候她和塞丽娜练网球时,一路得跑着躲闪空中穿梭的子弹。

speak about 谈论。如:

We couldn't get him to speak about his war experiences. 我们无法让他讲述当年战争的经历。

What did you want to speak to me about, mother? 妈妈,你想对我讲些什么?

when she and Serena were practising tennis 是定语从句,由关系副词 when 引导,修饰先行词 the time。如:

At the time when I saw him, he was well. 我见到他时,他身体很好。

2. **They have already expressed a keen interest in working in design after their tennis careers come to an end.** 她们都对网球生涯结束后从事设计的工作极感兴趣。

句中 interest 可以和某些动词搭配。如:

He has no interest in fine arts. 他对美术没有兴趣。

I've lost my interest in collecting coins. 我已经失

去了收集硬币的兴趣。

The guests showed great interest in the new design. 客人们对这种新设计表示出极大兴趣。

come to an end 结束。如：

The meeting came to an end at last. 会议终于结束了。

Lesson 4

1. **The doctor said I was not going to pull through.** 医生说无法康复了。

pull through 恢复健康；度过难关。如：

He was very sick for a time, but he managed to pull through. 一度他病得很厉害，但还是熬了过来。

We'll pull the business through somehow. 我们会想办法经营下去的。

Good nursing pulled him through. 细心的护理使他康复了。

It was this spirit that pulled them through the darkest moments of the war. 正是这种精神使他们熬过了战争时期最黑暗的年代。

2. **This is how I got involved with my charity work to improve the quality of life for all disabled people.** 这就是我怎样参与到慈善活动中，改善残疾人生活质量的情况。

involve with 和……有密切联系；和……混在一起。如：

Do not involve yourself with those people. 别和那些人一起鬼混。

He becomes involved with drug dealers. 他和一些贩毒的人有牵连。

Culture Corner

1. **Yuri Gagarin** 尤里·加加林。前苏联宇航员，于1961年4月12日成为人类首位进入太空的宇航员。
2. **Ronald Reagan** 罗纳德·里根。美国第40任总统，并于1984年连任。1911年2月6日出生，1932年毕业于伊利诺斯州尤里卡学院，成为广播电台体育节目播音员。后经朋友介绍，步入影坛，共拍过54部电影。1966年当选为加利福尼亚州长，并连任两届。

Unit 3 Celebration

Lesson 1

1. **the Mid-Autumn Festival** 中秋节。农历八月十五是中秋节。八月十五的月亮比其它几个月的满月还要圆，要明亮，所以又叫做“月夕”，“八月节”。中秋前夕，人们都尽可能和家人团聚，取人月双圆的意义，八月十五又叫“团圆节”。

中秋节是汉族和少数民族的民间传统节日。在唐代，中秋赏月颇为盛行。到南宋，民间以月饼相赠，取团圆之义。明清以来，中秋节的风俗更加盛行，许多地方形成各自特色的习俗，形式虽不尽相同，但都寄托着人们对美好生活的热爱和向往。

2. **the Lantern Festival** 元宵节。农历正月十五日为

国传统节日元宵节。正月为元月，古人称夜为“宵”，而十五日又是一年中第一个月圆之夜，所以称正月十五为元宵节，又称为“上元节”。按我国民间的传统，在一元复始，大地回春的节日夜晚，天上明月高悬，地上彩灯万盏，人们观灯，猜灯谜，吃元宵，合家团聚，其乐融融。

3. **the Dragon Boat Festival** 端午节。农历五月初五为端午节，又称端阳节、五月节、艾节、端五、重午、午日、夏节等。虽然名称不同，但各地人民过节的习俗是相同的。端午节是我国两千多年的传统习俗，每到这一天，家家户户都悬钟馗像，挂艾叶菖蒲，赛龙舟，吃粽子，饮雄黄酒等。

端午节的意义之一是纪念历史上伟大的民族诗人屈原。屈原，名平（约公元前340—公元前278），是战国时代的楚国人，楚怀王时做过左徒，三闾大夫。他主张改革政治，任用贤才。因同贵族集团子兰、靳尚等人进行斗争，遭谗去职，屡被放逐，后自沉汨（mi 同“密”音）罗江而死。

4. **month of the lunar year** 农历月份。农历是我国的一种历法，又称夏历、中历、旧历，俗称阴历。定月的方法是用朔望月周期给出（朔望：即朔日和望日；农历每月初一叫朔；十五叫望），朔所在日为初一，朔望月长约29天半，所以农历大月30天，小月29天。农历平年有12个月，全年354天或355天，闰年为13个月，其中某一月为闰月，月名依照前一月名而定。如前月是八月，闰月则为闰八月。闰年全年383天或384天。设置闰月的方法是：农历月份中无“中气”（农历把“雨水、春分、谷雨、小满、夏至、大暑、处暑、秋分、霜降、小雪、冬至”等列为“中气”）的月份则是闰月。

5. **the Water Festival** 泼水节。我国傣族和中南半岛某些居民的传统节日，在公历四月中。节日期间，人们穿着盛装，互相泼水祝福，并进行拜佛、赛龙舟、文艺汇演、物资交流等活动。

6. **Buddhist traditions** 佛教传统。公历纪元前后，佛教开始由印度传入我国，经长期传播发展，而形成具有我国民族特色的中国佛教（Chinese Buddhism）。由于传入的时间、途径、地区和民族文化、社会历史背景的不同，中国佛教形成三大系，即汉地佛教（汉语系），藏传佛教（藏语系）和云南地区上座部佛教（巴利语系）。

Lesson 3

1. **Indonesia** 印度尼西亚。全称印度尼西亚共和国，位于亚洲东南部，地跨赤道，由3000多个岛屿组成，被称为“千岛之国”。面积1904345平方公里，海岸线长约35000公里，首都雅加达。

2. **On the day of a Greek wedding ceremony, the bridegroom has to ask the bride's father for his daughter's hand in marriage.** 在希腊婚礼仪式上，新郎要先征得新娘父亲的同意，接过新娘的手。

ask sb for sth 向……要求，请……给予。如：

Everybody likes to ask him for advice. 每个人都

向他讨教。

She had to ask the teacher for half a day's leave. 她只好向老师请半天假。

3. **The bridegroom's best man then goes with the couple to the church, to be married.** 然后伴郎伴随新郎、新娘去教堂结婚。

marry 结婚, 既可作及物动词, 也可作不及物动词。如:

Jane is going to marry John. 简要嫁给约翰了。

She didn't marry until she was over forty. 她直到40多岁才结婚。

作及物动词时, 常用被动语态。如:

When they were married Michael was the best man. 他们结婚时, 迈克尔扮男傧相(伴郎)。

Our eldest girl got married last year. 我们的大女儿去年结婚了。

常用 be married 表示已婚状态。如:

Are you married or single? 你是已婚还是未婚?

How long have you been married? 你们结婚多少年了?

4. **After the ceremony, the guests can attend a wedding reception, which is usually a huge party and can last through the night.** 婚礼结束后, 客人可以参加婚宴。婚宴的规模通常很大, 持续通宵。

which is usually a huge party and can last through the night 是非限制性定语从句, 描述上文提到的 a wedding reception。

5. **There is a lot of eating, drinking and dancing, including the famous Greek circle dance, where everyone joins in.** 婚宴上提供各种各样的食品、饮料, 还有舞会, 其中包括所有人都参加的著名的希腊圆圈舞。

including 包括, 常被用来引起一个解释性短语。例如:

At least 80 people were injured in the accident, including 7 policemen. 在这次事故中至少有80人受伤, 包括7名警察。

I still had many friends there, including Bruce, who was my neighbour at that time. 在那里我还有很多朋友, 包括布鲁斯, 当时我们是邻居。

included 也可这样用, 但请注意和 including 的区别。如:

Everybody laughed, me included. 包括我在内大家都笑了。

They will send you the book for 30 yuan, postage included. 他们将按30元的价格把书给你寄过去, 包括邮费。

where everyone joins in 是非限制性定语从句, 由关系副词 where 引导。

身贫苦, 当过童工、缮写员和新闻记者, 对英国下层人民生活有所了解, 熟悉城乡生活。他一生写过19部长篇小说, 如:《匹克威克外传》(*The Pickwick Papers*, 1837, 该书使他一举成名),《雾都孤儿》(*Oliver Twist* 1838),《大卫·科波菲尔》(*David Copperfield*, 1850),《远大前程》(*Great Expectations*, 1861)等。长篇小说《双城记》(*A Tale of Two Cities*)以法国大革命为背景, 揭露封建贵族的残暴, 但同时也流露出对革命暴力的恐惧。他的作品从人道主义出发, 广泛抨击资本主义社会的丑恶现实, 主张用改良手段改变社会, 在英国现实主义批判文学中占有重要地位。

Literature Spot 1

Charles Dickens (1812 ~ 1870) 查尔斯·狄更斯是19世纪英国著名的批判现实主义作家。他出

Vocabulary in Each Unit

(注: 带*号的词为非课程标准词)

Learning to learn

- questionnaire /'kwɛstʃə'neə/ *n.* 问卷; 调查表 (4)
 matter /'mætə/ *vi.* 要紧, 有重大关系 (4)
 partner /'pɑ:tənə/ *n.* 合作者, 搭档 (4)

Unit 1

Warm-up

- lifestyle /'laɪfstɑɪl/ *n.* 生活方式 (7)
 *shepherd /'ʃepəd/ *n.* 牧羊人 (7)
 peaceful /'pi:sfəl/ *adj.* 平静的; 和平的 (7)
 relaxing /rɪ'læksɪŋ/ *adj.* 轻松的, 放松的 (7)
 stressful /'stresfəl/ *adj.* 充满压力的, 紧张的 (7)
 suppose /sə'pəʊz/ *vt.* 认为, 猜想 (7)

Lesson 1

- *series /'siəri:z/ *n.* 系列节目; 系列 (8)
 TV series 电视连续剧 (8)
 cartoon /kɑ:'tu:n/ *n.* 卡通片, 动画片 (8)
 talk show 谈话节目, 现场访谈 (8)
 *complain /kəm'pleɪn/ *vi.* 抱怨; 投诉 (8)
 *couch /kaʊtʃ/ *n.* 长沙发, 睡椅 (8)
 couch potato 终日懒散在家的人 (8)
 switch /swɪtʃ/ *vt.* 转换, 转变 (8)
 switch on 把开关打开, 接通 (8)
 switch over 转换频道, 转变 (8)
 switch off 把……关掉, 关上 (8)
 BBC 英国广播公司 (8)
 = British Broadcasting Corporation
 portable /'pɔ:təbəl/ *adj.* 轻便的, 手提(式)的 (8)
 remote /rɪ'məʊt/ *adj.* 遥远的 (8)
 remote control 遥控 (8)
 *workaholic /'wɜ:kə'hɒlɪk/ *n.* 工作狂 (9)
 paperwork /'peɪpəwɜ:k/ *n.* 日常文书工作 (9)
 alarm /ə'lɑ:m/ *n.* 警报, 警告器 (9)
 alarm clock 闹钟 (9)
 go off (铃、爆竹等) 响 (9)
 take up 占据 (9)
 be filled with 充满着 (9)
 urgent /'ɜ:dʒənt/ *adj.* 急迫的, 紧急的 (9)
 document /'dɒkjumənt/ *n.* 公文, 文件 (9)
 midnight /'mɪdnɑ:t/ *n.* 午夜, 半夜 (9)
 bored /bɔ:d/ *adj.* 厌烦的, 不感兴趣的 (9)

Lesson 2

- stress /stres/ *n.* 压力 (10)

- studio /'stju:diəʊ/ *n.* 演播室; 工作室 (10)
 expert /'ekspɜ:t/ *n.* 专家 (10)
 suffer /'sʌfə/ *vi.* 遭受(痛苦), 感到疼痛 (10)
 suffer from 忍受, 遭受 (10)
 pressure /'preʃə/ *n.* 压力 (10)
 social /'səʊʃəl/ *adj.* 社交的; 社会的 (10)
 reduce /rɪ'dju:s/ *vt.* 减少; 降低 (10)
 organise /'ɔ:gənaɪz/ *vt.* 组织 (10)
 diet /'daɪət/ *n.* 饮食; 节食 (10)
 prefer /prɪ'fɜ:z/ *vt.* 更喜欢; 宁愿 (11)
 stand /stænd/ *vt.* 忍耐, 忍受 (11)

Lesson 3

- volunteer /'vɒləntɪə/ *n.* 志愿者 (12)
 graduate /'grædʒueɪt/ *vi.* 毕业 (12)
 minus /'maɪnəs/ *adj.* 零下, 负 (12)
 basin /'beɪsən/ *n.* 脸盆 (12)
 challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ *n.* 挑战 (12)
 support /sə'pɔ:t/ *vt. & n.* 支持; 支撑 (12)
 dial /daɪəl/ *vt.* 拨(电话号码) (12)
 design /dɪ'zaɪn/ *n. & vt.* 设计 (13)
 advertisement /əd'vɜ:tsɪsmənt/ *n.* 广告 (13)
 presentation /,prezən'teɪʃən/ *n.* 表演; 展示 (13)
 *solve /sɒlv/ *vt.* 解决; 解答 (13)

Lesson 4

- accountant /ə'kaʊntənt/ *n.* 会计, 会计师 (14)
 tube /tju:b/ *n.* (英) 地铁 (14)
 crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* 拥挤的 (14)
 nearby /'nɪəbaɪ/ *adj.* 附近的 (14)
 adv. 在附近 (14)
 otherwise /'ʌðəwaɪz/ *adv.* 否则; 另外 (14)
 forecast /'fɔ:kɑ:st/ *n.* 预报; 预测 (14)
 crowd /kraʊd/ *n.* 人群, 一伙人 (14)
 lung /lʌŋ/ *n.* 肺 (14)
 sickness /'sɪknɪs/ *n.* 疾病 (15)
 distance /'dɪstəns/ *n.* 距离 (15)
 distance learning 远程学习 (15)
 cigar /sɪ'gɑ:z/ *n.* 雪茄烟 (15)

Communication Workshop

- at the moment 此刻, 目前 (16)
 over the years 数年间 (16)
 *survey /'sɜ:veɪ/ *n.* 调查 (17)
 classical /'klæsɪkəl/ *adj.* 古典的 (17)

mini-skirt *n.* 迷你裙, 超短裙
 formal /'fɔ:məl/ *adj.* 正式的, 合礼仪的
 cycle /'saɪkəl/ *vi.* 骑自行车
 kung fu /kʌŋ 'fu:/ *n.* (中国) 功夫
 style /stɑɪl/ *n.* 风格, 作风

Unit 2

Warm-up

calm /kɑ:m/ *adj.* 镇静的, 沉着的
 generous /'dʒenərəs/ *adj.* 慷慨的, 大方的
 violent /'vaɪələnt/ *adj.* 暴力的
 character /'kærɪktə/ *n.* 人物; 性格

Lesson 1

spaceship /'speɪsʃɪp/ *n.* 太空船
 manned spaceship 载人宇宙飞船
 province /'prɒvɪns/ *n.* 省
 astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ *n.* 宇航员
 flight /flaɪt/ *n.* 飞行; 航班
 *launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ *n.* 发射
 gravity /'grævɪti/ *n.* 地心引力
 rocket /'rɒkɪt/ *n.* 火箭
 *soar /sɔ:/ *vi.* 升空, 升腾
 the United Nations 联合国
 explore /ɪk'splɔ:/ *vt.* 探测; 勘探
 peacefully /'pi:sfəli/ *adv.* 和平地, 平静地
 reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ *n.* 记者, 通讯员
 *glow /gləʊ/ *vi.* 发光
 atmosphere /'ætməsfɪə/ *n.* 大气; 气氛
 *parachute /'pærəʃu:t/ *n.* 降落伞
 helicopter /'helɪkɒptə/ *n.* 直升机
 million /'mɪljən/ *num.* 百万
 millions of 数百万
 wave /weɪv/ *vi.* 挥手示意, 致意

Lesson 2

revolution /,revə'lu:ʃən/ *n.* 革命
 found /faʊnd/ *vt.* 建立, 创立
 republic /rɪ'pʌblɪk/ *n.* 共和国
 light bulb /blaɪb/ *n.* 电灯泡
 opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ *n.* 意见, 看法, 主张
 in my opinion 在我看来
 personally /'pɜ:sənəli/ *adv.* 就自己而言
 *racism /'reɪsɪzəm/ *n.* 种族主义
 equal /'i:kwəl/ *adj.* 平等的
 struggle /'strʌgl/ *n.* 斗争, 拼搏
 *protest /'prəʊtest/ *n.* 抗议
 march /mɑ:tʃ/ *vi. & n.* 游行示威; 行军

(17) **Lesson 3**
 (17) brilliant /'brɪljənt/ *adj.* 卓越的 (26)
 (17) skilful /'skɪlfəl/ *adj.* 灵巧的, 熟练的 (26)
 (17) awful /'ɔ:fəl/ *adj.* (口) 糟糕的; 极度的 (26)
 (17) useless /'ju:sləs/ *adj.* 差劲的; 无用的 (26)
 (17) unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/ *adj.* 不平常的 (26)
 (17) champion /'tʃæmpɪən/ *n.* 冠军 (26)
 (17) violence /'vaɪələns/ *n.* 暴力, 暴行 (26)
 (17) *bullet /'bʊlɪt/ *n.* 子弹 (26)
 (17) compete /kəm'pi:t/ *vi.* 比赛, 竞争 (26)
 (17) *keen /ki:n/ *adj.* 强烈的; 渴望的 (26)
 (17) *career /kə'riə/ *n.* 职业, 一生的事业 (26)
 (17) amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊异的 (26)
 (17) event /ɪ'vent/ *n.* 竞赛; 事件 (26)
 (17) fortunately /'fɔ:tʃənətli/ *adv.* 幸运地 (26)
 (17) athlete /'æθli:t/ *n.* 运动员 (26)

Lesson 4

(22) superhero /'sju:pə,hɪərəʊ/ *n.* 超级英雄 (28)
 (22) afterwards /'ɑ:ftəwədz/ *adv.* 然后, 后来 (28)
 (22) superman /'sju:pəmən/ *n.* 超人 (28)
 (22) disaster /dɪ'zɑ:stə/ *n.* 灾难 (28)
 (22) on one's own 独立地 (28)
 (23) promote /prə'məʊt/ *vt.* 促进, 提升 (28)
 (23) injury /'ɪndʒəri/ *n.* 伤害, 损害 (28)
 (23) give up 放弃 (28)
 (23) come to do something 开始 (认识、理解) (28)
 (23) pull through 使从 (受伤) 中活下来; 渡过难关 (28)
 (23) commit /kə'mɪt/ *vt.* 犯 (错误), 干 (坏事) (28)
 (23) commit suicide /'su:ɪsaɪd/ 自杀 (28)
 (23) get on 融洽相处; 进展 (28)
 (23) relationship /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/ *n.* 关系 (28)
 (23) react /rɪ'ækt/ *vi.* 反应 (28)
 (23) divorce /dɪ'vɔ:s/ *vi.* 离婚 (28)
 (23) *involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *vt.* 涉及, 参与 (28)
 (23) get involved with 参加, 参与 (28)
 (24) *charity /'tʃærɪti/ *n.* 慈善, 施舍 (28)
 (24) quality /'kwɒləti/ *n.* 质量; 品质 (28)
 (24) disabled /dɪs'ɛɪbəld/ *adj.* 残疾的 (28)
 (24) confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/ *adj.* 自信的 (28)
 (24) far too 太, 极为 (28)

Communication Workshop

(24) come off it 别胡扯 (30)
 (24) Olympic /ə'lɪmpɪk/ *adj.* 奥运会的 (30)
 (24) badminton /'bædmɪntən/ *n.* 羽毛球 (30)
 (24) admire /əd'maɪə/ *vt.* 钦佩, 羡慕 (30)
 (25) dead (right) /ded/ *adv.* 完全地, 绝对地 (30)

absolutely /ˌæbsə'lu:tli/ *adv.* 当然; 绝对地 (30)
 medal /'medl/ *n.* 奖章, 勋章 (30)
 You've got a point there. 你所说的看来有道理。 (30)
 dive /daɪv/ *vi. & n.* 跳水; 潜水 (30)

Unit 3

Warm-up

graduation /ˌgrædʒu'eɪʃən/ *n.* 毕业 (35)
 scholarship /'skɒləʃɪp/ *n.* 奖学金 (35)
 the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节 (35)
 wedding /'wedɪŋ/ *n.* 婚礼 (35)
 *Halloween /ˌhæləu'i:n/ *n.* 万圣节前夕 (35)
 *dragon /'dræɡən/ *n.* 龙 (35)
 the Dragon Boat Festival 端午节 (35)
 turkey /'tɜ:kɪ/ *n.* 火鸡 (35)

Lesson 1

*occasion /ə'keɪʒən/ *n.* 时刻, 时机 (36)
 traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 传统的 (36)
 bean paste /peɪst/ 豆馅 (36)
 nowadays /ˌnaʊədeɪz/ *adv.* 现今, 现在 (36)
 lantern /'læntən/ *n.* 灯笼 (36)
 the Lantern Festival 元宵节 (36)
 *lunar /'lu:nə/ *adj.* 月球的, 与月亮有关的 (36)
 lunar month 太阴月, 阴历一个月 (36)
 celebration /ˌselɪ'breɪʃən/ *n.* 庆祝, 庆典 (36)
 power /'paʊə/ *n.* 控制力; 权力 (36)
 darkness /'dɑ:knɪs/ *n.* 黑暗, 漆黑 (36)
 destroy /dɪs'trɔɪ/ *vt.* 破坏, 毁坏 (36)
 burn down 烧毁 (36)
 decorate /'dekəreɪt/ *vt.* 装饰, 布置 (36)
 battery /'bætəri/ *n.* 电池 (36)
 sweet dumpling 元宵 (36)
 boil /bɔɪl/ *vt. vi.* 煮沸, 沸腾 (36)
 serve /sɜ:v/ *vt.* 提供 (食物), 端上 (饭菜) (36)
 tradition /trə'dɪʃən/ *n.* 传统, 惯例 (36)
 take part in 参与, 参加 (36)
 *sticky /'stɪki/ *adj.* 粘的, 粘性的 (36)

Lesson 2

alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/ *n.* 酒; 酒精 (38)
 hot pot 火锅 (38)
 *snack /snæk/ *n.* 小吃, 快餐 (38)
 reception /rɪ'sepʃən/ *n.* 接待; 招待会 (38)
 retire /rɪ'taɪə/ *vi.* 退休 (38)
 salary /'sæləri/ *n.* 薪水 (38)
 apply /ə'plai/ *vi.* 申请; *vt.* 应用 (38)
 apply for 请求, 申请 (38)

*opportunity /ˌɒpə'tju:nɪti/ *n.* 机会 (38)
 teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə/ *n.* (13-19岁之间的) 青少年 (39)
 depend on 根据, 依据 (39)
 smartly /'smɑ:tli/ *adv.* 潇洒地; 漂亮地 (39)
 on time 准时 (39)
 bunch /bʌntʃ/ *n.* 串, 束 (39)
 congratulation /kənˌgrætʃʊ'leɪʃən/ *n.* 祝贺 (39)

Lesson 3

bride /braɪd/ *n.* 新娘 (40)
 bridegroom /'brɪdgru:m/ *n.* 新郎 (40)
 best man 男傧相 (40)
 ceremony /'serɪməni/ *n.* 典礼, 仪式 (40)
 entrance /'entrəns/ *n.* 入口 (40)
 invitation /ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.* 请柬; 邀请 (40)
 even if 即使 (40)
 attend /ə'tend/ *vt.* 出席, 参加 (40)
 *Indonesian /ˌɪndə'ni:zən/ *adj.* 印度尼西亚的 (40)
 ought /ɔ:t/ *aux.* 应当, 应该 (40)
 contribute /kən'trɪbjʊ:t/ *vt.* 捐献, 贡献 (40)
 *Greek /gri:k/ *adj.* 希腊的, 希腊人的 (40)
 *crown /kraʊn/ *n.* 花冠, 王冠 (40)
 *ribbon /'rɪbən/ *n.* 缎带, 丝带 (40)
 link /lɪŋk/ *vt.* 连接 (40)

Lesson 4

*carol /'kærəl/ *n.* (尤指) 圣诞节颂歌 (42)
 stocking /'stɒkɪŋ/ *n.* 长筒女袜 (42)
 seriously /'sɪəriəsli/ *adv.* 认真地; 真诚地 (42)
 pole /pəʊl/ *n.* 极; 棒, 竿 (42)
 the North Pole 北极 (42)
 envelope /'envələʊp/ *n.* 信封 (42)
 *calendar /'kælɪndə/ *n.* 日历 (42)
 put up 竖起, 建造 (42)
 decoration /ˌdekə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 装饰; 装饰品 (42)
 *pudding /'pʊdɪŋ/ *n.* 布丁 (42)
 breast /breɪst/ *n.* (鸟的) 胸脯肉; 胸部 (42)
 swallow /'swɒləʊ/ *vt.* 吞下, 咽下 (42)
 adult /'ædʌlt/ *n.* 成年人 (42)
 carry on 继续, 坚持 (42)
 merry /'merɪ/ *adj.* 高兴的, 愉快的 (43)

Communication Workshop

production /prə'dʌkʃən/ *n.* 生产, 制造 (44)
 needle /'ni:dəl/ *n.* 针 (44)
 pillow /'pɪləʊ/ *n.* 枕头 (44)
 as well 也 (45)
 mat /mæt/ *n.* 垫子 (45)

litre /'li:tə/ <i>n.</i> 升, 公升	(45)
fry /fraɪ/ <i>vt.</i> 用油煎, 用油炸	(45)
unfortunately /ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətli/ <i>adv.</i> 不幸地	(45)
mess /mes/ <i>n.</i> 混乱, 脏乱	(45)

Names

Brian /'bræɪn/ 布赖恩	(8)
Tina /'ti:nə/ 蒂娜	(8)
Bob /bɒb/ 鲍勃	(9)
Mark /mɑ:k/ 马克	(11)
Ingrid Bergman /'ɪŋgrɪd 'bɜ:gmən/ 英格丽·褒曼	(11)
Debbie /'debi/ 黛比	(14)
Paul /pɔ:l/ 保罗	(15)
Mother Teresa /tə'ri:zə/ 德兰修女	(21)
Hamlet /'hæmlɪt/ 哈姆雷特	(21)
Nemo /'ni:məʊ/ 尼莫	(21)
Bridget Jones /'brɪdʒɪt dʒəʊnz/ 布里姬特·琼斯	(21)
Octopus /'ɒktəpəs/ 奥克塔波斯	(21)
Pat /pæt/ 帕特 (Patrick 的昵称)	
Jennifer /'dʒenɪfə/ 詹尼弗	
Sun Yat-sen 孙逸仙 (孙中山先生)	(24)
Thomas Edison /'tɒməs 'edɪsn/ 托马斯·爱迪生	(24)
Sam Roberts /sæm 'rɒbəts/ 萨姆·罗伯茨	(24)
Martin Luther King /'mɑ:tɪn 'lu:θə 'kɪŋ/ 马丁·路德·金	(24)
Gandhi /'gændi:/ 甘地	(24)
Elizabeth Blackwell /'lɪzəbəθ 'blæk.wel/ 伊丽莎白·布莱克威尔	(25)
Nelson Mandela /'neln mæn'delə/ 纳尔逊·曼德拉	(25)
Jane Goodall /dʒeɪn 'gudəl/ 珍·古道尔	(25)
Venus Williams /'vi:nəs 'wɪljəmz/ 维纳斯·威廉姆斯	(26)
Serena Williams /sə'ri:nə 'wɪljəmz/ 塞丽娜·威廉姆斯	(26)
Richard /'rɪtʃəd/ 理查德	(26)
Brandi Bailey /'brændi 'beɪli/ 布兰迪·贝利	(26)
Christopher Reeve /'krɪstəfə ri:v/ 克里斯托弗·里夫	(28)
Dana /'denə/ 达纳	(28)
James Dean /'dʒeɪmz di:n/ 詹姆斯·狄恩	(31)
Dave /deɪv/ 戴夫	(38)
Mike /maɪk/ 迈克	(38)
Lisa /'li:zə/ 丽莎	(38)
Eva /'i:və/ 伊娃	(38)
Alison /'æɪlɪsn/ 艾莉森	(42)
Kathleen /'kæθli:n/ 凯思琳	(42)
Jamie /'dʒæmi/ 杰米	(44)
Katrina /kə'tri:nə/ 卡特里娜	(44)
Jim /dʒɪm/ 吉姆	(45)
Barbara /'bɑ:bərə/ 巴巴拉	(45)
Tom /tɒm/ 汤姆	(45)

Sarah /'sɛərə/ 萨拉	(45)
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Places

Birmingham /'bɜ:mɪŋəm/ 伯明翰	(8)
Inner Mongolia /'ɪnə mɒŋ'gəʊlɪə/ 内蒙古	(12)
Atlanta /ət'læntə/ 亚特兰大	(24)
Georgia /'dʒɔ:dʒə/ 佐治亚州	(24)
Washington DC /'wɒʃɪŋtən 'di:'ci:/ 华盛顿特区	(24)
New York City 纽约市	(25)
South Africa 南非	(25)
Gombe /'gɒmbi/ Streams National Park of Tanzania 坦桑尼亚岗贝河国家公园	(25)
Tanzania /tænzə'niə/ <i>n.</i> 坦桑尼亚	(25)
Indonesia /,ɪndəʊ'ni:ziə/ 印度尼西亚	(40)
Greek /gri:k/ <i>adj.</i> 希腊的, 希腊人的	(40)
California /,kælɪ'fɔ:nɪə/ <i>n.</i> 加利福尼亚	(44)
Mexico /'meksɪkəʊ/ 墨西哥	(44)
San Francisco /sænfrən 'sɪskəʊ/ 圣弗朗西斯科 (又译“旧金山”)	(44)

Vocabulary in the song (Unit 2, p.31)

silver /'sɪlvə/ <i>n.</i> 银子
screen /skri:n/ <i>n.</i> 银幕, 屏幕
lowdown /'ləʊdaʊn/ <i>adj.</i> 卑鄙的, 卑劣的
rebel /'rebəl/ <i>n.</i> 造反者, 反叛者
even if 即使
hop /hɒp/ <i>vi.</i> 单脚跳
auto shop 自动售货店
stupid /'stju:pɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 愚蠢的
identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ <i>vt.</i> (with) 同情, 理解
admire /əd'maɪə/ <i>vt.</i> 羡慕, 钦佩

Other names

Wimbledon /'wɪmbldən/ 温布尔登
the US Open 美国网球公开赛
the French Open 法国网球公开赛
Real Madrid /mə'drɪd/ 皇家马德里
Romeo and Juliet /'rəʊmɪəʊ 'dʒu:lɪət/ 罗密欧与朱丽叶
BMW abbr. 德国宝马汽车公司
= Bavarian /bə'veəriən/ Motor Works

Word List

(注: 带*号的词为非课程标准词)

A

absolutely /'æbsə'lu:tli/ *adv.* 当然; 绝对地
accountant /ə'kauntənt/ *n.* 会计, 会计师
admire /əd'maɪə/ *vt.* 钦佩, 羡慕
adult /'ædʌlt/ *n.* 成年人
advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ *n.* 广告
afterwards /'ɑ:ftəwədz/ *adv.* 然后, 后来
alarm /ə'lɑ:m/ *n.* 警报, 警告器
 alarm clock 闹钟
alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/ *n.* 酒; 酒精
amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊异的
apply /ə'plai/ *vi.* 申请; *vt.* 应用
 apply for 请求, 申请
as well 也
astronaut /'æstrɒnɔ:t/ *n.* 宇航员
at the moment 此刻, 目前
athlete /'æθli:t/ *n.* 运动员
atmosphere /'ætmsfɪə/ *n.* 大气; 气氛
attend /ə'tend/ *vt.* 出席, 参加
awful /'ɔ:fəl/ *adj.* (口)糟糕的; 极度的

B

badminton /'bædmɪntən/ *n.* 羽毛球
basin /'beɪsən/ *n.* 脸盆
battery /'bætəri/ *n.* 电池
BBC 英国广播公司
 = British Broadcasting Corporation
be filled with 充满着
bean paste /'peɪst/ 豆馅
best man 男宾相
boil /bɔɪl/ *vt. vi.* 煮沸, 沸腾
bored /bɔ:d/ *adj.* 厌烦的, 不感兴趣的
breast /brest/ *n.* (鸟的)胸脯肉; 胸部
bride /braɪd/ *n.* 新娘
bridegroom /'brɪdgru:m/ *n.* 新郎
brilliant /'brɪljənt/ *adj.* 卓越的
*bullet /'bʊlɪt/ *n.* 子弹
bunch /bʌntʃ/ *n.* 串, 束
burn down 烧毁

C

*calendar /'kælɪndə/ *n.* 日历
calm /kɑ:m/ *adj.* 镇静的, 沉着的
*career /kə'riə/ *n.* 职业, 一生的事业
*carol /'kærəl/ *n.* (尤指)圣诞节颂歌
carry on 继续, 坚持

cartoon /kɑ:'tu:n/ *n.* 卡通片, 动画片
celebration /sə'lɪ'breɪʃən/ *n.* 庆祝, 庆典
ceremony /'serɪməni/ *n.* 典礼, 仪式
challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ *n.* 挑战
champion /'tʃæmpiən/ *n.* 冠军
character /'kærɪktə/ *n.* 人物; 性格
*charity /'tʃærɪti/ *n.* 慈善, 施舍
cigar /sɪ'gɑ:/ *n.* 雪茄烟
classical /'klæsɪkəl/ *adj.* 古典的
come off it 别胡扯
come to do something 开始 (认识、理解)
commit /kə'mɪt/ *vt.* 犯(错误), 干(坏事)
 commit suicide /'su:saɪd/ 自杀
compete /kəm'pi:t/ *vi.* 比赛, 竞争
*complain /kəm'pleɪn/ *vi.* 抱怨; 投诉
confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/ *adj.* 自信的
congratulation /kɒn.grætʃu'leɪʃən/ *n.* 祝贺
contribute /kən'trɪbjʊ:t/ *vt.* 捐献, 贡献
*couch /kaʊtʃ/ *n.* 长沙发, 睡椅
 couch potato 终日懒散在家的人
crowd /kraʊd/ *n.* 人群, 一伙人
crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ *adj.* 拥挤的
*crown /kraʊn/ *n.* 花冠, 王冠
cycle /'saɪkəl/ *vi.* 骑自行车

D

darkness /'dɑ:knɪs/ *n.* 黑暗, 漆黑
dead (right) /ded/ *adv.* 完全地, 绝对地
decorate /'dekəreɪt/ *vt.* 装饰, 布置
decoration /,dekə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 装饰; 装饰品
depend on 根据, 依据
design /dɪ'zaɪn/ *n. & vt.* 设计
destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ *vt.* 破坏, 毁坏
dial /daɪəl/ *vt.* 拨 (电话号码)
diet /'daɪət/ *n.* 饮食; 节食
disabled /dɪs'ɛɪbəld/ *adj.* 残疾的
disaster /dɪ'zɑ:stə/ *n.* 灾难
distance /'dɪstəns/ *n.* 距离
 distance learning 远程学习
dive /daɪv/ *vi. & n.* 跳水; 潜水
divorce /dɪ'vɔ:s/ *vi.* 离婚
document /'dɒkjʊmənt/ *n.* 公文, 文件
*dragon /'dræɡən/ *n.* 龙
 the Dragon Boat Festival 端午节

E

entrance /'entrəns/ *n.* 入口
 envelope /'envələʊp/ *n.* 信封
 equal /'i:kwəl/ *adj.* 平等的
 even if 即使
 event /'i:vent/ *n.* 竞赛; 事件
 expert /'ekspɜ:t/ *n.* 专家
 explore /ɪk'splɔ:/ *vt.* 探测; 勘探

F

far too 太……, 极为……
 flight /flaɪt/ *n.* 飞行; 航班
 forecast /'fɔ:kɑ:st/ *n.* 预报; 预测
 formal /'fɔ:məl/ *adj.* 正式的, 合礼仪的
 fortunately /'fɔ:tʃənətli/ *adv.* 幸运地
 found /faʊnd/ *vt.* 建立, 创立
 fry /fraɪ/ *vt.* 用油煎; 用油炸

G

generous /'dʒenərəs/ *adj.* 慷慨的, 大方的
 You've got a point there. 你所说的看来有道理。
 get on 融洽相处; 进展
 give up 放弃
 *glow /gləʊ/ *vi.* 发光
 go off (铃、爆竹等) 响
 graduate /'grædʒueɪt/ *vi.* 毕业
 graduation /,grædʒu'eɪʃən/ *n.* 毕业
 gravity /'grævɪti/ *n.* 地心引力
 *Greek /gri:k/ *adj.* 希腊的, 希腊人的

H

*Halloween /'hæləʊ'i:n/ *n.* 万圣节前夕
 helicopter /'helɪkɒptə/ *n.* 直升机
 hot pot 火锅

I

include /ɪn'klud/ *vt.* 包括, 包含
 *Indonesian /,ɪndə'ni:zən/ *adj.* 印度尼西亚的
 injury /'ɪndʒəri/ *n.* 伤害, 损害
 invitation /,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.* 请柬, 邀请
 *involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *vt.* 涉及, 参与
 get involved with 参加, 参与

K

*keen /ki:n/ *adj.* 强烈的; 渴望的
 kung fu /kʌŋ 'fu:/ *n.* (中国) 功夫

L

lantern /'læntən/ *n.* 灯笼
 the Lantern Festival 元宵节
 *launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ *n.* 发射

lifestyle /'laɪfstɑɪl/ *n.* 生活方式
 light bulb /bʌlb/ *n.* 电灯泡
 link /lɪŋk/ *vt.* 连结
 litre /'li:tə/ *n.* 升; 公升
 *lunar /'lu:nə/ *adj.* 月球的, 与月亮有关的
 lunar month 太阴月, 阴历一个月
 lung /lʌŋ/ *n.* 肺

M

march /mɑ:tʃ/ *vi. & n.* 游行示威; 行军
 mat /mæt/ *n.* 垫子
 matter /'mætə/ *vi.* 要紧, 有重大关系
 medal /'medl/ *n.* 奖章, 勋章
 merry /'meri/ *adj.* 高兴的, 愉快的
 mess /mes/ *n.* 混乱, 脏乱
 the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节
 midnight /'mɪdnɑɪt/ *n.* 午夜, 半夜
 million /'mɪljən/ *num.* 百万
 millions of 数百万
 mini-skirt *n.* 迷你裙, 超短裙
 minus /'maɪnəs/ *adj.* 零下, 负

N

nearby /'nɪəbaɪ/ *adj.* 附近的
adv. 在附近
 needle /'ni:dəl/ *n.* 针
 nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/ *adv.* 现今, 现在

O

*occasion /ə'keɪʒən/ *n.* 时刻, 时机
 Olympic /ə'lɪmpɪk/ *adj.* 奥运会的
 on one's own 单独地, 独自地
 on time 准时
 opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ *n.* 意见, 看法, 主张
 in my opinion 在我看来
 *opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nɪti/ *n.* 机会
 organise /'ɔ:ɡənaɪz/ *vt.* 组织
 otherwise /'ʌðəwaɪz/ *adv.* 否则; 另外
 ought /ɔ:t/ *aux.* 应当, 应该
 over the years 数年间

P

*parachute /'pærəʃu:t/ *n.* 降落伞
 partner /'pɑ:tnə/ *n.* 合作者, 搭档
 paperwork /'peɪpəwɜ:k/ *n.* 日常文书工作
 peaceful /'pi:sfəl/ *adj.* 平静的, 和平的
 peacefully /'pi:sfəli/ *adv.* 平静地, 和平地
 personally /'pɜ:sənəli/ *adv.* 就自己而言
 pillow /'pɪləʊ/ *n.* 枕头
 pole /pəʊl/ *n.* 极; 棒, 竿
 the North Pole 北极

portable /'pɔ:təbəl/ *adj.* 轻便的, 手提(式)的
power /'paʊə/ *n.* 控制力; 权力
prefer /prɪ'fɜ:/ *vt.* 更喜欢, 宁愿
presentation /,prezən'teɪʃən/ *n.* 表演; 展示
pressure /'preʃə/ *n.* 压力
production /prə'dʌkʃən/ *n.* 生产, 制造
promote /prə'məʊt/ *vt.* 促进, 提升
*protest /'prəʊtest/ *n.* 抗议
province /'prɒvɪns/ *n.* 省
*pudding /'pʊdɪŋ/ *n.* 布丁
pull through 使从(受伤)中活下来, 渡过难关
put up 竖起, 建造

Q

quality /'kwɒləti/ *n.* 质量; 品质
questionnaire /,kwɛstʃə'neə/ *n.* 问卷, 调查表

R

*racism /'reɪsɪzəm/ *n.* 种族主义
react /rɪ'ækt/ *vi.* 反应
reception /rɪ'sepʃən/ *n.* 接待; 招待会
reduce /rɪ'dju:s/ *vt. vi.* 减少, 降低
relationship /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/ *n.* 关系
relaxing /rɪ'læksɪŋ/ *adj.* 轻松的, 放松的
remote /rɪ'məʊt/ *adj.* 遥远的
 remote control 遥控
reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ *n.* 记者, 通讯员
republic /rɪ'pʌblɪk/ *n.* 共和国
retire /rɪ'taɪə/ *vi.* 退休
revolution /,revə'lʊ:ʃən/ *n.* 革命
*ribbon /'rɪbən/ *n.* 缎带, 丝带
rocket /'rɒkɪt/ *n.* 火箭

S

salary /'sæləri/ *n.* 薪水
scholarship /'skɒləʃɪp/ *n.* 奖学金
*series /'sɪəri:z/ *n.* 系列节目; 系列
 TV series 电视连续剧
seriously /'sɪəriəsli/ *adv.* 认真地; 真诚地
serve /sɜ:v/ *vt.* 提供(食物), 端上(饭菜)
*shepherd /'ʃepəd/ *n.* 牧羊人
sickness /'sɪknɪs/ *n.* 疾病
skilful /'skɪlfəl/ *adj.* 灵巧的, 熟练的
smartly /'smɑ:tli/ *adv.* 潇洒地; 漂亮地
*snack /snæk/ *n.* 小吃, 快餐
*soar /sɔ:/ *vi.* 升空, 升腾
social /'səʊʃəl/ *adj.* 社交的; 社会的
*solve /sɒlv/ *vt.* 解决; 解答
spaceship /'speɪsʃɪp/ *n.* 太空船
 manned spaceship 载人宇宙飞船
stand /stænd/ *vt.* 忍耐, 忍受

*sticky /'stɪki/ *adj.* 粘的, 粘性的
stocking /'stɒkɪŋ/ *n.* 长筒女袜
stress /stres/ *n.* 重压, 压力
stressful /'stresfəl/ *adj.* 充满压力的, 紧张的
struggle /'strʌgl/ *n.* 斗争, 拼搏
studio /'stju:diəʊ/ *n.* 演播室; 工作室
style /stɑɪl/ *n.* 风格, 作风
suffer /'sʌfə/ *vi.* 遭受(痛苦), 感到疼痛
 suffer from 忍受, 遭受
superhero /'sju:pə,hɪərəʊ/ *n.* 超级英雄
superman /'sju:pəmən/ *n.* 超人
support /sə'pɔ:t/ *vt. & n.* 支持; 支撑
suppose /sə'pəʊz/ *vt.* 认为, 猜想
*survey /'sɜ:veɪ/ *n.* 调查
swallow /'swɒləʊ/ *vt.* 吞下, 咽下
sweet dumpling 元宵
switch /swɪtʃ/ *vt.* 转换, 转变
 switch off 把……关掉, 关上
 switch on 把开关打开, 接通
 switch over 转换频道, 转变

T

take part in 参与, 参加
take up 占据
talk show 谈话节目, 现场访谈
teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə/ *n.* (13-19岁之间的) 青少年
the United Nations 联合国
tradition /trə'dɪʃən/ *n.* 传统, 惯例
traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 传统的
tube /tju:b/ *n.* (英) 地铁
turkey /'tɜ:ki/ *n.* 火鸡

U

unfortunately /ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətli/ *adv.* 不幸地
unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/ *adj.* 不平常的
urgent /'ɜ:dʒənt/ *adj.* 急迫的, 紧急的
useless /'ju:sləs/ *adj.* 差劲的; 无用的

V

violence /'vaɪələns/ *n.* 暴力, 暴行
violent /'vaɪələnt/ *adj.* 暴力的, 暴力引起的
volunteer /,vɒlən'tɪə/ *n.* 志愿者

W

wave /weɪv/ *vi.* 挥手示意, 致意
wedding /'wedɪŋ/ *n.* 婚礼
*workaholic /,wɜ:kə'hɒlɪk/ *n.* 工作狂

Irregular Verbs

Base form	Simple past	Past participle	Base form	Simple past	Past participle
be	was/were	been	lead	led	led
bear	bore	born	learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
become	became	become	leave	left	left
begin	began	begun	lend	lent	lent
blow	blew	blown	let	let	let
break	broke	broken	lie	lay	lain
bring	brought	brought	light	lighted/lit	lighted/lit
build	built	built	lose	lost	lost
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	make	made	made
burst	burst	burst	mean	meant	meant
buy	bought	bought	meet	met	met
catch	caught	caught	pay	paid	paid
choose	chose	chosen	put	put	put
come	came	come	read	read	read
cost	cost	cost	ride	rode	ridden
cut	cut	cut	run	ran	run
deal	dealt	dealt	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
draw	drew	drawn	sell	sold	sold
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	send	sent	sent
drink	drank	drunk	set	set	set
drive	drove	driven	shine	shone	shone
eat	ate	eaten	show	showed	shown/showed
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
feed	fed	fed	sink	sank	sunk
feel	felt	felt	sit	sat	sat
fight	fought	fought	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
fly	flew	flown	speak	spoke	spoken
forget	forgot	forgot/forgotten	spend	spent	spent
freeze	froze	frozen	stand	stood	stood
get	got	got	steal	stole	stolen
give	gave	given	stick	stuck	stuck
go	went	gone	strike	struck	struck/striken
grow	grew	grown	swim	swam	swum
hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged	take	took	taken
have	had	had	teach	taught	taught
hear	heard	heard	tell	told	told
hide	hid	hidden	think	thought	thought
hit	hit	hit	understand	understood	understood
hold	held	held	wake	woke/waked	woken/waked
hurt	hurt	hurt	wear	wore	worn
keep	kept	kept	win	won	won
know	knew	known	write	wrote	written

Tapescript

Unit 1 Lifestyles

Warm-up

- Football player:** Being famous isn't easy, you know. I travel a lot – I have matches in different countries. But my job is exciting, very exciting! I love the matches, the people cheering, know what I mean?
- Student:** My dad says these are the best days of my life – but I'm not so sure! You know, I've got lots of work to do and there's not much time really. I also play football for the school team and we have to do training three nights a week.
- Shepherd:** I love the animals and I love nature. It's peaceful, and there's no one to tell me what to do. But it's not so good when the weather's bad!
- Business manager:** I'm very busy, and I don't have time to see my husband and children. Mmmm and my life is very stressful, I suppose. I mean, I have to deal with lots of money. But I find it really exciting.

Lesson 2 Relaxing

Exercise 4

Presenter: Good morning and welcome to Lifestyles. Today we're going to look at stress – what causes it and what we can do to relax and prevent it. We have in the studio Dr Klinsmann, an expert on stress. Good morning, Dr Klinsmann.

Doctor: Good morning.

Presenter: Dr Klinsmann ... er ... what kinds of people often suffer from stress?

Doctor: Well, anybody can suffer from stress. There are certain jobs that are very stressful, like some jobs in business or the police. But, probably everyone suffers from stress at some time in their life – students, doctors, factory workers – anybody.

Presenter: But, what really causes it?

Doctor: There are different reasons. One is time and the pressures of work and study. At school, for example, students can become very stressed when they have a lot of homework to do and they feel they haven't got enough time to do it all. Other reasons can be social – if you have a problem with your family or friends or at school. And it has something to do with the person – if you're shy, social situations like parties can be very stressful too.

Presenter: And what can you do to stop stress and worry? Because stress is very bad for you, isn't it?

Doctor: Yes, it can cause a lot of health problems. But to answer your question, there are lots of things you can do to reduce

stress. You can organise your work or studies. For example, you can make a list and do all the important things first. You must eat well – have a good diet – and of course do exercise often. Finally, you can talk to people about your problems – talk to a friend, someone in your family or, if you're studying, talk to a teacher. You can also do special exercises.

Presenter: Can you describe some of these ...

Exercise 6

Mark: Things I find stressful. Well, I really hate ... mm ... doing exams. Mm, I get very nervous the night before, you know. And I can't sleep, you know what I mean? I'm also shy and I don't like going to parties very much. I prefer meeting people in small groups, you know. Ah, there's another thing – in French lessons I can't stand talking in front of the class, er, I get nervous and mm, make lots of mistakes. Things I find relaxing? Well, mm, I like a lot of things. I love talking to my friends. And when I'm tired and want to relax I enjoy listening to music and I also like reading. Ah, I quite like sitting and doing nothing!

Lesson 3 A Volunteer Teacher

Exercise 3

I: Good morning and welcome to the show. This morning, I have Wang Shu here in the studio. She's going to tell us about her plan for the future. Good morning, Wang Shu.

WS: Good morning.

I: Wang Shu, tell us about your plan, please.

WS: I'm going to work as a volunteer teacher in a small country town in Inner Mongolia.

I: Really? You must be excited!

WS: Oh yes, I'm really excited about it.

I: But why did you make this decision?

WS: Well, I've just graduated from university. As a teacher, I feel it's my duty to do something for students in poor areas.

I: But life in Inner Mongolia is very hard and quite different from that in Beijing. Are you prepared for that?

WS: Yes, I know life there will be especially hard for me. You know, I'm the only child in my family and I've always lived in Beijing. So, teaching in Inner Mongolia is going to be a great challenge for me. Maybe it will be very cold and maybe I'll only have a small room with a bed and a basin to wash up with but I really enjoy meeting new challenges. That's why I made the decision to go.

I: What are you going to do there as a teacher?

WS: I'm going to teach middle school students. I'll have lots of lesson plans to make and homework to mark. I'll be very busy.

I: What do your parents think of your plan? Do they support you?

WS: To tell the truth, they didn't like the idea when they first heard about my plan. But we had a long talk, and I finally won their support.

I: And when are you leaving?

WS: The train leaves at 9 tomorrow morning. So I'm getting up at about 6 to get everything ready. The new school term begins the day after I arrive. I can't wait to meet the students there. They are said to be very good students.

I: I'm sure your parents are proud of you, and I believe you're going to have an exciting year. We're going to open our phone lines now. If you have any questions for Wang Shu, dial 555-6782 and she'll answer them for you.

Communication Workshop

Speaking: Exercise 2

Girl 1: Hey, Debbie, can you answer some questions for this survey, please?

Girl 2: OK.

Girl 1: Do you watch much TV?

Girl 2: Er, not really.

Girl 1: How many hours a week do you watch?

Girl 2: Well, about three or four, I suppose.

Girl 1: What are your favourite kinds of programmes?

Girl 2: I really like nature programmes.

Girl 1: Do you like classical music?

Girl 2: No, of course not! I can't stand it.

Girl 1: What sort of music do you like?

Girl 2: Er, I love dance music, pop music ...

Girl 1: What are your favourite clothes?

Girl 2: Er, T-shirts and jeans. I don't like formal clothes.

Girl 1: Do you ever wear mini-skirts?

Girl 2: Mm, sometimes, but not a lot.

Girl 1: Thanks a lot.

Unit 2 Heroes

Warm-up

1 Nemo is the main character in the movie Finding Nemo. He's a little fish who is often frightened but he never runs away from danger. He also often finds himself in funny situations that make people laugh.

2 Bridget Jones is the main character of the book and movie,

Bridget Jones's Diary. She is a really nice person but is always doing funny things that cause her a lot of trouble and give people a lot of joy.

3 Doctor Octopus is Spiderman's enemy in the movie Spiderman II. He's a very smart man but his invention makes him kill many people.

Lesson 2 History Makers

Exercise 2

Student 1: Well, I think Mother Teresa is important, because she spent her whole life working with poor and sick people.

Student 2: I'm sorry, but I don't agree. In my opinion, Dr Sun Yat-sen is very important. He led the 1911 revolution and founded the first republic of China.

Student 3: Yes, you're right, but I think Thomas Edison is important, too. He created so many machines and inventions that we still use today.

Student 4: I agree with you, but personally I think Martin Luther King is also quite important, because he fought against racism and his actions changed American society.

Exercise 4

Interviewer: Hello. In this week's People's Heroes, we have Dr Sam Roberts to talk about Martin Luther King. Dr Roberts, what was he like as a child, growing up in America?

Roberts: Well, King was born on the 15th of January 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. He was a smart boy but he often experienced racism. Once he and his black teacher were on a bus, the white driver told them to give their seats to two white people. King didn't want to because he believed black and white people should enjoy equal rights. The driver was very angry with him and, in the end, King had to stand up.

Interviewer: What did King do about racism at college?

Roberts: He was influenced by Gandhi's ideas about peaceful protest. In 1955, he organised a bus protest. Black people did not take the buses. After some struggle, blacks and whites were able to sit together on buses. It was King's first victory.

Interviewer: During the 1960s, there were terrible fights between blacks and whites in America. What did King do about this?

Roberts: He mainly organised peaceful protests to win rights for black people, and he was put in prison seventeen times for that. In 1963, he organised a march to Washington DC and made his famous speech there. It started with the words "I have a dream ..." In 1964, King received the Nobel Peace Prize. It's sad that he was killed in 1968 by a white man who hated black people. But he will always be remembered for what he did for black people in America.

Unit 3 Celebration

Warm-up

- 1 What a lunch! I love turkey and Christmas pudding. We played with the toys, laughed at jokes, put on silly paper hats and laughed again.
- 2 A: What an exciting game! Our team won at last!
B: Let's go and have a drink to celebrate.
- 3 The boy is blowing the candles on the big cake, with everyone saying good wishes.
- 4 Look! The man is putting a ring on the woman's finger. How happy they are!
- 5 ... six ... five ... four ... three ... two ... one ... Happy New Year!

Lesson 2 Parties

Exercise 3

- 1 **Dave:** I never thought I'd do it. I mean, I've had so many driving lessons, and as you know, I've failed twice. I feel just great! Today I drove my mum to the supermarket. And she says I can borrow the car this weekend.
- 2 **Mike:** I was very lucky to get it! There were twenty other people applying for the job! The salary is good but I'll have to travel over forty miles to get to work every day.
- 3 **Ewa:** It's a great opportunity – one year at one of the best schools in California. And the best thing is that my English will be excellent after one year in America.
- 4 **Lisa:** I'd just like to say how much I've enjoyed working with you all. It's a sad time for me, but also a happy one. I've got plenty to do at home, all the things I never had time to do before. I want to take art classes and I can see more of my family, and, of course, I'll come to see you from time to time. Thank you very much for this lovely watch, I'll ...

Exercise 4

Interviewer: Our "Culture Corner" this week is on "Parties", and we have a couple of teenagers from Britain in the studio. Jenny and Carl, thank you for coming.

Girl and boy: You're welcome. Thanks for inviting us!

Interviewer: So could you, perhaps, give some advice to our listeners about what to do, and what not to do, at parties in the UK?

Girl: Well, of course it depends on what kind of party it is. You know, if it's very formal, you should dress smartly.

Boy: Yes, but nowadays you don't have to be too formal. I mean, I never wear a tie, except at weddings maybe.

Girl: Right.

Interviewer: Are there any special things you should do when you are invited to someone's house?

Girl: Again, it depends. You shouldn't arrive late to a dinner party! You should be on time!

Boy: Mm, and you should take something with you, maybe a bottle of wine, or a box of chocolates.

Girl: Yeah, or flowers, maybe.

Interviewer: What about the sort of parties teenagers like yourselves go to?

Girl: Ah, well, they're not so formal!

Boy: No, we don't really have any rules. But, you shouldn't drink too much at parties ...

Girl: ... and you shouldn't accept a lift home from a person you don't know.

Boy: Yeah, you must be careful.

Interviewer: What about the stories you sometimes hear ...

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