



YIWU JIAOYU JIAOKESHU
YINGYU

英语

八年级 上册



义务教育教科书

八年级

上册

英

语

英语

Go for it!

八年級

上册



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人民教育出版社

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致同学

同学们，你们好！欢迎你们进入八年级的英语学习！

本套教材是根据你们的心理特点、认知水平和兴趣爱好来编写的。相信在八年级，教材的以下特点会继续帮助你们学好英语：

1. 教材不仅要帮助你们学习英语语言知识，更重要的是要帮助你们发展语言运用能力，让你们学会用英语表达思想、与人交流。

2. 教材充分考虑了你们的生活实际和学习需求，教材的内容和活动都与你们的生活和兴趣紧密相连，目的是让你们在英语学习中不感到枯燥乏味，而是有话可说、有话想说、有话能说。

3. 教材在重视培养你们的语言运用能力的同时，更加重视培养你们的语言学习策略和技能。这些策略和技能是帮助你们进一步学好英语的基础。

4. 教材为你们设计了许多具有交际意义的任务或活动，目的是让你们在英语课堂上“活”起来、“动”起来。英语课堂教学需要你们的充分参与，英语学习需要你们与老师合作、与同学交流。通过参与和互动，你们的英语水平才会得到不断提高。

5. 教材进一步丰富了文化教学的内容，包括我们的民族文化、英语国家的文化和非英语国家的文化。通过文化内容的学习，你们的视野会更开阔，思想会更丰富，思维会更活跃，交流会更得体。

要想学好英语，光靠课本是不够的，你们还需要继续接触更多的英语学习资源。学习英语没有捷径，只有多听、多说、多读、多写、多记、多用才是最有效的办法。因此，你们要充分利用各种资源和机会来学习英语。

同学们，继续努力吧！祝你们英语学习取得更大进步！

编者

2013年5月



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Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>Where did you go on vacation? I went to New York City.</p> <p>Did you go out with anyone? No. No one was here. Everyone was on vacation.</p> <p>How was the food? Everything tasted really good!</p>	<p>decide, try, wonder, dislike wonderful, bored</p> <p>anyone, someone, everyone, something, nothing, anywhere</p> <p>quite a few, of course, feel like, because of</p>	<p>stayed, visited, arrived, went, bought, ate, saw, felt, had, was, were</p> <p>interesting, boring, special, delicious, expensive, cheap, exciting, terrible, friendly, cold, wet, sunny, hot</p> <p>How was the weather?</p>
<p>What do you usually do on weekends? I always exercise.</p> <p>What does she do on weekends? She sometimes goes shopping.</p> <p>How often do you go to the movies? I go to the movies maybe once a month.</p>	<p>housework, junk food hardly ever, once, twice</p> <p>use the Internet, go online, such as, more than, less than, at least</p>	<p>exercise, watch TV, go shopping, go to the movies, eat fruit/ vegetables, drink milk, sleep</p> <p>always, usually, often, sometimes, never</p> <p>on weekends, every day, next week, last month</p>
<p>Is Tom smarter than Sam? No, he isn't. Sam is smarter than Tom.</p> <p>Does Tara work as hard as Tina? Yes, she does.</p> <p>Who's more hard-working at school? Tina thinks she works harder than me.</p>	<p>outgoing, hard-working, serious, loud, necessary, fantastic, similar, both, better</p> <p>loudly, quietly, clearly, truly</p> <p>as long as, in fact, be different from, be similar to, the same as, bring out, care about</p>	<p>sing, run, jump, work, study</p> <p>tall, thin, short, heavy, long hair, short hair, friendly, funny, smart, lazy, popular, quiet, shy</p> <p>fast, early, hard</p> <p>play the drums, get up</p>
<p>What's the best movie theater to go to? Town Cinema. It's the closest to home. And you can buy tickets the most quickly there.</p> <p>Which is the worst clothes store in town? Dream Clothes. It has the worst service.</p> <p>What do you think of 970 AM? I think 970 AM is pretty bad.</p>	<p>comfortable, fresh, poor, close, worse, worst</p> <p>cheaply, carefully, comfortably, beautifully, seriously</p> <p>so far, have ... in common, all kinds of, be up to, play a role, make up, for example</p>	<p>new, big, cheap, expensive, popular, exciting, interesting, creative, boring, funny, beautiful, good, bad</p> <p>quickly, well, fast, quietly</p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
<p>5</p> <p>Do you want to watch a game show?</p> <p>Page 33</p>	Entertainment	<p>Talk about preferences</p> <p>Make plans</p>	<p>Infinitives used as objects: <i>to do</i></p>
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<p>7</p> <p>Will people have robots?</p> <p>Page 49</p>	Life in the future	Make predictions	<p>Future with <i>will</i></p> <p>Quantities with <i>more, less, fewer</i></p>
<p>8</p> <p>How do you make a banana milk shake?</p> <p>Page 57</p>	Cooking	<p>Describe a process</p> <p>Follow instructions</p>	<p>Imperatives</p> <p>Countable/uncountable nouns</p> <p><i>How much/How many</i> questions</p> <p>Adverbs of sequence</p>

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>Do you want to watch the news? Yes, I do./No, I don't.</p> <p>What do you plan to watch tonight? I plan to watch <i>Days of Our Past</i>.</p> <p>What do you think of talk shows? I don't mind them./I can't stand them!/ I love watching them!</p>	<p>sitcom, news, soap opera, comedy, action movie, cartoon</p> <p>plan, hope, happen, expect</p> <p>educational, meaningless, famous, rich, successful</p> <p>find out, be ready to, dress up, take sb.'s place, do a good job</p>	<p>talent/game show, sports, TV, movie, actor, actress, sound, music, story, cinema</p> <p>think of, want, love, like, watch, learn</p> <p>serious, exciting, boring, wonderful, relaxing, scary, enjoyable, fantastic</p>
<p>What do you want to be when you grow up? I want to be an engineer.</p> <p>How are you going to do that? I'm going to study math really hard.</p> <p>When are you going to start? I'm going to start when I finish high school and college.</p>	<p>computer programmer, cook, doctor, engineer, violinist, pilot, pianist, scientist, driver, college, university, education, medicine</p> <p>grow up, make sure, be able to, write down, have to do with, take up</p>	<p>actor, basketball player, teacher, reporter, singer, writer, science, math, computer science, P.E.</p> <p>want to, practice, study, take lessons, start, move</p> <p><i>How</i> and <i>wh-</i> questions with <i>what, where</i> and <i>when</i></p>
<p>What will the future be like? Cities will be more polluted. And there will be fewer trees.</p> <p>Will there be world peace? Yes, I hope so.</p> <p>Will people use money in 100 years? No, they won't.</p>	<p>prediction, future, pollution, environment, planet, earth, peace, sea, sky, astronaut, rocket, space station, holiday</p> <p>possible, impossible, probably</p> <p>play a part, over and over again, hundreds of, fall down, look for</p>	<p>robot, money, computer, tree, book, free time, housework, home, school, city, country, car, subway, train, job, reporter, computer programmer, scientist</p> <p>less, more</p> <p><i>There be</i> structure</p>
<p>How do you make a banana milk shake? First, peel the bananas. Next, put the bananas in the blender. Then, pour the milk into the blender. Finally, turn on the blender.</p> <p>How many bananas do we need? We need three bananas.</p> <p>How much yogurt do we need? We need one cup of yogurt.</p>	<p>milk shake, blender, spoon, oven, plate, pot, yogurt, honey, watermelon, salt, sugar, sandwich, cheese, turkey, butter, pepper</p> <p>peel, pour, add, mix, fill, cover, turn on</p>	<p>fruit, banana, orange, vegetable, cabbage, carrot, potato, tomato, onion, food, milk, ice-cream, salad, soup, beef, water, bread, meat, noodles, rice, chicken, egg, fish, cup, bowl, breakfast, lunch, dinner, minute, hour</p> <p>cook, put, eat, drink, wash, cut up</p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
9 Can you come to my party? Page 65	Invitations	Make, accept and decline invitations Talk about obligations	<i>Can</i> for invitations Modal verb <i>might</i>
10 If you go to the party, you'll have a great time! Page 73	Decision making	Talk about consequences	First conditional <i>if + will</i> Modal verb <i>should</i>
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Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>Can you come to my party on Saturday? Sure, I'd love to./Sorry, I must study for a math test.</p> <p>Can he go to the party? No, he can't. He has to help his parents.</p> <p>Can they go to the movies? No, they're not free. They might have to meet their friends.</p>	<p>invitation, preparation, exam, concert, flu</p> <p>prepare, catch, invite, accept, refuse, reply</p> <p>available, sad, glad, surprised</p> <p>prepare for, another time, hang out, look after, turn down, look forward to, hear from</p>	<p>have to, must</p> <p>come to the party, go to the movies, play soccer, go to the doctor, study for a test, have a piano lesson, help one's parents, meet one's friend, visit one's grandparents, do homework</p> <p>Monday – Sunday, today, tomorrow, yesterday, weekend</p>
<p>I think I'll take the bus to the party. If you do, you'll be late.</p> <p>What will happen if they have the party today? If they have it today, half the class won't come.</p> <p>Should we ask people to bring food? If we ask people to bring food, they'll just bring potato chips and chocolate.</p>	<p>advice, experience, mistake</p> <p>organize, travel, advise, solve, trust</p> <p>upset, angry, understanding, careless, careful, normal</p> <p>keep ... to oneself, in half</p>	<p>go to the party, have a good time, stay at home, take the bus, work hard, go to college, talk to someone</p> <p>Simple future tense</p>

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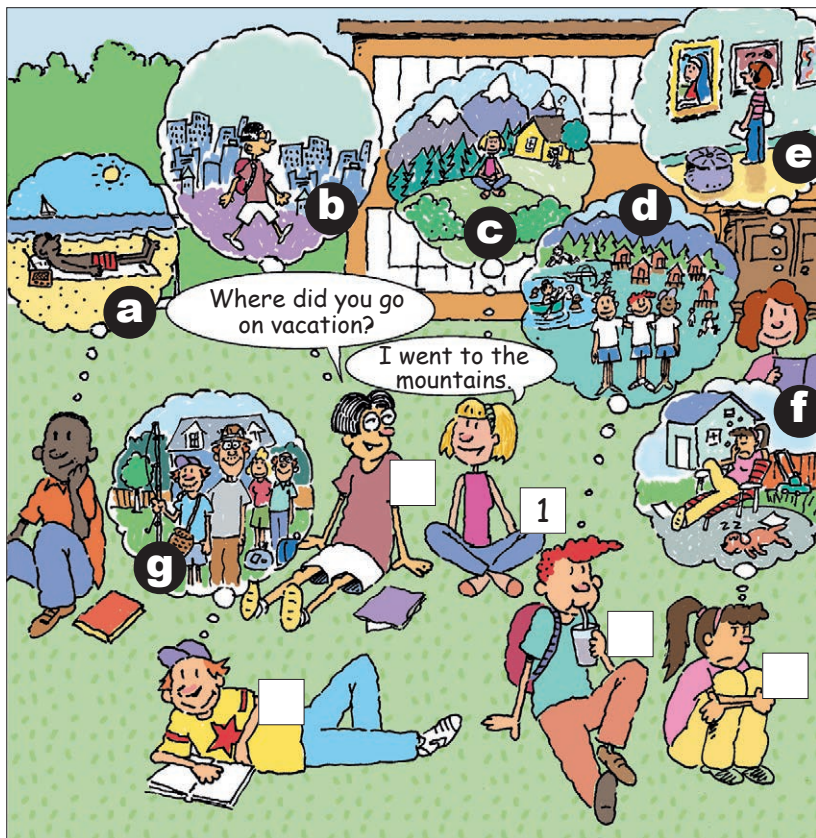
UNIT 1

Section

A

Language Goal:
Talk about past events

Where did you go on vacation?



1a Match the activities with the pictures [a-g].

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. stayed at home _____ f _____ | 5. went to the mountains _____ |
| 2. went to New York City _____ | 6. went to the beach _____ |
| 3. visited my uncle _____ | 7. visited museums _____ |
| 4. went to summer camp _____ | |

1b Listen and number the people in the picture [1-5].

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1. Tina | 2. Xiang Hua | 3. Sally | 4. Bob | 5. Tom |
|---------|--------------|----------|--------|--------|

1c Make conversations about the people in the picture.

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| A: Where did Tina go on vacation? |
| B: She went to the mountains. |

UNIT 1

2a

Listen. Where did the people go on vacation? Complete the chart.



People	Places
Grace	
Kevin	
Julie	

2b

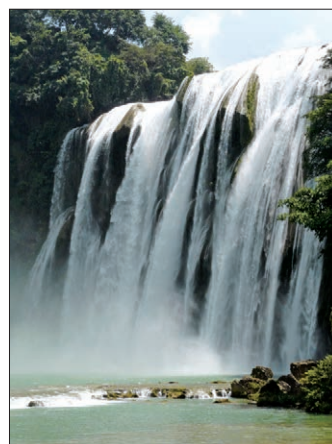
Listen again. Check (✓) Yes, I did or No, I didn't for each question.

	Did you ...	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Grace	go with anyone?	✓	
	go to Central Park?		
	buy anything special?		
Kevin	play volleyball?		
	swim?		
	meet anyone interesting?		
Julie	do anything interesting?		
	study for tests?		
	go out with anyone?		

2c

Role-play conversations between Grace, Kevin and Julie.

A: Grace, where did you go on vacation?
 B: I went to New York City.
 A: Oh, really? Did you go with anyone?
 B: Yes, I went with my mother.



2d

Role-play the conversation.

Rick: Hi, Helen. Long time no see.
 Helen: Hi, Rick. Yes, I was on vacation last month.
 Rick: Oh, did you go anywhere interesting?
 Helen: Yes, I went to Guizhou with my family.
 Rick: Wow! Did you see Huangguoshu Waterfall?
 Helen: Yes, I did. It was wonderful! We took quite a few photos there. What about you? Did you do anything special last month?
 Rick: Not really. I just stayed at home most of the time to read and relax.

Grammar Focus

Where did you go on vacation?	I went to New York City.
Did you go out with anyone?	No. No one was here. Everyone was on vacation.
Did you buy anything special?	Yes, I bought something for my father.
	No, I bought nothing.
How was the food?	Everything tasted really good!
Did everyone have a good time?	Oh, yes. Everything was excellent.

3a Fill in the blanks with the words in the box and practice the conversation.

anyone
something
anything
everything
nothing

Linda: Did you do _____ fun on your vacation, Alice?
 Alice: Yes, I did. I went to Sanya.
 Linda: How did you like it?
 Alice: Well, it was my first time there, so _____ was really interesting.
 Linda: Did you go with _____?
 Alice: Yes, I did. I went with my sister.
 Linda: Did you go shopping?
 Alice: Of course! I bought _____ for my parents, but _____ for myself.
 Linda: Why didn't you buy _____ for yourself?
 Alice: I didn't really see _____ I liked.

3b Fill in the blanks in the e-mail message with the words in the box.

anything everything nothing
everyone no one

Dear Bill,
 How was your vacation? Did you do _____ interesting? Did _____ in the family go with you? I went to a friend's farm in the countryside with my family. _____ was great. We fed some hens and saw some baby pigs. They were so cute! The only problem was that there was _____ much to do in the evening but read. Still _____ seemed to be bored. Bye for now!
 Mark

3c Ask your group questions about their last vacation. Then tell the class your results.

Did you ...	Everyone	Someone (write the classmate's name)	No one
eat anything at a restaurant?			
read anything interesting?			
visit anyone in your family?			
buy anything?			
keep a diary?			

In our group, everyone ate something at a restaurant ...

Section B

1a Match the words with the pictures below.

1. f delicious 3. _____ exciting 5. _____ terrible
 2. _____ expensive 4. _____ cheap 6. _____ boring



1b Look at the words in 1a again.
 Write 😊 words on the left.
 Write ☹️ words on the right.

😊 words	☹️ words
delicious	terrible
_____	_____
_____	_____

1c Listen. Lisa is talking about her vacation. Answer the questions.

- Where did Lisa go on vacation? She went to Hong Kong.
- Did she do anything special there? What was it? _____
- Did she buy anything for her best friend? _____
- Did Lisa like her vacation? _____

1d Listen again. Fill in the blanks.



What did Lisa say about ...?

her vacation great the people _____
 the fun park _____ the food _____
 the stores _____

1e Ask and answer questions about Lisa's vacation. Begin your questions with:

- Where did ... ?
- What did ... ?
- Did she ... ?
- How was ... ?
- How were ... ?

2a Discuss the questions with your partner.

1. What do people usually do on vacation?
2. What activities do you find enjoyable?

2b Read Jane's diary entries about her vacation and answer the questions.

Did Jane have a good time on Monday? What about on Tuesday?



Monday, July 15th

I arrived in Penang in Malaysia this morning with my family. It was sunny and hot, so we decided to go to the beach near our hotel. My sister and I tried paragliding. I felt like I was a bird. It was so exciting! For lunch, we had something very special — Malaysian yellow noodles. They were delicious! In the afternoon, we rode bicycles to Georgetown. There are a lot of new buildings now, but many of the old buildings are still there. In Weld Quay, a really old place in Georgetown, we saw the houses of the Chinese traders from 100 years ago. I wonder what life was like here in the past. I really enjoyed walking around the town.



Tuesday, July 16th

What a difference a day makes! My father and I decided to go to Penang Hill today. We wanted to walk up to the top, but then it started raining a little so we decided to take the train. We waited over an hour for the train because there were too many people. When we got to the top, it was raining really hard. We didn't have an umbrella so we were wet and cold. It was terrible! And because of the bad weather, we couldn't see anything below. My father didn't bring enough money, so we only had one bowl of rice and some fish. The food tasted great because I was so hungry!



UNIT 1

2c Read Jane's diary entries again. Fill in the chart.

Things Jane did or saw	Did she like it? (Yes/No)	Why or why not?
tried paragliding		
		They were delicious.
walked around Georgetown		
went to Penang Hill		
		It tasted great because she was hungry.

2d Complete the conversation about Jane's trip to Penang using the information in the diary entries.

Anna: Hi, Jane. Where did you go on vacation last week?
 Jane: I _____ to Penang in _____.
 Anna: Who _____ you go with?
 Jane: I went with my _____.
 Anna: What did you do?
 Jane: The weather was hot and _____ on Monday, so we went _____ on the beach. Then in the afternoon, we _____ bicycles to Georgetown.
 Anna: Sounds great!
 Jane: Well, but the next day was not as good. My _____ and I went to Penang Hill, but the weather _____ really bad and rainy. We _____ a long time for the train and we were _____ and cold because we forgot to bring an _____.
 Anna: Oh, no!
 Jane: And that's not all! We also didn't bring _____ money, so we only had one bowl of rice and some fish.

2e Imagine Jane went to Penang Hill again and had a great day. Fill in the blanks in her diary entry with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Thursday, July 18th

Today _____ (be) a beautiful day. My father and I _____ (go) to Penang Hill again, but this time we _____ (walk) to the top. We _____ (start) at 9:30 a.m. and _____ (see) lots of special Malaysian flowers along the way. About one hour later, we _____ (stop) and _____ (drink) some tea. Then we _____ (walk) for another two hours before we _____ (get) to the top. I _____ (be) quite tired, but the city _____ (look) wonderful from the top of the hill!

3a

Complete the diary entry about a trip to one of these places. Use the words and phrases in the box to help you.



hot and sunny
Beijing duck
take some photos
buy something special
learn something important
tired
delicious
beautiful
interesting
August

Wednesday, _____ 20th

Today the weather was _____ .

I went to _____ . It was _____ . We _____ .

I liked this place because _____ .

For dinner we had _____ . It was _____ .

In the evening, I felt really _____ .

3b

Answer the questions to make notes about a vacation you took.

1. Where did you go?
2. Did you go with anyone?
3. How was the weather?
4. What did you do every day?
5. What food did you eat?
6. What did you like best?
7. Did you dislike anything?
8. How did you feel about the trip?

3c

Write a travel diary like Jane's on page 5. Use your notes in 3b.

UNIT 1

4 Imagine you are all foreigners on vacation in China. You meet each other at the airport on your way home. Talk about what you did on your vacation.



Self Check

1 Complete the conversations with the correct words in the box.

anything
everything
nothing
anyone
everyone
no one

- A: Did _____ go on vacation with you last month?
B: Yes, my family went to the countryside with me.
- A: Did your family go to the beach with you last weekend?
B: No, _____ from my family went, but my friend went with me.
- A: I didn't bring back anything from Malaysia.
B: _____ at all? Why not?
- A: Did you buy _____ in the shopping center?
B: No, I didn't. _____ was very expensive.
- A: How was the volleyball game yesterday?
B: Great! _____ had a fun time!

2 Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Last August, our class _____ (do) something very special on our school trip. We _____ (go) to Mount Tai. We _____ (start) our trip at 12:00 at night. Everyone in our class _____ (take) a bag with some food and water. After three hours, someone looked at the map and _____ (find) out we _____ (be, not) anywhere near the top. My legs _____ (be) so tired that I wanted to stop. My classmates _____ (tell) me to keep going, so I _____ (go) on. At 5:00 a.m., we got to the top! Everyone _____ (jump) up and down in excitement. Twenty minutes later, the sun _____ (start) to come up. It was so beautiful that we _____ (forget) about the last five hours!

UNIT 2

Section A

Language Goal:
Talk about how often you do things

How often do you exercise?



1a Look at the picture. Make a list of the weekend activities.

1. help with housework
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1b Listen and write the activities next to the correct frequency words.

always (100%)	<u>exercise,</u>
usually	_____
often	_____
sometimes	_____
hardly ever	_____
never (0%)	_____

1c Practice the conversation in the picture above. Then make your own conversations about what you do on weekends.

A: What do you do on weekends?
B: I usually watch TV.
A: Do you go shopping?
B: No, I never go shopping.

UNIT 2

2a

Listen. Cheng Tao is talking about how often he does these activities. Number the activities [1-5] in the order you hear them.



Activities	How often
a. ___ go to the movies	every day
b. <u>1</u> watch TV	once a week
c. ___ shop	twice a week
d. ___ exercise	three times a week
e. ___ read	once a month
	twice a month

2b

Listen again. Match the activities in 2a with how often Cheng Tao does them.

2c

How often do you do these activities? Fill in the chart and then make conversations.

Activities	How often
watch TV	every day
use the Internet	
read English books	
go to the movies	
exercise	

A: How often do you watch TV?
 B: I watch TV every day.
 A: What's your favorite program?
 B: *Animal World*.
 A: How often do you watch it?
 B: Twice a week.

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Jack: Hi, Claire, are you free next week?
 Claire: Hmm ... next week is quite full for me, Jack.
 Jack: Really? How come?
 Claire: I have dance and piano lessons.
 Jack: What kind of dance are you learning?
 Claire: Oh, swing dance. It's fun! I have class once a week, every Monday.
 Jack: How often do you have piano lessons?
 Claire: Twice a week, on Wednesday and Friday.
 Jack: Well, how about Tuesday?
 Claire: Oh, I have to play tennis with my friends. But do you want to come?
 Jack: Sure!



Grammar Focus

What do you usually do on weekends?	I always exercise.
What do they do on weekends?	They often help with housework.
What does she do on weekends?	She sometimes goes shopping.
How often do you go to the movies?	I go to the movies maybe once a month.
How often does he watch TV?	He hardly ever watches TV.
Do you go shopping?	No, I never go shopping.

3a Complete the questions with *do* or *does*. Then match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. How often _____ he play soccer? | a. Yes. She usually does. |
| 2. _____ you drink milk? | b. Hardly ever. I don't like them. |
| 3. How often _____ they stay up late? | c. He plays at least twice a week. |
| 4. _____ Sue eat a healthy breakfast? | d. No, they don't. They're too busy. |
| 5. How often _____ you eat apples? | e. Never. They always go to bed early. |
| 6. _____ your parents play sports? | f. Yes, I do. Every day. |

3b Use the words given to write questions. Then ask and answer them with a partner.

Questions	My partner's answers
1. _____ ? (how often / help with housework)	_____
2. _____ ? (what / usually / do / weekends)	_____
3. _____ ? (how often / best friend / exercise)	_____
4. _____ ? (what / usually / do / after school)	_____

3c What can you do to improve your English? Add more things to the chart. Then ask your classmates the questions and find the best English student.

How often do you ...	Names	Frequency
read English books?	Lin Ying	twice a week

A: How often do you read English books?
B: I read English books about twice a week.

Section B

1a Match the words with the pictures.

1. b junk food 3. fruit 5. sleep
 2. milk 4. vegetables 6. coffee



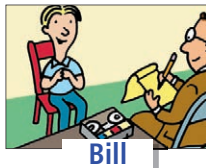
1b Ask and answer questions. Use the words from 1a.

A: How often do you drink milk, Liu Fang?
 B: I drink milk every day.
 A: Do you like it?
 B: No. But my mother wants me to drink it. She says it's good for my health.

1c Listen to an interview about two people's daily habits. Circle your answer to each question.

Does Tina have good habits?	Yes.	No.	I don't know.
Does Bill have good habits?	Yes.	No.	I don't know.

1d Listen again. Fill in the blanks in the survey.



Questions	Tina	Bill
1. How often do you exercise?	<u>every day</u>	_____
2. How often do you eat fruit?	_____	_____
3. How many hours do you sleep every night?	_____	_____
4. How often do you drink milk?	_____	_____
5. How often do you eat junk food?	_____	_____
6. How often do you drink coffee?	_____	_____

1e Student A is the reporter. Student B is Tina or Bill. Ask and answer questions. Then change roles.

A: How often do you exercise?
 B: I exercise every day.
 A: And how often do you ...?

2a Rank these activities according to how often you think your classmates do them (1=most often, 6=least often).

<input type="checkbox"/> watch TV	<input type="checkbox"/> go to the movies	<input type="checkbox"/> play computer games
<input type="checkbox"/> exercise or play sports	<input type="checkbox"/> use the Internet	<input type="checkbox"/> go camping in the country

2b Read the article and complete the pie charts on the next page.

What Do No. 5 High School Students Do in Their Free Time?

Last month we asked our students about their free time activities. Our questions were about exercise, use of the Internet and watching TV. Here are the results.

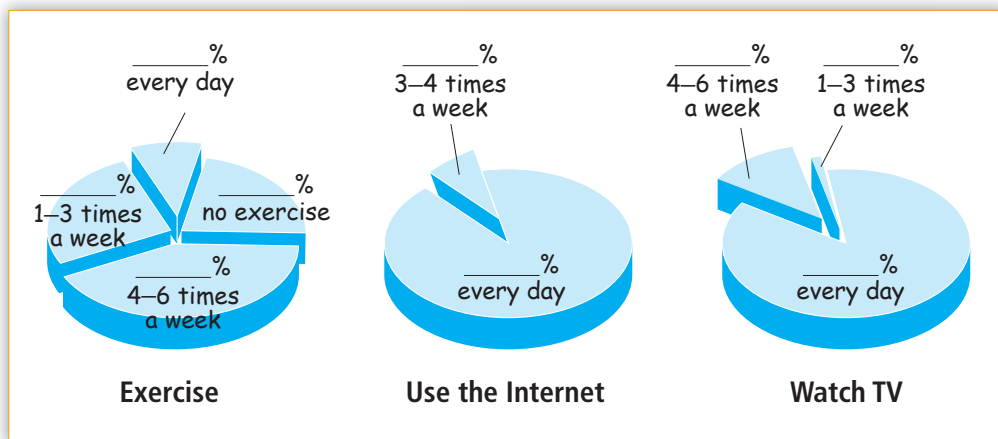
We found that only fifteen percent of our students exercise every day. Forty-five percent exercise four to six times a week. Twenty percent exercise only one to three times a week. And twenty percent do not exercise at all!

We all know that many students often go online, but we were surprised that ninety percent of them use the Internet every day. The other ten percent use it at least three or four times a week. Most students use it for fun and not for homework.

The answers to our questions about watching television were also interesting. Only two percent of the students watch TV one to three times a week. Thirteen percent watch TV four to six times a week. And eighty-five percent watch TV every day! Although many students like to watch sports, game shows are the most popular.

It is good to relax by using the Internet or watching game shows, but we think the best way to relax is through exercise. It is healthy for the mind and the body. Exercise such as playing sports is fun, and you can spend time with your friends and family as you play together. And remember, "Old habits die hard." So start exercising before it's too late!





2c

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What percent of the students do not exercise at all?
2. What percent of the students use the Internet every day?
3. How often do most students watch TV? What do they usually watch?
4. What does the writer think is the best way to relax? Why?
5. Do you think the students at No. 5 are healthy? Why or why not?

2d

According to the article and the pie charts, write sentences with the percentages using *always, usually* or *sometimes*.

1. 90%: Ninety percent of the students always use the Internet.
2. 85%: _____
3. 45%: _____
4. 10%: _____
5. 13%: _____
6. 2%: _____

2e

Choose one of these free time activities or think of your own. Then ask your classmates how often they do this activity and make a pie chart. Show the pie chart to your class.

- play computer games
- read books
- go shopping
- draw pictures
- play sports

How often do you ... ?	Names of classmates
1-3 times a week	
4-6 times a week	
every day	

3a Look at the information in the chart and complete the report.



Activities	Days a year
Exercise	365
Read books	365
Watch TV for over 2 hours	320
Drink juice	210
Eat hamburgers	95
Help with housework	20
Stay up late	15
Go to the dentist	0

Jane is a 16-year-old high school student in the United States. *American Teenager* magazine asked her about her habits. Jane has a lot of good habits. She always exercises and she reads books _____. Also, she _____ drinks juice and she _____ stays up late. However, she has some bad habits, too. She _____ watches TV for more than two hours a day, and she _____ eats hamburgers. Her parents are not very happy because she _____ helps with housework and she _____ goes to the dentist for teeth cleaning. She says she is afraid!

3b Complete the chart with your own information. In the last column, use expressions like *always, every day, twice a week* and *never*.

	Activities	How often?
Good habits		
Bad habits		

3c Write a report about your good and bad habits. Say how often you do things. Use the report in 3a as an example.

UNIT 3

Section A

Language Goals:
Talk about
personal traits;
Compare
people

I'm more outgoing than my sister.



1a Match each word with its opposite.

tall	loudly
thin	short hair
long hair	heavy
quietly	short

1b Listen and number the pairs of twins in the picture [1-3].

1c Practice the conversation in the picture above. Then make conversations about the other twins.

A: That's Tara, isn't it?
B: No, it isn't. It's Tina. Tina is taller than Tara.
And she also sings more loudly than Tara.

UNIT 3

2a

Listen. Are the words in the box used with *-(i)er* or *more*? Complete the chart.

funny (run) fast
friendly (jump) high
outgoing (work) hard
hard-working (get up) early
smart
lazy

-er / -ier	more
friendly	outgoing

2b

Listen again. How are Tina and Tara different? Fill in the boxes.



Tina ...
is more outgoing than Tara.

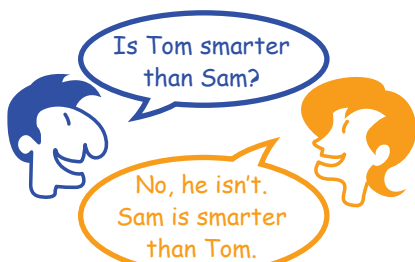
Tara ...
works as hard as Tina.

2c

Student A, look at the chart on the right. Student B, look at the chart on page 81. Ask and answer questions about Sam and Tom.

Note:

*** means Sam is taller than Tom.



	Sam	Tom
smart		
tall	***	*
run fast		
get up early	***	***
thin		
funny	***	*
hard-working	***	*
friendly		

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Julie: Did you like the singing competition yesterday, Anna?
Anna: Oh, it was fantastic! Nelly sang so well!
Julie: Well, I think Lisa sang better than Nelly.
Anna: Oh, which one was Lisa?
Julie: The one with shorter hair. I think she sang more clearly than Nelly.
Anna: Yes, but Nelly danced better than Lisa.
Julie: You can tell that Lisa really wanted to win, though.
Anna: Well, everyone wants to win. But the most important thing is to learn something new and have fun.



Grammar Focus

Is Tom smarter than Sam?	No, he isn't. Sam is smarter than Tom.
Is Tara more outgoing than Tina?	No, she isn't. Tina is more outgoing than Tara.
Are you as friendly as your sister?	No, I'm not. I'm friendlier.
Does Tara work as hard as Tina?	Yes, she does.
Who's more hard-working at school?	Tina thinks she works harder than me.

3a Use the words to write questions and answers.

1. Julie / tall / you

Q: Is Julie as tall as you? _____

A: No, she isn't. She's taller than me.

2. Jack / run / fast / Sam

Q: _____

A: No, he doesn't. He runs _____ than Sam.

3. your cousin / outgoing / you

Q: _____

A: No, she isn't. She's _____ than me.

4. Paul / funny / Carol

Q: _____

A: No, he isn't. He's _____ than Carol.

3b Think of yourself two years ago. Write about how you are different now.

1. Are you taller? Yes, I am. I'm taller now than I was two years ago.

2. Are you funnier? _____

3. Are you more outgoing? _____

4. Do you study English harder? _____

5. Do you sing better? _____

3c Compare your parents. Check (✓) who is smarter, funnier, etc. in the chart. Then ask your partner about his/her parents.

A: Who is smarter, your mother or your father?

B: I think my mother is smarter than my father.

	Mother	Father
smart	✓	
funny		
work hard		
outgoing		
friendly		
sing well		

Section
B

1a What kinds of things are important in a friend? Rank the things below [1-7] (1 is the most important).



A good friend ...

- _____ a. has cool clothes.
- _____ b. is talented in music.
- _____ c. likes to do the same things as me.
- _____ d. is good at sports.
- _____ e. truly cares about me.
- _____ f. makes me laugh.
- _____ g. is a good listener.



1b Talk about what you think a good friend should be like.

A: I think a good friend makes me laugh.

B: For me, a good friend likes to do the same things as me.

C: Yes, and a good friend is talented in music, too.

D: That's not very important for me ...

1c Listen. What do Molly and Mary like about their best friends? Fill in the first column of the chart.

	Like about their best friends	The same as their best friends	Different from their best friends
Molly	Peter likes to do the same things.		Molly studies harder.
Mary		They're both tall.	Lisa is quieter.

1d Listen again. How are Molly and Mary the same as and different from their best friends? Complete the rest of the chart in 1c.

1e Talk about Molly and Mary and their best friends.

- A: Molly studies harder than her best friend.
- B: Well, Mary and her best friend are both tall.

2a Write the comparative forms of the following adjectives. Then use them to write five sentences about you and your friends.

popular	_____	funny	_____	quiet	_____
hard-working	_____	serious	_____	friendly	_____
outgoing	_____	smart	_____	shy	_____

My friend David is more hard-working than me, but I am funnier than him.

2b Should friends be the same or different? Read about what these people think. Underline the comparative words and phrases in the passages.



Jeff Green

My mother told me a good friend is like a mirror. I'm quieter and more serious than most kids. That's why I like reading books and I study harder in class. My best friend Yuan Li is quiet too, so we enjoy studying together. I'm shy so it's not easy for me to make friends. But I think friends are like books — you don't need a lot of them as long as they're good.



Huang Lei

It's not necessary to be the same. My best friend Larry is quite different from me. He is taller and more outgoing than me. We both like sports, but he plays tennis better, so he always wins. However, Larry often helps to bring out the best in me. So I'm getting better at tennis. Larry is much less hard-working, though. I always get better grades than he does, so maybe I should help him more.

I don't really care if my friends are the same as me or different. My favorite saying is, "A true friend reaches for your hand and touches your heart." My best friend Carol is really kind and very funny. In fact, she's funnier than anyone I know. I broke my arm last year but she made me laugh and feel better. We can talk about and share everything. I know she cares about me because she's always there to listen.



Mary Smith

2c Are the following statements true or false?

1. Jeff is less serious than most kids.
2. Jeff and Yuan Li are both quiet.
3. Jeff thinks it is easy for him to make friends.
4. Huang Lei is taller than Larry.
5. Huang Lei isn't as good at tennis as Larry.
6. Larry works harder than Huang Lei.
7. Mary thinks her friends should be the same as her.
8. Carol broke her arm last year and Mary made her feel better.

2d How do you and your friends compare with the people in the article?
Write five sentences.

I'm different from Jeff because I'm louder than the other kids in my class.
My best friend is similar to Larry because she's less hard-working than me.

2e Which saying about friends is your favorite? Which friend do you think about when you read this saying? Why? Tell your partner about it.

1. A good friend is like a mirror.
2. Friends are like books — you don't need a lot of them as long as they're good.
3. My best friend helps to bring out the best in me.
4. A true friend reaches for your hand and touches your heart.



3a Wang Lingling and Liu Lili are best friends. Look at the chart below and compare them.



Wang Lingling	Liu Lili
tall	tall
long straight hair	short straight hair
likes reading	likes sports
popular	popular
outgoing	outgoing
serious	funny
hard-working	smart



Wang Lingling's best friend is Liu Lili. They are both tall, but ...

3b Make notes about two of your friends. One friend should be similar to you; the other friend should be different.

A friend who is similar to me	A friend who is different from me
Name:	Name:

3c Write two paragraphs describing your friends.

UNIT 3

- 4 Read the job ad. Then compare two of your classmates. Decide which classmate is better for the job.

Student Helper Wanted!
 The English Study Center needs a weekend student helper for primary school students.
 You must:

- be a middle school student
- have good grades in English
- be good with children
- be outgoing

Call the English Study Center at 443-5667 for more information.



A: So who do you think should get the job, Jenny or Jill?
 B: Well, Jenny is smarter. I think she should get the job.
 A: Jenny is smarter, but I think Jill is more outgoing.

Self Check

- 1 Put the words in the correct columns in the chart.

hard-working run fast quiet serious jump high smart

What people are like	What people can do

- 2 Fill in the blanks using the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. My brother is _____ (funny) than me. He makes people laugh a lot.
2. I'm outgoing, but my best friend is a lot _____ (outgoing) than me.
3. My brother is as _____ (serious) as my sister. They both like to study.
4. My cousin can run _____ (fast) than me. She is taller than me, too.
5. Jim is _____ (friendly) than Tom, so Tom has more friends than Jim.

- 3 Think of your best friend. Write down two ways in which you are similar, and two ways in which you are different. Use comparatives.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

UNIT 4

Section A

Language Goals:
Discuss preferences;
Make comparisons

What's the best movie theater?



1a How do you choose which movie theater to go to? Write the things in the box under “Important” or “Not Important”.

comfortable seats	big screens	best sound	cheap
new movies	close to home	buy tickets quickly	popular
Important		Not Important	

1b Listen and match the statements with the movie theaters.

Qualities	Movie theaters
It has the biggest screens.	
It's the most popular near here.	
It's the closest to home.	Town Cinema
It has the shortest waiting time.	
It has the best sound.	
It has the most comfortable seats.	



1c Practice the conversation. Then talk about the movie theaters you know.

A: What's the best movie theater?
B: Sun Cinema. It's the cheapest.
A: But I think Moon Theater has the most comfortable seats.

2a

Listen to a reporter interviewing a boy. Circle the boy's answers.



Green City Survey

1. Which is the best clothes store?
a. Miller's b. Blue Moon c. Dream Clothes
2. Which is the best radio station?
a. 970 AM b. 97.9 FM c. 107.9 FM

2b

Listen again. Write the correct store or radio station next to each statement.

Miller's
Blue Moon
Dream Clothes

Clothes stores

- _____ It's the most expensive.
_____ It has the best clothes.
_____ It's the worst store.
_____ You can buy clothes the most cheaply there.

970 AM
97.9 FM
107.9 FM

Radio stations

- _____ It has the worst music.
_____ They play the most boring songs.
_____ The DJs choose songs the most carefully.
_____ It's the most popular.

2c

Student A, you are the reporter. Student B, you are the boy. Role-play a conversation using the information in 2a and 2b.

- A: Hello! I'm a reporter. Can I ask you some questions?
B: Sure.
A: What's the best clothes store in town?
B: I think Miller's is the best.
A: Why do you think so?
B: Well, Miller's has ...

2d

Role-play the conversation.

- Greg: Hi, I'm Greg. I'm new in town.
Helen: Hi, I'm Helen. Welcome to the neighborhood! How do you like it so far?
Greg: It's fantastic, but I still don't really know my way around.
Helen: Well, the best supermarket is on Center Street. You can buy the freshest food there.
Greg: Oh, great. Is there a cinema around here?
I love watching movies.
Helen: Yes, Sun Cinema is the newest one. You can sit the most comfortably because they have the biggest seats.
Greg: Thanks for telling me.
Helen: No problem.



Grammar Focus

What's the best movie theater to go to?	Town Cinema. It's the closest to home. And you can buy tickets the most quickly there.
Which is the worst clothes store in town?	Dream Clothes. It's worse than Blue Moon. It has the worst service.
What do you think of 970 AM?	I think 970 AM is pretty bad. It has the worst music.

3a Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

- We went to the _____ (bad) restaurant in town last night. The menu had only 10 dishes and the service was not good at all!
- Blue Moon is _____ (good), but Miller's is _____ (good) in town.
- The Big Screen is _____ (expensive) than most cinemas, but Cinema City is _____ (expensive).
- Movie City has the _____ (bad) service, but we can sit the _____ (comfortably) there.
- Tom acted the _____ (well) in that movie. I think he's much _____ (good) than other actors. He can always find the _____ (interesting) roles to play.

3b Think of three stores that sell similar things in your town and fill in the chart. Then write six sentences using the information in the chart.

Service	best:	worst:
Quality	best:	worst:
Prices	cheapest:	most expensive:

3c Think of three restaurants for lunch near your home. Fill in the chart. Then talk in your group and choose the best one.

Danny's is the best one because it's the closest.

Restaurants	Danny's		
How much is a meal?			
How far is it from your home?	10 minutes by bus		
Is the service good?			
Is the food good?			

Section B

1a Write these words and phrases next to their opposites in the chart.


funniest most creative
quietest best

most boring	most creative
loudest	
worst	
most serious	


1b Tell your partner about people you know. Use the words in 1a.


My cousin Li Jing is the funniest person I know.


1c Listen to people talking about a school talent show. Match the pictures with the performers.


a 

Eliza _____ Vera _____
Steve _____ Dennis _____
The Math Teachers _____

e 

b 

c 

d 

1d Listen again. What do the people say about the performers? Fill in the chart with the adjectives you hear.

Names	What people say
Eliza	best,
Steve	
Vera	
Dennis	
The Math Teachers	

1e Look at the information in 1d and make a conversation.

A: Who was the best performer?
B: Eliza was the best performer.

2a Who is the most talented person you know? What can he/she do?
Tell your partner about this person.

A: I think ... is the most talented person.

B: What can he/she do?

A: He/She ...

2b Read the passage. Which three talent shows are mentioned?

Who's Got Talent?

Everyone is good at something, but some people are truly talented. It's always interesting to watch other people show their talents. Talent shows are getting more and more popular. First, there were shows like *American Idol* and *America's Got Talent*. Now, there are similar shows around the world, such as *China's Got Talent*.



All these shows have one thing in common: They try to look for the best singers, the most talented dancers, the most exciting magicians, the funniest actors and so on. All kinds of people join these shows. But who can play the piano the best or sing the most beautifully? That's up to you to decide. When people watch the show, they usually play a role in deciding the winner. And the winner always gets a very good prize.

However, not everybody enjoys watching these shows. Some think that the lives of the performers are made up. For example, some people say they are poor farmers, but in fact they are just actors. However, if you don't take these shows too seriously, they are fun to watch. And one great thing about them is that they give people a way to make their dreams come true.

UNIT 4

2c Read the passage again and answer the questions.

1. What do talent shows have in common?

2. Who decides the winner?

3. Why do some people not like these shows?

4. Why do some people like these shows?

5. What do you think of these shows?

2d Underline all the superlatives in the passage. Then write sentences using at least four of them.



best singer: In my class, Tom is the best singer because he can sing fast songs very well.

2e Who's got talent in your class? Add more talents and write a classmate's name for each talent. Find out how many students in your group agree with you.

Talents	Classmates' names	How many students agree?
the best chess player		
the most talented dancer		
the most interesting writer		
the fastest runner		

3a Read the article about Greenwood Park. Fill in the blanks with the correct superlative forms of the adjectives and adverbs in the box.

crowded creative good fast quietly

Greenwood Park is the best place to go to on weekends. I always finish my breakfast _____ on Saturdays because I want to get to Greenwood Park before 10:00 a.m. to meet my friends. The park is _____ place on weekends because almost everyone goes there to see the street performers. Some people think they are boring, but I think they are _____ people. However, the place where you can enjoy your time _____ is at one of the small coffee shops near the park. You can read or relax there. There is something for everyone at Greenwood Park.



3b Think about some of the best places/things in your town. Why are they the best?

Best places/things in my town		Why?
best middle school	No. 1 Middle School	Because it is the most beautiful school in my town.

3c Write about your town and the best places/things there.

UNIT 4

- 4** Discuss the towns/cities in China with a partner. Tell the class which town/city you think is the best.

Which is the best town/city?
 ... has the best ...
 ... is the best because ...
 ... is better than ..., but ... is the most ...

I think Qingdao is the best city in China because it is the most beautiful. But I think Beijing is the most popular city for visitors.

Self Check

- 1** Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the words in the box.

good cheap popular comfortably bad

- Dumpling House is _____ restaurant in the city. You can get a big plate of dumplings for only five yuan.
- Spring Park is _____ place in the city on weekends. Many families go there with their young children. Lots of old people like to take walks there, too.
- You can rest _____ at Flower Hotel. Their rooms are clean and big.
- 109.9 FM plays _____ music. The songs are always boring and too loud.
- PEP High School is _____ school in this town. They have big classrooms, fantastic teachers and an excellent sports center.

- 2** Read the information. Then correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

A movie ticket at Town Cinema is \$12.00. It is \$10.50 at Screen City, and \$10.00 at Movie World.

Screen City is always very crowded. Many people go to Movie World, too. But you can always get a ticket at Town Cinema.

The seats at Movie World are very comfortable. The seats at Screen City are a little hard. The Town Cinema seats are very uncomfortable.

- Movie World is the most expensive.
- Screen City has the cheapest tickets.
- Town Cinema is more popular than Screen City.
- Movie World is the most popular.
- Town Cinema has the most comfortable seats.

UNIT 5

Section A

Language Goals:
Talk about preferences;
Make plans

Do you want to watch a game show?



1a Match the TV shows with the pictures [a-g].

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. talk show _____ | 4. sitcom _____ | 7. news _____ |
| 2. soap opera _____ | 5. game show _____ | |
| 3. sports show _____ | 6. talent show _____ | |

1b Listen and number the shows [1-4] in the order you hear them.

_____ talent show _____ talk show _____ soccer game _____ news

1c Practice the conversation. Then make your own conversations.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| love 😊😊 | like 😊 |
| don't mind 😊 | don't like 😞 |
| can't stand 😞😞 | |

A: What do you want to watch?
B: What do you think of talk shows?
A: They're OK. I don't mind them.
B: Then let's watch a talk show.

UNIT 5

2a

Listen to Lin Hui and Sally's conversation. Number the TV shows [1-5] in the order you hear them.



_____ sitcoms	_____ news
_____ game shows	_____ talk shows
_____ soap operas	

2b

Listen again. Complete the sentences.

- Sally likes to watch _____.
- Lin Hui thinks she can learn _____ from sitcoms.
- Sally thinks _____ are more educational than sitcoms.
- Sally loves _____. She plans to watch *Days of Our Past* _____.

2c

Ask and answer questions about the TV shows in 2a. Use information that is true for you.

A: Do you plan to watch the news tonight?
 B: Yes. I like watching the news. I watch it every night.
 A: Why?
 B: Because I hope to find out what's going on around the world.

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Grace: What did you do in class today, Sarah?
 Sarah: We had a discussion about TV shows. My classmates like game shows and sports shows.
 Grace: Oh, I can't stand them. I love soap operas. I like to follow the story and see what happens next.
 Sarah: Well, I don't mind soap operas. But my favorite TV shows are the news and talk shows.
 Grace: They're boring!
 Sarah: Well, they may not be very exciting, but you can expect to learn a lot from them. I hope to be a TV reporter one day.



Grammar Focus

Do you want to watch the news?	Yes, I do./No, I don't.
What do you plan to watch tonight?	I plan to watch <i>Days of Our Past</i> .
What can you expect to learn from sitcoms?	You can learn some great jokes.
Why do you like watching the news?	Because I hope to find out what's going on around the world.
What do you think of talk shows?	I don't mind them./I can't stand them!/ I love watching them!

3a Make a conversation and then practice it with a partner.

A: What do you plan to watch on TV tonight?
 B: I hope to _____, but I also want to _____ . How about you? Do you _____ a talk show or _____ ?
 A: Oh, I want to _____ .

3b Answer these questions. Give answers that are true for you.

1. What do you think of game shows?

2. What comedy shows do you like to watch?

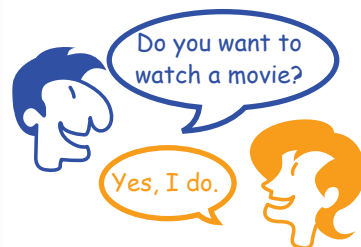
3. Do you plan to watch a sports show tonight?

4. What can you expect to learn from the news?



3c Ask your classmates questions and write their names in the chart.

Find someone who ...	Students' names
wants to watch a movie	_____
hopes to watch a sitcom	_____
expects to watch the news	_____
plans to watch a sports show	_____
never wants to watch a game show	_____



Section B

1a What do you think of these TV shows and movies? Choose words from the box and write them under the pictures. Each picture can have more than one word.

educational	serious	wonderful	relaxing
meaningless	enjoyable	exciting	boring



talk show



soap opera



sports show



game show



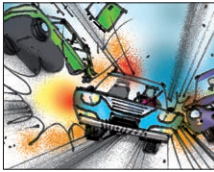
news



talent show



comedy



action movie



cartoon



scary movie

1b

Listen and **circle** the description words you hear in the box in 1a.

1c

Listen again. Write down the words John and Mary use to describe the TV shows or movies.

	Action movies	Scary movies	Game shows	Sitcoms	Talk shows
John	exciting				
Mary					

1d

Tell your partner what John and Mary like to watch and why. Then tell your partner what you like to watch and why.

John wants to watch talk shows because they're enjoyable. I like to watch action movies because they're exciting.

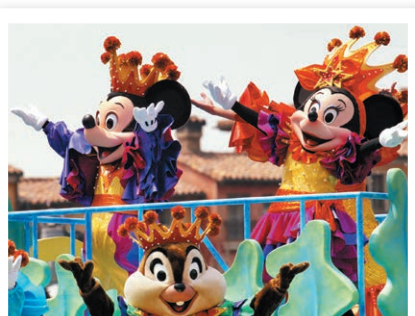


2a Discuss the following questions with a partner.

1. Do you like to watch cartoons?
2. What is your favorite cartoon?
3. Why do you like it?

2b Read the passage and complete the time line on the next page.

When people say “culture”, we think of art and history. But one very famous symbol in American culture is a cartoon. We all know and love the black mouse with two large round ears — Mickey Mouse. Over 80 years ago, he first

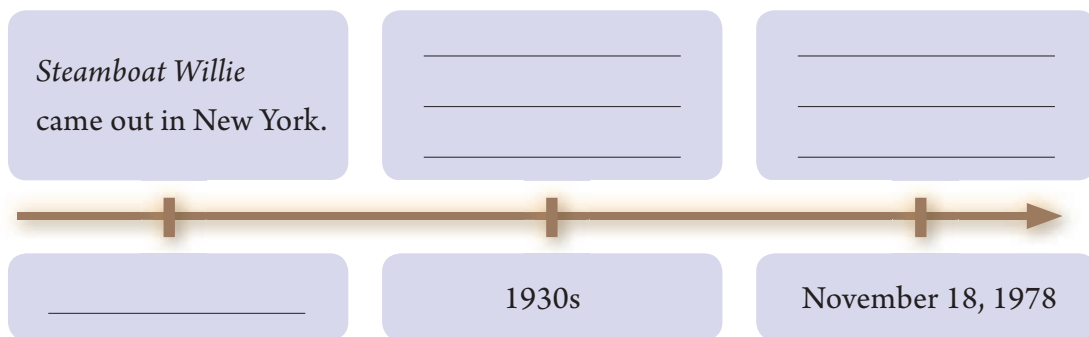


appeared in the cartoon *Steamboat Willie*. When this cartoon came out in New York on November 18, 1928, it was the first cartoon with sound and music. The man behind Mickey was Walt Disney. He became very rich and successful. In the 1930s, he made 87 cartoons with Mickey.

Some people might ask how this cartoon animal became so popular. One of the main reasons is that Mickey was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger. In his early films, Mickey was unlucky and had many problems such as losing his house or girlfriend, Minnie. However, he was always ready to try his best. People went to the cinema to see the “little man” win. Most of them wanted to be like Mickey.

On November 18, 1978, Mickey became the first cartoon character to have a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. Today’s cartoons are usually not so simple as little Mickey Mouse, but everyone still knows and loves him. Who has a pair of ears more famous than Mickey’s?

UNIT 5



2c Read the passage again and fill in the facts about Mickey.

	What does he look like?	Who created him?	What was his first cartoon?	Who is his girlfriend?	Why is he popular?
Mickey Mouse					

2d Read the passage again and discuss the questions with a partner.

1. What is Mickey Mouse a symbol of? What cartoon character is a symbol of Chinese culture?
2. Do you think Walt Disney is a smart man? Why or why not? Do you want to be like him?
3. Why did people want to be like Mickey? Do you want to be like Mickey? Why or why not?
4. Can you think of another cartoon character that is as famous as Mickey? Why is the character popular?

2e Underline the following phrases in the passage. Write your own sentences or questions using the phrases.

think of _____

come out _____

one of the main reasons _____

such as _____

was ready to _____

try his best _____

3a Fill in the blanks in the movie review. Use the words in the box to help you.

fantastic shows action want comes from played about like exciting plan

Mulan is an _____ movie. It _____ an old Chinese story. The movie is _____ a village girl, *Mulan*. She dresses up like a boy and takes her father's place to fight in the army. I think the actress _____ *Mulan's* role well. The other actors are also _____ and they did a good job in the movie. I _____ *Mulan* very much. The movie _____ her love for her family, friends and country. If you _____ to watch a movie this weekend and you _____ to see something enjoyable, choose *Mulan*!



3b Write notes for your own movie review.

The name of the movie: _____

The kind of movie: _____

What the movie is about: _____

What you think of the movie/stars: _____

3c Write your movie review using the notes in 3b.

UNIT 5

4 What do you and your partner think of these TV shows or movies?
Write description words for each one.



	Me	My partner
soap operas		
talent shows		
news		
sports shows		
game shows		
talk shows		
comedies		
scary movies		
action movies		
cartoons		

Self Check

1 Write questions and answers using the words in brackets.

- A: _____ (what/think of/soap operas)
B: _____ (can't stand)
- A: _____ (what show/want to watch/tonight)
B: _____ (talent show)
- A: _____ (what/expect to learn/game show)
B: _____ (interesting information)
- A: _____ (what/hope to watch/tomorrow)
B: _____ (news)
- A: _____ (do/plan to watch/action movie)
B: _____ (no/plan to watch/comedy)

2 Which of these statements do you agree with (✓) or disagree with (X)? Give at least one reason.

- I think game shows are meaningless. () _____
- I can't stand soap operas. () _____
- I think sitcoms and talent shows are relaxing. () _____
- I love talk shows. () _____
- I think comedies are fantastic. () _____

UNIT 6

Section A

Language Goal:
Talk about
future intentions

I'm going to study computer science.



1a Do you think these jobs are interesting? Rank them [1-12] (1 is most interesting, 12 is least interesting).

___ computer programmer	___ cook	___ doctor
___ engineer	___ teacher	___ violinist
___ bus driver	___ pilot	___ pianist
___ basketball player	___ scientist	___ actor

1b Listen and fill in the blanks. Then match the items.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. computer programmer | a. take _____ lessons |
| 2. basketball player | b. study _____ science |
| 3. engineer | c. practice _____ every day |
| 4. actor | d. study _____ really hard |

1c Practice the conversation in the picture. Then make conversations about the other jobs in 1a.

A: What do you want to be when you grow up?
B: I want to be a basketball player.
A: How are you going to do that?
B: I'm going to practice basketball every day.

UNIT 6

2a

Listen. What is Cheng Han going to do? Check (✓) the correct boxes in the picture.



2b

Listen again. What are Cheng Han's plans for the future? Complete the chart.

What	
Where	
How	
When	

2c

Ask and answer questions about Cheng Han's plans.

A: What does Cheng Han want to be?
 B: He wants to be ...

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Andy: What are you reading, Ken?

Ken: *The Old Man and the Sea* by Hemingway.

Andy: Wow, now I know why you're so good at writing stories.

Ken: Yes, I want to be a writer.

Andy: Really? How are you going to become a writer?

Ken: Well, I'm going to keep on writing stories, of course. What do you want to be?

Andy: My parents want me to be a doctor, but I'm not sure about that.

Ken: Well, don't worry. Not everyone knows what they want to be. Just make sure you try your best. Then you can be anything you want!

Andy: Yes, you're right.



Grammar Focus

What do you want to be when you grow up?	I want to be an engineer.
How are you going to do that?	I'm going to study math really hard.
Where are you going to work?	I'm going to move to Shanghai.
When are you going to start?	I'm going to start when I finish high school and college.

3a Match what these people want to do with what they are going to do.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ___ 1. My friend wants to be an engineer. | a. They're going to practice every day. |
| ___ 2. My brother wants to be an actor. | b. I'm going to buy a fast car. |
| ___ 3. I want to be a scientist. | c. We're going to take singing lessons. |
| ___ 4. My sister wants to be a school teacher. | d. She's going to study education. |
| ___ 5. Those boys want to be soccer players. | e. She's going to study math. |
| ___ 6. My friend and I want to be singers. | f. I'm going to study science. |
| ___ 7. My cousin wants to be a cook. | g. He's going to go to a cooking school. |
| ___ 8. I want to be a race car driver. | h. He's going to take acting lessons. |

3b Fill in the blanks. Then practice the conversation.

A: Kelly, what do you want to be _____ you grow up?
 B: I _____ to be a doctor.
 A: Wow! _____ are you going to do that?
 B: I'm _____ to study medicine at a university.
 A: Hmm ... sounds difficult. _____ are you _____ to study?
 B: I'm going to _____ in London.
 A: _____ are you going to start?
 B: I'm going to _____ next September.



3c Complete the chart and discuss it with your partner.

A: What do you want to be when you grow up?
 B: I want to be a reporter.
 A: How are you going to do that?
 B: I'm going to write articles and send them to magazines and newspapers.

What	
Where	
How	
When	

Section B

1a Match the pictures with the New Year's resolutions. Number the pictures [1-5].



1



- New Year's Resolutions**
 Next year, I'm going to:
1. learn to play the piano
 2. make the soccer team
 3. get good grades
 4. eat healthier food
 5. get lots of exercise



1b What are you going to do next year? Tell your partner.

A: What are you going to do next year?
 B: Well, I'm going to take guitar lessons. I really love music.
 A: Sounds interesting. I'm going to learn another foreign language.
 B: Are you? Great! But foreign languages are not for me.

1c Listen and circle the resolutions you hear in 1a.

1d Listen again. Write how the people are going to make their resolutions work.



	How are they going to do it?
Lucy	She's going to take piano lessons.
Kim	
Mike	

1e Make a list of other resolutions and how you are going to make them work. Then discuss them with your group.

A: I want to be a teacher.
 B: How are you going to do that?
 A: Well, I'm going to study hard and get good grades.
 B: Sounds like a good plan. I want to get a lot of exercise.

2a Discuss the questions with your partner.

1. Did you make any resolutions last year?
2. Were you able to keep them? Why or why not?

2b Read the passage. Put the sentences [A-D] in the correct places.

- A. These are about making yourself a better person.
 B. For example, a student may have to find more time to study.
 C. There are good reasons for this.
 D. The start of the year is often a time for making resolutions.

1. Do you know what a resolution is? It's a kind of

promise. Most of the time, we make promises to other people. ("Mom, I promise I'm going to tidy my room when I get back from school.") However, promises you make to yourself are resolutions, and the most common kind is New Year's resolutions. _____ When we make resolutions at the beginning of the year, we hope that we are going to improve our lives. Some people write down their resolutions and plans for the coming year. This helps them to remember their resolutions. Others tell their family and friends about their wishes and plans.

2. There are different kinds of resolutions. Some are about physical health. For example, some people promise themselves they are going to start an exercise program or eat less fast food. Many resolutions have to do with self-improvement. _____ Some people might say they are going to take up a hobby like painting or taking photos, or learn to play the guitar. Some resolutions have to do with better planning, like making a weekly plan for schoolwork. _____

3. Although there are differences, most resolutions have one thing in common. People hardly ever keep them! _____ Sometimes the resolutions may be too difficult to keep. Sometimes people just forget about them. For this reason, some people say the best resolution is to have no resolutions! How about you — will you make any next year?



UNIT 6

2c Read the passage again and match each paragraph [1-3] with its main purpose below. Underline the words and phrases that helped you decide.

- _____ To question the idea of making resolutions
- _____ To give the meaning of *resolution*
- _____ To discuss the different kinds of resolutions

2d Answer the questions with short sentences.



1. What is a resolution?

2. When do people usually make resolutions?

3. Why do people usually make resolutions?

4. How can people remember their resolutions?

5. How many kinds of resolutions does the writer talk about?

6. Why do you think resolutions may be difficult to keep?

7. Do you think the best resolution is to have no resolutions? Why or why not?

2e Find these phrases in the passage. Then write your own sentences with them.

have to do with _____

make promises _____

have ... in common _____

write down _____

for this reason _____

take up _____

3a Complete the first two paragraphs about resolutions with the words in the box.

take listen make is help learn are

Resolutions _____ promises to yourself. They may _____ to make you a better person and to make your life easier. I am going to _____ four resolutions.

The first resolution is about my own personal improvement. Next year, or maybe sooner, I am going to _____ up a new hobby. I think singing _____ a great activity so I am going to _____ to sing. I think this will also make my family happy because they love to _____ to music and sing together.

3b Write your resolutions under the following headings.

1. Ideas for improving my physical health
get more exercise, _____
2. Ideas for improving my relationships with my family and friends

3. Ideas for doing better at school

3c Use your notes to write three more paragraphs about your resolutions. In each paragraph, write what you are going to do and why.

The second resolution is about improving my physical health. _____

The third resolution is about improving my relationships with my family and friends. _____

The last resolution is about how to do better at school. _____

UNIT 6

4 Imagine you work for your city. Think of a plan to make it cleaner and greener.



1. We're going to make the subway better.

Then people don't have to drive to work.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Self Check

1 Match the jobs with the school subjects.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. computer programmer | medicine |
| 2. engineer | computer science |
| 3. doctor | math |
| 4. basketball player | science |
| 5. scientist | P.E. |

2 Fill in the blanks in the conversation.

A: What do you _____ to be when you grow up?

B: I want _____ a scientist.

A: Wow! That sounds cool. But it's also difficult. _____ are you _____ to do that?

B: After I finish high school, I'm _____ to go to university.

A: _____ are you _____ to study?

B: In Hefei. I'm _____ to study there for four years.

A: I think I want _____ a teacher. I'm _____ to teach in Wuhan.

3 Write about your plans.

Tomorrow, I'm going to _____.

Next week, _____.

Next month, _____.

Next year, _____.

Section A

Language Goal:
Make predictions

Will people have robots?



1a How will the world be different 100 years from now? Read these predictions. Check (✓) A for agree or D for disagree.

- ___ A ___ D 1. People will have robots in their homes.
 ___ A ___ D 2. People won't use money. Everything will be free.
 ___ A ___ D 3. Books will only be on computers, not on paper.
 ___ A ___ D 4. Kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers.
 ___ A ___ D 5. There will be only one country.
 ___ A ___ D 6. People will live to be 200 years old.

1b Listen and circle the predictions you hear in 1a.

1c Ask and answer questions about the predictions in 1a.

A: Will people use money in 100 years?
 B: No, they won't. Everything will be free.
 Will people live to be 200 years old?
 A: Yes, they will.

2a Listen and **circle** the words you hear.

1. There will be (more / less / fewer) people.
2. There will be (more / less / fewer) free time.
3. There will be (more / less / fewer) cars.
4. There will be (more / less / fewer) pollution.
5. There will be (more / less / fewer) trees.



2b Listen again. Check (✓) the predictions you hear.

- ___ 1. There will be fewer people.
- ___ 2. There will be less free time.
- ___ 3. People will use the subways less.
- ___ 4. There will be more pollution.
- ___ 5. Cities will be very big and crowded.

2c Make conversations about the predictions in 2a and 2b.

A: What's your prediction about the future?

B: I think there will be more pollution.

A: Really? I don't think so. But I think there will be fewer trees.

2d Role-play the conversation.

Nick: What are you reading, Jill?

Jill: It's a book about the future.

Nick: Sounds cool. So what will the future be like?

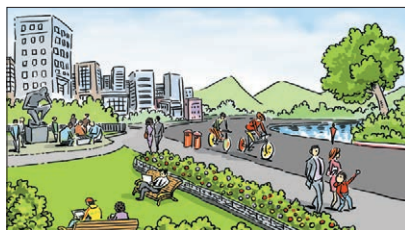
Jill: Well, cities will be more crowded and polluted. There will be fewer trees and the environment will be in great danger.

Nick: That sounds bad! Will we have to move to other planets?

Jill: Maybe. But I want to live on the earth.

Nick: Me, too. Then what can we do?

Jill: We can use less water and plant more trees. Everyone should play a part in saving the earth.



**Grammar
Focus**

What will the future be like?	Cities will be more polluted. And there will be fewer trees.
Will people use money in 100 years?	No, they won't. Everything will be free.
Will there be world peace?	Yes, I hope so.
Kids will study at home on computers.	They won't go to school.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
There will be <i>more people</i> .	There will be <i>more pollution</i> .
There will be <i>fewer trees</i> .	There will be <i>less free time</i> .

'll = will
won't = will not

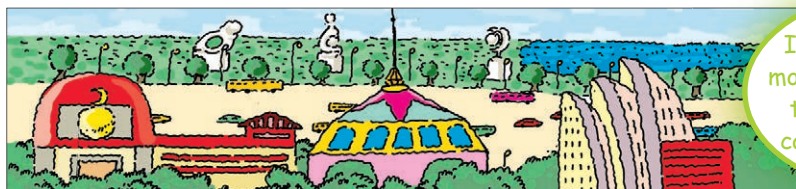
3a Fill in the blanks with *more*, *less* or *fewer*.

- In the future, there will be _____ fresh water because there will be _____ pollution in the sea.
- In 100 years, there will be _____ cars because there will be _____ people in the cities.
- There will be _____ jobs for people because _____ robots will do the same jobs as people.
- I think there will be _____ cities because people will build _____ buildings in the country.
- In 50 years, people will have _____ free time because there will be _____ things to do.

3b Complete the predictions with what you think will happen.

- Kids study at school now. In 100 years, _____
- I sometimes see blue skies in my city, but in the future _____
- People now usually live to be about 70–80 years old, but in the future _____
- Families usually spend time together on weekends, but maybe in 200 years _____

3c Draw a picture of what you think a city in the future will be like. Then describe it to the class.



I think there will be more tall buildings, and there will be fewer cars and more buses.

Section B

1a Write each word in the correct column below.

astronaut	house	apartment	train
rocket	space station		computer programmer

Jobs	Transportation	Places to live

1b Think of other words and write them in the chart in 1a.

1c Listen to Alexis and Joe. Number the pictures [1-3].



1d Listen again. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs in the box.

- I live in an apartment across the street from here.
- I _____ near here.
- I _____ a computer programmer.
- We _____ in a house in the country.
- I _____ the train to school.
- I _____ an astronaut.
- I _____ rockets to the moon.
- I _____ on a space station.

am	live	work
lived	took	
will be	will live	will fly

1e Student A is Alexis and Student B is Joe. Talk about Joe's life now, 10 years ago and 10 years from now.

A: Where do you live?
B: I live in an apartment.

2a Tell your partner what you know about robots. What do they look like and what can they do?

2b Read the article and match each paragraph with the question it discusses.

Paragraph 1 Will robots think like humans in the future?

Paragraph 2 What will robots be like in the future?

Paragraph 3 What can robots do today?

Paragraph 4 What are robots like in movies?

Do You Think You Will Have Your Own Robot?

- When we watch movies about the future, we sometimes see robots. They are usually like human servants. They help with the housework and do jobs like working in dirty or dangerous places.
- Today there are already robots working in factories. Some can help to build cars, and they do simple jobs over and over again. Fewer people will do such jobs in the future because they are boring, but robots will never get bored.
- Scientists are now trying to make robots look like humans and do the same things as we do. Some robots in Japan can walk and dance. They are fun to watch. However, some scientists believe that although we can make robots move like people, it will be difficult to make them really think like a human. For example, scientist James White thinks that robots will never be able to wake up and know where they are. But many scientists disagree with Mr. White. They think that robots will even be able to talk like humans in 25 to 50 years.
- Some scientists believe that there will be more robots in the future. However, they agree it may take hundreds of years. These new robots will have many different shapes. Some will look like humans, and others might look like animals. In India, for example, scientists made robots that look like snakes. If buildings fall down with people inside, these snake robots can help look for people under the buildings. This was not possible 20 years ago, but computers and rockets also seemed impossible 100 years ago. We never know what will happen in the future!

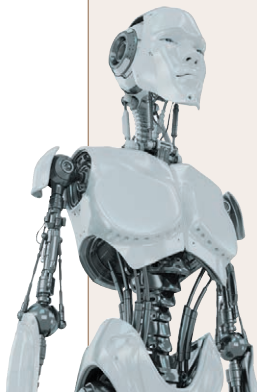


UNIT 7

2c Read the article again quickly. Complete the sentences about what robots can do now.

1. Robots can build _____ in factories.
2. They can do _____ jobs many times and never get bored.
3. Some can _____ and _____.
4. Some can help _____ people under _____.

2d Fill in the blanks in this paragraph with words from the article.



Some robots are very human-like. They can walk and _____ like people. Some scientists think that in the future they will _____ robots more like humans. This may not _____ in the near future, but at some point, robots will even be able to _____ like people. However, some scientists _____. James White believes that robots will not be able to do the _____ things as we can. For example, he thinks that robots will _____ be able to wake up and know where they are. Which side do you _____ with?

2e What kinds of animals might robots look like in the future? What do you think these robots will be able to do? Write your ideas and discuss them with your partner.

I think some future robots might look like _____. They will _____

3a Read Jill's answer to the question "What will your life be like in the future?" Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

meet work live look keep wear more less fewer take

In 20 years, I think I'll be a newspaper reporter. I'll _____ in Shanghai, because there will be _____ jobs in that city. As a reporter, I think I will _____ lots of interesting people, so I'll have more friends. I'll have _____ pets, though, because I'll have _____ free time. And my apartment will be no good for pets because it'll be too small. So I'll probably just _____ a bird. During the week, I'll _____ smart clothes. On the weekend, I'll _____ less smart but I'll be more comfortable. In the future, people will _____ more so they'll probably have fewer vacations, but I think I'll _____ a holiday in Hong Kong when possible. One day I'll even go to Australia.



3b Complete the chart about your life 20 years from now. You can add more items.

What will your ... be like?	
job	
home	
free time activities	
neighborhood	

3c Write about your life 20 years from now. Use 3a and 3b to help you.

UNIT 7

4 Discuss how you think a robot will help students with schoolwork in the future. Write down your group's ideas and draw a picture of your robot.

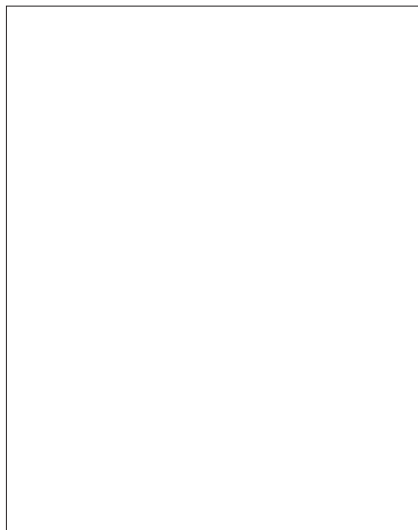
1. I think students won't need
dictionaries because a robot will
tell them the meanings of words.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____



Self Check

1 Put the words in the correct columns in the chart.

job people pollution robot fresh water paper planet
car clean air city free time building money tree

more/fewer	more/less

2 Fill in the blanks in the conversation.

Girl: Mom, what will the future _____ like?

Mom: Well, no one knows what the future will be _____.

Girl: But _____ I be beautiful like you? _____ I be a pilot?
I want to fly up into the sky.

Mom: You're already beautiful. And you should study hard. Then you
_____ be a pilot.

Girl: OK, I must study harder then.

Mom: But you should also remember that _____ will _____
both good and bad things in life.

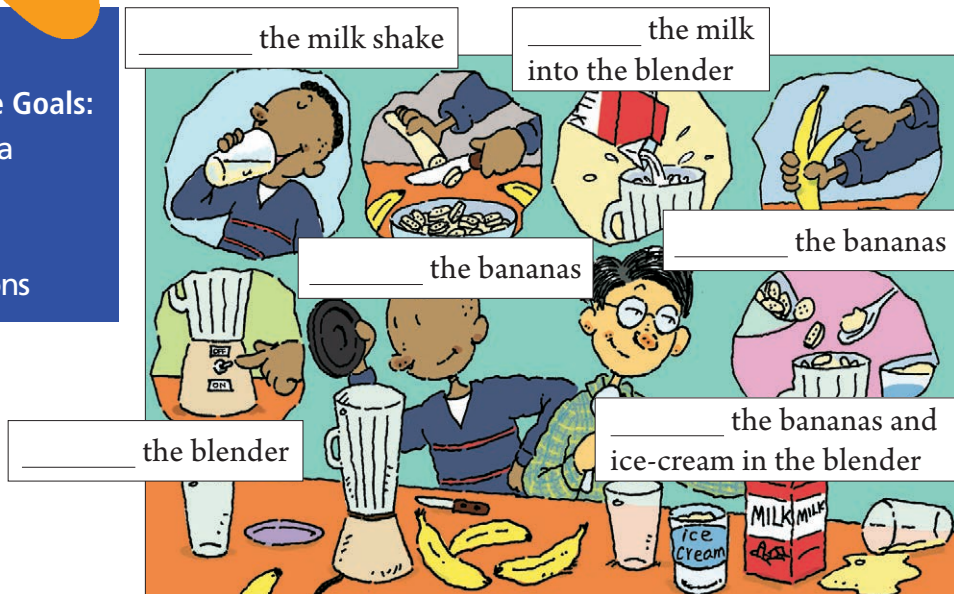
Girl: Oh, but I'm not scared, Mom, because you _____ help me!

UNIT 8

Section A

How do you make a banana milk shake?

Language Goals:
Describe a process;
Follow instructions



1a Write these words in the blanks in the picture above.

turn on cut up drink peel pour put

1b Listen and put the instructions in order.

- _____ Turn on the blender.
- _____ Cut up the bananas.
- _____ Drink the milk shake.
- _____ Pour the milk into the blender.
- _____ Put the bananas and ice-cream in the blender.
- 1 _____ Peel three bananas.

1c Cover the instructions above. Tell your partner how to make a banana milk shake.

A: How do you make a banana milk shake?
B: First, peel the bananas ...

UNIT 8

2a

Listen and complete the chart.



How many	bananas,
How much	yogurt,

2b

Listen again. Write the ingredients under the correct amount in the chart.

one	two	three	one cup	two spoons
watermelon,				

2c

Ask and answer questions about how to make fruit salad.

A: Let's make fruit salad.
 B: OK, good idea. How much yogurt do we need?
 A: One cup.
 B: How many apples do we need?
 A: Let me think ... We need two apples.
 B: OK, and how much ...

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Anna: Sam, I want to make Russian soup for a party on Saturday. Can you tell me how?
 Sam: Sure. First, buy some beef, one cabbage, four carrots, three potatoes, five tomatoes and one onion. Then, cut up the vegetables.
 Anna: What's next?
 Sam: Next, put the beef, carrots and potatoes into a pot and add some water. After that, cook them for 30 minutes. Then, add the cabbage, tomatoes and onion and cook for another 10 minutes.
 Anna: OK, that's it?
 Sam: No, one more thing. Finally, don't forget to add some salt.



Grammar Focus

How do you make a banana milk shake?	First, peel the bananas. Next, put the bananas in the blender. Then, pour the milk into the blender. Finally, turn on the blender.
Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
How many <i>bananas</i> do we need? We need three bananas.	How much <i>yogurt</i> do we need? We need one cup of yogurt.

3a Circle the correct word in each question.

- How (much / many) bananas do we need?
- How (much / many) sugar do we need?
- How (much / many) bread do we need?
- How (much / many) tomatoes do we need?
- How (much / many) cheese do we need?

3b Complete the questions and answers. Then match them.

- _____ do you make popcorn?
- _____ corn do we need?
- _____ do we do next?
- _____ salt do we need?
- Now can we eat it?



- Half a cup.
- _____, put the corn into the popcorn machine.
- Yes, we can!
- Next, _____ on the machine. _____, add the salt.
- Just one spoon.

3c Write how to do one of the following things. Then tell your partner how to do it.



Do you know how to plant a tree?

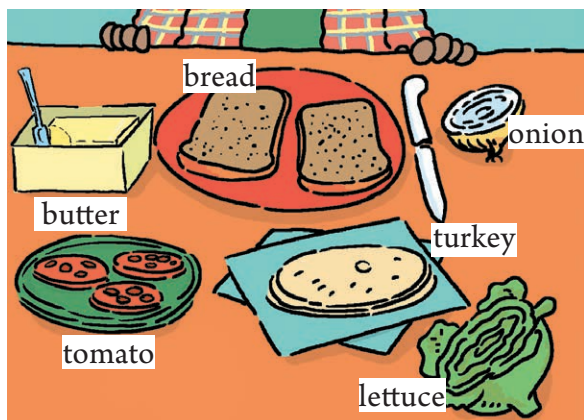
First, dig a hole. Then ...



- plant a tree
- make beef noodles
- wash clothes
- take out a book from the library

Section
B

1a Make a list of the things you like in a sandwich.



In my sandwich, I like _____

1b Ask and answer questions with a partner. Find out what he/she likes in a sandwich.

A: Do you like lettuce in a sandwich?
 B: Yes, I do.
 A: Do you like tomatoes?
 B: No, I don't.

1c Look at the picture in 1a. Listen and circle the words you hear.

1d Listen again. Write the ingredients in the order you hear them.

First	Next	Then	Finally
butter			



1e Tell your partner how to make your favorite sandwich.

A: First, put some butter on a piece of bread.
 B: How much butter?
 A: About one spoon.

- 2a** What kind of traditional food do people eat on special holidays in China?
- 2b** Read the article and number the pictures [1-5].

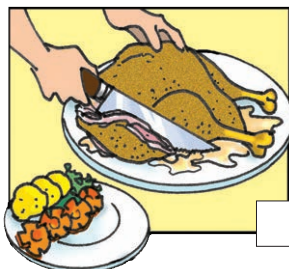
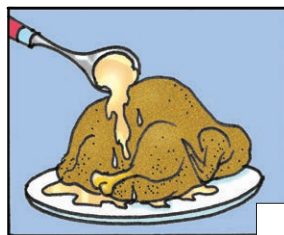
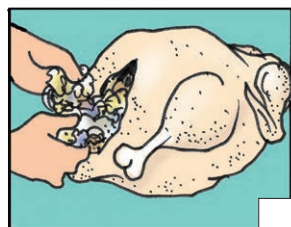
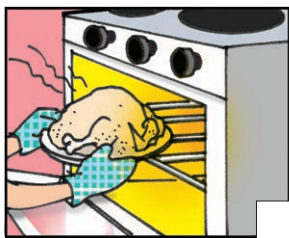
Thanksgiving in North America

In most countries, people usually eat traditional food on special holidays. A special day in North America is Thanksgiving. In the United States, this festival is always on the fourth Thursday in November, but in Canada it falls on the second Monday in October. Thanksgiving is a time to give thanks for food in the autumn and other good things people enjoy in life. Families see Thanksgiving as a time to get together and usually celebrate it with a big family meal. The main dish of this meal is almost always turkey, a large bird. To go with the turkey, people often prepare other things, such as gravy, cornbread, mashed potatoes, and pumpkin or apple pie.

Making a turkey dinner

Here is one way to make turkey for a Thanksgiving dinner.

- First, mix together some bread pieces, onions, salt and pepper.
- Next, fill the turkey with this bread mix.
- Then, put the turkey in a hot oven and cook it for a few hours.
- When it is ready, place the turkey on a large plate and cover it with gravy.
- Finally, cut the turkey into thin pieces and eat the meat with vegetables like carrots and potatoes.



UNIT 8

2c Read the article again and answer the following questions.

1. Where do people celebrate Thanksgiving?

2. When do people celebrate it?

3. Why is Thanksgiving important?

4. How do people celebrate it?

5. What is the main dish of the Thanksgiving meal?

2d Here are the instructions for making a turkey dinner written in a different way. Put them in order. Write *First*, *Next*, *Then* and *Finally*.

- _____, serve it to your friends with some vegetables.
- _____, put this into the bird.
- _____, cook it at a very high temperature for a long time.
- _____, put everything you need together in a large bowl.

2e What do you think is the most special day in China? Answer the following questions.

1. When is this special day?

2. What are the reasons for this special day?

Do people give thanks for anything on this day?

Do people remember anything or anyone on this day?

3. How do most people celebrate this day?

4. Is there any traditional food?

What are the main dishes?

5. Can you make these dishes?



3a Read the recipe below and fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

cook next wash finally have enjoy first cut

Yunnan Rice Noodles

In Yunnan, many people eat rice noodles for breakfast, and even for lunch and dinner. To make this special food, you need to _____ rice noodles, chicken soup, chicken, lettuce and eggs. (Of course, you can also have other things like fish and different vegetables.) _____, _____ the lettuce and cut it up. _____, _____ the chicken into pieces. Then, make the chicken soup very hot, over 100°C.



Then, _____ the eggs, meat and lettuce in the pot of hot soup, one by one. _____, put the rice noodles into the soup. Now, it's time to _____ the rice noodles!

3b Think of a favorite food in your hometown. Make a list of ingredients.

3c Write a recipe for your favorite food. Use 3a and 3b to help you.

☾ _____

☾ _____

☾ _____

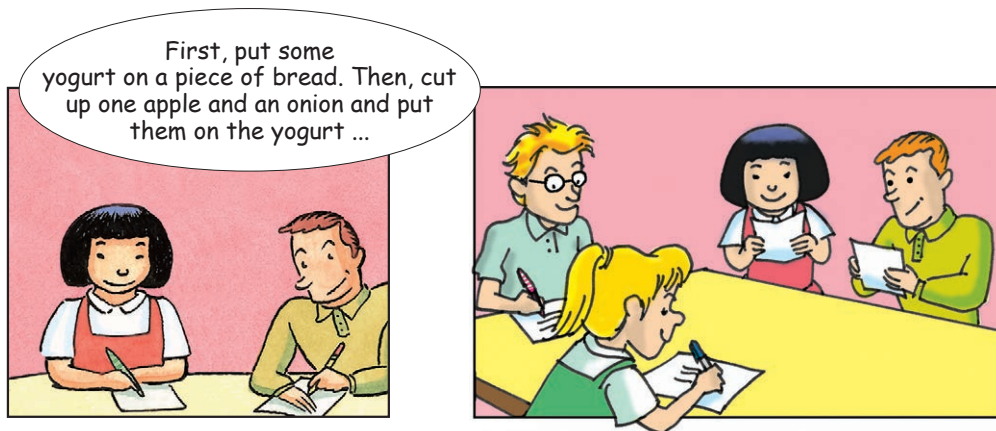
☾ _____

☾ _____

☾ _____

UNIT 8

- 4 Make up a crazy recipe with your partner. Then tell another pair of students how to make this crazy food. The other pair will draw it.



Self Check

- 1 Number these instructions for making tomato and egg soup in the correct order. Then complete the instructions with the words in the box.

- | | | |
|---------|--|--|
| First | | _____ , mix everything together and serve it. |
| Next | | _____ , cook for five minutes and add two eggs. |
| Then | | _____ , cut up three tomatoes and put them into a pot. |
| Finally | | _____ , add some water, sugar and salt. |

- 2 Write questions and answers using the words in brackets.

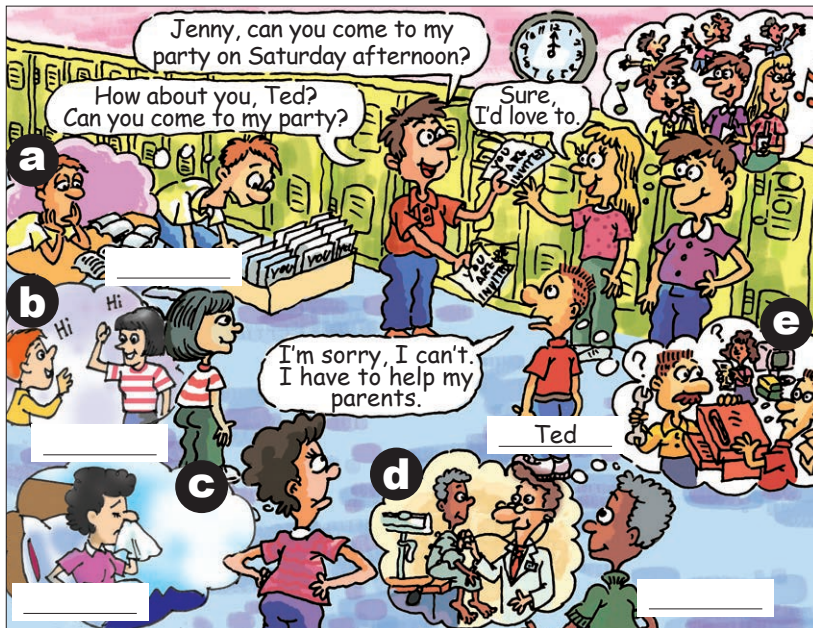
1. Q: _____
(how many/eggs/we/need/make/cake)
A: _____
(two)
2. Q: _____
(how much/milk/we/need)
A: _____
(three cups)
3. Q: _____
(we/have to/add/sugar or honey)
A: _____
(yes/can/add/two spoons/honey)

UNIT 9

Section A

Can you come to my party?

Language Goals:
 Make, accept and decline invitations;
 Talk about obligations



1a Match the phrases with the pictures [a–e].

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. prepare for an exam | <u> a </u> | 3. go to the doctor | <u> </u> | 5. have the flu | <u> </u> |
| 2. help my parents | <u> </u> | 4. meet my friend | <u> </u> | | |

1b Listen and write the names (Tim, Kay, Anna and Wilson) next to the correct students in the picture.

1c You are the students in the picture. Student A, invite three students to your party. Students B, C and D, give answers.

- A: Can you come to my party on Saturday afternoon?
 B: Sure, I'd love to.
 C: Sorry, I can't. I have to prepare for an exam.
 D: I'm sorry, too. I must go to the doctor.

2a Listen and **circle** *can* or *can't*.



1. Jeff (can / **can't**) go to the party.
2. Mary (can / can't) go to the party.
3. May (can / can't) go to the party.
4. Mei Ling (can / can't) go to the party.
5. Paul (can / can't) go to the party.



2b Listen again. Who can't go to the party? Why? Complete the chart.

Names	Reasons

2c Look at the reasons in the chart in 2b. Write some more. Then, Student A, invite your partner to do something. Student B, say you can't go and why.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>too much homework</u> 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 	<p>A: Hey, Dave. Can you go to the movies on Saturday?</p> <p>B: I'm sorry. I'm not available. I have too much homework this weekend.</p> <p>A: That's too bad. Maybe another time.</p> <p>B: Sure, Joe. Thanks for asking.</p>
---	---

2d Role-play the conversation.

Jeff: Hey, Nick, can you come to my house on Saturday? My cousin Sam from Xi'an is going to be here.

Nick: Oh, Sam! I remember we went bike riding together last fall when he visited you.

Jeff: Yes, that's right.

Nick: I'd love to come, but I'm afraid I can't. I have an exam on Monday so I must prepare for it.

Jeff: That's really too bad! Oh, but Sam isn't leaving until next Wednesday. Can you hang out with us on Monday night?

Nick: Sure! Catch you on Monday!



Grammar Focus

Can you come to my party on Saturday?	Sure, I'd love to. Sorry, I must study for a math test.
Can you go to the movies tomorrow night?	Sure. That sounds great. I'm afraid not. I have the flu.
Can he go to the party?	No, he can't. He has to help his parents.
Can she go to the baseball game?	No, she's not available. She must go to the doctor.
Can they go to the movies?	No, they're not free. They might have to meet their friends.

3a Complete the answers with *might* and one of the phrases in the box.

watch TV
on the weekend
my cousin
visit my grandparents
practice the violin

- A: What are you going to do on Saturday?
B: I'm not sure. I might _____
- A: What are you planning to do after school?
B: I don't know. _____
- A: When will you finish the science homework?
B: _____
- A: Who are you going to the movies with?
B: _____
- A: Are you free to come to my place on Saturday?
B: _____

3b Complete the sentences below. Use the words in brackets to help you.

- Inviting: _____ (can/play tennis)
Accepting: _____
- Inviting: _____ (would like to/go to the movies)
Refusing: _____
Reason: _____ (might have to)
- Inviting: _____ (can/hang out with us tonight)
Refusing: _____
Reason: _____ (must)
- Inviting: _____ (would like to/come to my birthday party)
Accepting: _____

3c Write down everything you have to do next week. Choose a day and time to have a party. Then invite classmates to your party.

A: Can you come to my party?
B: When is it?
A: Next week, on Thursday night.
B: I'm sorry. I have to study for a math test.

MON.	
TUE.	
WED.	
THUR.	
FRI.	
SAT.	
SUN.	

Section
B

1a Write the dates for this week on the calendar.

Sunday the _____	Monday the _____	Tuesday the _____	Wednesday the _____	Thursday the _____	Friday the _____	Saturday the _____

1b Write these words below the correct dates on the calendar in 1a.

today tomorrow yesterday the day before yesterday
the day after tomorrow weekday weekend

1c Ask and answer questions about the days in 1a.

A: What's today?
B: It's Monday the 14th.

1d Listen. Can Vince play tennis with Andy? **Circle** Yes or No.

Yes No



Vince's activities	Days
<u> b </u> play soccer	a. today b. tomorrow c. the day after tomorrow
___ go to the doctor	
___ study for a test	
___ have a piano lesson	
___ look after his sister	

1e Listen again. Match Vince's activities with the days in 1d.

1f Student A is Andy and Student B is Vince. Andy, invite Vince to play tennis.

A: Hi, Vince. Can you play tennis with me?
B: When?
A: Today.
B: Sorry, I can't. I ...

2a Make a list of the kinds of parties people have.

birthday party, _____

2b Read the messages quickly. Why did the people write them? Match the reason with each message.

1. accept an invitation 2. make an invitation 3. turn down an invitation

Message

New

Reply

Forward

Delete

Print

Move to

Hi David,

What a great idea! I really like Ms. Steen a lot. She helped me to improve my English so much. I'm sad to see her go, and this party is the best way to say "Thank you and goodbye." I can help to buy some of the food and drinks. I can also help to bring Ms. Steen to the party. I already have a great idea about how to do that. 😊

He Wei

Hi David,

Thanks so much for planning this. I'd love to come to the party, but I'm not available. My family is taking a trip to Wuhan at the end of this month to visit my aunt and uncle. However, I'd still be glad to help out with any of the party preparations, like planning the games. Let me know if you need my help.

Jake

Dear classmates,

As I'm sure you know by now, our favorite teacher, Ms. Steen, is leaving soon to go back to the US. We're very sad that she's leaving because she is a fun teacher. To show how much we're going to miss her, let's have a surprise party for her next Friday the 28th!

Can you come to the party? If so, can you help with any of these things? Please tell me by this Friday.

- 1) Buy food and drinks.
- 2) Think of games to play.
- 3) Prepare things we need for the games (glue, paper, pens, ...).
- 4) Bring Ms. Steen to the party without telling her so that she can be surprised.

I look forward to hearing from you all.

David



UNIT 9

2c Read the messages again and answer the questions.

1. What kind of party is it?

2. Who is the party for?

3. When is the party?

4. Who did David invite to the party?

5. What can people do at the party?

2d Complete the invitation with words and phrases from the messages on page 69.

We are planning a housewarming _____ at our new house this Saturday. Can you _____? Our house is at 2 London Road.

We are serving _____ and _____ from 7:30 p.m. Please _____ your friends and family. A

party is more _____ with more people! Please let us _____ by

Wednesday _____ you can come to the party. Hope you can make it!



2e Imagine one of your favorite teachers is leaving. Plan a party for him/her. Answer the questions with a partner.

1. Why is he/she one of your favorite teachers?

2. What do you want to say to him/her?

3. When is the best time to have the party?

4. Where can you have the party?

5. What kind of food will there be?

6. What kind of drinks would you like to serve?

7. Who will come to the party?

8. What activities will there be at the party?

9. How can you make the party a surprise for your teacher?

3a Read the invitation and answer the questions.

Dear Parents,

I would like to invite you to the opening of our new library at No. 9 High School. The opening will be on the morning of Wednesday, January 8th at 9:00. After this, you can enjoy our school concert. Then lunch will be in the school hall at 12:00. I would also like to invite each parent to bring one book as a gift for the new library. Please reply in writing to this invitation by Friday, December 20th.



Larry Smith
Headmaster

1. Who is making the invitation?

2. What is the invitation for?

3. When will the event happen?

4. What will happen after this?

5. Do parents have to bring anything?

6. How should people reply to this invitation, and when?

3b Write an invitation to a party or any other event. Reply to your partner's invitation. If you turn down the invitation, give a good reason.

Include the following information:

- kind of party or event
- when and where it will be
- if guests should bring anything
- if guests should reply to the invitation
- when and how guests should reply

Use the following words and phrases:

- would like to
- will be
- after this
- please
- reply

UNIT 9

4 Student A, look at your calendar on the right. Student B, look at yours on page 81. Find a time when you can both go shopping.

A: Can you go shopping with me next week?
 B: Sure, I'd love to. When?
 A: Well, what are you going to do on Monday evening?
 B: I must study for the English test. What about Tuesday evening?

Student A's Calendar	
MONDAY Daytime: school	FRIDAY Daytime: school Evening: Susan's party
TUESDAY Daytime: school Evening: study for math test	SATURDAY Morning: play tennis with Dad Afternoon: do homework
WEDNESDAY Daytime: school	SUNDAY Morning: visit grandparents Evening: go to a concert
THURSDAY Daytime: school Evening: help parents	

Self Check

1 Fill in the blanks in the conversation.

A: Hi, Peter. _____ you come to my party _____ the weekend?
 B: Sure, _____ love to.
 A: How about _____, Jenny?
 C: I'm afraid I _____. I _____ to look after my little cousin.
 A: _____ you come, Jeff?
 D: I _____ be able to, but I'm not sure. _____ let you know tomorrow.

2 You get these invitations but can't go. Write a refusal and a reason.

- Invitation: "Can you come to my party on Saturday?"
Reply: _____
- Invitation: "Let's go to the movies tomorrow night."
Reply: _____
- Invitation: "Let's go to the concert on the weekend."
Reply: _____
- Invitation: "Do you want to go shopping with me next week?"
Reply: _____
- Invitation: "Can you play soccer with me after school today?"
Reply: _____

UNIT 10

Section A

Language Goal:
Talk about
consequences

If you go to the party, you'll have a great time!



1a Match the statements with the pictures [a-d].

Statements	Responses
1. ___ I think I'll wear jeans to the party.	If you do, the teachers won't _____.
2. ___ I think I'll stay at home.	If you do, you'll _____.
3. ___ I think I'll take the bus to the party.	If you do, you'll _____.
4. ___ I think I'll go to the party with Karen and Anna.	If you do, you'll _____.

1b Listen and complete the responses in 1a.

1c Look at the pictures above and make conversations.

A: Are you going to the party tomorrow night?
B: Yes, I am.
A: Who will you go with?
B: I think I'll go with Karen and Anna.
A: If you do, you'll have a great time.

2a

Listen and **circle** the correct answers to complete the sentences.

1. The students are talking about when to have (a class party / a class meeting / a birthday party).
2. They plan to have it on (Friday evening / Saturday afternoon / Saturday evening).



2b

Listen again. Choose the correct short answer in the box to answer each question.

half the class won't come some students will be bored make some food
students will leave early the party games

1. What will happen if they have the party today?
Half the class won't come.
2. What will happen if they have the party tomorrow?

3. What will happen if they watch a video at the party?

4. What will Mark organize?

5. What will Nelly do?

2c

Role-play a conversation between Nelly and Mark.

A: OK, when is a good time to have the party?
B: Let's have it today.
A: Hmm. If we have it today, half the class won't come.

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Jeff: Hey, Ben. For the party next week, should we ask people to bring food?

Ben: No, let's order food from a restaurant. If we ask people to bring food, they'll just bring potato chips and chocolate because they'll be too lazy to cook.

Jeff: OK. For the games, do you think we should give people some small gifts if they win?

Ben: I think that's a great idea! If we do that, more people will want to play the games.

Jeff: Yes, the games will be more exciting, too.



Grammar Focus


I think I'll take the bus to the party.	If you do, you'll be late.
I think I'll stay at home.	If you do, you'll be sorry.
What will happen if they have the party today?	If they have it today, half the class won't come.
Should we ask people to bring food?	If we ask people to bring food, they'll just bring potato chips and chocolate.

3a Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Su Mei,

I don't _____ (know) what to _____ (do) about going to Mike's birthday party tomorrow night. My parents _____ (think) I should study for my English exam next week. If I _____ (go) to the party, they _____ (be) upset. Mike _____ (tell) us to wear nice clothes, but I don't _____ (have) any. If I _____ (wear) jeans, I _____ (look) the worst. Also, I'm not sure how to _____ (go) to the party. If I _____ (walk), it _____ (take) me too long. If I _____ (take) a taxi, it _____ (be) too expensive. Can you give me some advice please?

Tina



3b Complete the sentences using your own ideas.

1. If I get up late tomorrow, _____
2. If I don't finish my homework, _____
3. If I don't get enough exercise, _____
4. I will not have enough time to study if _____
5. I will not make any friends if _____

3c Write a story with your group on a piece of paper. The first person begins the story with "I think I will ...". The others add sentences with "if". Pass the paper around twice. Then read the story.

I think I will go to the movies tonight. If I go to the movies, I won't finish my homework. If I don't finish my homework ...

Section
B

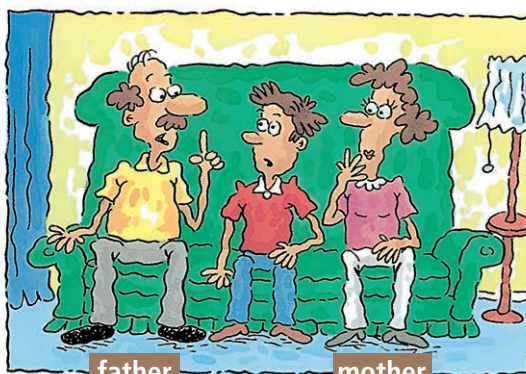
1a Which of the things below are the most important to you? **Circle** three things.

_____ be happy	_____ travel around the world
_____ go to college	_____ make a lot of money
_____ be famous	_____ get an education



Michael

agent



father

mother

1b

Listen. Look at the list in 1a. Write **A** before each thing the soccer agent talks about and **P** before each thing Michael's parents talk about.

1c

Listen again. Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. If you join the Lions, <u>c</u> | a. you'll be famous. |
| 2. If you become a Lion, _____ | b. I'll never do it. |
| 3. And if you work really hard, _____ | c. you'll become a great soccer player. |
| 4. If you become a soccer player, _____ | d. you'll never go to college. |
| 5. But if I don't do this now, _____ | e. you'll travel around the world. |

1d

Student A is Michael. Student B is his friend. Student B, give Student A advice.

A: What do you think I should do?
Can you give me some advice?
B: I think you should go to college.
A: But if I go to college, I'll never become a great soccer player.

2a What kinds of things do you worry about? Who do you usually go to for help?

2b Look at the statements and then read the passage quickly. Which statement expresses the main idea of the passage?

a. If people have problems, they should get advice from an expert.

c. If people have problems, they should keep them to themselves.

b. If people have problems, they should talk to other people.

Students these days often have a lot of worries. Sometimes they have problems with their schoolwork, and sometimes with their friends. What can they do about this? Some people believe the worst thing is to do nothing. Laura Mills, a teenager from London, agrees. "Problems and worries are normal in life," says Laura. "But I think talking to someone helps a lot. Unless we talk to someone, we'll certainly feel worse."



Laura once lost her wallet, and worried for days. She was afraid to tell her parents about it. She even walked three miles to school each day because she didn't have any money. She just kept thinking, "If I tell my parents, they'll be angry!" In the end, she talked to her parents and they were really understanding. Her dad said he sometimes made careless mistakes himself. They got her a new wallet and asked her to be more careful. "I will always remember to share my problems in the future!" Laura says.

Robert Hunt advises students about common problems. He feels the same way as Laura. "It is best not to run away from our problems. We should always try to solve them." He thinks the first step is to find someone you trust to talk to. This person doesn't need to be an expert like himself. Students often forget that their parents have more experience, and are always there to help them. In English, we say that sharing a problem is like cutting it in half. So you're halfway to solving a problem just by talking to someone about it!

UNIT 10

2c Read the passage again and answer the questions. Discuss your answers with a partner.

1. What is the worst thing to do if you have a problem?

2. Why didn't Laura want to tell her parents about her lost wallet?

3. What is the first thing you should do when you want to solve a problem?

4. Why can our parents give us good advice about our problems?

2d Fill in the blanks with the phrases in the box.

Students often have a lot of problems and worries. Laura Mills thinks the worst thing is _____.

She thinks you'll feel worse if you don't

_____ about your problems. Laura

remembers that she once lost her wallet and was afraid

to _____ about it. Now she believes you cannot feel better

_____ to someone. She says she will always _____

in the future. Robert Hunt agrees with Laura. He thinks you should not



_____ your problems, but you should try to solve them. If you cannot talk to an expert like Robert, you can _____ with your parents because they have a lot of experience.

discuss your problems
tell her parents
unless you talk
run away from
talk to someone
share her problems
to do nothing

2e Ask three students the following questions. Take notes of their answers.

1. What problems do you have with schoolwork?
2. Who do you talk to about these problems and why?
3. Who else can you get advice from?
4. Do you always tell your parents about your problems? Why or why not?
5. Do you ever give advice to your friends about their problems? What advice do you give?

3a Talk to someone you know. Find out his/her three biggest worries. Try to think of some solutions to the problems and write them down.

Problems	Possible solutions

3b Write about your friend's first problem and the possible solutions. Use the structures below to help you plan your writing.

My friend _____ has a problem.

He/She _____

I think he/she should _____

If he/she _____,

he/she will _____.



3c Now write your advice for your friend's second and third problems. Use the structures in 3b to help you.

My friend also has two other problems.

UNIT 10

4 Your school is taking part in the project “We Can Help!” Add more items to the poster. Then talk about what you will do if you take part in the project.

A: What will you do if you visit an old people’s home?
 B: If I do that, I’ll bring the old people some flowers.

We Can Help!

- old people’s home visit
- school clean-up
- children’s hospital visit

Self Check

1 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

- If my family travels to a new country this summer, I’ll send you a letter about my _____.
- Will you watch the _____ with me if you’re free this weekend?
- If the _____ stay out too late, their parents will worry about them.
- I’ll go to the _____ if it ends by 5:00 p.m.

meeting
 teenagers
 video
 experience

2 Complete the conversation with the words in the box. Some words are used more than once.

if
 are
 will
 fight
 want
 sorry
 going

A: Hi, Sally. _____ you _____ to the party tomorrow?
 B: I _____ to, but I can’t.
 A: Oh! But _____ you don’t go to the party, you _____ miss all the fun!
 B: I know, but I got into a _____ with my parents.
 A: Hmm ... then you should just say _____ to your parents.
 B: I guess you’re right. I _____ talk to them tonight.

3 Use your imagination! What will you do if ...

- it rains all weekend?

- there’s an English test tomorrow?

- your cousin decides to come and visit from another town?

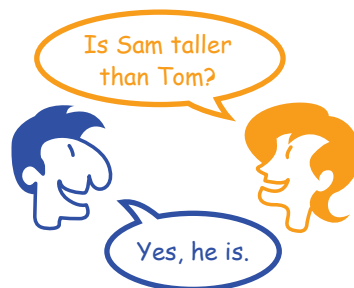
Additional Material

Unit 3, Section A, activity 2c

Note:

*** means Sam is smarter than Tom.

	Sam	Tom
smart	***	*
tall		
run fast	*	***
get up early		
thin	*	***
funny		
hard-working		
friendly	*	***



Unit 9, Section B, activity 4

Student B's Calendar	
MONDAY	FRIDAY
Daytime: school Evening: study for English test	Daytime: school Evening: look after cousin
TUESDAY	SATURDAY
Daytime: school	Afternoon: go to the dentist Evening: do homework
WEDNESDAY	SUNDAY
Daytime: school Evening: cousin's birthday party	Morning: piano lesson Evening: help parents
THURSDAY	
Daytime: school Evening: go to a movie with Sally	

Notes on the Text

Unit 1 Where did you go on vacation?

1. Central Park 中央公园 (美国纽约)

中央公园位于美国纽约中心的曼哈顿地区，是纽约最大的都市公园，四季皆有不同的美丽景致，独享纽约“后花园”之美称。它不仅是纽约市民心目中的休闲胜地，也是世界各地游客向往的著名公园。

2. Did you buy anything special? 你买了什么特别的东西吗?

在英语中，anything, something, nothing 和 everything 是用于指代事物的复合不定代词，与之相对应的复合不定代词 anyone, someone, no one 和 everyone (anybody, somebody, nobody 和 everybody) 用于指人。与形容词连用时，形容词必须置于复合不定代词之后，语法上称作“后置”。例如：

I can see someone new in your group. 我看出你们小组中有新人。

There's nothing interesting in the news today. 今天的新闻里没有什么有趣的内容。

3. Penang Hill (槟城山) 和 Weld Quay (海墘街)

槟城山位于马来西亚槟城岛，距离中心城区乔治市 (Georgetown) 约6公里，它的主峰高830米。

海墘 (qián) 街是槟城渡轮码头及其附近的一片地区，这里既有历史遗迹，也不乏现代建筑。游客可在此处观赏槟城景致、品尝特色美食。

4. What a difference a day makes! 一天的差异是多么大呀!

这是一个感叹句，因为强调名词，所以句首用 what。又如：

What a lovely day! 多么好的一天啊!

What nice people they are! 他们是多么好的人呀!

5. And because of the bad weather, we couldn't see anything below. 并且因为糟糕的天气，底下的东西我们什么都看不到。

because of 和 because 均为“因为”的意思，两者区别在于前者是短语介词，后面可接名词、代词或名词性成分，而后者是连词，后面接句子。试比较：

I can't come to your party, Denny, because I'm going away this weekend. 丹尼，我参加不了你的聚会啦，因为这个周末我外出不在。(because 之后为句子)

We can't play basketball outside today because of the rain. 因为这场雨，我们今天无法在室外打篮球了。(because of 之后为名词)

They are here all because of you! 他们来这儿全都是因为你呀! (because of之后为代词)

Unit 2 How often do you exercise?

1. How come? 为什么呢? (怎么会呢?)

这是英语口语中的一个习语, 相当于汉语“为什么; 怎么会”等意思, 既可独立使用, 也可在其后接句子, 用来询问事情的缘由或状况。例如:

How come the sky is so blue today? 今天天怎么会这么蓝?

A: I didn't even eat lunch today. 我今天甚至没有吃中饭。

B: Really? How come? 是吗? 怎么会呢?

2. swing dance 摇摆舞

摇摆舞是爵士舞的一种, 初现于20世纪早期的美国, 其曲调动听活泼、节奏鲜明。听到这种音乐, 人们不禁会随着它的节奏和韵律摆动身体, 故而得名。

3. The answers to our questions about watching television were also interesting. 对我们提出的有关看电视的问题的回答也颇有意思。

1) 此句的基本意思是 The answers were also interesting, 主语 the answers 为复数, 故使用 were。

2) 请注意本句中 answer 和 question 两个名词后的介词搭配。表示“……的答案”时, answer 后要用介词 to, 这是一种固定的搭配。又如:

There's no easy answer to this problem. 这个问题没有简单的答案。

Her answer to your question is a big "NO"! 她对你所提问题的回答就是一个大大的“不”字!

名词 question 后则往往搭配介词 about, 表示“有关……的(问题)”。例如:

He asked us some questions about our daily habits. 他问了一些有关我们日常习惯的问题。

Her questions about you were not so friendly. 她有关你的那些问题并不那么友善。

4. Although many students like to watch sports, game shows are the most popular. 虽然许多学生喜欢观看体育节目, 但游戏类节目却是最受欢迎的。

although 是英语中的一个连词, 意为“虽然; 尽管”。在英语表达习惯中, 当表示“虽然……, 但是……”这样的意思时, although 是不和 but 在同一个句子中使用的。也就是说, 在同一个句子中, 有 although 就没有 but, 反之亦然。例如:

Although the car is old, it still runs well. (= The car is old, but it still runs well.) 尽管这辆小车旧了, 但是依然跑得不错。

I don't want to go to bed, although it's past midnight. (= It's past midnight, but I

don't want to go to bed.) 虽然现在已过半夜 12 点了, 但我却不想睡觉。

5. Old habits die hard. 旧习难改。

这是英语中的一句谚语, 用来说明习惯一旦养成, 并非朝夕可以改变, 其中, die hard 表示“(旧习惯、传统等)难以改变;根深蒂固”。在本句中, hard 用作副词, 表示“费力地;艰难地;努力地”, 又如:

It is important to work hard but we must also have time to relax. 努力地工作是重要的, 但我们也必须有时间放松。

6. So start exercising before it's too late! 所以赶快锻炼起来, 不要等到来不及了!

it's too late 的字面意思是“为时太晚;来不及了”, 是英语的一个常用表达。例如:

Now you know you're wrong, but it's too late. 现在你知道你错了, 但是已经太晚了。

此处 it's too late 与 before 共同组成从句, 表示“不要等到为时已晚;不要等到来不及的时候;趁着还来得及”。这也是一种常见的用法, 例如:

You should work harder before it's too late to catch up. 你应当更加用功, 别等到为时过晚而赶不上了。(你现在用功还赶得上。)

Unit 3 I'm more outgoing than my sister.

1. That's Tara, isn't it? 那是塔拉, 对吗?

此句是在 That's Tara. 这一陈述之后添加了一个附着的简略疑问结构, 用以进行确认。通常情况下, 若陈述部分为肯定, 便用否定形式进行提问; 若陈述部分为否定, 便用肯定形式进行提问。又如:

There's someone in the room, isn't there? 房间里有人, 是吧?

He didn't say anything at the meeting, did he? 他在会上什么也没说, 对吗?

We can't say it this way, can we? 我们不能这样说, 对不对?

2. That's why I like reading books and I study harder in class. 这便是我喜欢看书而且在班上学习更加努力的原因。

That's why ... 可视为一个固定的句式, 表示“这便是为什么……; 这就是……的原因”, why 的后面一般接句子。又如:

That's why he was late this morning. 这就是他今天早上迟到的原因。

3. ... you don't need a lot of them as long as they're good. (朋友)不在多而贵在好。

此句话的字面意思是“只要朋友好, 你并不需要许多”, 实则表达了汉语“(朋友)不在多而贵在好”这样的意思。这是本课语句表达深层含义的又一个例子。此句中 as long as 是一个短语连词, 用来引导条件状语从句, 表示“只要……”。又如:

We can talk about this as long as you want. 只要你想(谈), 我们就可以谈谈这事。

It's fine as long as you're happy. 只要你高兴就好。

4. I don't really care if my friends are the same as me or different. 我并不十分在乎我的朋友跟我一样或与我不同。

此句中if不是“如果”的意思，而是“是否”的意思。另外，if之后所引导的句子是主句I don't really care的谓语动词care的宾语，故称作“宾语从句”。又如：

I don't care if he likes it or not — I'm coming! 我不管他喜欢还是不喜欢——我会来的!

Can you tell me if I'm right, Mr. Green? 格林先生，您能告诉我我是否正确吗?

5. A true friend reaches for your hand and touches your heart. 一个真正的朋友是在需要时给你帮助，使你感动。

此句中的hand和heart超出了字面意思“手”和“心”，hand已引申为“帮助；援助”，heart则为“情感；感受”之意。例如：

Can you give me a hand? 你能帮我一把吗?

The movie touched the hearts of all the people at the cinema. 这部电影令所有在场的观众动容。

此处可将reach for your hand(伸手帮你一把)和touch your heart(打动你的心；令你感动)作为整体来记忆并运用。

6. I know she cares about me because she's always there to listen. 我知道她关心我，因为她随时都能够听我倾诉。

be there表示“在别人需要帮助时，时刻准备伸手相助”，也可译为“随叫随到；不离……左右”。此结构之后还可以接for somebody。例如：

My parents were always there for me when I was growing up. 在我成长的过程中，我的父母总是随时给予我帮助。

She didn't worry too much because she knew he would always be there for her. 她并不是太担心，因为她知道他总是会随时施以援手的。

7. My best friend helps to bring out the best in me. 我最好的朋友(能够)帮我激发出自己的所能。

bring out是一个习语，意思是“使显现；使表现出”。bring out the best/worst in someone意为“把某人最好(或最坏)的一面表现或显露出来”。又如：

In a basketball or soccer game, it's important for the players to play together and bring out the best in each other. 在篮球或足球比赛中，队员们密切协作，使大伙儿都发挥到极致是很重要的。

Unit 4 What's the best movie theater?

1. Who's Got Talent? 谁有才华?

此句中who's为who has之缩写。have got表示“具有；具备”之意，相当于have。

例如：

Have you got time? I've got something important to tell you. 你现在有空吗？我有重要的事要告诉你。

We've got a lot of work to do, you see, to make our town more beautiful. 你们瞧，我们要把我们的城市变得更加美丽的话，是有很多工作要做的。

2. That's up to you to decide. 那由你自己来决定。

在英语中，be up to somebody是一个习惯用语，用来表示“由某人做出抉择”，句子的主语通常为it，有时也用this或that。例如：

You can join the club once or twice a week — it's up to you. 你可以一周参加一次或两次俱乐部的活动——这由你定。

How much should he pay? That's up to him to decide! 他应该付多少钱？那完全由他来决定。

3. When people watch the show, they usually play a role in deciding the winner. 人们看这样的节目时，通常承担着评判优胜者的角色。

play a role是一种固定表达，意为“扮演某一角色；起到某种作用”。若要进一步引出具体的内容，后面应用介词in，表示“在某事或某个方面起到作用或承担某种角色”。例如：

John is playing the leading role in this year's play. 今年的演出中约翰是主角。

Schools play the most important role in education. 学校在教育中起着最为重要的作用。

4. However, if you don't take these shows too seriously, they are fun to watch. 但是如果你不把这些节目太当回事，它们还是有看头的。

take在此处有consider(认为；觉得)的意思。take someone/something seriously就相当于汉语“认真对待某人或某事；把某人或某事当真”的意思。又如：

He was joking, but your sister took him seriously. 他是在开玩笑，但你姐姐却(把他)当真了。

Sometimes teachers take students' homework too seriously. 有时老师们把学生作业看得太重。

5. There is something for everyone at Greenwood Park. 在绿木公园每个人都可以找到适合自己的东西。

1) Greenwood Park为公园名，既可意译为“绿木公园”，也可音译为“格林伍德公园”。在此我们采用意译。

2) 在上面的句子中，不定代词something指的是人们在公园中可以根据自己的需求或爱好找到各自喜欢的东西。该句还可译为：在绿木公园，每个人都会找到各自的所爱。

Unit 5 Do you want to watch a game show?

1. I love soap operas. 我爱看肥皂剧。

中文多将 soap opera 译作“肥皂剧”，这是西方广播及电视节目中以家庭问题为主要内容的一种连续剧形式。

2. The man behind Mickey was Walt Disney. 米老鼠的幕后之人便是沃尔特·迪斯尼。

沃尔特·迪斯尼(1901—1966)是美国著名动画大师、企业家、导演及电影制片人，他创建了举世闻名的“迪斯尼公司”，他笔下的米老鼠使他一举成名，他还制作出诸如《白雪公主和七个小矮人》、《小鹿斑比》、《小飞侠》等大量优秀动画影片。影视事业成功后，他又创建了可供人们尽情欢乐的“迪斯尼乐园”。

3. However, he was always ready to try his best. 然而，他总是准备好去尽其所能。

1) 此句中的 always 表示一种长期的行为，和形容词 ready 连用，构成短语 always ready to do something，表示“总是准备好做某事；总是乐意/愿意做某事”。又如：

She was always ready to listen to my problems. 她总是愿意倾听我的烦恼。

Don't worry. I'm always ready to help you. Just ask, OK? 别担心，我随时愿意帮你。只要说一声，好吧？

2) 英语中 try one's best 是一种固定表达方式，表示“尽力；竭尽全力”的意思。例如：

He didn't try his best in the game, I'm afraid. 我恐怕他在比赛中没有竭尽全力。

4. 动画片 Steamboat Willie (《威利号汽船》)

《威利号汽船》是美国一部著名的动画短片(1928年出品)。在这部电影中，迪斯尼创作的著名卡通人物米老鼠(Mickey)首次正式与世界观众见面。在世界动画电影中，《威利号汽船》有着特殊而重要的意义，被视为经典传奇。

5. ... Mickey became the first cartoon character to have a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. ……米老鼠成为在好莱坞星光大道上拥有一颗星星的第一个卡通形象。

1) 此句中 to have a star 用作定语，修饰 the first cartoon character。

2) 好莱坞星光大道上镶有 2 000 多个带有名人姓名的星形奖章，以纪念他们对娱乐业的贡献。

6. Today's cartoons are usually not so simple as little Mickey Mouse, but everyone still knows and loves him. 现在的卡通片通常不再像米老鼠那样简单，但大家依然知道并喜爱米老鼠。

not so/as ... as ... 结构表示“不像……那样……；不如……这么……”。又如：

It wasn't so good as last time. 这次不如上次好。

It's not so easy as you'd think. 这不像你想的那么容易。

Unit 6 I'm going to study computer science.

1. *The Old Man and the Sea* by Hemingway. 海明威的《老人与海》。

1) 此处介词by为“由……所著”之意。再如: a short story by Lu Xun(鲁迅的一篇短篇小说), the music by Mozart(莫扎特写的音乐), paintings by Van Gogh(梵高的绘画)等。

2) Hemingway(海明威, 1899—1961)是世界知名的美国现代作家, 曾于1954年获得诺贝尔文学奖。

3) 《老人与海》是海明威著名的代表作之一, 故事采用叙事文学形式, 弘扬了人类迎接挑战及勇敢面对失败的英雄主义气概, 成为文学经典之作。

2. **Then you can be anything you want!** 那么你就能当上你想做的人了。

此句的基本意思是you can be anything, 不定代词anything指代未来所从事的某一职业, you want用来修饰anything。

3. **Some resolutions have to do with better planning, ...** 有些决定与合理的规划相关, ……

1) 此句中的planning为名词, 表示“计划; 规划”等意思, 如city planning(城市规划)等。英语中better planning类似汉语中的“合理规划”, 指通过制订计划更有效地达到目的。

2) have to do with这个结构表示“与……相关; 与……有关联或有关系”。例如:

What does this problem have to do with what we're learning today? 这道题跟我们今天所学的内容有什么关系?

4. **Sometimes the resolutions may be too difficult to keep.** 有时这些决定可能会太难而无法实现。

1) 此处情态动词may表示推测, 相当于汉语的“可能; 或许; 大概”之意。又如:

You may be right this time, but I'm not sure. 这一次你或许是对的, 但我无法确定。

2) 英语中too ... to ... 是一种固定结构, 表示“太……而不能……”。又如:

The kid is too young to play this game. 这孩子太小, 不能玩这个游戏。

3) 本句中的动词keep意为“履行(诺言等); 遵守(惯例等)”, 这是keep的常见用法之一。类似的句子还有:

People hardly ever keep them! 人们很少履行它们(指计划)。

在这一语义下, 常见的表述还有keep a promise(信守诺言), keep one's word(遵守承诺; 说话算数)等。如:

We always keep our word. 我们说话是算数的。

Unit 7 Will people have robots?

1. Everyone should play a part in saving the earth. 每一个人都应当尽一份力来拯救地球。

play a part in ... 是一个固定结构, 表示“参与……; 在……中尽自己的一份力量”的意思。例如:

She plays an active part in teaching these poor children. 她积极参加对这些贫穷孩子的教学工作。

He didn't play a part in making this decision. 他并没参与做出此决定。

2. Yes, I hope so. 对, 我希望如此。

此句意为 Yes, I hope there will be world peace. 句中的 so 为副词, 代替了对话中上文所说的内容, 以使得语句简练。除 hope 之外, so 还常与 think(想), believe(相信), guess(猜测) 等搭配, 在英语口语中非常普遍。例如:

A: Is he coming to see us? 他要来看我们吗?

B: I think so. 我想是的。

3. I sometimes see blue skies in my city, ... 我有时看得到(我的)城市里的蓝天, ……

在这个句子中, skies 用作复数, 表示天气或某地的天空看上去怎样, 又如:

a land of blue skies and warm sunshine 一片有着蓝蓝的天空和温暖的阳光的土地
当只指“天空”时, sky 通常用单数形式, 例如:

There wasn't a cloud in the sky. 天空中万里无云。

The sun rose higher in a clear blue sky. 太阳在晴朗的蓝天上升得更高了。

The sky turned dark just before the storm. 暴风雨来临前, 天空变得漆黑了。

4. Today there are already robots working in factories. 现在已经有机器人在工厂里干活了。

此句中 working in factories 的逻辑主语是 robots, 但是在这个 there be 句型中, 谓语动词已经有了 are, 所以 work 就不能再作本句的谓语动词, 而应用 -ing 形式。这一点在学习和使用 there be 句型时需要特别注意。

5. ... and they do simple jobs over and over again. ……并且它们反复地干着简单的工作。

在此句中, over and over again 是一个固定短语, 意为“反复地; 多次”, 还可以说 over and over. 例如:

They sang the song over and over. 他们反复地唱那首歌。

He called over and over again but nobody answered. 他多次打电话但没有人接。

6. Some robots are very human-like. 一些机器人十分像真人。

在 human-like(形似真人的; 真人一样的)一词中, -like 为形容词后缀, 用在名词

之后，与其构成一个完整的形容词，表示“形似……的；像……一样的；类似于……的”。又如：a bird-like building（一座像鸟一样的建筑物），a cabbage-like vegetable（一种形似卷心菜的蔬菜），the ball-like thing on the top of the building（楼顶上那个像球一样的东西）。

Unit 8 How do you make a banana milk shake?

1. Then, add the cabbage, tomatoes and onion and cook for another 10 minutes. 然后加入卷心菜、西红柿和洋葱，再煮上10分钟。

在此句中，another用于具体的数字之前，表示一种“追加”的功能，相当于汉语“另一个；再追加一个”的意思。在这种用法中，another还可用more来表示，但结构略有不同。例如：课本中的one more thing就相当于another thing（还有一事）。因此，本句中another 10 minutes也可说为10 more minutes。又如：

He stayed with us for another five days. (= He stayed with us for five more days.) 他又跟我们一起多住了五天。

2. OK, that's it? 好的，这就结束了？（好的，这就完了吗？）

That's it. 是一个固定的口语表达方式，此处用以表示某事了结、停止、结束等。又如：

Well, that's it. We've finished — we can go home now. 好了，就这样了。我们结束——现在大家可以回家了。

A: That's it, Mrs. Carter? 卡特太太，这就算完了？

B: Yes, that's it. You've done a good job, Peter. Thank you. 对，就这样了。你干得不错，彼得，谢谢你了。

3. Thanksgiving in North America 北美洲的感恩节

Thanksgiving也称作Thanksgiving Day，汉语译作“感恩节”。美国的感恩节是每年11月的第四个星期四，加拿大感恩节则是每年10月的第二个星期一。北美洲的感恩节是一个喜庆丰收、合家欢聚的重大节日。

4. In most countries, people usually eat traditional food on special holidays. 在大多数国家，人们通常在特殊的节日里吃传统食物。

1) 此处holiday表示“节日”，而非“假期”的意思，指国家法定的公众性“节日；假日”。再如：

Christmas is the most important holiday in Western countries. 圣诞节是西方国家最为重要的节日。

2) holiday也有“假期”之意。作这一用法时，多为英国英语，美国则用vacation一词。例如：

Will you take a holiday next week? (=【美】Will you take a vacation next week?) 下周

你休假吗?

The school holidays start tomorrow. (=【美】The school vacation starts tomorrow.)
学校明天开始放假。

5. Families see Thanksgiving as a time to get together and usually celebrate it with a big family meal. 人们认为感恩节是一个家庭团聚的时刻，而且通常会用一顿家庭大餐来庆祝。

此句中 see ... as 的意思是“把……看作是”，其中 see 的意思是“以特定的方式考虑；看待”。又如：

My brother sees the job as a challenge. 我哥哥把这份工作看成是一个挑战。

Unit 9 Can you come to my party?

1. I'm sorry. I'm not available. 真抱歉，我没有空。

此句中的 available 表示“有空；不忙；有时间交谈、聊天”，其后还可用 to do 引出具体的事情。例如：

Are you available tomorrow morning? 明天早上你有空吗?

I'm afraid I'm not available to help with the school show on the 19th. 我怕是没空来帮着准备学校 19 号的演出了。

2. Sam isn't leaving until next Wednesday. 萨姆要一直待到下周三才走。

在英语中，not ... until ... 是一个常见句型，表示“直到……才……”。在口语中，还可使用 till 代替 until，构成 not ... till ... 结构。又如：

Don't leave today's work till tomorrow. 不要把今天的事留到明天去做。

I didn't go to bed last night until past midnight. 昨晚我过了午夜 12 点才睡。

3. Catch you on Monday! 礼拜一见!

这是英语中道别的又一种说法，相当于 See you on Monday! 类似的说法还有：Catch/See you later! (回头见!)

4. Let's have a surprise party for her next Friday the 28th! 我们在(本月)28号下周五为她举办一场惊喜聚会吧!

surprise party 是西方国家常见的一种聚会形式，是一种旨在给人带来惊喜的聚会。聚会往往围绕一个或若干主题人物而举办，聚会的举办者事先会对主题人物保密，待其来到聚会现场之后才意外发现大家在为自己举行聚会，因而会十分惊讶和感激。还有一种 surprise party 并没有所谓的主题人物，而是旨在娱乐，参与者在聚会当中不断遭遇各种意外惊喜，欢乐不止。因此，surprise party 可译作“惊喜聚会”。

5. I look forward to hearing from you all. 我期盼着你们的答复。

look forward to 是一个固定的结构，表示“期待；期盼”，其中 to 是介词，因此后面

Notes on the Text

若使用动词，要使用其-ing形式。又如：

I look forward to your reply. 我期待你的答复。

I'm really looking forward to seeing my little grandson again. 我好期待再次见到我的小孙子。

6. Hope you can make it! 希望你能参加(聚会)!

此句中的 **make it** 是一个独立的表述方式，表示通过努力或经历困难后取得成功、完成某事，可译作“成功；胜利”，但有时也要视语境及上下文灵活选用合理的词语进行翻译，此处便是如此。又如：

If we run, we should make it. 要是我们跑的话，应该不会迟到。

Though it was difficult, they still made it. 虽然艰难，但他们依然成功了。

7. Please reply in writing to this invitation by Friday, December 20th. 请于12月20日星期五前以书面方式回复此邀请。

1) **reply in writing** 表示“以书面的形式进行回复”。其中 **reply** 相当于 **answer**，但要比后者更加书面化且正式许多。此处介词 **in** 表示方式，相当于汉语“用……方式(形式)”的意思。

2) **reply** 用作动词时，不直接跟宾语，须由介词 **to** 引入宾语的内容，构成 **reply to ...** 结构。例如：

Did you reply to these letters? 你回复这些来信了吗？

3) 在此句中，介词 **by** 意为“截止至……；……之前；到……为止”。介词 **before** 也有“……之前”的意思，但区别在于 **before** 不包含其后的时间，而 **by** 则包括。试比较：

You should get your homework ready by Friday. Remember: Friday is the last day! 你应当最迟于星期五前把作业准备好。记住：周五是最后一天！

Can you come and meet me before Friday? I'll be away early Friday morning. 你能在礼拜五前来见我一面吗？我周五一大清早就走啦。

Unit 10 If you go to the party, you'll have a great time!

1. Can you give me some advice please? 能请你给我一些建议吗？

advice 相当于汉语“建议；忠告”的意思，是不可数名词，故不可添加复数词尾 **-s!** 表示“一条建议；一则忠告”应说 **a piece of advice** 或 **a word of advice**。例如：

Let me give you a friendly word of advice. Don't wear jeans to the interview. 我给你提条友善的建议吧：别穿牛仔裤去面试。

That's really a good piece of advice. 那的确是一条不错的建议。

advise 是动词，意为“提建议；给忠告”。例如本单元 Section B 课文中的这个句子：

Robert Hunt advises students about common problems. 罗伯特·亨特就一些常见的问题给学生们提出建议，进行指导。

2. If people have problems, they should keep them to themselves. 如果人们有麻烦，他们应当把这些烦恼留给自己。

此句中的动词keep意为“保留；保存”，其后的代词them指代problems。在本文语境下，keep them to themselves意为“把问题（烦恼）埋在心底，不向他人倾诉”。

在英语中，keep表示“保留；保存；留存”的用法十分普遍。又如：

Will you keep the keys for me while I'm away? 在我离开的这段时间里请你代为保管钥匙好吗？

You can keep it if you like. 要是你喜欢的话，可以把它留下。

3. She just kept thinking, "If I tell my parents, ..." 她一直在想：“如果我告诉我父母的话，……”

在此句中，keep表示“（使……）保持（某种状态或关系）；一直……”，后面接动词时，该动词要用-ing的形式，形成keep doing ...结构。例如：

It kept raining for a week. 雨一直下了一个星期。

Just keep singing, and don't stop. 接着唱，不要停下来。

4. They got her a new wallet and asked her to be more careful. 他们给她买了一个新钱包，还让她再小心些。

在本句中，get意为“买”，相当于buy，但不如后者正式。再如：

Could you get me a ticket, please? 请给我买张票好吗？

I usually get vegetables from that supermarket. 我通常从那家超市买蔬菜。

I got this T-shirt for 50 yuan when it was on sale. 这件T恤衫是我在促销时花50块钱买的。

5. In English, we say that sharing a problem is like cutting it in half. 在英语中，我们说与人分担一个烦恼就像把麻烦分成两半。

1) 动词share是“分享；分担；共同负担”的意思，如：share a room with someone（与某人同住一个房间），share a book（合看一本书），share a taxi（同坐一辆出租车）等等。

2) cut ... in half的意思是“把……切成两半；把……一切为二”。又如：

Please cut the orange in half. 请把橙子一切两半。

6. So you're halfway to solving a problem just by talking to someone about it! 因此，你只要跟人聊聊这个问题，你就已经解决了问题的一半。

1) be halfway to ... 表示“完成了或做了事情的一部分”，其中halfway后面的to是介词。再如：

We're still only halfway to finishing the job. 我们才仅仅完成工作的一部分。

Notes on the Text

2) 句中的介词by在此表示方式, 相当于汉语“通过(……办法); (使)用(……方式)”的意思。又如:

We can practice and learn English by singing English songs. 我们可以通过唱英语歌曲来学、练英语。

A: How do you study for a test? 你是如何复习备考的?

B: Well, most of the time by going over the notes and reading the textbook. 这个嘛, 大多数时候, 是通过复习笔记和看课本。

Tapescripts

Unit 1 Where did you go on vacation?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Xiang Hua: Hey, Tina. Where did you go on vacation?

Tina: I went to the mountains with my family.

Xiang Hua: Did everyone have a good time?

Tina: Oh, yes. Everything was excellent. Where did you go, Xiang Hua?

Xiang Hua: I went to New York City.

Conversation 2

Girl: What did you do on vacation, Sally?

Sally: Nothing. I just stayed at home.

Girl: And did you do anything interesting, Bob?

Bob: Yes. I visited my uncle. We went fishing, but we didn't get any fish.

Conversation 3

Boy: Did you go anywhere on vacation, Tom?

Tom: I went to summer camp.

Boy: Did you go with anyone?

Tom: Yes. I went with my friends. Everyone had a great time.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Conversation 1

Boy: Where did you go on vacation, Grace?

Grace: I went to New York City.

Boy: Oh, really? Did you go with anyone?

Grace: Yes. I went with my mother.

Boy: Did you go to Central Park?

Grace: Yes, I did. It was really nice.

Boy: Did you buy anything special?

Grace: Yes. I bought something for my father.

Boy: Oh, really? What?

Grace: I bought him a hat.

Conversation 2

Girl: Where did you go on vacation, Kevin?

Kevin: I went to the beach.

Girl: Oh, that's nice. Did you play volleyball?

Kevin: No, I didn't.

Girl: Well, did you swim?

Kevin: Yes, I did. The water was really warm.

Girl: How was the food?

Kevin: Everything tasted really good!

Girl: Did you meet anyone interesting?

Kevin: Yes. I met some very interesting people.

Conversation 3

Boy: Where did you go on your vacation, Julie?

Julie: I stayed at home.

Boy: Oh. So, did you do anything interesting?

Julie: No, I didn't.

Boy: Did you study for your tests?

Julie: Yes, I did.

Boy: Did you go out with anyone?

Julie: No. No one was here. Everyone was on

..... **Tapescripts**

vacation.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Girl: Hi, Lisa. How was your vacation?
Lisa: It was great! I went to Hong Kong with my family.
Girl: Really? Wow! Did you do anything special there?
Lisa: Well, we went to a fun park. It was really exciting.
Girl: Did you go shopping?
Lisa: Yeah, I did.
Girl: How were the stores?
Lisa: Oh, they were very expensive, but I did buy something for my best friend.
Girl: And how were the people? Were they friendly?
Lisa: Yeah, they were really friendly. My parents have some friends there, and we had dinner at their house.
Girl: How was the food?
Lisa: It was delicious. I loved their home cooking.
Girl: Did everyone have a good time?
Lisa: Oh, yes, we did. Everything was excellent.

Unit 2 How often do you exercise?

Section A, 1b

Reporter: What do you usually do on weekends?
Girl 1: I sometimes go shopping.
Boy 1: I never go shopping. I usually watch TV.
Boy 2: I always exercise.
Girl 2: I often help with housework.

Reporter: How about you?

Girl 3: I hardly ever watch TV. I always read.
Reporter: Oh, why is that?
Girl 3: Oh, I don't know. I guess I just like books.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Reporter: So, Cheng Tao, how often do you watch TV?
Cheng Tao: Hmm ... about twice a week, I guess.
Reporter: Uh-huh. And how often do you read?
Cheng Tao: Oh, I read every day at school!
Reporter: How often do you go to the movies?
Cheng Tao: Uh ... let me see ... maybe once a month?
Reporter: How often do you exercise?
Cheng Tao: Oh, I exercise about three times a week.
Reporter: How often do you shop?
Cheng Tao: Shop? I shop about ... about twice a month.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Interviewer: Hi, Tina and Bill. Let's start with the first question. How often do you exercise?
Tina: Every day.
Bill: Hardly ever.
Interviewer: How often do you eat vegetables and fruit?
Tina: I eat vegetables and fruit every day.

Bill: I sometimes eat vegetables. But I never eat fruit.

Interviewer: OK. How many hours do you sleep every night?

Tina: Nine.

Bill: Me, too.

Interviewer: How often do you drink milk?

Bill: Never. I can't stand milk.

Tina: Oh, I love milk – I drink it every day.

Interviewer: How often do you eat junk food?

Bill: I eat it three or four times a week.

Tina: I guess I eat it two or three times a week.

Interviewer: And how often do you drink coffee?

Bill: Oh, I drink coffee four times a day.

Tina: I never drink coffee.

Interviewer: Well, thank you very much.

Bill/Tina: You're welcome.

Unit 3 I'm more outgoing than my sister.

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Boy 1: Is that Sam playing the guitar?

Girl: No, that's Tom. Sam has longer hair than Tom.

Boy 2: Both Tom and Sam can play the drums, but Sam plays them better than Tom.

Conversation 2

Boy: That's Tara, isn't it?

Girl: No, it isn't. It's Tina. Tina is taller than Tara. And she also sings more loudly

than Tara.

Conversation 3

Boy: Is that Paul?

Girl: No, that's Peter. Peter's heavier than Paul. And Paul's shorter than Peter.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Interviewer: Tina, do you think you are different from your sister Tara?

Tina: Oh, sure. We look similar but we're very different.

Interviewer: Really? In what ways are you different?

Tina: Well, I'm more outgoing than Tara. I'm friendlier and funnier, too. And I love sports.

Tara: Yes, she can run faster and jump higher than me.

Interviewer: Who's more hard-working at school?

Tara: Tina thinks she works harder than me, but I work as hard as Tina. But she's smarter than me.

Tina: Not really. I think I'm lazier than Tara. She always gets up earlier than me.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Interviewer: Who's your best friend, Molly?

Molly: Peter.

Interviewer: Why do you like him?

Molly: Because he likes to do the same things as I do. He's popular, too, and he's good at sports.

Interviewer: So, is he different from you in any way?

..... **Tapescripts**

Molly: Well, yes. I like to study. I study harder than Peter. He plays baseball better than me.

Interviewer: OK, I see ...

Molly: Oh, and he speaks more loudly than me. I'm a little quieter. But I'd say we're both pretty outgoing.

Interviewer: How about you, Mary? Who's your best friend?

Mary: My best friend is Lisa.

Interviewer: What do you like about her?

Mary: Well, she's a good listener, and that's important to me.

Interviewer: Is she a lot like you?

Mary: Some people say we look similar. We're both tall, and we both have long, curly hair. But Lisa is quieter than me. I'm always talking. She's also smarter. I'm more outgoing.

Unit 4 What's the best movie theater?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Jack: Hi, Anna. Do you want to go to the movies?

Anna: Hi, Jack. Yes, let's see a movie.

Jack: What's the best movie theater to go to?

Anna: Town Cinema. It's the closest to home.

Jack: Yes, but what about the long waiting time to get movie tickets?

Anna: Don't worry. There are a lot of people working there. You can buy tickets the most quickly at Town Cinema.

Conversation 2

Ken: Hi, Julie.

Julie: Hi, Ken. How are you?

Ken: Good, thanks. Do you want to watch a movie?

Julie: Sure.

Ken: Is there a good movie theater near here?

Julie: Yes, Screen City. It's the most popular one near here and it has the best sound.

Ken: Sounds good. Let's go.

Conversation 3

Barry: Hi, Jill. Do you want to see a movie?

Jill: Hi, Barry. Yes, a great idea.

Barry: Do you know a good movie theater?

Jill: Yes, there's one not far from here.

Barry: What's it called?

Jill: It's called Movie World. It has the biggest screens and the most comfortable seats.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Reporter: What's the best clothes store in Green City?

Boy: Miller's is the best. It has the best clothes and you can buy clothes the most cheaply there.

Reporter: What do you think about the other stores?

Boy: Well, Blue Moon is in a fun part of town, but it's the most expensive. And Dream Clothes is worse than Blue Moon. It has the worst service in town. It's the worst store.

Reporter: OK. What about radio stations?

Boy: 107.9 FM is the best. The DJs choose songs the most carefully. They always play the most interesting music.

Reporter: What about the other radio stations?

Boy: Well, I think 970 AM is pretty bad. It has the worst music.

Reporter: I heard that 97.9 FM is the most popular.

Boy: Yes, it is, but I think they play the most boring songs.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Girl 1: Wasn't that a great talent show?

Girl 2: Yeah!

Girl 1: Who did you think was the best act?

Girl 2: Oh, I thought Eliza was the best. She's an excellent piano player.

Girl 1: Yeah, she's great. And I thought Steve and his dog were the funniest.

Girl 2: Me, too! I couldn't stop laughing! And how about Vera? Wasn't she creative?

Girl 1: Yeah, I'd say she was the most creative act! I don't know many people who can play the guitar upside down!

Girl 2: Who did you think was the worst?

Girl 1: Oh, Dennis! He was terrible! He kept dropping the balls!

Girl 2: I know!

Girl 1: What did you think of The Math Teachers?

Girl 2: Well, they were the loudest for sure!

Unit 5 Do you want to watch a game show?

Section A, 1b

Mark: Hey, Jack, I plan to watch TV tonight. Do you want to join me?

Jack: Sure. What do you want to watch?

Mark: Well, what do you think of talk shows?

Jack: I don't mind them, but sometimes they can be a bit boring.

Mark: That's true. Do you want to just watch the news?

Jack: I guess so. Maybe we can watch that new talent show after the news. I usually can't stand talent shows, but that one is quite funny.

Mark: OK, sure, but the soccer game starts at 5:00 p.m.

Jack: Oh, yeah, I want to watch that game, too.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Sally: Hi, Lin Hui. What are you watching?

Lin Hui: Hey, Sally. I'm watching a really funny sitcom.

Sally: Oh, I don't like sitcoms. What can you expect to learn from them? I like to watch the news or talk shows.

Lin Hui: Watching sitcoms is a great way to relax! You can learn some great jokes, too.

Sally: Well, I like shows that are more educational. I think even game shows are better than sitcoms. You can try to guess the answers to the questions.

..... **Tapescripts**

Lin Hui: Then what do you think of soap operas?

Sally: Oh, umm, well, I know you can't expect to learn much from soap operas, but I have to say I love watching them! I plan to watch *Days of Our Past* tonight.

Section B, 1b, 1c

John: What do you want to do today, Mary?

Mary: I want to watch a movie. Are there any good movies showing right now?

John: Hmm, let me look in the newspaper ... How about something exciting, like an action movie or a scary movie?

Mary: Oh no, I think those movies are so meaningless.

John: Well, most of the movies on right now are action movies or scary movies.

Mary: Oh, maybe we should stay at home and watch TV then. I want to watch something relaxing, like a game show or a sitcom.

John: Hmm. I don't really like those kinds of TV shows. I think they're boring. I like to watch talk shows. They're more enjoyable.

Mary: OK, I like talk shows, too. I think they're wonderful. I like to find out what different people think about a subject.

John: OK, great. There's a talk show at 4:00 p.m. Let's watch that one.

Unit 6 I'm going to study computer science.

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Boy: Tina, what do you want to be when you grow up?

Tina: Hmm, I think I want to be a computer programmer.

Boy: Wow! Sounds difficult. How are you going to do that?

Tina: I'm going to study computer science.

Conversation 2

Girl: Larry, what do you want to be when you grow up?

Larry: I love basketball, so I want to be a basketball player.

Girl: How are you going to do that?

Larry: I'm going to practice basketball every day.

Conversation 3

Boy: What do you want to be when you grow up?

Girl: I want to be an engineer.

Boy: I see ... but how are you going to do that?

Girl: I'm going to study math really hard.

Conversation 4

Tina: What do you want to be when you grow up?

Boy: I want to be an actor because I want a job that's fun.

Tina: Cool! How are you going to do that?

Boy: I'm going to take acting lessons.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Girl: What do you want to be when you grow up, Cheng Han?

Cheng Han: I want to be a teacher.

Girl: Are you going to move to Beijing?

Cheng Han: No, I'm going to move to Shanghai.

Girl: And how are you going to become a teacher?

Cheng Han: Well, I'm going to learn how to teach children.

Girl: When are you going to start?

Cheng Han: I'm going to finish high school and college first.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Kim: Did you make a New Year's resolution this year, Lucy?

Lucy: Yes, Kim, I did.

Kim: What are you going to do?

Lucy: I'm going to learn to play the piano.

Kim: Cool. How are you going to do that?

Lucy: I'm going to take piano lessons. How about you?

Kim: Well, my New Year's resolution is to get good grades.

Lucy: How are you going to do that?

Kim: I'm going to study hard and of course do my homework every day.

Lucy: That sounds good! How about you, Mike? Did you make a resolution?

Mike: I sure did. I'm going to make the soccer team.

Lucy: How are you going to do that?

Mike: I'm going to practice really hard, and

this summer, I'm going to go to a soccer camp. I can play soccer every day there.

Unit 7 Will people have robots?

Section A, 1b

Boy 1: Do you think people will have robots in their homes in 100 years?

Boy 2: Yes, I do. I saw a robot on TV, and it cleaned the kitchen.

Boy 1: Well, I don't think people will use money.

Boy 2: Do you think everything will be free?

Boy 1: Yeah, probably.

Boy 2: I think there will be only one country.

Boy 1: Only one country in the world? Will there be world peace?

Boy 2: I hope so.

Boy 1: I think kids won't go to school. They'll study at home on computers.

Boy 2: Oh, I disagree.

Boy 1: You do?

Boy 2: Yeah, there will always be schools.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Ms. Steen: OK, now I want to hear everyone's predictions about the future.

Girl 1: Well, I think there will be more people.

Ms. Steen: More people? OK. What else?

Boy 1: I think that there will be less free time.

Ms. Steen: I hope not!

Girl 2: Well, I think there will be fewer cars.

Ms. Steen: You do?

..... **Tapescripts**

Girl 2: Yes, people will use the subways more.

Ms. Steen: That's a great idea. Let's hear another prediction.

Boy 2: There will be less pollution.

Ms. Steen: That will be good for the earth!

Girl 1: I think there will be fewer trees. And cities will be really big and crowded because there will be a lot more people.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Conversation 1

Alexis: Hi, I'm Alexis.

Joe: Nice to meet you, Alexis. I'm Joe.

Alexis: Nice to meet you, Joe. Do you live here in Highville?

Joe: Yes, I do. I live in an apartment across the street from here.

Alexis: Oh, really?

Joe: Yes. I work near here, too. I'm a computer programmer.

Alexis: A computer programmer? That sounds interesting.

Joe: Well, actually it's kind of boring. I do the same thing every day.

Conversation 2

Alexis: Hey, Joe, is that a picture of you?

Joe: Yeah, that was me 10 years ago.

Alexis: So, did you live here in Highville 10 years ago?

Joe: No, I lived with my parents in Greenville. We lived in a house in the country. I went to school here in Highville, though.

Alexis: Really? That's pretty far from here.

How did you get to school?

Joe: Oh, I took the train to school.

Conversation 3

Alexis: So, Joe, what do you think your life will be like in 10 years?

Joe: Oh, I think I'll be an astronaut.

Alexis: An astronaut? Are you kidding?

Joe: No, I'm serious. I'll fly rockets to the moon. Maybe I'll also fly to other planets.

Alexis: Oh, and where will you live?

Joe: I'll live on a space station.

Unit 8 How do you make a banana milk shake?

Section A, 1b

Boy 1: I'm hungry! Let's make a banana milk shake.

Boy 2: How do you make a banana milk shake?

Boy 1: Well, first peel three bananas.

Boy 2: Three bananas?

Boy 1: Yes. Then cut up the bananas.

Boy 2: OK, I'm finished.

Boy 1: Now put the bananas and ice-cream in the blender. Then pour the milk into the blender.

Boy 2: Is this enough milk?

Boy 1: I guess so. Next, turn on the blender. Finally, pour the milk shake into a glass and drink it.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Girl 1: Let's make fruit salad.

Girl 2: OK. Do you have bananas?

Girl 1: Yes, I do. How many bananas do we need?

Girl 2: We need three bananas.

Girl 1: That sounds about right. What else?

Girl 2: Watermelon.

Girl 1: How many watermelons?

Girl 2: Oh, only one small watermelon. And we need some honey.

Girl 1: How much honey do we need?

Girl 2: Let's see. Two spoons.

Girl 1: Right. What else?

Girl 2: Apples.

Girl 1: How many apples do we need?

Girl 2: Two should be enough. And yogurt.

Girl 1: How much yogurt do we need?

Girl 2: A cup. Now what else do we need? Oh, do you have any oranges?

Girl 1: I think so. How many oranges do we need?

Girl 2: Only one. This is going to taste great!

Section B, 1c, 1d

Girl: How do you make a cheese sandwich?

Boy: Well, first put some butter on a piece of bread.

Girl: How much butter?

Boy: Oh, about one spoon.

Girl: OK. What else?

Boy: Next, cut up some tomatoes.

Girl: How many tomatoes?

Boy: Well, maybe one is enough. Put the tomato on the sandwich. Next, cut up an onion.

Girl: Sounds good. What about the cheese?

Boy: Next, put some cheese on the sandwich.

Girl: How much cheese?

Boy: Not too much, but you can put more if you like.

Girl: OK. Is that all?

Boy: Not quite. Then, put some lettuce on the cheese.

Girl: Sounds delicious!

Boy: Finally, put another piece of bread on top.

Girl: Great!

Unit 9 Can you come to my party?

Section A, 1b

Sun Ning: Hey, Ted. Can you come to my party on Saturday afternoon?

Ted: I'm sorry, I can't, Sun Ning. I have to help my parents.

Sun Ning: Too bad. How about you, Jenny? Can you come to my party?

Jenny: I'd love to.

Sun Ning: Tim? What about you?

Tim: When is it?

Sun Ning: Saturday afternoon.

Tim: Oh, no, I can't. I have to prepare for an exam.

Sun Ning: What about you, Wilson?

Wilson: Sorry, I must go to the doctor.

Sun Ning: Anna, can you come?

Anna: I can't, Sun Ning. I might have to meet my friend.

Kay: I can't either, Sun Ning. I have the flu.

..... **Tapescripts**

Sun Ning: That's too bad, Kay. Oh, maybe next time. What a small party!

Section A, 2a, 2b

Conversation 1

Anna: Hi, Jeff! Can you come to my party on Saturday?

Jeff: I'm sorry, I'm not free. I might have to meet my friend on Saturday.

Conversation 2

Anna: Hello, Mary! Can you come to my party on Saturday?

Mary: I'd love to. Do I need to bring anything?

Anna: No, I'll buy all the food and drinks.

Conversation 3

Anna: May, can you come to my party tomorrow?

May: I'm afraid not. I have the flu.

Anna: Oh, that's too bad. Well, drink lots of hot water and get lots of sleep.

Conversation 4

Anna: Mei Ling, can you come to my party on Saturday?

Mei Ling: Sorry, but I'm not available. I must study for a math test.

Anna: OK. Good luck!

Conversation 5

Anna: Hey, Paul. Can you come to my party on Saturday?

Paul: Sure. It sounds great. When will it start?

Anna: Around 6:00 p.m. See you then.

Paul: See you.

Section B, 1d, 1e

Andy: Hi, Vince?

Vince: Yeah, hi, Andy!

Andy: Vince, can you play tennis with me?

Vince: Uh, when?

Andy: Today.

Vince: Uh, no, sorry, I can't. I have to go to the doctor and study for a test today.

Andy: How about tomorrow?

Vince: Sorry, tomorrow I have to play soccer and I have a piano lesson.

Andy: Oh. Well, what are you doing the day after tomorrow?

Vince: I may have to look after my little sister.

Andy: Oh, I see.

Vince: I'm sorry, Andy. I'm really busy this week!

Unit 10 If you go to the party, you'll have a great time!

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Peter: Hi, John. What will you wear to the party?

John: I think I'll wear jeans to the party.

Peter: That's not a good idea. If you do, the teachers won't let you in.

John: Really?

Peter: Yes.

John: Then I'll wear my smart trousers.

Peter: Good idea.

Conversation 2

Mary: Hi, Sam. Will you go to the party?

Sam: No, I think I'll stay at home.

Mary: Oh, why? If you do, you'll be sorry.

Sam: Yes, I know. But my friends won't go.

Mary: Well, I'll go. You can come with me.

Sam: OK.

Conversation 3

Mark: Hey, Alice. Will you take a taxi to the party?

Alice: Hi, Mark. No, I think I'll take the bus to the party.

Mark: The bus? If you do, you'll be late.

Alice: Yes, I know. But a taxi is expensive.

Mark: Well. We can take a taxi together. That'll be cheaper.

Alice: OK. That's a great idea.

Conversation 4

Brenda: Hi, Alison. How are you?

Alison: Good, thanks, Brenda. Will you go to the party?

Brenda: Yes. What about you?

Alison: Me, too. And I think I'll go to the party with Karen and Anna.

Brenda: That's good. If you do, you'll have a great time.

Alison: Who will you go with?

Brenda: I don't know.

Alison: You can come with us if you want.

Brenda: OK, thanks.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Nelly: Hi, Mark. I want to have a class party. Will you help me?

Mark: Sure, Nelly. I can help you. So when shall we have the party?

Nelly: Let's have it today after class.

Mark: No, today is too early. If we have it today, half the class won't come.

Nelly: OK, let's have it tomorrow then.

Mark: Hmm ... There's a test the day after tomorrow. Students will leave early to study for the test. Why not have it on the weekend?

Nelly: OK, let's have it on Saturday afternoon. We can all meet and watch a video.

Mark: No, I don't think we should watch a video. Some students will be bored. Let's play party games.

Nelly: OK, good idea. Can you organize the party games?

Mark: Sure, I can do that. And can you make some food for us?

Nelly: Yes, no problem.

Section B, 1b, 1c

Conversation 1

Agent: The Lions are a great soccer team, you know!

Michael: Oh, I know.

Agent: If you join the Lions, you'll become a great soccer player.

Michael: I'm sure I will. Will I travel much?

Agent: Sure! If you become a Lion, you'll travel around the world.

Michael: Sounds great.

Agent: It is. And if you work really hard, you'll be famous.

Michael: Well, I don't know.

Conversation 2

Father: You shouldn't join the Lions right now.

Michael: Why not?

Mother: If you become a soccer player, you'll never go to college.

..... **Tapescripts** ,

Michael: But I really want to play soccer. I want a job I love. I want to be happy.

Father: Of course you want to be happy, but there are many other interesting jobs out there.

Michael: But it's my dream to play soccer with the Lions! This is really exciting!

Father: It is exciting. And I know you want to make a lot of money. But money isn't everything, son.

Michael: I know. But if I don't do this now, I'll never do it.

Mother: But don't you want to get an education?

Pronunciation

Unit 1 Where did you go on vacation?

Listen and read. Notice the stress.

1. My sister and I tried 'paragliding. I felt like I was a 'bird. It was so ex'citing! For lunch, we had something very 'special — Malaysian 'yellow 'noodles. They were de'licious!
2. We waited over 'an 'hour for the train because there were 'too 'many people. When we got to the top, it was raining 'really 'hard. We 'didn't have an um'brella so we were 'wet and 'cold. It was 'terrible! And because of the 'bad 'weather, we 'couldn't see 'anything below. My father 'didn't 'bring e'nough 'money, so we only had 'one bowl of rice and some 'fish. The food tasted 'great because I was 'so 'hungry!

Unit 2 How often do you exercise?

Listen and read. Notice the stress and rhythm.

There's a 'sport just for 'you,
 So 'what can you 'do?
 'Badminton or 'basketball?
 How about 'swimming? Or 'just try them 'all!

You don't 'have to com'pete —
 Just stay 'healthy and 'fit!
 Who 'cares if you're not number 'one?
 Just go 'out and have 'fun!

'Exercise every 'week,
 At 'least once or 'twice.
 Twenty 'minutes a 'day?
 Now 'that's really 'nice!

..... Pronunciation

Unit 3 I'm more outgoing than my sister.

Listen and read. Notice the stress.

1. My 'mother 'told me a 'good 'friend is like a 'mirror.
2. I think 'friends are like 'books — you 'don't 'need a 'lot of them as 'long as they're 'good.
3. My 'best 'friend helps to 'bring 'out the 'best in me.
4. A 'true 'friend 'reaches for your 'hand and 'touches your 'heart.
5. A 'friend in 'need is a 'friend in'deed.

Unit 4 What's the best movie theater?

Listen and read. Notice the stress and rhythm.

She's	'taller	than her 'sister.
I'm	'quieter	than 'most of the 'kids in my 'class.
My 'best 'friend 'Larry is	'more 'outgoing	than 'me.
Does 'Sally 'study	as 'hard as	'Mike?
He's	the 'youngest	of the 'four of us.
'Miller's 'sells	the 'cheapest	'jeans on that 'street.
'Movie 'City is	the 'most ex'pensive	'cinema in 'town.
My 'brother 'John is	the 'most 'popular	'student in his 'class.

Unit 5 Do you want to watch a game show?

1. Listen and read. Notice the linking.

1. A: What do you think of the news on TV?
B: I like watching the English news. I watch it every night.
A: Why?
B: Because I hope to find out what's going on around the world.
2. Some people might ask how this cartoon animal became so popular. One of the main reasons is that Mickey was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger.

2. Listen and read. Notice the linking.

1. Teacher: Maria, please point to America on the map.
Maria: This is it.

Teacher: Well done. Now class, who found America?

Class: Maria did.

2. A very drunk (醉酒的) man comes out of the bar and sees another very drunk man. He looks up in the sky and says, "Is that the sun or the moon?" The other drunk man answers, "I don't know. I'm a stranger here myself."

Unit 6 I'm going to study computer science.

Listen and read. Notice how the weak words are pronounced.

- A: What *do you want to be* when *you* grow up?

B: *I want to be* a basketball player.

A: How *are you going to* do that?

B: *I'm going to* practice basketball every day.
- Daughter: *Can I play the* piano now, Mom?

Mom: Yes. *But wash your* hands first. *They're* dirty.

Daughter: Oh, Mom. *I'll only play on the* black keys (黑键).
- Mary: John says *I'm* pretty. Andy says *I'm* ugly. What *do you* think, Peter?

Peter: I think *you're* pretty ugly.

Unit 7 Will people have robots?

1. Listen and read. Notice the change in stress.

- 'People will 'live to be '200 'years 'old.

'People 'won't 'live to be '200 'years 'old.
- There will be 'robots in 'people's 'homes.

There 'won't be 'any 'robots in 'people's 'homes.
- You should 'use the 'subways 'more.

You 'shouldn't 'use the 'subways 'more.

2. Listen and read.

- In India, for example, scientists ma(de) robots that loo(k) li(ke) snakes. If buildings fall down with people inside, these sna(ke) robots can hel(p) loo(k) for people under the buildings.
- One day, a man walked into a shop an(d) saw a cu(te) little dog. He ask(ed) the boy besi(de) the dog, "Does your do(g) bite?" "No," sai(d) the boy. The man tri(ed) to pe(t) the dog an(d) the do(g) bi(t) him. "Ouch!" he shouted. "I

..... Pronunciation

thought you said your do(g) does no(t) bite!" "He doesn't," answer(ed) the boy, "bu(t) that's no(t) my dog."

Unit 8 How do you make a banana milk shake?

1. Listen and read. Notice the intonation and pauses between sense groups.

Anna: \ Sam, | I want to make Russian soup | for a party on \ Saturday. | Can you tell me / how?

Sam: \ Sure. | / First, | buy some / beef, one / cabbage, four / carrots, three / potatoes, five / tomatoes and one \ onion. | / Then, | cut up the \ vegetables.

Anna: What's \ next?

Sam: / Next, | put the beef, carrots and potatoes into a pot | and add some \ water. | After / that, | cook them for 30 \ minutes. | / Then, | add the / cabbage, / tomatoes and onion | and cook for another 10 \ minutes.

Anna: / OK, | that's / it?

Sam: \ No, one more \ thing. | / Finally, | don't forget to add some \ salt.

2. Listen to the same rhyme four times. It is read with a different emotion (happiness, surprise, sadness, anger) each time. Notice the intonation.

London Bridge is falling down,
Falling down, falling down.
London Bridge is falling down,
My fair lady.

Unit 9 Can you come to my party?

1. Listen and read. Notice the difference in stress and meaning of the same sentence.

- 1. I can go to the surprise party on Saturday. (not somebody else)
- 2. I **can** go to the surprise party on Saturday. (I am able to)
- 3. I can **go** to the surprise party on Saturday. (not do something else)
- 4. I can go to the **surprise party** on Saturday. (not somewhere else)
- 5. I can go to the surprise party on **Saturday**. (not on another day)

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress.

- 1. A: Classes finish on the sixteenth.
B: No, I think they finish on the **fifteenth**.
- 2. A: The keys are on the desk.
B: No, they're **under** the desk.

3. A: But we asked for two **teas**!
B: Well, I thought you wanted **coffee**.
4. A: But we asked for **two** teas!
B: Well, I thought you wanted **one**.
5. A: He can write well.
B: He **can**, but he doesn't. He's too lazy.

Unit 10 If you go to the party, you'll have a great time!

1. Listen and read. Notice the linking, stress, intonation and pauses.

"It is 'best | 'not to 'run a'way from our \ 'problems. | We should 'always 'try to \ 'solve them." | He thinks | the 'first / 'step | is to 'find someone you 'trust to \ 'talk to. | This 'person 'doesn't 'need to be an 'expert like him \self. | 'Students 'often for'get | that their 'parents have 'more ex'perience, | and are 'always there to \ 'help them. | In 'English, | we say that 'sharing a 'problem | is like 'cutting it in \ 'half. | So you're 'halfway to 'solving a 'problem | just by 'talking to someone \about it!

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress.

1. If you 'run after 'two 'hares (野兔), you will 'catch 'neither.
2. If you 'give a man a 'fish, he 'eats for a 'day. If you 'teach a man to 'fish, he can 'always 'eat.
3. If we 'cannot 'get what we 'like, we have to 'like what we can 'get.
4. If 'money is 'not your 'servant, it will be your 'master.

Grammar

I. 不定代词 (Indefinite Pronouns)

不指明代替任何特定名词或形容词的代词叫做不定代词。常见不定代词如下所示：

some 一些 somebody 某人 someone 某人 something 某事；某物 any 一些；任何 anybody 任何人 anyone 任何人 anything 任何事物 no 无 nobody 无人 no one 无人	nothing 无物 all 全体；全部 both 两个（都） none 没人或物（指两个以上） neither 没人或物（指两个当中） either 任何一个（指两个当中） each 每个 every 每个 everybody 每人；大家；人人 everyone 每人 everything 每一件事物；一切	other(s) 另一个（些） another 另外一个；又一个 much 很多 many 很多 few 很少 a few 一些；几个 little 很少 a little 一些 one 一个（人或物）
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不定代词的用法中有几点需要注意，特别是有些不定代词兼具形容词的用法：

1. **some** 和 **any** 既可代替或修饰可数名词复数，也可代替或修饰不可数名词。**some** 多用于肯定句，**any** 则多用于否定句、疑问句和条件从句。例如：

A: Are there **any apples** in the fridge?

B: Yes, there are **some**./No, there aren't **any**.

A: Is there **any water** in the bottle?

B: Yes, there is **some water**./No, there isn't **any water**.

但是，在 *Would you like some tea?* 这类问句中则用 **some**，而不用 **any**，这是因为问话者希望得到对方肯定的答复。

2. **many** 和 **much** 均表示“很多”。但 **many** 只代替或修饰可数名词复数，而 **much** 只代替或修饰不可数名词。

3. **few** 与 **a few** 是一对反义词，代替或修饰可数名词复数；**little** 与 **a little** 也是一对反义词，代替或修饰不可数名词。**few** 和 **little** 的意思是“很少；几乎没有”，侧重“否定”的含义；**a few** 和 **a little** 的意思是“有一些”，侧重“肯定”的含义。例如：

Don't worry. There is **a little** time to go.

We took quite **a few** photos there.

Few people know what happened.

There is now **little** hope of success.

4. 由 *some, any, no, every* 构成的复合不定代词作主语时, 都作单数看待, 其谓语动词用单数第三人称形式。例如:

Something is wrong with my watch.

Well, **everyone wants** to win.

Nobody knows what the future will be like.

There **is something** for everyone at Greenwood Park.

5. 除 *no one* 以外, 其他复合不定代词都写成一个词。

6. 不定代词若有定语修饰, 该定语要置于其后。例如:

Did anyone see **something good** at the cinema?

For lunch, we had **something very special** — Malaysian yellow noodles.

Do you have **anything to say**?

II. 频度副词 (Adverbs of Frequency)

频度副词表示事情发生的频率, 可用来回答 *how often* 引导的问句。常用的频度副词有: *always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever (seldom), never* 等, 它们在频度上的差异可以这样表示:

always (100%) > almost always > usually > often > sometimes > hardly ever (seldom) > never (0%)

频度副词通常放在动词前面, 若句子里有情态动词、助动词或系动词 *be*, 则放在这类动词 (第一个) 的后面。例如:

It's **always** interesting to watch other people show their talents.

Why do people **usually** make resolutions?

When we watch movies about the future, we **sometimes** see robots.

They **hardly ever** watch TV.

Fewer people will do such jobs in the future because they are boring, but robots will **never** get bored.

III. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级 (Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives and Adverbs)

大多数形容词和副词有三个等级: 1. 原级, 即原形。2. 比较级, 表示“较……”或“更……一些”。3. 最高级, 表示“最……”。

Grammar

1. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的构成

1) 规则变化

构成方法		原级	比较级	最高级
部分双音节词和单音节词	一般在词尾加 -er 或 -est	high tall short slow	higher taller shorter slower	highest tallest shortest slowest
	以字母 e 结尾的词, 在词尾加 -r 或 -st	fine late	finer later	finest latest
	重读闭音节词词尾只有一个辅音字母时, 先双写该辅音字母, 再加 -er 或 -est	big thin fat	bigger thinner fatter	biggest thinnest fattest
	以“辅音字母+y”结尾的双音节词, 先把“y”改为“i”, 再加 -er 或 -est	easy funny early	easier funnier earlier	easiest funniest earliest
部分双音节词和多音节词	在词前加 more 或 most	beautiful interesting comfortable comfortably	more beautiful more interesting more comfortable more comfortably	most beautiful most interesting most comfortable most comfortably

2) 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good/well	better	best
bad/badly	worse	worst
many/much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest

2. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的用法

等级	用法	例句
比较级	表示两者（人或事物）的比较。在“比较级 + than”的句型中，当than前后所使用的动词相同时，通常用助动词代替后面的动词。该动词或助动词可以省略。	I'm more outgoing than my sister. You know more about yourself than I (do). He works much harder than me.
最高级	表示三者或三者以上（人或事物）的比较，其中有一个在某一方面超过其他几个，后面可用of (in) 短语等来说明比较的范围。形容词最高级的前面一般要加定冠词the，副词最高级前的the可以省去。	Screen City is the best theater in town. Who sings (the) most beautifully of the three? My cousin Li Jing is the funniest person I know.

注：在形容词和副词的比较级前，可以用much, a little等修饰，如：much better, a little taller。

3. 表示两者在某一方面相同时，用“as + 形容词或副词原形 + as”的句型。如：

I think science is **as important as** math.

Tom runs **as fast as** Jack.

表示一方在某一方面不及另一方时，用“not as/so + 形容词或副词原形 + as”的句型。如：

It is **not as/so warm** today **as** yesterday.

He did **not** come **as/so early as** Wang Lin.

IV. 动词 (Verbs)

1. 动词的种类 (Kinds of Verbs)

类别	说明	例句
实义动词 Full Verbs	表示动作或状态，在句中能独立作谓语。	She has a new friend from Australia. He takes the train every day. We leave for school at around seven.
连系动词 Linking Verbs	不能独立作谓语，必须与表语一起构成谓语。	He is popular in school. Twins usually look the same. Trees turn green in spring.
助动词 Auxiliary Verbs	不能独立作谓语，只能和主要动词一起构成谓语，表示否定、疑问、时态或其他语法形式。	I don't want to go for a drive. (否定) We are playing basketball. (进行时态) Do you like tomatoes? (疑问)
情态动词 Modal Verbs	不能独立作谓语，只能和主要动词一起构成谓语，表示说话人的语气和情态。情态动词一般没有人称和数的变化。	She can speak a little English. I think you should go to college. Can you come to my party?

2. 一般将来时 (Simple Future Tense)

一般将来时由“助动词+动词原形”构成，表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态，也表示将来经常或反复发生的动作，常与表示将来的时间状语连用，如：tomorrow, next week, next year, in the future 等。例如：

We **will** come to see you next week.

In the future, there **will** be less fresh water.

Will people use money in 100 years?

How **will** the world be different in the future?

注：1) 在口语中，will 常缩略为 'll, will not 常缩略为 won't /wəʊnt/。

2) 在表示“带意愿色彩的将来”时，常用助动词 will。例如：I **will** tell you all about it.

3) 在疑问句中，主语为第一人称 (I 和 we) 时，常用助动词 shall。例如：When **shall** we have the party?

4) 在书面语中，主语为第一人称 (I 和 we) 时，也常用助动词 shall。例如：I **shall** write you a letter next month. 但在口语中，所有人称都可以用 will。

5) “be going to + 动词原形”也可以表示将要发生的动作或安排，或打算、计划、决定要做的事。例如：

The Smiths **are going to see** a Peking opera this evening.

They're **going to play** volleyball next week.

I'm **going to study** medicine at a university.

Where **are you going to work**?

V. 冠词 (Articles)

冠词是一种虚词，常放在名词前面，帮助说明名词所指的人或事物的含义。冠词本身不能单独使用，在句中一般不重读。冠词分不定冠词、定冠词和零冠词三类。

1. 不定冠词 (Indefinite Articles)

a/an 是不定冠词，a 用在发音以辅音开头的单词之前，如 a book, a girl 等；an 则用在发音以元音开头的单词之前，如 an hour, an English teacher 等。注意：不定冠词只用于可数名词单数前。不定冠词的具体用法见下表：

用法	例词或例句
指人或事物的某一种类。	China is a very interesting country. It's an action movie.
指某人或某物，但不具体说明何人或何物。	Is there a bank near here? I found a small boy crying in the corner. We work five days a week.
表示“一”这个数量，但数的概念没有 one 强烈。	He has a big nose and two small eyes.
用于某些固定词组中。	a few, a little, a lot of, a moment ago

2. 定冠词 (Definite Article)

不论是单数名词还是复数名词，也不论是可数名词还是不可数名词，其前均可用定冠词 **the**。定冠词的主要用法见下表：

用法	例词或例句
特指某（些）人或某（些）事物。	Show me the photo of your family. The book on the desk is mine.
指双方都知道的人或事物。	— How much are the red socks? — They're eight dollars.
指上文提过的人或事物。	First, cut up a tomato. Put the tomato on the bread.
用在世界上独一无二的事物前。	The sun is bigger than the moon.
用在序数词和形容词最高级前。	In the first photo, I'm playing basketball at school. What's the best radio station?
用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。	the Great Wall, the Children's Palace
用在姓氏的复数形式前。	the Browns (布朗一家人)
用在乐器名称前。	Can you play the guitar?
用在一些习惯用语中。	in the morning/afternoon/evening, on the left/ right, the day before yesterday, all the same

3. 零冠词 (Zero Article)

英语中在不少场合下名词前面是不需要使用冠词的，有的语法书把这种现象称作“零冠词”。不用冠词的常见情况见下表：

用法	例词或例句
在专有名词和不可数名词前。	China, Tian'anmen Square, milk, Miller's Clothes Store, Class 9
名词前已有作定语的 this, that, my, your, some, any, each, every 等代词。	It's her ruler. How much are these trousers? This book is really interesting. Some boys are playing in the snow. I think every home will have a robot.
复数名词表示一类人或事物时。	She thinks talk shows are wonderful. I like elephants because they are cute.
在星期、月份、节日前。	Can you come to my party on Saturday? A special day in the United States is Thanksgiving.
在称呼语、头衔和职务等名称前。	My science teacher is Mr. Chen. — Don't run in the hallways. — Sorry, Ms. Clark.
在一日三餐前。	For lunch, she likes hamburgers, salad and oranges.
在球类运动的名称前。	Can you play soccer? Do you play tennis?
用在某些固定词组中。	at home/school, by train, go to school/bed, on time, at night/noon, after class/school, be late for school

VI. 连词 (Conjunctions)

用来连接词与词、短语与短语，以及句子与句子的虚词叫做连词。连词在句中不能单独作句子成分，一般不重读。连词按其性质可分为两类：并列连词和从属连词。

1. 并列连词 (Coordinate Conjunctions)

并列连词是指用以连接并列的单词、短语、从句或句子的连词。常见的并列连词有：and, but, for, or, so, both ... and ..., not only ... but also ... 等，例如：

Becky **and** her father often watch NBA games.

Are you going to have a picnic on Saturday **or** on Sunday?

He got up very early this morning, **but** still he's late for school.

2. 从属连词 (Subordinate Conjunctions)

从属连词是指用以引导从句的连词。常见的从属连词有：when, while, as, after, before, until, if, because, although, though, than, as soon as 等，例如：

Adam always finishes his homework **before** he plays football.

She can't go to school **because** she is ill today.

注：在同一个句子中，though (although) 与 but、because 与 so 不可同时使用。例如：

(×) **Though** she was ill, **but** she was listening to the report carefully. (要么删去but; 要么删去though)

(×) **Because** her parents died, **so** she had to make a living by herself. (要么删去because; 要么删去so)

VII. 句子的成分 (Parts of a Sentence)

组成句子的各个部分叫做句子的成分, 即: 主语、谓语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。主语和谓语是句子的主体部分。

句子成分	意义	例句
主语 The Subject	表示句子所说的是“什么人”或“什么事物”, 一般由名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语等充当。	Lucy is an American girl. She often goes to the movies.
谓语 The Predicate	说明主语“做什么”、“是什么”或者“怎么样”。谓语(谓语部分主要的词)用动词。谓语和主语在“人称”和“数”两方面必须一致。	We are both quiet. He has a toothache. His parents teach math.
表语 The Predicative	说明主语“是什么”或者“怎么样”, 由名词、形容词或相当于名词或形容词的词或短语等充当, 和系动词一起构成谓语。	Her mother is a bank clerk . Are you ready ? We were at home last night. It tastes great .
宾语 The Object	表示动作、行为的对象, 由名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语等充当, 和及物动词一起说明主语“做什么”。	Let me tell you what he is like. He's playing soccer . Can I ask some questions ?
宾语补足语 The Object Complement	用来补足宾语意义, 一般置于宾语之后, 由名词、形容词、不定式、动名词、分词、介词短语等充当。	I found the book very interesting . My mother wants me to drink it .
定语 The Attribute	用来修饰名词或代词。作定语的除形容词外, 还有代词、数词、名词、介词短语或相当于形容词的词或短语等。	Peel three bananas. What's your name, please? She's a good basketball player.
状语 The Adverbial	用来修饰动词、形容词或副词, 一般表示行为发生的时间、地点、目的、方式、程度等意义, 通常由副词、介词短语或相当于副词的词或短语等充当。	I like it very much . People are all working hard . Hong Kong is not very cold in winter .

VIII 句子的类型 (Types of Sentences)

1. 句子按其结构可分为以下几种类型:

类别	构成	例句
简单句 The Simple Sentence	由一个主语 (或并列主语) 和一个谓语 (或并列谓语) 构成的句子。	I get up at six in the morning. My mother and I often go shopping. Some students walk or ride bikes to school.
并列句 The Compound Sentence	由并列连词 (and, so, but, or 等) 把两个或两个以上的简单句连在一起而构成的句子。	She often drinks juice and she never stays up late. Ed has a great sports collection, but he doesn't play sports. School starts at eight, so I get up at six thirty.
复合句 The Complex Sentence	由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成的句子。	What do you want to be when you grow up? I think Screen City has the most comfortable seats.

2. 简单句的五种基本句型 (Five Kinds of Simple Sentences)

类别	谓语部分 Predicate				
	主语 Subject (S)	谓语动词 Verb (V)	表语 Predicative (P)	宾语 Object (O)	宾语补足语 Object Complement (OC)
第1种 S+V	We	exercise. (不及物动词)			
第2种 S+V+O	I	like (及物动词)		bananas.	
第3种 S+V+P	They	are (系动词)	students.		
第4种 S+V+indirect O+direct O	She	gave (及物动词)		me a pen. (间接 (直接 宾语) 宾语)	
第5种 S+V+O+OC	He	made (及物动词)		the boy	laugh.

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

(注: 在本词表中, 重点词汇用黑体标出。
在英式发音和美式发音有区别时, 英式发音在前, 美式发音在后。)

Unit 1		activity /æk'tɪvəti/ <i>n.</i> 活动	p.5
anyone /'eniwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 任何人	p.2	decide /dɪ'saɪd/ <i>v.</i> 决定; 选定	p.5
anywhere /'eniweə/, /'eniwer/ <i>adv.</i> 在任何地方	p.2	try /traɪ/ <i>v. & n.</i> 尝试; 设法; 努力	p.5
wonderful /'wʌndə(r)fl/ <i>adj.</i> 精彩的; 绝妙的	p.2	paragliding /'pærəglɑɪdɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 滑翔伞运动	p.5
few /fju:/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 不多; 很少	p.2	feel like 给……的感觉; 感受到	p.5
quite a few 相当多; 不少	p.2	bird /bɜ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 鸟	p.5
most /məʊst/ <i>adj., adv. & pron.</i> 最多; 大多数	p.2	bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/ <i>n.</i> 自行车; 脚踏车	p.5
something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 某事; 某物	p.3	building /'bɪldɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 建筑物; 房子	p.5
nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 没有什么; 没有一件东西	p.3	trader /'treɪdə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 商人	p.5
everyone /'evriwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 每人; 人人; 所有人	p.3	wonder /'wʌndə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 想知道; 琢磨	p.5
of course /kɔ:(r)s/ 当然; 自然	p.3	difference /'dɪfrəns/ <i>n.</i> 差别; 差异	p.5
myself /maɪ'self/ <i>pron.</i> 我自己; 我本人	p.3	top /tɒp/, /tɑ:p/ <i>n.</i> 顶部; 表面	p.5
yourself /jɔ:(r)'self/ <i>pron.</i> (<i>pl.</i> yourselves /jɔ:(r)'selvz/) 你自己; 您自己	p.3	wait /weɪt/ <i>v.</i> 等待; 等候	p.5
hen /hen/ <i>n.</i> 母鸡	p.3	umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ <i>n.</i> 伞; 雨伞	p.5
pig /pɪg/ <i>n.</i> 猪	p.3	wet /wet/ <i>adj.</i> 湿的; 潮湿的; 下雨的	p.5
seem /si:m/ <i>v.</i> 好像; 似乎; 看来	p.3	because of 因为	p.5
bored /bɔ:(r)d/ <i>adj.</i> 厌倦的; 烦闷的	p.3	below /bɪ'ləʊ/ <i>prep. & adv.</i> 在……下面; 到……下面	p.5
someone /'sʌmwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 某人	p.3	enough /ɪ'nʌf/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> 足够的(地); 充足的(地); 充分的(地)	p.5
diary /'daɪəri/ <i>n.</i> 日记; 记事簿	p.3	hungry /'hʌŋgri/ <i>adj.</i> 饥饿的	p.5
enjoyable /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 有乐趣的; 令人愉快的	p.5	as /æz; əz/ <i>adv.</i> 像……一样; 如同 <i>conj.</i> 当……时; 如同	p.6
		hill /hɪl/ <i>n.</i> 小山; 山丘	p.6
		duck /dʌk/ <i>n.</i> 鸭	p.7
		dislike /dɪs'laɪk/ <i>v. & n.</i> 不喜爱(的事物); 厌恶(的事物)	p.7

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

Central Park 中央公园 (美国纽约)	p.2	full /fʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 忙的; 满的; 充满的	p.10
Huangguoshu Waterfall /'wɔ:tə(r)fɔ:l/ 黄果树瀑布 (贵州)	p.2	swing /swɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 摆动; 秋千 <i>v.</i> (swung /swʌŋ/) (使) 摆动;	
Hong Kong /,hɒŋ 'kɒŋ/, /'hɑ:ŋ ,kɑ:ŋ/ 香港 (中华人民共和国特别行政区)	p.4	摇摆	p.10
Malaysia /mə'leɪzə/ 马来西亚	p.5	swing dance 摇摆舞	p.10
Malaysian /mə'leɪzən/ <i>adj.</i> 马来西亚的 <i>n.</i> 马来西亚人	p.5	maybe /'meɪbi/ <i>adv.</i> 大概; 或许; 可能	p.11
Georgetown /'dʒɔ:(r)dʒtaʊn/ 乔治市 (马来西亚)	p.5	least /li:st/ <i>adv.</i> 最小; 最少 <i>adj. & pron.</i> 最小的; 最少的	p.11
Weld /weld/ Quay /ki:/ 海墘街	p.5	at least 至少; 不少于; 起码	p.11
Penang /pɪ'næŋ/ Hill 槟城山 (马来西亚)	p.5	junk /dʒʌŋk/ <i>n.</i> 无用的东西; 无价值的东西	p.12
the Palace /'pæləs/ Museum 故宫博物院	p.7	junk food 垃圾食品	p.12
Mark /mɑ:(r)k/ 马克 (男名)	p.3	coffee /'kɒfi/, /'kɔ:fi/ <i>n.</i> 咖啡	p.12
		health /helθ/ <i>n.</i> 健康; 人的身体 (或精神) 状态	p.12
		result /rɪ'zʌlt/ <i>n.</i> 结果; 后果	p.13
		percent /pə(r)'sent/ <i>n.</i> (=per cent) 百分之……	p.13
Unit 2			
housework /'haʊswɜ:(r)k/ <i>n.</i> 家务劳动; 家务事	p.9	online /,ɒn'laɪn/, /,ɑ:n'laɪn/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> 在线 (的); 联网 (的)	p.13
hardly /'hɑ:(r)dli/ <i>adv.</i> 几乎不; 几乎没有	p.9	television /'telɪvɪzən/ <i>n.</i> 电视节目; 电视机	p.13
ever /'evə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 在任何时候; 从来; 曾经	p.9	although /ɔ:l'dʒəʊ/ <i>conj.</i> 虽然; 尽管; 即使	p.13
hardly ever 几乎从不	p.9	through /θru:/ <i>prep.</i> 以; 凭借; 穿过	p.13
once /wʌns/ <i>adv.</i> 一次; 曾经	p.10	mind /maɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 头脑; 心智	p.13
twice /twɑ:ɪs/ <i>adv.</i> 两次; 两倍	p.10	body /'bɒdi/, /'bɑ:di/ <i>n.</i> 身体	p.13
Internet /'ɪntə(r)net/ <i>n.</i> (国际) 互联网; 因特网	p.10	such /sʌtʃ/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 这样的; 那样的; 类似的	p.13
program /'prəʊgræm/ <i>n.</i> (=programme) 节目	p.10	such as 例如; 像……这样	p.13
		together /tə'geðə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 在一起; 共同	p.13
		die /daɪ/ <i>v.</i> 消失; 灭亡; 死亡	p.13

writer /'raɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 作者; 作家	p.14	quietly /'kwaɪətli/ <i>adv.</i> 轻声地;	
dentist /'dentɪst/ <i>n.</i> 牙科医生	p.15	轻柔地; 安静地	p.17
magazine /,mæɡə'zi:n/,		hard-working /,hɑ:(r)d'wɜ:(r)kɪŋ/	
/'mæɡəzi:n/ <i>n.</i> 杂志; 期刊	p.15	<i>adj.</i> 工作努力的; 辛勤的	p.18
however /haʊ'evə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 然而;		competition /,kɒmpə'tɪʃn/,	
不过	p.15	/,kɑ:mpə'tɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 比赛; 竞赛;	
than /ðən; ðæn/ <i>prep. & conj.</i>		竞争	p.18
(用以引出比较的第二部分) 比	p.15	fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/	
more than 多于	p.15	<i>adj.</i> 极好的; 了不起的	p.18
almost /'ɔ:lməʊst/ <i>adv.</i> 几乎; 差不多	p.16	which /wɪtʃ/ <i>pron. & adj.</i> 哪一个;	
none /nʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 没有一个; 毫无	p.16	哪一些	p.18
less /les/ <i>adv.</i> 较少; 较小		clearly /'klɪəli/, /'klɪrli/	
<i>adj. & pron.</i> 较少的; 更少的	p.16	<i>adv.</i> 清楚地; 清晰地; 明白地	p.18
less than 少于	p.16	win /wɪn/ <i>v.</i> (won /wʌn/)	
point /pɔɪnt/ <i>n.</i> 得分; 点		获胜; 赢; 赢得	p.18
<i>v.</i> 指; 指向	p.16	though /ðəʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 不过; 可是; 然而	
Claire /kleə/, /kler/ 克莱尔 (女名)	p.10	<i>conj.</i> 虽然; 尽管; 不过	p.18
Sue /su:/ 休 (女名)	p.11	talented /'tæləntɪd/	
American Teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə(r)/		<i>adj.</i> 有才能的; 有才干的	p.20
《美国青少年》(文中为虚构的		truly /'tru:li/ <i>adv.</i> 真正; 确实	p.20
杂志名称)	p.15	care /keə/, /ker/ <i>v.</i> 在意; 担忧; 关心	p.20
		care about 关心; 在意	p.20
		laugh /lɑ:f/, /læf/ <i>v.</i> 笑; 发笑	
		<i>n.</i> 笑声	p.20
Unit 3		serious /'sɪəriəs/, /'sɪriəs/	
outgoing /'aʊtɡəʊɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 爱交际的;		<i>adj.</i> 严肃的; 稳重的	p.21
友好的; 外向的	p.17	mirror /'mɪrə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 镜子	p.21
both /bəʊθ/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 两个;		kid /kɪd/ <i>n.</i> 小孩; 年轻人	p.21
两个都	p.17	as long as 只要; 既然	p.21
better /'betə(r)/ <i>adj. & adv.</i>		necessary /'nesəsəri/, /'nesəseri/	
(good 和 well 的比较级)		<i>adj.</i> 必需的; 必要的	p.21
较好的 (地); 更好的 (地)	p.17	be different from 与……不同;	
loudly /'laʊdli/		与……有差异	p.21
<i>adv.</i> 喧闹地; 大声地; 响亮地	p.17	bring out 使显现; 使表现出	p.21

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

grade /greɪd/ <i>n.</i> 成绩等级; 评分等级 p.21	comfortable /'kʌmfə(r)təbl/ <i>adj.</i> 使人舒服的; 舒适的 p.25
should /ʃʊd; ʃəd/ <i>modal v.</i> 应该; 应当; 可以 p.21	seat /si:t/ <i>n.</i> 座位; 坐处 (如椅子等) p.25
the same as 和……相同; 与……一致 p.21	screen /skri:n/ <i>n.</i> 银幕; 屏幕 p.25
saying /'seɪɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 谚语; 格言; 警句 p.21	close /kləʊs/ <i>adj.</i> (在空间、时间上) 接近 p.25
reach /ri:tʃ/ <i>v.</i> 伸手; 到达; 抵达 p.21	ticket /'tɪkɪt/ <i>n.</i> 票; 入场券 p.25
hand /hænd/ <i>n.</i> 手 p.21	worst /wɜ:(r)st/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> (bad 和 badly 的最高级) 最差 (的); 最坏 (的); 最糟 (的) p.26
touch /tʌtʃ/ <i>v.</i> 感动; 触摸 p.21	cheaply /'tʃi:pli/ <i>adv.</i> 便宜地; 低廉地 p.26
heart /hɑ:(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 内心; 心脏 p.21	song /sɒŋ/, /sɔ:ŋ/ <i>n.</i> 歌; 歌曲 p.26
fact /fækt/ <i>n.</i> 现实; 事实 p.21	DJ /'di:dʒeɪ/ <i>n.</i> (电台、电视台、 俱乐部的) 音乐节目主持人 p.26
in fact 确切地说; 事实上; 实际上 p.21	choose /tʃu:z/ <i>v.</i> (chose /tʃəʊz/) 选择; 挑选 p.26
break /breɪk/ <i>v.</i> (broke /brəʊk/) (使) 破; 裂; 碎; 损坏 p.21	carefully /'keəfəli/, /'kerfəli/ <i>adv.</i> 细致地; 小心地; 谨慎地 p.26
arm /ɑ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 手臂; 上肢 p.21	reporter /rɪ'pɔ:(r)tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 记者 p.26
share /ʃeə/, /ʃer/ <i>v.</i> 分享; 共享; 共用; 分摊 p.21	so far 到目前为止; 迄今为止 p.26
loud /laʊd/ <i>adj.</i> 响亮的; 大声的 p.22	fresh /freʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 新鲜的; 清新的 p.26
similar /'sɪmələ(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 相像的; 类似的 p.22	comfortably /'kʌmfə(r)təbli/ <i>adv.</i> 舒服地; 舒适地 p.26
be similar to 与……相像的、类似的 p.22	worse /wɜ:(r)s/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> (bad 和 badly 的比较级) 更差 (的); 更坏 (的); 更糟 (的) p.27
primary /'praɪməri/, /'praɪmeri/ <i>adj.</i> 最初的; 最早的 p.24	service /'sɜ:(r)vɪs/ <i>n.</i> 接待; 服务 p.27
primary school 小学 p.24	pretty /'prɪti/ <i>adv.</i> 相当; 十分; 很 <i>adj.</i> 漂亮的 p.27
information /,ɪnfə(r)'meɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 信息; 消息 p.24	menu /'menju:/ <i>n.</i> 菜单 p.27
Tara /'tɑ:rə/, /'tærə/ 塔拉 (女名) p.17	act /ækt/ <i>v.</i> 扮演 <i>n.</i> 表演者 p.27
Sam /sæm/ 萨姆 (男名) p.17	meal /mi:l/ <i>n.</i> 早 (或午、晚) 餐; 一餐所吃的食物 p.27
Nelly /'neli/ 内莉 (女名) p.18	
Larry /'læri/ 拉里 (男名) p.21	
Unit 4	
theater /'θiətə/, /'θi:ətər/ <i>n.</i> (=theatre) 戏院; 剧场 p.25	

creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 有创造力的; 创造性的	p.28	Eliza /ɪ'laɪzə/ 伊丽莎 (女名)	p.28
performer /pə(r)'fɔ:(r)mə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 表演者; 演员	p.28	Vera /'vɪərə/, /'vɪrə/ 薇拉 (女名)	p.28
talent /'tælənt/ <i>n.</i> 天资; 天赋	p.29	Dennis /'denɪs/ 丹尼斯 (男名)	p.28
have ... in common 有相同特征; (想法、兴趣等方面) 相同	p.29	American Idol /'aɪdl/ 美国偶像 (文中为电视节目名称)	p.29
magician /mə'dʒɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 魔术师	p.29	America's Got Talent 美国达人秀 (文中为电视节目名称)	p.29
all kinds of 各种类型的; 各种各样的	p.29	China's Got Talent 中国达人秀 (文中为电视节目名称)	p.29
beautifully /'bjʊ:tɪfli/ <i>adv.</i> 美好地; 漂亮地	p.29		
be up to 是……的职责; 由……决定	p.29	Unit 5	
role /rəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 作用; 职能; 角色	p.29	sitcom /'sɪtkɒm/, /'sɪtkɑ:m/ <i>n.</i> (=situation comedy) 情景喜剧	p.33
play a role 发挥作用; 有影响	p.29	news /nju:z/, /nu:z/ <i>n.</i> 新闻节目; 新闻	p.33
winner /'wɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 获胜者; 优胜者	p.29	soap /səʊp/ opera /'ɒprə/, /'ɑ:prə/ 肥皂剧	p.33
prize /praɪz/ <i>n.</i> 奖; 奖品; 奖金	p.29	mind /maɪnd/ <i>v.</i> 介意; 对 (某事) 烦恼	p.33
everybody /'evrɪbɒdi/, /'evrɪbɑ:di/ <i>pron.</i> 每人; 人人; 所有人	p.29	stand /stænd/ <i>v.</i> (stood /stʊd/) 忍受; 站立	p.33
make up 编造 (故事、谎言等)	p.29	educational /,edʒu'keɪʃənl/ <i>adj.</i> 教育的; 有教育意义的	p.34
example /ɪg'zɑ:mpl/, /ɪg'zæmpl/ <i>n.</i> 实例; 范例	p.29	plan /plæn/ <i>v. & n.</i> 打算; 计划	p.34
for example 例如	p.29	hope /həʊp/ <i>v. & n.</i> 希望	p.34
poor /pɔ:(r), pʊə/, /pʊr/ <i>adj.</i> 贫穷的; 清贫的	p.29	find out 查明; 弄清	p.34
seriously /'sɪəriəsli/, /'sɪriəsli/ <i>adv.</i> 严重地; 严肃地; 认真地	p.29	discussion /dɪ'skʌʃn/ <i>n.</i> 讨论; 商量	p.34
take ... seriously 认真对待……	p.29	happen /'hæpən/ <i>v.</i> 发生; 出现	p.34
give /gɪv/ <i>v.</i> (gave /geɪv/) 提供; 给	p.29	expect /ɪk'spekt/ <i>v.</i> 预料; 期待	p.34
crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 人多的; 拥挤的; 挤满的	p.31	joke /dʒəʊk/ <i>n.</i> 笑话; 玩笑	p.35
Greg /greg/ 格雷格 (男名)	p.26	comedy /'kɒmədi/, /'kɑ:mədi/ <i>n.</i> 喜剧; 喜剧片	p.35
Danny /'dæni/ 丹尼 (男名)	p.27		

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

meaningless /'mi:nɪŋləs/		take sb.'s place 代替; 替换	p.39
<i>adj.</i> 毫无意义的; 意思不明确的	p.36	army /'ɑ:(r)mi/ <i>n.</i> 陆军; 陆军部队	p.39
action /'ækʃn/ <i>n.</i> 行动	p.36	do a good job 干得好	p.39
action movie 动作影片	p.36		
cartoon /kɑ:(r)'tu:n/ <i>n.</i> 动画片;		Sarah /'seərə/, /'serə/ 萨拉 (女名)	p.34
卡通片	p.36	Walt /wɔ:lt/ Disney /'dɪzni/	
culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 文化; 文明	p.37	沃尔特·迪斯尼	p.37
famous /'feɪməs/ <i>adj.</i> 著名的;		Minnie /'mɪni/ 明妮 (女名)	p.37
出名的	p.37		
appear /ə'pɪə/, /ə'pɪr/ <i>v.</i> 出现	p.37	Mickey Mouse /,mɪki 'maʊs/ 米老鼠	p.37
become /bɪ'kʌm/ <i>v.</i> (became		Steamboat Willie /,sti:m'bəʊt 'wɪli/	
/bɪ'keɪm/) 开始变得; 变成	p.37	迪斯尼公司制作的全球第一部	
rich /rɪtʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 富有的	p.37	有声动画片《威利号汽船》	p.37
successful /sək'sesfl/		Hollywood /'hɒliwʊd/, /'hɑ:liwʊd/	
<i>adj.</i> 获得成功的; 有成就的	p.37	好莱坞; 美国电影业	p.37
might /maɪt/ <i>modal v.</i> 可能; 可以	p.37	the Hollywood Walk of Fame /feɪm/	
main /meɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 主要的; 最重要的	p.37	好莱坞星光大道 (美国)	p.37
reason /'ri:zn/ <i>n.</i> 原因; 理由	p.37		
common /'kɒmən/, /'kɑ:mən/		Unit 6	
<i>adj.</i> 普通的; 常见的	p.37	grow up 长大; 成熟; 成长	p.41
film /fɪlm/ <i>n.</i> (= movie) 电影	p.37	computer programmer	
unlucky /ʌn'lʌki/ <i>adj.</i> 不幸的;		/'prəʊgræmə(r)/ 计算机程序	
不吉利的	p.37	设计员; 编程人员	p.41
lose /lu:z/ <i>v.</i> (lost /lɒst/, /lɑ:st/)		cook /kʊk/ <i>n.</i> 厨师 <i>v.</i> 烹饪; 煮	p.41
失去; 丢失	p.37	doctor /'dɒktə/, /'dɑ:ktə(r)/	
girlfriend /'gɜ:(r)lfrend/ <i>n.</i> 女朋友	p.37	<i>n.</i> 医生	p.41
ready /'redi/ <i>adj.</i> 愿意的; 准备好的	p.37	engineer /,endʒɪ'nɪə/, /,endʒɪ'nɪr/	
be ready to 准备好 (做某事);		<i>n.</i> 工程师	p.41
愿意 (做某事)	p.37	violinist /,vaɪə'li:nɪst/ <i>n.</i> 小提琴手	p.41
character /'kærəktə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 人物;		driver /'draɪvə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 驾驶员; 司机	p.41
角色	p.37	pilot /'paɪlət/ <i>n.</i> 飞行员	p.41
simple /'sɪmpl/ <i>adj.</i> 简单的;		pianist /'piənɪst/ <i>n.</i> 钢琴家	p.41
易做的	p.37	scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ <i>n.</i> 科学家	p.41
dress up 装扮; 乔装打扮	p.39	be sure about 确信; 对……有把握	p.42

make sure 确保; 查明	p.42	hobby /'hɒbi/, /'hɑ:bi/ <i>n.</i> 业余爱好	p.45
college /'kɒlɪdʒ/, /'kɑ:lɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 学院; 大学; 高等专科学校	p.43	paint /peɪnt/ <i>v.</i> 用颜料画; 在……上刷油漆	p.45
education /,edʒu'keɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 教育	p.43	weekly /'wi:kli/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> 每周的 (地)	p.45
medicine /'medɪsn, 'medɪsn/ <i>n.</i> 药; 医学	p.43	schoolwork /'sku:lwɜ:(r)k/ <i>n.</i> 学校作业; 功课	p.45
university /,ju:ni'vɜ:(r)səti/ <i>n.</i> (综合性) 大学; 高等学府	p.43	question /'kwestʃən/ <i>v.</i> 表示疑问; 怀疑; 提问; 质询	p.46
London /'lʌndən/ 伦敦	p.43	meaning /'mi:nɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 意义; 意思	p.46
article /'ɑ:(r)tɪkl/ <i>n.</i> 文章; 论文	p.43	discuss /dɪ'skʌs/ <i>v.</i> 讨论; 商量	p.46
send /send/ <i>v.</i> (sent /sent/) 邮寄; 发送	p.43	own /əʊn/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 自己的; 本人的	p.47
resolution /,rezə'lʊ:ʃn/ <i>n.</i> 决心; 决定	p.44	personal /'pɜ:(r)sənl/ <i>adj.</i> 个人的; 私人的	p.47
team /ti:m/ <i>n.</i> 队; 组	p.44	relationship /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/ <i>n.</i> 关系; 联系	p.47
make the soccer team 成为足球队的一员	p.44	Andy /'ændi/ 安迪 (男名)	p.42
foreign /'fɒrən/, /'fɔ:rən/ <i>adj.</i> 外国的	p.44	Ken /ken/ 肯 (男名)	p.42
able /'eɪbl/ <i>adj.</i> 能够	p.45	Hemingway /'hemɪŋweɪ/ 海明威 (姓)	p.42
be able to 能够做某事	p.45	Kelly /'keli/ 凯莉 (女名)	p.43
promise /'prɒmɪs/, /'prɑ:mɪs/ <i>n.</i> 承诺; 诺言 <i>v.</i> 许诺; 承诺	p.45	The Old Man and the Sea 《老人与海》 (美国作家海明威的小说)	p.42
beginning /bɪ'gɪnɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 开头; 开端	p.45		
at the beginning of 在……开始	p.45		
improve /ɪm'pru:v/ <i>v.</i> 改进; 改善	p.45		
write down 写下; 记录下	p.45		
physical /'fɪzɪkl/ <i>adj.</i> 身体的	p.45		
themselves /ðəm'selvz/ <i>pron.</i> 他 (她、它) 们自己	p.45		
have to do with 关于; 与……有关系	p.45		
self-improvement /,self ɪm'pru:vmənt/ <i>n.</i> 自我改进; 自我提高	p.45		
take up (尤指为消遣) 学着做; 开始做	p.45		

Unit 7

paper /'peɪpə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 纸; 纸张	p.49
pollution /pə'lju:ʃn/ <i>n.</i> 污染; 污染物	p.50
prediction /prɪ'dɪkʃn/ <i>n.</i> 预言; 预测	p.50
future /'fju:tʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 将来; 未来	p.50
pollute /pə'lju:t/ <i>v.</i> 污染	p.50
environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ <i>n.</i> 环境	p.50

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

planet /'plænit/ <i>n.</i> 行星	p.50	fall down 突然倒下; 跌倒; 倒塌	p.53
earth /ɜ:(r)θ/ <i>n.</i> 地球; 世界	p.50	inside /ɪn'saɪd/ <i>adv. & prep.</i>	
plant /plɑ:nt/, /plænt/ <i>v.</i> 种植		在……里面	p.53
<i>n.</i> 植物	p.50	look for 寻找; 寻求	p.53
part /pɑ:(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 部分	p.50	possible /'pɒsəbl/, /'pɑ:səbl/	
play a part 参与; 发挥作用	p.50	<i>adj.</i> 可能存在或发生的; 可能的	p.53
peace /pi:s/ <i>n.</i> 和平	p.51	impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/, /ɪm'pɑ:səbl/	
sea /si:/ <i>n.</i> 海; 海洋	p.51	<i>adj.</i> 不可能存在或发生的;	
build /bɪld/ <i>v.</i> (built /bɪlt/)		不可能的	p.53
建筑; 建造	p.51	side /saɪd/ <i>n.</i> 一方 (的意见、态度、	
sky /skaɪ/ <i>n.</i> 天空	p.51	立场)	p.54
astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> 宇航员;		probably /'prɒbəbli/, /'prɑ:bəbli/	
航天员	p.52	<i>adv.</i> 很可能; 大概	p.55
apartment /ə'pɑ:(r)tment/ <i>n.</i> 公寓套房	p.52	during /'djʊərɪŋ/, /'dʊrɪŋ/	
rocket /'rɒkɪt/, /'rɑ:kɪt/ <i>n.</i> 火箭	p.52	<i>prep.</i> 在……期间	p.55
space /speɪs/ <i>n.</i> 太空; 空间	p.52	holiday /'hɒlədeɪ/, /'hɑ:lədeɪ/	
space station 太空站; 宇宙空间站	p.52	<i>n.</i> 假期; 假日	p.55
human /'hju:mən/ <i>adj.</i> 人的 <i>n.</i> 人	p.53	word /wɜ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 单词; 词	p.56
servant /'sɜ:(r)vənt/ <i>n.</i> 仆人	p.53	Nick /nɪk/ 尼克 (男名)	p.50
dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/		James /dʒeɪmz/ 詹姆斯 (男名)	p.53
<i>adj.</i> 有危险的; 不安全的	p.53	White /waɪt/ 怀特 (姓)	p.53
already /ɔ:l'redi/ <i>adv.</i> 已经; 早已	p.53		
factory /'fæktəri, 'fæktəri/ <i>n.</i> 工厂	p.53		
over and over again 多次; 反复地	p.53	Unit 8	
Japan /dʒə'pæn/ 日本	p.53	shake /ʃeɪk/ <i>n. & v.</i> (shook /ʃʊk/)	
believe /bɪ'li:v/ <i>v.</i> 相信; 认为有可能	p.53	摇动; 抖动	p.57
disagree /,dɪsə'gri:/ <i>v.</i> 不同意;		milk shake 奶昔	p.57
持不同意见; 有分歧	p.53	blender /'blendə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 食物搅拌机	p.57
even /'i:vən/ <i>adv.</i> 甚至; 连; 愈加	p.53	turn on 接通 (电流、煤气、水等);	
agree /ə'gri:/ <i>v.</i> 同意; 赞成; 应允	p.53	打开	p.57
hundreds of 许多; 大量	p.53	peel /pi:l/ <i>v.</i> 剥皮; 去皮	p.57
shape /ʃeɪp/ <i>n.</i> 形状; 外形	p.53	pour /pɔ:(r)/ <i>v.</i> 倒出; 倾倒	p.57
fall /fɔ:l/ <i>v.</i> (fell /fel/) & <i>n.</i> 倒塌;		yogurt /'jɒgət/, /'jəʊgərt/	
跌倒; 掉落 <i>n.</i> (美式) 秋天	p.53	<i>n.</i> (=yoghurt) 酸奶	p.58

honey /'hʌni/ <i>n.</i> 蜂蜜	p.58	pie /paɪ/ <i>n.</i> 果馅饼; 果馅派	p.61
watermelon /'wɔ:tə(r)melən/ <i>n.</i> 西瓜	p.58	mix /mɪks/ <i>n.</i> 混合配料	
spoon /spu:n/ <i>n.</i> 勺; 调羹	p.58	<i>v.</i> (使) 混合; 融合	p.61
pot /pɒt/, /pɑ:t/ <i>n.</i> 锅	p.58	pepper /'pepə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 胡椒粉; 柿子椒	p.61
add /æd/ <i>v.</i> 增加; 添加	p.58	fill /fɪl/ <i>v.</i> (使) 充满; 装满	p.61
finally /'faɪnəli/ <i>adv.</i> 最后; 最终	p.58	oven /'ʌvən/ <i>n.</i> 烤箱; 烤炉	p.61
salt /sɔ:lt/ <i>n.</i> 食盐	p.58	plate /pleɪt/ <i>n.</i> 盘子; 碟子	p.61
sugar /'ʃʊɡə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 食糖	p.59	cover /'kʌvə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 遮盖; 覆盖	
cheese /tʃi:z/ <i>n.</i> 干酪; 奶酪	p.59	<i>n.</i> 覆盖物; 盖子	p.61
popcorn /'pɒpkɔ:n/, /'pɑ:pkɔ:rn/ <i>n.</i> 爆米花	p.59	serve /sɜ:(r)v/ <i>v.</i> 接待; 服务; 提供	p.62
corn /kɔ:(r)n/ <i>n.</i> 玉米; 谷物	p.59	temperature /'tempərətʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 温度; 气温; 体温	p.62
machine /mə'ʃi:n/ <i>n.</i> 机器; 机械装置	p.59	Unit 9	
dig /dɪg/ <i>v.</i> (<i>dug</i> /dʌg/) 掘(地); 凿(洞); 挖(土)	p.59	prepare for 为……做准备	p.65
hole /həʊl/ <i>n.</i> 洞; 孔; 坑	p.59	exam /ɪg'zæm/ <i>n.</i> (=examination) 考试	p.65
sandwich /'sænwɪtʃ/, 'sænwɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 夹心面包片; 三明治	p.60	go to the/a doctor 去看医生	p.65
butter /'bʌtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 黄油; 奶油	p.60	flu /flu:/ <i>n.</i> 流行性感冒; 流感	p.65
turkey /'tɜ:(r)ki/ <i>n.</i> 火鸡	p.60	available /ə'veɪləbl/ <i>adj.</i> 有空的; 可获得的	p.66
lettuce /'letɪs/ <i>n.</i> 莴苣; 生菜	p.60	another time 其他时间; 别的时间	p.66
piece /pi:s/ <i>n.</i> 片; 块; 段	p.60	until /ən'tɪl/ <i>conj. & prep.</i> 到……时; 直到……为止	p.66
Thanksgiving /,θæŋks'gɪvɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 感恩节	p.61	hang /hæŋ/ <i>v.</i> (<i>hung</i> /hʌŋ/) 悬挂; 垂下	p.66
traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ <i>adj.</i> 传统的; 惯例的	p.61	hang out 闲逛; 常去某处	p.66
autumn /'ɔ:təm/ <i>n.</i> 秋天; 秋季	p.61	catch /kætʃ/ <i>v.</i> (<i>caught</i> /kɔ:t/) 及时赶上; 接住; 抓住	p.66
celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/ <i>v.</i> 庆祝; 庆贺	p.61	invite /ɪn'veɪt/ <i>v.</i> 邀请	p.67
prepare /prɪ'peə/, /prɪ'per/ <i>v.</i> 使做好准备; 把……准备好	p.61	accept /ək'sept/ <i>v.</i> 接受	p.67
gravy /'greɪvi/ <i>n.</i> (调味) 肉汁	p.61	refuse /rɪ'fju:z/ <i>v.</i> 拒绝	p.67
mashed /mæʃt/ <i>adj.</i> 捣烂的	p.61	the day before yesterday 前天	p.68
pumpkin /'pʌmpkɪn/ <i>n.</i> 南瓜	p.61	the day after tomorrow 后天	p.68

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

weekday /'wi:kdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 工作日 (星期一至星期五的任何一天) p.68	event /ɪ'vent/ <i>n.</i> 大事; 公开活动; 比赛项目 p.71
look after 照料; 照顾 p.68	guest /gest/ <i>n.</i> 客人; 宾客 p.71
invitation /,ɪnvi'teɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 邀请; 请柬 p.69	calendar /'kælɪndə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 日历; 日程表 p.72
turn down 拒绝 p.69	daytime /'deɪtaɪm/ <i>n.</i> 白天; 日间 p.72
reply /rɪ'plaɪ/ <i>v.</i> 回答; 答复 p.69	Ted /ted/ 特德 (男名) p.65
forward /'fɔ:(r)wə(r)d/ <i>v.</i> 转寄; 发送 <i>adv.</i> 向前; 前进 p.69	May /meɪ/ 梅 (女名) p.66
delete /dɪ'li:t/ <i>v.</i> 删除 p.69	Vince /vɪns/ 文斯 (男名) p.68
print /prɪnt/ <i>v.</i> 打印; 印刷 p.69	Steen /sti:n/ 斯蒂恩 (姓) p.69
sad /sæd/ <i>adj.</i> (令人) 悲哀的; (令人) 难过的 p.69	Jake /dʒeɪk/ 杰克 (男名) p.69
goodbye /,gʊd'baɪ/ <i>interj. & n.</i> 再见 p.69	Susan /'su:zn/ 苏珊 (女名) p.72
take a trip 去旅行 p.69	Unit 10
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help out (帮助……) 分担工作、 解决难题 p.69	video /'vɪdiəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 录像带; 录像 p.74
preparation /,prepə'reɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 准备; 准备工作 p.69	organize /'ɔ:(r)gənaɪz/ <i>v.</i> (= organise) 组织; 筹备 p.74
glue /glu:/ <i>n.</i> 胶水 p.69	potato chips /tʃɪps/ 炸土豆片; 炸薯条 p.74
without /wɪ'daʊt/ <i>prep.</i> 没有; 不 (做某事) p.69	chocolate /'tʃɒklət/, /'tʃɑ:klət/ <i>n.</i> 巧克力 p.74
surprised /sə(r)'praɪzd/ <i>adj.</i> 惊奇的; 感觉意外的 p.69	upset /,ʌp'set/ <i>adj.</i> 难过; 失望; 沮丧 p.75
look forward to 盼望; 期待 p.69	taxi /'tæksi/ <i>n.</i> 出租汽车; 的士 p.75
hear from 接到 (某人的) 信、电话等 p.69	advice /əd'vaɪs/ <i>n.</i> 劝告; 建议 p.75
housewarming /'haʊswɔ:(r)mɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 乔迁聚会 p.70	travel /'trævl/ <i>v. & n.</i> 旅行; 游历 p.76
opening /'əʊpənɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 开幕式; 落成典礼 p.71	agent /'eɪdʒənt/ <i>n.</i> 代理人; 经纪人 p.76
concert /'kɒnsət/, /'kɑ:nsət/ <i>n.</i> 音乐会; 演奏会 p.71	expert /'ekspɜ:(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 专家 p.77
headmaster /,hed'mɑ:stə/, /,hed'mæstə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 校长 p.71	keep ... to oneself 保守秘密 p.77
	teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> (13~19岁的) 青少年 p.77
	normal /'nɔ:(r)ml/ <i>adj.</i> 正常的; 一般的 p.77

unless /ən'les/ <i>conj.</i> 除非; 如果不	p.77	experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/, /ɪk'spɪriəns/ <i>n.</i> 经验; 经历	p.77
certainly /'sɜ:(r)tɪnli/ <i>adv.</i> 无疑; 肯定; 当然; 行	p.77	in half 分成两半	p.77
wallet /'wɒlɪt/, /'wɑ:lɪt/ <i>n.</i> 钱包	p.77	halfway /,hɑ:f'wei/, /,hæf'wei/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> 在中途; 部分地做	
mile /maɪl/ <i>n.</i> 英里	p.77	(或达到)	p.77
angry /'æŋɡri/ <i>adj.</i> 发怒的; 生气的	p.77	else /els/ <i>adv.</i> 别的; 其他的	p.78
understanding /,ʌndə(r)'stændɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 善解人意的; 体谅人的	p.77	Karen /'kærən, 'kɑ:rən/ 卡伦 (女名)	p.73
careless /'keələs/, /'kerləs/ <i>adj.</i> 粗心的; 不小心的	p.77	Ben /ben/ 本 (男名)	p.74
mistake /mɪ'steɪk/ <i>n.</i> 错误; 失误	p.77	Michael /'maɪkl/ 迈克尔 (男名)	p.76
himself /hɪm'self/ <i>pron.</i> 他自己	p.77	Laura /'lɔ:rə/ 劳拉 (女名)	p.77
careful /'keəfl/, /'kerfl/ <i>adj.</i> 小心的; 细致的; 精心的; 慎重的	p.77	Mills /mɪlz/ 米尔斯 (姓)	p.77
advise /əd'vaɪz/ <i>v.</i> 劝告; 建议	p.77	Robert /'rɒbət/, /'rɑ:bərt/ 罗伯特 (男名)	p.77
solve /sɒlv/, /sɑ:lɪv/ <i>v.</i> 解决; 解答	p.77	Hunt /hʌnt/ 亨特 (姓)	p.77
step /step/ <i>n.</i> 步; 步骤	p.77		
trust /trʌst/ <i>v.</i> 相信; 信任	p.77		

Vocabulary Index

(注: 在本词表中, 重点词汇用黑体标出。
在英式发音和美式发音有区别时, 英式发音在前, 美式发音在后。)

A

able /'eɪbl/ *adj.* 能够 p.45
accept /ək'sept/ *v.* 接受 p.67
act /ækt/ *v.* 扮演 *n.* 表演者 p.27
action /'ækʃn/ *n.* 行动 p.36
action movie 动作影片 p.36
activity /æk'tɪvəti/ *n.* 活动 p.5
add /æd/ *v.* 增加; 添加 p.58
advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* 劝告; 建议 p.75
advise /əd'vaɪz/ *v.* 劝告; 建议 p.77
agent /'eɪdʒənt/ *n.* 代理人; 经纪人 p.76
agree /ə'ɡri:/ *v.* 同意; 赞成; 应允 p.53
all kinds of 各种类型的; 各种各样的 p.29
almost /'ɔ:lməʊst/ *adv.* 几乎;
 差不多 p.16
already /ɔ:l'redi/ *adv.* 已经; 早已 p.53
although /ɔ:l'dɔ:ʊ/ *conj.* 虽然; 尽管;
 即使 p.13
angry /'æŋɡri/ *adj.* 发怒的; 生气的 p.77
another time 其他时间; 别的时间 p.66
anyone /'eniwʌn/ *pron.* 任何人 p.2
anywhere /'eniweə/, /'eniwer/
adv. 在任何地方 p.2
apartment /ə'pɑ:(r)tment/
n. 公寓套房 p.52
appear /ə'piə/, /ə'pi:r/ *v.* 出现 p.37
arm /ɑ:(r)m/ *n.* 手臂; 上肢 p.21
army /'ɑ:(r)mi/ *n.* 陆军; 陆军部队 p.39
article /'ɑ:(r)tɪkl/ *n.* 文章; 论文 p.43

as /æz; əz/ *adv.* 像……一样; 如同
conj. 当……时; 如同 p.6
as long as 只要; 既然 p.21
astronaut /'æstrɒnɔ:t/ *n.* 宇航员;
 航天员 p.52
at least 至少; 不少于; 起码 p.11
at the beginning of 在……开始 p.45
autumn /'ɔ:təm/ *n.* 秋天; 秋季 p.61
available /ə'veɪləbl/ *adj.* 有空的;
 可获得的 p.66

B

be able to 能够做某事 p.45
be different from 与……不同;
 与……有差异 p.21
be ready to 准备好(做某事);
 愿意(做某事) p.37
be similar to 与……相像的、类似的 p.22
be sure about 确信; 对……有把握 p.42
be up to 是……的职责; 由……决定 p.29
beautifully /'bjʊ:tɪfli/ *adv.* 美好地;
 漂亮地 p.29
because of 因为 p.5
become /bɪ'kʌm/ *v.* (became
 /bɪ'keɪm/) 开始变得; 变成 p.37
beginning /bɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ/ *n.* 开头; 开端 p.45
believe /bɪ'li:v/ *v.* 相信; 认为有可能 p.53
below /bɪ'ləʊ/ *prep. & adv.*
 在……下面; 到……下面 p.5

- better** /'betə(r)/ *adj. & adv.*
 (good 和 well 的比较级)
 较好的(地); 更好的(地) p.17
- bicycle** /'baɪsɪkl/ *n.* 自行车; 脚踏车 p.5
- bird** /bɜ:(r)d/ *n.* 鸟 p.5
- blender** /'blendə(r)/ *n.* 食物搅拌机 p.57
- body** /'bɒdi/, /'bɑ:di/ *n.* 身体 p.13
- bored** /bɔ:(r)d/ *adj.* 厌倦的; 烦闷的 p.3
- both** /bəʊθ/ *adj. & pron.* 两个;
 两个都 p.17
- break** /breɪk/ *v.* (broke /brəʊk/)
 (使)破; 裂; 碎; 损坏 p.21
- bring out** 使显现; 使表现出 p.21
- build** /bɪld/ *v.* (built /bɪlt/)
 建筑; 建造 p.51
- building** /'bɪldɪŋ/ *n.* 建筑物; 房子 p.5
- butter** /'bʌtə(r)/ *n.* 黄油; 奶油 p.60
- C**
- calendar** /'kælɪndə(r)/ *n.* 日历;
 日程表 p.72
- care** /keə/, /ker/ *v.* 在意; 担忧; 关心 p.20
- care about** 关心; 在意 p.20
- careful** /'keəfl/, /'kerfl/ *adj.* 小心的;
 细致的; 精心的; 慎重的 p.77
- carefully** /'keəfəli/, /'kerfəli/
adv. 细致地; 小心地; 谨慎地 p.26
- careless** /'keələs/, /'kerləs/
adj. 粗心的; 不小心的 p.77
- cartoon** /kɑ:(r)'tu:n/ *n.* 动画片;
 卡通片 p.36
- catch** /kætʃ/ *v.* (caught /kɔ:t/)
 及时赶上; 接住; 抓住 p.66
- celebrate** /'selɪbreɪt/ *v.* 庆祝; 庆贺 p.61
- certainly** /'sɜ:(r)tɪnli/
adv. 无疑; 肯定; 当然; 行 p.77
- character** /'kærəktə(r)/ *n.* 人物; 角色 p.37
- cheaply** /'tʃi:pli/ *adv.* 便宜地;
 低廉地 p.26
- cheese** /tʃi:z/ *n.* 干酪; 奶酪 p.59
- chocolate** /'tʃɒklət/, /'tʃɑ:klət/
n. 巧克力 p.74
- choose** /tʃu:z/ *v.* (chose /tʃəʊz/)
 选择; 挑选 p.26
- clearly** /'klɪəli/, /'klɪrli/
adv. 清楚地; 清晰地; 明白地 p.18
- close** /kləʊs/ *adj.* (在空间、时间上)
 接近 p.25
- coffee** /'kɒfi/, /'kɔ:fi/ *n.* 咖啡 p.12
- college** /'kɒlɪdʒ/, /'kɑ:lɪdʒ/
n. 学院; 大学; 高等专科学校 p.43
- comedy** /'kɒmədi/, /'kɑ:mədi/
n. 喜剧; 喜剧片 p.35
- comfortable** /'kʌmfə(r)təbl/
adj. 使人舒服的; 舒适的 p.25
- comfortably** /'kʌmfə(r)təbli/
adv. 舒服地; 舒适地 p.26
- common** /'kɒmən/, /'kɑ:mən/
adj. 普通的; 常见的 p.37
- competition** /,kɒmpə'tɪʃn/,
 /,kɑ:mpə'tɪʃn/ *n.* 比赛; 竞赛;
 竞争 p.18
- computer programmer**
 /'prəʊgræmə(r)/ 计算机程序
 设计员; 编程人员 p.41
- concert** /'kɒnsət/, /'kɑ:nsərt/
n. 音乐会; 演奏会 p.71
- cook** /kʊk/ *n.* 厨师 *v.* 烹饪; 煮 p.41

- corn** /kɔ:(r)n/ *n.* 玉米; 谷物 p.59
- cover** /'kʌvə(r)/ *v.* 遮盖; 覆盖
n. 覆盖物; 盖子 p.61
- creative** /kri'eɪtɪv/
adj. 有创造力的; 创造性的 p.28
- crowded** /'kraʊdɪd/
adj. 人多的; 拥挤的; 挤满的 p.31
- culture** /'kʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* 文化; 文明 p.37
- D**
- dangerous** /'deɪndʒərəs/
adj. 有危险的; 不安全的 p.53
- daytime** /'deɪtaɪm/ *n.* 白天; 日间 p.72
- decide** /dɪ'saɪd/ *v.* 决定; 选定 p.5
- delete** /dɪ'li:t/ *v.* 删除 p.69
- dentist** /'dentɪst/ *n.* 牙科医生 p.15
- diary** /'daɪəri/ *n.* 日记; 记事簿 p.3
- die** /daɪ/ *v.* 消失; 灭亡; 死亡 p.13
- difference** /'dɪfrəns/ *n.* 差别; 差异 p.5
- dig** /dɪg/ *v.* (*dug*/*dʌg*/) 掘(地);
凿(洞); 挖(土) p.59
- disagree** /dɪsə'ɡri:/ *v.* 不同意;
持不同意见; 有分歧 p.53
- discuss** /dɪ'skʌs/ *v.* 讨论; 商量 p.46
- discussion** /dɪ'skʌʃn/ *n.* 讨论; 商量 p.34
- dislike** /dɪs'laɪk/ *v. & n.*
不喜爱(的事物); 厌恶(的事物) p.7
- DJ** /'di:dʒeɪ/ *n.* (电台、电视台、
俱乐部的) 音乐节目主持人 p.26
- do a good job** 干得好 p.39
- doctor** /'dɒktə/, /'dɑ:ktə(r)/ *n.* 医生 p.41
- dress up** 装扮; 乔装打扮 p.39
- driver** /'draɪvə(r)/ *n.* 驾驶员; 司机 p.41
- duck** /dʌk/ *n.* 鸭 p.7
- during** /'djʊərəɪŋ/, /'dʊrɪŋ/
prep. 在……期间 p.55
- E**
- earth** /ɜ:(r)θ/ *n.* 地球; 世界 p.50
- education** /,edʒu'keɪʃn/ *n.* 教育 p.43
- educational** /,edʒu'keɪʃənl/
adj. 教育的; 有教育意义的 p.34
- else** /els/ *adv.* 别的; 其他的 p.78
- engineer** /,endʒɪ'nɪə/, /,endʒɪ'nɪr/
n. 工程师 p.41
- enjoyable** /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ *adj.* 有乐趣的;
令人愉快的 p.5
- enough** /ɪ'nʌf/ *adj. & adv.* 足够的(地);
充足的(地); 充分的(地) p.5
- environment** /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/
n. 环境 p.50
- even** /'i:vən/ *adv.* 甚至; 连; 愈加 p.53
- event** /ɪ'vent/ *n.* 大事; 公开活动;
比赛项目 p.71
- ever** /'evə(r)/
adv. 在任何时候; 从来; 曾经 p.9
- everybody** /'evrɪbɒdi/, /'evrɪbɑ:di/
pron. 每人; 人人; 所有人 p.29
- everyone** /'evriwʌn/ *pron.* 每人;
人人; 所有人 p.3
- exam** /ɪg'zæm/ *n.* (=examination)
考试 p.65
- example** /ɪg'zɑ:mpl/, /ɪg'zæmpl/
n. 实例; 范例 p.29
- expect** /ɪk'spekt/ *v.* 预料; 期待 p.34
- experience** /ɪk'spɪəriəns/,
/ɪk'spɪrɪəns/ *n.* 经验; 经历 p.77
- expert** /'ekspɜ:(r)t/ *n.* 专家 p.77

F

- fact** /fækt/ *n.* 现实; 事实 p.21
- factory** /'fæktəri, 'fæktəri/ *n.* 工厂 p.53
- fall** /fɔ:l/ *v.* (fell /fel/) & *n.* 倒塌;
跌倒; 掉落 *n.* (美式) 秋天 p.53
- fall down** 突然倒下; 跌倒; 倒塌 p.53
- famous** /'feiməs/ *adj.* 著名的;
出名的 p.37
- fantastic** /fæn'tæstɪk/
adj. 极好的; 了不起的 p.18
- feel like** 给……的感觉; 感受到 p.5
- few** /fju:/ *adj. & pron.* 不多; 很少 p.2
- fill** /fɪl/ *v.* (使) 充满; 装满 p.61
- film** /fɪlm/ *n.* (= movie) 电影 p.37
- finally** /'faɪnəli/ *adv.* 最后; 最终 p.58
- find out** 查明; 弄清 p.34
- flu** /flu:/ *n.* 流行性感冒; 流感 p.65
- for example** 例如 p.29
- foreign** /'fɔ:rən/, /'fɔ:rən/
adj. 外国的 p.44
- forward** /'fɔ:(r)wə(r)d/
v. 转寄; 发送 *adv.* 向前; 前进 p.69
- fresh** /frefʃ/ *adj.* 新鲜的; 清新的 p.26
- full** /fʊl/ *adj.* 忙的; 满的; 充满的 p.10
- future** /'fju:tʃə(r)/ *n.* 将来; 未来 p.50

G

- girlfriend** /'gɜ:(r)lfrend/ *n.* 女朋友 p.37
- give** /gɪv/ *v.* (gave /geɪv/) 提供; 给 p.29
- glad** /glæd/ *adj.* 高兴; 愿意 p.69
- glue** /glu:/ *n.* 胶水 p.69
- go to the/a doctor** 去看医生 p.65
- goodbye** /,gʊd'baɪ/ *interj. & n.* 再见 p.69
- grade** /greɪd/ *n.* 成绩等级; 评分等级 p.21

- gravy** /'greɪvi/ *n.* (调味) 肉汁 p.61
- grow up** 长大; 成熟; 成长 p.41
- guest** /gest/ *n.* 客人; 宾客 p.71

H

- halfway** /,hɑ:f'wei/, /,hæf'wei/
adj. & adv. 在中途; 部分地做
(或达到) p.77
- hand** /hænd/ *n.* 手 p.21
- hang** /hæŋ/ *v.* (hung /hʌŋ/) 悬挂;
垂下 p.66
- hang out** 闲逛; 常去某处 p.66
- happen** /'hæpən/ *v.* 发生; 出现 p.34
- hardly** /'hɑ:(r)dli/ *adv.* 几乎不;
几乎没有 p.9
- hardly ever** 几乎从不 p.9
- hard-working** /,hɑ:(r)d'wɜ:(r)kɪŋ/
adj. 工作努力的; 辛勤的 p.18
- have ... in common** 有相同特征;
(想法、兴趣等方面) 相同 p.29
- have to do with** 关于; 与……有关系 p.45
- headmaster** /,hed'mɑ:stə/,
/,hed'mæstə(r)/ *n.* 校长 p.71
- health** /helθ/ *n.* 健康; 人的身体
(或精神) 状态 p.12
- hear from** 接到(某人的)信、电话等 p.69
- heart** /hɑ:(r)t/ *n.* 内心; 心脏 p.21
- help out** (帮助……) 分担工作、
解决难题 p.69
- hen** /hen/ *n.* 母鸡 p.3
- hill** /hɪl/ *n.* 小山; 山丘 p.6
- himself** /hɪm'self/ *pron.* 他自己 p.77
- hobby** /'hɒbi/, /'hɑ:bi/ *n.* 业余爱好 p.45
- hole** /həʊl/ *n.* 洞; 孔; 坑 p.59

- holiday** /'hɒlədeɪ/, /'hɑ:lədeɪ/
n. 假期; 假日 p.55
- honey** /'hʌni/ n. 蜂蜜 p.58
- hope** /həʊp/ v. & n. 希望 p.34
- housewarming** /'haʊswɔ:(r)mɪŋ/
n. 乔迁聚会 p.70
- housework** /'haʊswɜ:(r)k/
n. 家务劳动; 家务事 p.9
- however** /hau'evə(r)/ adv. 然而; 不过 p.15
- human** /'hju:mən/ adj. 人的 n. 人 p.53
- hundreds of** 许多; 大量 p.53
- hungry** /'hʌŋgri/ adj. 饥饿的 p.5
- I**
- impossible** /ɪm'pɒsəbl/, /ɪm'pɑ:səbl/
adj. 不可能存在或发生的;
不可能的 p.53
- improve** /ɪm'pru:v/ v. 改进; 改善 p.45
- in fact** 确切地说; 事实上; 实际上 p.21
- in half** 分成两半 p.77
- information** /,ɪnfə(r)'meɪʃn/
n. 信息; 消息 p.24
- inside** /ɪn'saɪd/ adv. & prep.
在……里面 p.53
- Internet** /'ɪntə(r)net/
n. (国际) 互联网; 因特网 p.10
- invitation** /,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/ n. 邀请; 请柬 p.69
- invite** /ɪn'vaɪt/ v. 邀请 p.67
- J**
- Japan** /dʒə'pæn/ 日本 p.53
- joke** /dʒəʊk/ n. 笑话; 玩笑 p.35
- junk** /dʒʌŋk/
n. 无用的东西; 无价值的东西 p.12
- junk food** 垃圾食品 p.12
- K**
- keep ... to oneself** 保守秘密 p.77
- kid** /kɪd/ n. 小孩; 年轻人 p.21
- L**
- laugh** /lɑ:f/, /læf/ v. 笑; 发笑
n. 笑声 p.20
- least** /li:st/ adv. 最小; 最少
adj. & pron. 最小的; 最少的 p.11
- less** /les/ adv. 较少; 较小
adj. & pron. 较少的; 更少的 p.16
- less than** 少于 p.16
- lettuce** /'letɪs/ n. 莴苣; 生菜 p.60
- London** /'lʌndən/ 伦敦 p.43
- look after** 照料; 照顾 p.68
- look for** 寻找; 寻求 p.53
- look forward to** 盼望; 期待 p.69
- lose** /lu:z/ v. (lost /lɒst/, /lɑ:st/)
失去; 丢失 p.37
- loud** /laʊd/ adj. 响亮的; 大声的 p.22
- loudly** /'laʊdli/
adv. 喧闹地; 大声地; 响亮地 p.17
- M**
- machine** /mə'ʃi:n/ n. 机器; 机械装置 p.59
- magazine** /,mæɡə'zi:n/, /'mæɡəzi:n/
n. 杂志; 期刊 p.15
- magician** /mə'dʒɪʃən/ n. 魔术师 p.29
- main** /meɪn/ adj. 主要的; 最重要的 p.37
- make sure** 确保; 查明 p.42
- make the soccer team**
成为足球队的一员 p.44

make up 编造 (故事、谎言等)	p.29	none /nʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 没有一个; 毫无	p.16
maybe /'meɪbi/ <i>adv.</i> 大概; 或许; 可能	p.11	normal /'nɔ:(r)ml/ <i>adj.</i> 正常的; 一般的	p.77
mashed /mæʃt/ <i>adj.</i> 捣烂的	p.61	nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 没有什么; 没有一件东西	p.3
meal /mi:l/ <i>n.</i> 早 (或午、晚) 餐; 一餐所吃的食物	p.27		
meaning /'mi:nɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 意义; 意思	p.46	O	
meaningless /'mi:nɪŋləs/ <i>adj.</i> 毫无意义的; 意思不明确的	p.36	of course /kɔ:(r)s/ 当然; 自然	p.3
medicine /'medɪsn, 'medɪsn/ <i>n.</i> 药; 医学	p.43	once /wʌns/ <i>adv.</i> 一次; 曾经	p.10
meeting /'mi:tɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 会议; 集会; 会面	p.74	online /,ɒn'laɪn/, /,ɑ:n'laɪn/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> 在线 (的); 联网 (的)	p.13
menu /'menju:/ <i>n.</i> 菜单	p.27	opening /'əʊpɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 开幕式; 落成典礼	p.71
might /maɪt/ <i>modal v.</i> 可能; 可以	p.37	organize /'ɔ:(r)gənaɪz/ <i>v.</i> (= organise) 组织; 筹备	p.74
mile /maɪl/ <i>n.</i> 英里	p.77	outgoing /'aʊtɡəʊɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 爱交际的; 友好的; 外向的	p.17
milk shake 奶昔	p.57	oven /'ʌvən/ <i>n.</i> 烤箱; 烤炉	p.61
mind /maɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 头脑; 心智	p.13	over and over again 多次; 反复地	p.53
mind /maɪnd/ <i>v.</i> 介意; 对 (某事) 烦恼	p.33	own /əʊn/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 自己的; 本人的	p.47
mirror /'mɪrə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 镜子	p.21		
mistake /mɪ'steɪk/ <i>n.</i> 错误; 失误	p.77	P	
mix /mɪks/ <i>n.</i> 混合配料 <i>v.</i> (使) 混合; 融合	p.61	paint /peɪnt/ <i>v.</i> 用颜料画; 在……上刷油漆	p.45
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most /məʊst/ <i>adj., adv. & pron.</i> 最多; 大多数	p.2	paragliding /'pærəɡlaɪdɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 滑翔伞运动	p.5
myself /maɪ'self/ <i>pron.</i> 我自己; 我本人	p.3	part /pɑ:(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 部分	p.50
N		peace /pi:s/ <i>n.</i> 和平	p.51
necessary /'nesəsəri/, /'nesəseri/ <i>adj.</i> 必需的; 必要的	p.21	peel /pi:l/ <i>v.</i> 剥皮; 去皮	p.57
news /nju:z/, /nu:z/ <i>n.</i> 新闻节目; 新闻	p.33	pepper /'pepə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 胡椒粉; 柿子椒	p.61
		percent /pə(r)'sent/ <i>n.</i> (= per cent) 百分之……	p.13

- performer /pə(r)'fɔ:(r)mə(r)/
n. 表演者; 演员 p.28
- personal /'pɜ:(r)sənəl/
adj. 个人的; 私人的 p.47
- physical /'fɪzɪkl/ adj. 身体的 p.45
- pianist /'piənɪst/ n. 钢琴家 p.41
- pie /paɪ/ n. 果馅饼; 果馅派 p.61
- piece /pi:s/ n. 片; 块; 段 p.60
- pig /pɪg/ n. 猪 p.3
- pilot /'paɪlət/ n. 飞行员 p.41
- plan /plæn/ v. & n. 打算; 计划 p.34
- planet /'plænit/ n. 行星 p.50
- plant /plɑ:nt/, /plænt/ v. 种植
n. 植物 p.50
- plate /pleɪt/ n. 盘子; 碟子 p.61
- play a part 参与; 发挥作用 p.50
- play a role 发挥作用; 有影响 p.29
- point /pɔɪnt/ n. 得分; 点
v. 指; 指向 p.16
- pollute /pə'lu:t/ v. 污染 p.50
- pollution /pə'lu:ʃn/ n. 污染; 污染物 p.50
- poor /pɜ:(r), pʊə/, /pʊr/
adj. 贫穷的; 清贫的 p.29
- popcorn /'pɒpkɔ:n/, /'pɑ:pkɔ:rn/
n. 爆米花 p.59
- possible /'pɒsəbl/, /'pɑ:səbl/
adj. 可能存在或发生的; 可能的 p.53
- pot /pɒt/, /pɑ:t/ n. 锅 p.58
- potato chips /tʃɪps/ 炸土豆片;
炸薯条 p.74
- pour /pɜ:(r)/ v. 倒出; 倾倒 p.57
- prediction /prɪ'dɪkʃn/ n. 预言;
预测 p.50
- preparation /,prepə'reɪʃn/
n. 准备; 准备工作 p.69
- prepare /prɪ'peə/, /prɪ'per/
v. 使做好准备; 把……准备好 p.61
- prepare for 为……做准备 p.65
- pretty /'prɪti/ adv. 相当; 十分; 很
adj. 漂亮的 p.27
- primary /'praɪməri/, /'praɪmeri/
adj. 最初的; 最早的 p.24
- primary school 小学 p.24
- print /prɪnt/ v. 打印; 印刷 p.69
- prize /praɪz/ n. 奖; 奖品; 奖金 p.29
- probably /'prɒbəbli/, /'pra:bəbli/
adv. 很可能; 大概 p.55
- program /'prəʊgræm/
n. (=programme) 节目 p.10
- promise /'prɒmɪs/, /'pra:mɪs/
n. 承诺; 诺言 v. 许诺; 承诺 p.45
- pumpkin /'pʌmpkɪn/ n. 南瓜 p.61
- Q**
- question /'kwɛstʃən/ v. 表示疑问;
怀疑; 提问; 质询 p.46
- quietly /'kwaɪətli/ adv. 轻声地;
轻柔地; 安静地 p.17
- quite a few 相当多; 不少 p.2
- R**
- reach /ri:tʃ/ v. 伸手; 到达; 抵达 p.21
- ready /'redi/ adj. 愿意的; 准备好的 p.37
- reason /'ri:zn/ n. 原因; 理由 p.37
- refuse /rɪ'fju:z/ v. 拒绝 p.67
- relationship /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/ n. 关系;
联系 p.47
- reply /rɪ'plɑɪ/ v. 回答; 答复 p.69

reporter /rɪ'pɔ:(r)tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 记者	p.26	shake /ʃeɪk/ <i>n. & v.</i> (shook /ʃʊk/)	
resolution /,rezə'lʊ:ʃn/		摇动; 抖动	p.57
<i>n.</i> 决心; 决定	p.44	shape /ʃeɪp/ <i>n.</i> 形状; 外形	p.53
result /rɪ'zʌlt/ <i>n.</i> 结果; 后果	p.13	share /ʃeə/, /ʃer/ <i>v.</i> 分享; 共享;	
rich /rɪtʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 富有的	p.37	共用; 分摊	p.21
rocket /'rɒkɪt/, /'rɑ:kɪt/ <i>n.</i> 火箭	p.52	should /ʃʊd; ʃəd/	
role /rəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 作用; 职能; 角色	p.29	<i>modal v.</i> 应该; 应当; 可以	p.21
S		side /saɪd/ <i>n.</i> 一方 (的意见、态度、	
sad /sæd/ <i>adj.</i> (令人) 悲哀的;		立场)	p.54
(令人) 难过的	p.69	similar /'sɪmələ(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 相像的;	
salt /sɔ:lt/ <i>n.</i> 食盐	p.58	类似的	p.22
sandwich /'sænwɪtʃ, 'sænwɪdʒ/		simple /'sɪmpl/ <i>adj.</i> 简单的; 易做的	p.37
<i>n.</i> 夹心面包片; 三明治	p.60	sitcom /'sɪtkɒm/, /'sɪtkɑ:m/	
saying /'seɪɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 谚语; 格言; 警句	p.21	<i>n.</i> (=situation comedy) 情景喜剧	p.33
schoolwork /'sku:lwɜ:(r)k/		sky /skaɪ/ <i>n.</i> 天空	p.51
<i>n.</i> 学校作业; 功课	p.45	so far 到目前为止; 迄今为止	p.26
scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ <i>n.</i> 科学家	p.41	soap /səʊp/ <i>opera</i> /'ɒprə/, /'ɑ:prə/	
screen /skri:n/ <i>n.</i> 银幕; 屏幕	p.25	肥皂剧	p.33
sea /si:/ <i>n.</i> 海; 海洋	p.51	solve /sɒlv/, /sɑ:lv/ <i>v.</i> 解决; 解答	p.77
seat /si:t/ <i>n.</i> 座位; 坐处 (如椅子等)	p.25	someone /'sʌmwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 某人	p.3
seem /si:m/ <i>v.</i> 好像; 似乎; 看来	p.3	something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 某事;	
self-improvement		某物	p.3
/,self ɪm'pru:vmənt/		song /sɒŋ/, /sɔ:ŋ/ <i>n.</i> 歌; 歌曲	p.26
<i>n.</i> 自我改进; 自我提高	p.45	space /speɪs/ <i>n.</i> 太空; 空间	p.52
send /send/ <i>v.</i> (sent /sent/)		space station 太空站; 宇宙空间站	p.52
邮寄; 发送	p.43	spoon /spu:n/ <i>n.</i> 勺; 调羹	p.58
serious /'sɪəriəs/, /'sɪriəs/		stand /stænd/ <i>v.</i> (stood /stud/)	
<i>adj.</i> 严肃的; 稳重的	p.21	忍受; 站立	p.33
seriously /'sɪəriəsli/, /'sɪriəsli/		step /step/ <i>n.</i> 步; 步骤	p.77
<i>adv.</i> 严重地; 严肃地; 认真地	p.29	successful /sək'sesfl/	
servant /'sɜ:(r)vənt/ <i>n.</i> 仆人	p.53	<i>adj.</i> 获得成功的; 有成就的	p.37
serve /sɜ:(r)v/ <i>v.</i> 接待; 服务; 提供	p.62	such /sʌtʃ/ <i>adj. & pron.</i>	
service /'sɜ:(r)vɪs/ <i>n.</i> 接待; 服务	p.27	这样的; 那样的; 类似的	p.13
		such as 例如; 像……这样	p.13

- sugar** /'ʃʊgə(r)/ *n.* 食糖 p.59
- surprised** /sə(r)'praɪzd/
adj. 惊奇的; 感觉意外的 p.69
- swing** /swɪŋ/ *n.* 摆动; 秋千
v. (swung /swʌŋ/) (使) 摆动;
摇摆 p.10
- swing dance 摇摆舞 p.10
- T**
- take ... seriously** 认真对待…… p.29
- take a trip** 去旅行 p.69
- take sb.'s place** 代替; 替换 p.39
- take up** (尤指为消遣) 学着做;
开始做 p.45
- talent** /'tælənt/ *n.* 天资; 天赋 p.29
- talented** /'tæləntɪd/
adj. 有才能的; 有才干的 p.20
- taxi** /'tæksi/ *n.* 出租汽车; 的士 p.75
- team** /ti:m/ *n.* 队; 组 p.44
- teenager** /'ti:neɪdʒə(r)/
n. (13~19岁的) 青少年 p.77
- television** /'telɪvɪʒn/ *n.* 电视节目;
电视机 p.13
- temperature** /'temprətʃə(r)/
n. 温度; 气温; 体温 p.62
- than** /ðən; ðæn/ *prep. & conj.*
(用以引出比较的第二部分) 比 p.15
- Thanksgiving** /,θæŋks'gɪvɪŋ/
n. 感恩节 p.61
- the day after tomorrow** 后天 p.68
- the day before yesterday** 前天 p.68
- the same as** 和……相同; 与……一致 p.21
- theater** /'θi:ətə/, /'θi:ətər/
n. (=theatre) 戏院; 剧场 p.25
- themselves** /ðəm'selvz/
pron. 他(她、它)们自己 p.45
- though** /ðəʊ/ *adv.* 不过; 可是; 然而
conj. 虽然; 尽管; 不过 p.18
- through** /θru:/ *prep.* 以; 凭借; 穿过 p.13
- ticket** /'tɪkɪt/ *n.* 票; 入场券 p.25
- together** /tə'geðə(r)/ *adv.* 在一起;
共同 p.13
- top** /tɒp/, /tɑ:p/ *n.* 顶部; 表面 p.5
- touch** /tʌtʃ/ *v.* 感动; 触摸 p.21
- trader** /'treɪdə(r)/ *n.* 商人 p.5
- traditional** /trə'dɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 传统的;
惯例的 p.61
- travel** /'trævl/ *v. & n.* 旅行; 游历 p.76
- truly** /'tru:li/ *adv.* 真正; 确实 p.20
- trust** /trʌst/ *v.* 相信; 信任 p.77
- try** /traɪ/ *v. & n.* 尝试; 设法; 努力 p.5
- turkey** /'tɜ:(r)ki/ *n.* 火鸡 p.60
- turn down** 拒绝 p.69
- turn on** 接通(电流、煤气、水等);
打开 p.57
- twice** /twɑ:ɪs/ *adv.* 两次; 两倍 p.10
- U**
- umbrella** /ʌm'brelə/ *n.* 伞; 雨伞 p.5
- understanding** /,ʌndə(r)'stændɪŋ/
adj. 善解人意的; 体谅人的 p.77
- university** /,ju:nɪ'vɜ:(r)səti/
n. (综合性) 大学; 高等学府 p.43
- unless** /ən'les/ *conj.* 除非; 如果不 p.77
- unlucky** /ʌn'lʌki/ *adj.* 不幸的;
不吉利的 p.37
- until** /ən'tɪl/ *conj. & prep.* 到……时;
直到……为止 p.66

- upset** /,ʌp'set/ *adj.* 难过; 失望; 沮丧 p.75
- V**
- video** /'vɪdiəʊ/ *n.* 录像带; 录像 p.74
- violinist** /,vaɪə'liːnɪst/ *n.* 小提琴手 p.41
- W**
- wait** /weɪt/ *v.* 等待; 等候 p.5
- wallet** /'wɒlɪt/, /'wɑ:lɪt/ *n.* 钱包 p.77
- watermelon** /'wɔ:tə(r)melən/
n. 西瓜 p.58
- weekday** /'wi:kdeɪ/ *n.* 工作日
(星期一至星期五的任何一天) p.68
- weekly** /'wi:kli/ *adj. & adv.*
每周的(地) p.45
- wet** /wet/ *adj.* 湿的; 潮湿的; 下雨的 p.5
- which** /wɪtʃ/ *pron. & adj.* 哪一个;
哪一些 p.18
- win** /wɪn/ *v.* (won /wʌn/)
获胜; 赢; 赢得 p.18
- winner** /'wɪnə(r)/ *n.* 获胜者; 优胜者 p.29
- without** /wɪ'daʊt/ *prep.* 没有;
不(做某事) p.69
- wonder** /'wʌndə(r)/ *v.* 想知道; 琢磨 p.5
- wonderful** /'wʌndə(r)fl/
adj. 精彩的; 绝妙的 p.2
- word** /wɜ:(r)d/ *n.* 单词; 词 p.56
- worse** /wɜ:(r)s/ *adj. & adv.*
(bad 和 badly 的比较级) 更差(的);
更坏(的); 更糟(的) p.27
- worst** /wɜ:(r)st/ *adj. & adv.*
(bad 和 badly 的最高级) 最差(的);
最坏(的); 最糟(的) p.26
- write down** 写下; 记录下 p.45
- writer** /'raɪtə(r)/ *n.* 作者; 作家 p.14
- Y**
- yogurt** /'jɒgət/, /'jəʊgərt/
n. (=yoghurt) 酸奶 p.58
- yourself** /jɔ:(r)'self/ *pron.*
(*pl.* yourselves /jɔ:(r)'selvz/)
你自己; 您自己 p.3

Irregular Verbs

Verb	Past tense
be (am, is, are)	was, were
bear	bore
beat	beat
become	became
begin	began
blow	blew
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
burn	burnt/burned
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
dig	dug
do (does)	did
draw	drew
dream	dreamt/dreamed
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feed	fed
feel	felt
fight	fought
find	found

Verb	Past tense
fly	flew
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
hang (悬挂)	hung
have (has)	had
hear	heard
hide	hid
hit	hit
hold	held
hurt	hurt
keep	kept
know	knew
lay	laid
lead	led
learn	learnt/learned
leave	left
lend	lent
let	let
lie (躺)	lay
light	lit/lighted
lose	lost
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
mistake	mistook

Verb	Past tense
pay	paid
put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/
ride	rode
ring	rang
rise	rose
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
set	set
shake	shook
shine	shone
shut	shut
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
smell	smelt/smelled

Verb	Past tense
speak	spoke
speed	sped/speeded
spell	spelt/spelled
spend	spent
spread	spread
stand	stood
steal	stole
stick	stuck
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

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后 记

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本册教科书集中反映了基础教育教科书研究与实验的成果，凝聚了参与课改实验的教育专家、学科专家、教研人员以及一线教师的集体智慧。我们感谢所有对教科书的编写、出版提供过帮助与支持的同仁和社会各界朋友。

本册教科书出版之前，我们通过多种渠道与教科书选用作品（包括照片、画作）的作者进行了联系，得到了他们的大力支持。对此，我们表示衷心的感谢！但仍有部分作者未能取得联系，恳请入选作品的作者与我们联系，以便支付稿酬。

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