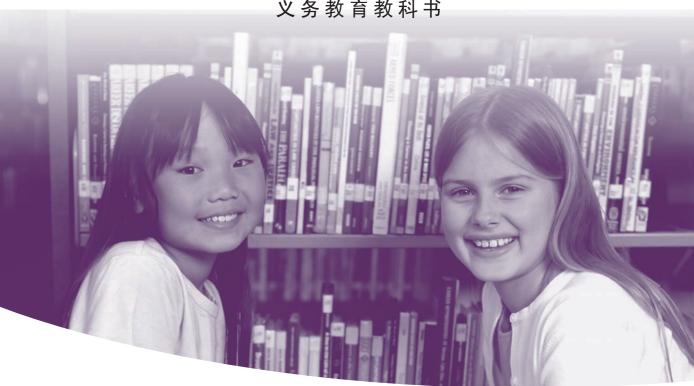


英语

ENGLISH

九年级 上册

义务教育教科书



英语

ENGLISH

九年级 上册

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UNIT	TOPIC AREAS	FUNCTIONS
Why and How Were They Built?	Ancient constructions Designing and constructing buildings	Weight, length, width and shape Talking about ancient civilizations
I Love China (PP18-34)	History and geography of China Chinese culture Current situation	Position Geography
Going Abroad (PP35-49)	International travel Preparations for going abroad Banking services	Intentions and wishes Permission and possibility Talking about living abroad
Holding Out Your Hand (PP50-66)	Friendship Cooperation Social behavior	Talking about friends Giving suggestions
5 Fun with Numbers (PP67-79)	A numeral system Calculations Shapes Measurements	Giving advice and instructions Talking about maths
Natural Disasters and Low-Carbon Living (PP80-93)	Earthquakes Tsunamis The world and environment	Talking about natural disasters Talking about intentions and plans

Words and Expressions in Each Unit (PP94-98) Vocabulary Index (PP99-103)

STRUCTURES	CHAT ROOM	PROGRAMME
The passive voice (4) (verbs with two objects) have sth done Conjunctions: neithernor eitheror bothand	Dialogue 1 The Statue of Liberty Dialogue 2 Stonehenge	Item 1 The Great Wall Item 2 The Pyramids *Item 3 London Bridge
Simple, compound and complex sentences	Dialogue 1 Chinese calligraphy Dialogue 2 Chinese food	Item 1 <i>How large is China?</i> Item 2 <i>Rivers in China</i> *Item 3 A Bite of China
Conditional clause (2): if, unless, so/as long as wish + that clause hope + that clause	Dialogue 1 Applying for a visa Dialogue 2 Packing light	Item 1 What do you need to prepare for going abroad? Item 2 Understanding information *Item 3 Banking information
Adverbial clauses of purpose and result: sothat, suchthat, so that Object complement Concessive clause: although, though	Dialogue 1 My friend Lisa Dialogue 2 Making new friends	Item 1 Just a little smile Item 2 That was then, this is now *Item 3 Problems and suggestions
The infinitive (summary)	Dialogue 1 Trouble with maths Dialogue 2 Maths problems can be tricky!	Item 1 How did the system of counting begin? Item 2 Subtraction *Item 3 From squares to other figures
Past perfect (2) Past future (2) Verbs (summery)	Dialogue 1 When does a volcano erupt? Dialogue 2 It might be too late	Item 1 I shall never forget that day Item 2 Typhoons *Item 3 Volcanoes



Нівнивнтѕ

TOPIC AREAS Ancient constructions

Designing and constructing buildings

FUNCTIONS Weight, length, width and shape

Talking about ancient civilizations

STRUCTURES The passive voice (4)

(verbs with two objects)

have sth done

Conjunctions: neither...nor...;

either...or...; both...and...

CHAT ROOM Dialogue 1 The Statue of Liberty

Dialogue 2 Stonehenge

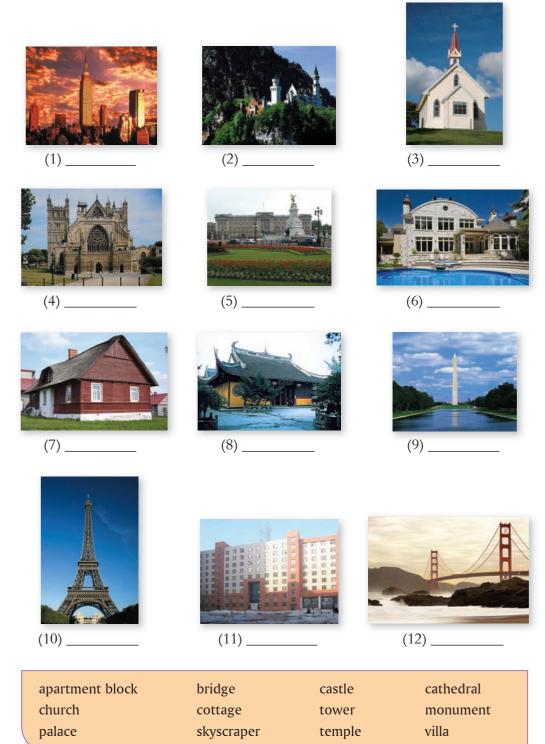
PROGRAMME Item 1 The Great Wall

Item 2 The Pyramids

*Item 3 London Bridge

1 Do you know how to say the following constructions in English?

Match the words with the pictures.



2 S Listen and say.

typewriter stone weigh? Can you tell me? machine

not too heavy,
very light,
fairly heavy,

but I don't know the exact weight.

A: What size tables do you have?

B: One of my tables is large, and another is medium. The large table is round. The medium one is square.

A: I like the large table. I like its shape. Do you like it?

B: No, I like the square one.

half a mile long.

A: What a short street! It is only

900 feet long.
three blocks in length.

What's the name of the street?

B: Its name is George Street. It is short, but it is busy.

(4) A: Will you please measure this window to see how high it is?

B: We don't need to measure it. This window is just as as that one.

wide

high

- - **A:** Who was asked four questions in class yesterday?
 - **B:** Christine was.
 - **A:** What about Cindy?
 - **B:** She was asked only two questions.

John	tell	three stories
Ted	tell	one story
Lily	civo	an injection of penicillin
Susan	give	an injection of vitamin C
Joe	1 1	five novels
Luke	lend	two novels
Janet	toach	a lot of things in the kindergarten
Steve	teach	very little at home

Combine the words and phrases into sentences. The first one has been done as an example.

	WHAT	WHAT TO DO	WHOM (to or for)	WHEN	WHERE
1	a note	write	Jack	this morning	
2	the book	return	you	tomorrow	
3	three new dresses	buy	Jane	since September	
4	a new position	find	Dick	yesterday	
5	a package	leave	Diana		at the reception desk

(1)	A note was written to Jack this morning.
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	

- 6 Listen and do the match work.
 - **A:** The clock doesn't work.
 - **B:** I'll have it fixed tomorrow.

Α

- (1) The fridge stops working.
- (2) Your hair is long.
- (3) The shelf looks old.
- (4) Our carpet is very dirty.

В

- a. I'll have it washed on Monday.
- b. I'll have it cut tomorrow.
- c. I'll have it repaired this afternoon.
- d. I'll have it painted next week.
- 6 Look at the pictures and say what the lady is doing.



She is having her car washed.



pump up

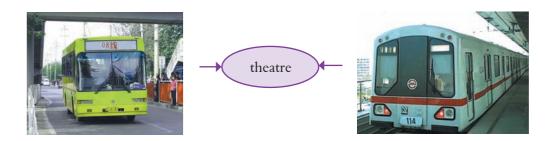


renovate



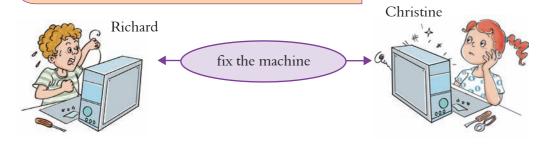
water

- 1 Listen, learn and answer.
 - **A:** Will John and Mary go to the aquarium with us?
 - **B:** No, neither John nor Mary will go. They will attend a lecture instead.
 - (1) **A:** Do the bus and the underground train go to the theatre? **B:** No.



(2) A: Can Richard and Christine fix the machine?

B: No, ______.



- Listen and make dialogues after the example.
 - **A:** Both Edison and Bell are great inventors.
 - **B**: Yes, Edison invented light bulbs and Bell invented telephones.
 - Tom, Frank, doctors, surgeon, physician
 - Michelle Yeoh, (*Tomorrow Never Dies*), Bruce Lee, (*Enter the Dragon*), martial arts actors

- - **A:** Did Tom speak English and French when he was young?
 - **B:** He spoke neither English nor French when he was young. But now he speaks both English and French.

A	D: 1	D	1			1	1	1	1				1	11	2
A:	Dia	Ben	learn	swim	ımıng	and	skating	when	ne	was	ten	years	OI	a	:

B: .

A: Did Diana play the violin or the drums two years ago?

B: .

A: Could you ride a horse or a bicycle last year?

B:

Listen and make dialogues after the example.

Example:

A: What can I do now?

B: You may either stay here or go with us.



do some painting at home



go to the Shanghai Museum



visit the botanical garden



go to the zoo

2 Chat Room

Dialogue 1



The Statue of Liberty

- **A:** I went to an island at the entrance to New York Harbour to see the Statue of Liberty yesterday.
- **B:** As I know, the Statue of Liberty was a gift to the USA from France.
- **A:** Yes, it's made of copper and it stands about 93 metres high.
- **B:** But why was it built?
- **A:** Well, it was built to celebrate the American Revolution. In 1776, the American Congress drew up the Declaration of Independence and later in 1778, France joined the war to help win the independence of the United States of America from Great Britain.
- **B:** I see. The statue was set up to commemorate the victory. How was it transported?
- **A:** It was reduced to individual pieces and was reassembled in four months' time in New York Harbour.

Dialogue 2



Stonehenge

- **A:** Where did you go when you were in England?
- **B:** I visited many famous sites, including Stonehenge.
- A: Stonehenge in Wiltshire?
- **B:** Yes. It is probably the most important prehistoric monument in Britain. Look, here is the picture.
- **A:** It looks mysterious. Why was it built?
- **B:** No one really knows. Scientists used to guess it was perhaps built for astronomical reasons.
- **A:** Astronomical reasons?
- **B:** Yeah, it might have been built to observe the sun, the stars and astronomical events such as eclipses.
- **A:** Was this the only theory?
- **B:** Of course not. A new theory has just been put forward recently. A British archeologist said that it could have been a place of healing. Patients went there to see the doctor and get treatment.
- A: That sounds interesting. Was Stonehenge built a very long time ago?
- B: Yes. Investigations show that it was built in different times from 3000 BC to 2000 BC.



Item 1

The Great Wall

- 1 Shall Listen to the tape and put the following events in order of time.
 - (1) China was united in 221 BC.
 - (2) The Great Wall has been repaired many times and it takes on a new look.
 - (3) More walls were put up.
 - (4) The first emperor of the Qin Dynasty had the walls joined together.
 - (5) The first part of the Great Wall was built.
 - (6) The Great Wall was rebuilt in the Ming Dynasty.
- 2 Read the text. Match the words to their definitions.

Actually, China is not the only country in history that built a wall along its borders. Athens, the Roman Empire, Denmark and Korea all did so at certain times in the past.

Yet the Great Wall is unique. It runs across North China like a huge dragon. It winds its way from west to east, across deserts, over mountains, through valleys, till finally it reaches the sea.

The first part of the Great Wall was built in the 7th century BC, when China was divided into several states. Later more walls were put up to defend the borders of different states. After China was united in 221 BC., the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty had the walls joined together and formed the first "Wan Li Chang Cheng" (ten thousand li Great Wall, li being a Chinese length unit). The walls were connected by a system of watchtowers. These were used not only to stop the enemy's attack but also to communicate with the then capital (Xianyang) by signal (smoke by day; fire at night).

Most of the Great Wall we see today was rebuilt in the Ming Dynasty. It is more than 6,000 kilometres long, about 6-7 metres high and 4-5 metres wide. In most places it is wide enough for five horses or ten men to walk side by side along the top. It has great gateways which connect the main roads of North China. With a his-

tory of more than 2,000 years, some parts of the Great Wall were destroyed or even disappeared. However, the Great Wall has been repaired many times. Now it takes on a new look.

The Great Wall is one of the fantastic attractions in the world. More and more people have come to know the Chinese saying "He who has not climbed the Great Wall is not a true man."



- (1) state
- (2) emperor
- (3) connect
- (4) communicate
- (5) signal
- (6) rebuild
- (7) desert
- (8) gateway
- (9) border

- a. to build again
- b. a country or a smaller area in a country
- c. a sound or action to send a message
- d. the man who rules an empire
- e. to give or send information
- f. to join
- g. the line that divides one country from another
- h. land covered with sand or rocks
- i. an entrance through a wall
- Presentation.

Why was the Great Wall built? Could you tell any stories about the Great Wall?

Discussion.

Have a discussion about the following saying in groups of four.

"One cannot claim to be a true man until he has climbed the Great Wall."

Item 2

The Pyramids

1	Listen to the first part of the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).
	 (1) The Great Pyramid was built over 4,500 years ago. (2) The pyramids were built only in Giza. (3) The pyramids were built for very important people. (4) People know why the pyramids were designed in such a shape. (5) Some people think the pyramids were built to point towards the sun and stars.
2	Listen to the second part of the text and fill in the blanks with the numbers you hear.
	The Great Pyramid is the biggest of all the pyramids. It is about metres high. It is made of huge stones. Most of them are higher than a man and weigh about and a half tons each. Some weigh as much as tons. It took more than men years to build the Great Pyramid.

Read the text and check your answers.

When you go to Giza, Egypt, you'll definitely visit the Great Pyramid. It was built more than 4,500 years ago. Besides the Great Pyramid, there are many smaller pyramids at Giza and other places in Egypt.



The pyramids were huge tombs for the kings of Egypt and other very important people. They believed their bodies would be well kept in the pyramids. No one really knows why the pyramids were designed in this shape. Some people think the pyramids were built to point towards the sun and stars, so that the dead person's spirit could fly to heaven like a rocket.

The Great Pyramid is the biggest of all the pyramids. It is about 137 metres high. It is made of about 2,300,000 huge stones. Most of them are higher than a man and weigh about two and a half tons each. Some weigh as much as fifteen tons. It took more than 100,000 men twenty years to build the Great Pyramid.

It's still a mystery how the pyramids were built so long ago. Each stone fits so well. Did they have any machines? How did they cut, carry and lift the huge stones? How did they make them all in the same shape? Scientists have studied the pyramids for hundreds of years, but no one can just tell how.

Inside the pyramids are rooms for dead bodies and treasures. Today, some mummies and treasures are displayed in museums in different countries. On Sept. 16, 2002, the Egyptian government's robot explored in the Great Pyramid and the door was open for the first time in history. Yet the chamber was plainly empty just like all the other chambers.

- Group discussion.
 - (1) Why were the pyramids built?
 - (2) How were the pyramids built?

*Item 3

London Bridge

U	60	Listen to the	e text abou	t London	Bridge and	choose	the best	answers.

) London Bridge was originally in					
A. London	B. France				
C. America	D. Arizona				
bought the fall	ing down bridge.				
A. London officials	B. Albert McCulloch				
C. Robert McCulloch	D. Robert McDonald				
	A. London C. America bought the fall A. London officials				



(3) The bridge was _____ in London and then _____ in America.

A. disassembled...disassembled B. reassembled...reassembled

C. reassembled ...disassembled D. disassembled ...reassembled

(4) Lake Havasu City is _____.

A. near London B. near America

C. in the Arizona desert D. in a desert in England

2 Read the text and answer the questions.

"London Bridge is falling down, Falling down, falling down. London Bridge is falling down, My fair lady."

Yes, this is the very old children's nursery rhyme about London Bridge.

London Bridge was opened in 1831 and became the busiest point in London. Though it was renovated later, it was sinking into the clay of the Thames River in the late 1960's.

London officials said they'd have to replace the bridge. But what to do with the old one?

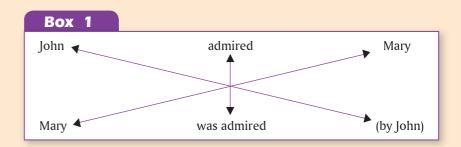
Robert McCulloch, an American businessman, purchased the falling down bridge for about \$2.4 million. For the next three years, the bridge was

disassembled in London and its bricks were flown to America. They were then reassembled alongside Lake Havasu in the Arizona desert.

Nowadays, London Bridge is one of Arizona's biggest attractions. Lake Havasu City is more developed because of it.

- (1) When was London Bridge sinking?
- (2) Why did it sink?
- (3) How much did Robert McCulloch pay for the falling down bridge?
- (4) Where was the bridge rebuilt in America?
- (5) How is Lake Havasu City now? Why?
- 1 Imagine you are a tour guide. Tell the tourists about London Bridge in Arizona.

4 Message Box



	Box 2
Active	Passive
He gave me the healt this marning	I was given the book this morning.
He gave me the book this morning.	The book was given to me this morning.
He gave the book to me this morning.	The book was given to me this morning.

4 Message Box

Box 3

Active	Passive
She waters the flowers every day.	The flowers are watered every day.
She watered the flowers yesterday.	The flowers were watered yesterday.
She will water the flowers tomorrow.	The flowers will be watered tomorrow.
She says she will water the flowers soon.	She says the flowers will be watered soon.
She is watering the flowers now.	The flowers are being watered now.
She was watering the flowers this time yesterday.	The flowers were being watered this time yesterday.
She has watered the flowers.	The flowers have been watered.
She said she had watered the flowers.	She said the flowers had been watered.

Box 4

let sb do sth	have sth done
I'll let the barber cut my hair.	I'll have my hair cut.
He let an engineer fix his computer.	He had his computer fixed.

Box 5

The baby can't speak.	The baby can neither speak nor run.		
The baby can't run.	The baby can heldrer speak nor run.		
He isn't clever.	He is neither clever nor active.		
He isn't active.	He is neither ciever nor active.		
Cindy doesn't live near school.	Neither Cindy nor Thomas <i>lives</i> near school.		
Thomas doesn't live near school.	Neither Chidy nor Thomas hves hear school.		
She isn't interested in the lecture.	Noither the per Law interested in the lecture		
I am not interested in the lecture.	Neither she nor I <i>am</i> interested in the lecture.		

Box 6

She's both young and healthy.

They have both the skill and the opportunity.

The news both excited and worried me.

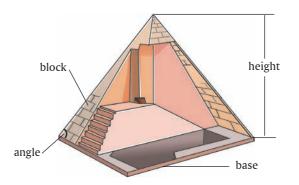
Box 7

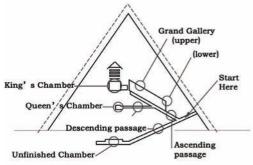
We can come either this weekend or next.

Either do your homework or go to bed.

You can choose either red, green or yellow.

5 Data Bank





6 DIY Lab

- Oral Presentation
 Choose a famous construction in your city and tell why and how it was built.
- Pair Work
 Complete the dialogue. The adjectives given may help you.

Judy: I have bought something for our house. brown Fred: Our house? What is it? **Judy:** You'll never guess. It's a (1) sofa. A yellow one. good Fred: We already have a sofa. A very (2) one. **Judy:** I don't like it. It's (3) _____ and our other pieces longer of furniture are light blue. They don't match. The (4) one will look good with our other things. narrower **Fred:** Very well. How big is the sofa? new **Judy**: It's exactly the right size. The sofa we have now is too (5) _ . short **Fred:** Is it wide or narrow? **Judy:** It's as wide as our old sofa, but it looks (6) yellow because it's (7) .

3 Topic Discussion

Is it necessary or wise to build more and more skyscrapers in our city?

Problem Solving

Design a statue for your school or your residential area. Describe and explain your design.

6 DIY Lab

5 Internet Surfing

You will find "The Seven Ancient Wonders of the World" in the Culture Corner. Choose one of them and find some more information about it on the Internet. Make a powerpoint presentation if possible.

7 Culture Corner

The Seven Ancient Wonders of the World

- The Great Pyramid of Giza is the oldest of the Seven Ancient Wonders of the World. It was built by the Egyptian pharaoh Khufu around the year 2560 BC to serve as a tomb. The Great Pyramid covers an area of 13 acres and is made of about 2.3 million stone blocks.
- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were built by King Nebuchadnezzar in 562 BC for his wife, Amytis, who longed for the trees and fragrant plants of her home land. The gardens were destroyed by several earthquakes after the 2nd century.
- The Temple of Artemis was begun in around 550 BC at Ephesus (now a site in Turkey) for the Greek goddess Artemis and was completed 220 years later. The temple was 425 feet long and 220 feet wide with 127 marble columns, each 60 feet tall. The temple was destroyed by the Goths in 262 AD.
- The Statue of Zeus was located at the ancient town of Olympia, on the west coast of modern Greece, about 150 km west of Athens. It was made by the Greek sculptor Phidias. In honour of Zeus the Ancient Olympic Games were held.
- The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, a 140-foot-high white marble structure, was built in 352 BC at Halicarnassus (now a site in Turkey) in memory of King Mausolus of Caria. It was destroyed in 1402.
- The Colossus of Rhodes, a 100-foot-tall bronze statue of the sun god Helios, was built between 292 and 280 BC in the harbour at Rhodes. The statue was destroyed by an earthquake in around 224 BC.
- The Lighthouse of Alexandria was built on the island of Pharos, at Alexandria, Egypt, in 285 BC. It was 500 feet tall with a ramp leading to the top. Light was produced with a fire and reflectors, and could be seen from a distance of over 40 miles.

8 Came Zone

1 Can you find out the following ten words in the Word Search Puzzle below?

BRIDGE ISLAND STATUE		Mo	SERT ONUM ONEH			GII MY	FT 'STER	Y	HARBOUR PYRAMID
F	В	R	I	D	G	Е	R	Z	S
Т	N	Е	M	U	N	О	M	T	Y
D	P	Y	С	K	P	I	0	R	R
D	I	L	P	F	S	N	U	S	Е
I	Е	M	S	L	Е	О	N	T	T
N	L	S	Α	Н	В	0	U	Α	S
Q	S	N	Е	R	A	M	F	T	Y
В	D	N	Α	R	Y	Е	Y	U	M
0	G	Н	Н	X	T	P	P	Е	F
F	0	Н	Т	F	ī	G	0	П	A

2 A poem.

The early morning

Hilaire Belloc

The moon on the one hand, the dawn on the other: The moon is my sister, the dawn is my brother. The moon on my left and the dawn on my right. My brother, good morning! My sister, good night!



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS History and geography of China

Chinese culture

Current situation

FUNCTIONS Position

Geography

STRUCTURES Simple, compound and complex sentences

CHAT ROOM Dialogue 1 Chinese calligraphy

Dialogue 2 Chinese food

PROGRAMME Item 1 How large is China?

Item 2 Rivers in China

*Item 3 A Bite of China

1 Do you know?

(1) Performers in Peking Opera (or Beijing Opera) are divided into four classes: Sheng (emperors, gentlemen), Dan (female roles), Jing (villains, rebels) and Chou (comic relief).





Xiangqi (also called Chinese chess) is a board game for two players. It is one of the most popular board games in China. People love to play it at home and in parks.

(3) Calculations were done in China with an abacus, or a counting frame.



(4)



As one of the most popular folk arts in China, paper cuts are mostly used as decorations.

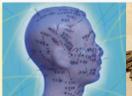
(5) The bronze coin is circular to represent the heaven, with a square hole to represent the earth.





Gunpowder was first used in fireworks during the 7th century AD.

(7) Chinese medicine, such as herbalism and acupuncture, spreads throughout the world.





(8)

Jade is said to have magical power.

- 2 She Listen, read and answer the questions.
 - **A:** What did Tom do when he woke up late this morning?
 - **B:** He jumped out of bed, dressed hurriedly and ran downstairs.







(1) What did you do when you lost your way yesterday?



stop



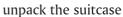
take out the map



try to find the right way

(2) What did Susan do when she got in the room?







take out some clothes



hang them in the wardrobe

(3) What did the students do when the bell rang?



stop singing



close the door



start to study

- Put the following affirmative sentences into negative sentences.
 - (1) The Yangtze River is the longest river in the world.
 - (2) The rivers north of the Qinling Mountains have a large flow in winter.
 - (3) They have finished the project.
 - (4) They are building the road.
 - (5) It can be true.
 - (6) He may be right.
 - (7) The river keeps a strong current.
 - (8) The lake used to freeze in winter.

4	1 She Listen and practise.									
	I	never hardly ever rarely	oversle	pt. I usec	d to get	up at 6:30.				
5		tags to the foll								
		seldom rains in					?			
	(2) He can hardly solve this problem,? (3) We know very little personal information about him,?									
	(4) There are very few unfamiliar words in this passage,?									
	(5) There are no volcanoes in China,?									
	(6) D	Diana said nothi	ng about l	er family	у,					
6	Read	d the following	sentence	s and fil	ll in the	blanks w	ith the	words	in the b	oox.
		ar	ıd bı	ıt f	or	or (or else	e)	so		
	(1) R	ticky is going to	Emei M	ountain	next we	eek,	you m	night as	well go) witl

- h hım.
- (2) The living standards of the Chinese people have been improved quickly, _____ the tradition remains – fortunately.
- (3) You'd better stay in China for some time, ____ you won't be able to know about this country well.
- (4) Hong Kong was returned to China in 1997, _____ it was taken by the British after the Opium War.
- (5) Western medicine has developed a lot, ____ Chinese traditional medicine is still helpful to people's health.

1 Solution Listen and practise.

(1) The new play was funny and everybody enjoyed it.

packed my suitcase
bought my ticket
yet.
said good-bye to my mum

Which would you rather do—go walking swimming dancing walking or go to a play?

a play?

a movie?

a baseball game?

(4) There was no room at the restaurant, so we decided to go to some other place. somewhere else.

B Fill in the blanks with because, so, though or but.

(1) _____ Lake Poyang is China's biggest freshwater lake, it isn't as famous as the West Lake of Hangzhou.

(2) I hope I can go to Xinjiang some day _____ it has the biggest desert in China, the Taklamakan Desert.

(3) I was born in Xi'an, ____ I know very little about this city.

(4) Her father is a history teacher, _____ she has a good knowledge of China's ancient cities.

eating dinner.

Studying my lesson.

sleeping soundly.

(2)	While we were	having lunch, writing letters, working,		John wa	ıs	watchir	on the phone. ng television. g a book.
			got 110.				
(3)	I don't know when he got up. finished w went to be			Ü			
(4)	Could you tell me where the nearest			shop	telephone booth shop rest room		is?
Read	Read and complete the sentences after the example.						
Exan	nple:						
We pl	lan to go skiing tom	orrow	morning. W	e don't wa	nt I	Frank to k	now this.
We'd	We'd better not tell Frank what we plan to do.						
(1) H	(1) He was drunk last night. But he still drove the car.						
Н	He shouldn't when						
(2) V	(2) You left the room late vectorday You forgot to turn off the light						

	He shouldn't	when
(2)	You left the room late yesterday. You for	got to turn off the light.
	Please	before
(3)	How can he finish the work so fast? I ca	n't imagine.
	I	_ how
(4)	When will the meeting be held? We hav	en't been informed yet.
	We	when
(5)	They will be able to overcome the diffic	culties. I'm very sure of that.
	I	_that
(6)	I almost forgot I had a meeting that even	ning. Fortunately she reminded
	me of the meeting.	
	She	that

2 Chat Room

Dialogue 1



Chinese calligraphy

Tom: Mr Tang, I'm learning Chinese calligraphy

these days. How long is the history of Chinese calligraphy?

Mr Tang: The history of Chinese calligraphy is as long as that of China itself.

Calligraphy is one of the highest forms of Chinese art.

Tom: Do I have to learn how Chinese characters were originally written?

Mr Tang: Yes, that will help you study the ancient art of beautiful handwriting. Chinese

writing uses thousands of characters. Each one stands for a thing or an idea. **Tom:** I'm studying *kaishu* now. How many categories are there in Chinese scripts?

Mr Tang: *Kaishu* is the regular script. Besides this, there are four more categories:

the seal character or the *zhuan* script, the official script or *lishu*, the running hand or *xingshu* and the cursive hand or *caoshu*.

Tom: There's so much to learn about Chinese calligraphy. I'm getting more

interested in it now. Thank you, Mr Tang.

Dialogue 2



Chinese food

Mr Lee: How long have you been in China, Peter?

Peter: More than three years.

Mr Lee: How do you like Chinese food?

Peter: Oh, Chinese food always amazes me. You eat with chopsticks and soup

spoons. You use knives only in the kitchen. You've got so many different

dishes.

Mr Lee: You're right. China has many different regions and each of them has its

own crops and dishes.

Peter: And the distinctive styles of cooking?

Mr Lee: Mmm, you've become quite an expert on Chinese food. In South China,

Cantonese food is cooked quickly in a frying pan, or wok. In the far north,

sweet-and-sour sauces are more often used.

Peter: I have tried some Tibetan and Inner Mongolian food. It seems they use a

lot of dairy products.

Mr Lee: If you go to Fujian, a coastal province, you may have more seafood.

Peter: I like the spicy flavour of Sichuan cooking. It's a bit like the Central

American chilli.

Mr Lee: By the way, do Westerners like spicy food?

Peter: Not everyone, but some do. Oh, I love it.



Item 1

How large is China?

0		Listen to the text and fill in the blank	ks with proper numbers.
	(1)	China has a recorded history of over	years.
	(2)	China has an area of about	square kilometres. The distance
		from east to west measures over	kilometres, and from north
		to south, over kilometr	es.
	(3)	China has a land border of over	kilometres long.
	(4)	The coastline extends more than	kilometres.
	(5)	There are over islands	larger than 500 square metres. The
		largest is Taiwan, with a total area	of about square kilome-
		tres, and the second largest is Haina	ın.

Read the text and check your answers.

China is situated in the eastern part of Asia, on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the oldest civilizations with a recorded history of over 4,000 years.

China has an area of about 9.6 million square kilometres and is nearly as large as the whole of Europe. The distance from east to west measures over 5,200 kilometres, and from north to south, over 5,500 kilometres. When the sun shines brightly over Wusuli River in the east, the Pamirs in the west is in the very early morning. China has a land border of over 22,000 kilometres long and borders many countries.

Besides a vast land area, there are also extensive neighboring seas and numerous islands. The coastline extends more than 18,000 kilometres. There are over 6,500 islands larger than 500 square metres. The largest is Taiwan, with a total area of about 36,000 square kilometres, and the second largest is Hainan. The South China Sea Islands are the southernmost island group of China.

- 3 Answer the questions.
 - (1) Where is China?
 - (2) How old is China?
 - (3) How large is China? Give examples to show how large it is.
 - (4) How long is China's coastline?
 - (5) What are the two largest islands in China?
- Retell the text.

What else can you add to the text? What about China's population, its geographical features, its rivers and mountains, its resources and its civilization?

Item 2

Rivers in China

- 1 Solution Listen to the text and list the five main rivers in China.
- 2 Read the text and answer the questions.

China has over 1,500 large rivers, including the Heilongjiang River, the Yellow River, the Huaihe River, the Yangtze River, and the Zhujiang River. Most rivers in China cover great distances. According to regional differences between

the south and north, geographers have divided China's rivers into two types, southern and northern. The rivers south of the Qinling Mountains and the Huaihe River have large quantities of water and keep a strong current all year round. These rivers neither freeze nor stop flowing, and the river valleys are safe enough for growing crops. They provide convenience for shipping, as well as irrigation and hydropower. The rivers north of the Qinling Mountains and the Huaihe River have a large flow in summer but a small flow in winter. These rivers have a large content of sand and clay and freeze in winter. This has been inconvenient for shipping and the use of water resources.

Of China's many long rivers the Yangtze River and the Yellow River are the most famous throughout both Asia and the world. The length of the Yangtze River is 6,300 km. It's the third longest in the world after the Nile of Africa and the Amazon of South America. The Yellow River, the fifth longest in the world, flows for 5,464 km, just a little longer than the Congo River.

- (1) How many types are China's rivers divided into? What are they?
- (2) What is the line that separates the rivers in the south and in the north?
- (3) What are the first three longest rivers in the world?

3 Read the text again. What are the differences between rivers in the south and in the north? Fill in the chart.

	The rivers south of the Qinling Mountains and the Huaihe River	The rivers north of the Qinling Mountains and the Huaihe River
Do they have enough water?		
Do they have a large flow all year round?		
Do they freeze in winter?		
Do they provide convenience for shipping and irrigation?		

- Which sentences in the text have the same meaning as the sentences below? Find them out from the text.
 - (1) Most rivers in China are very long.
 - (2) The rivers south of the Qinling Mountains and the Huaihe River have enough water to keep a strong flow all the time in a year.
 - (3) It's convenient for people not only to travel on these rivers but also to water the crops and produce electricity.
 - (4) The river water carries a large amount of sand and clay.
 - (5) The Yellow River, with a total length of 5,464km, is the fifth longest in the world, a little longer than the Congo River.

*Item 3

A Bite of China

- 1 Signature Listen to the text. Find the meaning of each expression.
 - (1) mouthwatering images
 - (2) refined process
 - (3) food buffs
 - (4) ethics of eating
 - (5) documentary producer
 - (6) a reminder of happy times

- a. someone who controls how a film or television programme that gives facts about a real situation or real people is made
- b. pictures of food that looks very delicious
- c. ideas or rules that influence the way you eat
- d. something that makes you remember occasions where you feel happy
- e. people who know a lot about food and enjoy it
- f. a series of complicated actions which require great skills

Read the text and answer the questions.

There are many TV programmes on Chinese cuisine, but few are like *A Bite of China*. The latest seven-episode documentary offers insights into the geographical, historical and cultural aspects of Chinese food.

Filled with mouthwatering images of food ranging from flavourful cuisine to local delicacies, *A Bite of China* captures the beautiful and refined process of food-making, which has attracted both food buffs and ordinary audiences.

"The programme tries to bring something new by presenting more cultural elements related to dishes, such as eating habits and the ethics of eating," said Chen Xiaoqing, the documentary producer.

An added bonus is that the show is not only about dishes. Every episode highlights different people, who tell stories about their adventures with food.

In addition, *A Bite of China* captures social transformations while presenting food culture, such as showing the spreading of extended families that leave the elderly in their hometowns while other members work outside – cases in which food serves as reminders of happy times of reunions.

"As a saying goes, 'you are what you eat'," Chen says. "Food is always connected with people. Behind the documentary's amazing and mouthwatering images are personal stories that reflect people's living situations and attitudes. That's another component that makes it distinctive."

- (1) What programme has attracted both food buffs and ordinary audiences?
- (2) Does the programme try to bring something new? How?
- (3) What is the real bonus of the programme?
- (4) Could you explain "Food serves as reminders of happy times of reunions"?
- (5) What is another component that makes the programme distinctive?

Discussion.

What do you think is the most exciting theme in this documentary?

4 Message Box

Box 1

He works at a news agency.

He jumped out of bed, dressed hurriedly and ran downstairs.

Jenny and Gary visited the city together.

The teachers and the students all liked the place and wanted to stay there a little longer.

Box 3

That was no accident.

She is no different.

No dogs are permitted here.

I see no clouds.

I will never make that mistake again.

Box 2

He is not a student.

I have not finished.

The children are not playing.

He may not be working.

She does not work hard.

Box 4

She seldom goes out.

He hardly ever goes to bed before midnight.

I know few people in Boston.

There is little water in the bottle.

Box 5

I came here in 1992 and have lived here ever since.

Tom can't come but his brother will.

We must hurry, or we'll miss the last train.

They were surprised, for it was almost ten o'clock.

I want to see the movie—however, I have no ticket.

The shop was closed, so I couldn't buy any milk.

Box 6

It is true that cats can't swim.

I informed her that I was unwell.

The problem is that we have no money.

Box 7

Do it before you forget.

It's hot in the city where I live.

The boy was absent because he was ill.

If you can't solve the problem, he'll help you.

She's not so lazy as I am.

She went out although it was raining.

Let's get ready now so that we can leave when Father comes.

He was so busy that he had no time to have lunch.

5 Data Bank

Do you know the following attractions in China? In which city or region are they located respectively? Do the match work.

	The Big Wild Goose Pagoda	Beijing
	The Butterfly Spring	Chengdu
	The Forbidden City	Dali
	The Jade Buddha Temple	Dunhuang
	The Dr Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum	Hangzhou
金草	The Du Fu's Thatched Cottage	Lhasa
	The Mogao Grottoes	Nanjing
	The Potala Palace	Shanghai
er fallwest awaters	The West Lake	Wuhan
	The Yellow Crane Tower	Xi'an

Oral Presentation

Give a brief talk about your hometown: What you like most about it and what you like the least.

Pair Work

What cities do you wish to visit in China? Make a dialogue with your partner.

Group Work

Work in groups. Prepare for a lesson to introduce China. It'll be great if visual aids such as pictures or slides can be used.

Problem Solving

Your pen pal will come to China and you will be his/her tour guide. What will you show him/her about China?

Make a list of the things about China that you think your pen pal will be interested in.

Internet Surfing

Get online to find some more information about China, such as provinces and cities, climate and geography, plants and animals, culture and arts, sports and athletes, general history, politics, education, health, international relations, economy, tourism, community life, trade and transportation.

Culture Corner

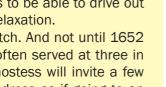
Tea

Tea is drunk around the world. According to legend, tea was discovered in China over 5,000 years ago by accident.

Tea has now become one of the daily necessities in China. Countless people like to have a cup of tea after a meal. In a hot climate, tea seems to be able to drive out the heat and bring on instant cool together with a feeling of relaxation.

By 1650, tea had been introduced to America by the Dutch. And not until 1652 did tea arrive in England. A formal English afternoon tea is often served at three in the afternoon, with delicate small cakes and biscuits. The hostess will invite a few friends to have tea together. The guests will be expected to dress as if going to an important dinner.

Nowadays more and more people take tea as a healthy drink. The different types of tea - mainly the green tea, black tea, oolong tea and scented tea - may not only satisfy various people's taste but also help them keep fit.



8 Game Zone

1 This is a word game called The Boggler Classic. It uses a 4 x 4 matrix. Try to arrange the letters to make up words. There is a 3 minute time limit. Valid words must be at least three letters long.

V	S	Е	Т
R	Y	N	Е
С	Н	Y	Y
P	A	X	L

2 A poem.

The night has a thousand eyes

The night has a thousand eyes, And the day but one; Yet the light of the bright world dies, With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes, And the heart but one; Yet the light of a whole life dies, When love is done.





HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS International travel

Preparations for going abroad

Banking services

FUNCTIONS Intentions and wishes

Permission and possibility

Talking about living abroad

STRUCTURES Conditional clause (2): if, unless, so/as long as

wish + that clause hope + that clause

CHAT ROOM Dialogue 1 Applying for a visa

Dialogue 2 Packing light

PROGRAMME Item 1 What do you need to prepare for going abroad?

Item 2 Understanding information

*Item 3 Banking information

1 Where can you see the signs? What do they mean?

OUT OF ORDER

BEWARE OF THE DOG

PLEASE QUEUE THIS SIDE

KEEP OFF THE GRASS

- Pere is a list of things you do before studying abroad. Put them in the right order.
 - **A.** Apply for a passport.
 - **B.** Book a ticket.
 - **C.** Choose a country, university and courses.
 - **D.** Exchange *Renminbi* for foreign money.
 - **E.** Have a checkup.
 - F. Obtain a visa.

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Solution
Solution</p

Example:

A: What shall I do first if I want to study abroad?

B: You will have to apply for a school first.

What shall I do if I want to?	You will have to
mail this bag	weigh it and pay the postage
sell out our products	advertise them
rent this room	pay the rent in advance

- 4 Listen and read. Then make your own dialogues with the information given.
 - (1) A: May I open a credit account for \$500 please?
 - **B:** Sorry, you can't open a credit account unless you have more than \$2,000.
 - A: What can I do then?
 - **B:** You may have a debit card.
 - (2) A: May I open a credit account for \$500 please?
 - B: Sorry, I'm afraid you can't.
 - **A:** Then how much money should I have if I want to open a credit account?
 - **B:** You can open it as long as you have \$2,000.

ask for a sick leave	not feel well
take the Underground as many times as I want in a day	buy a day-ticket
have a discount on these goods	the total amount is over \$50
go to that club	have a membership
rent this room	come back before 10pm every day

- 5 She Listen and complete the dialogues.
 - A: I'll have my holidays in Hawaii next month.
 - **B**: Oh, terrific! I hope that you'll have a great time.
 - (1) (**A:** George has a bad cold today.

B:

(2) (**A:** It's my birthday next Wednesday.

B:

(3) (A: Wendy will take three tests tomorrow.

B:

(4) (A: Mum will come home very late this evening.

B:



A: Why don't you drive a car to the town?

B: I wish I could. But I can't afford to buy a car yet.

fix the computer right now talk to him tomorrow turn on the heating lend him the money prepare for tomorrow's test leave for Beijing this evening power cut have no money

1 She Listen and practise.

A: What a silly question Paul asked!

B: Yes. I wish he hadn't asked such a silly question.

a stupid thing nonsense a hard time a terrible noise do talk have

make

8 Listen and complete the following sentences.



(1) How strong you are! I wish I as strong as you.

(2) We can go for a picnic tomorrow if it doesn't rain. I wish it ______ tomorrow.





- (3) He has failed several times. But I still wish he _____ again.
- (4) The baby is crying. I wish she so that her mother could have a rest.





(5) She had a stomachache this morning. I wish she ______ so much yesterday.

2 Chat-Room





Applying for a visa

Nathalie: I'm going to take some advanced courses in the U.S. Do you know any-

thing about applying for a visa, John?

John: Yes. First of all, if you are a citizen of a foreign country, in most cases you

will need a visa to enter the U.S.

Nathalie: Of course.

2 Chat Room

John: Before you apply for a visa, you should get your passport and all neces-

sary documents ready. And then make an appointment to have your in-

terview at the consulate.

Nathalie: For the purpose of studying in the U.S., what kind of visa should I apply

for?

John: You should apply for a nonimmigrant visa, most probably F-1 visa.

Nathalie: Will I be asked to provide some documents such as my birth certificate

or college diploma?

John: Of course you will. You should go to the website of the U.S. embassy or

consulate to find out exactly what documents you will need to apply for

a student visa.

Nathalie: Thank you for the tips, John. I have a much better sense of how to go

about it now.

John: Oh, you're quite welcome, and good luck!

Dialogue 2



Packing light

George: Hi, Kenny. Haven't seen you for long.

What have you been doing?

Kenny: Oh, I've just been accepted by Michigan State

University and I'll go to the U.S. very soon.

George: Congratulations!

Kenny: I'm packing these days, but I'm not very sure what to take with me.

George: You'd better pack light. I mean packing as little as possible.

Kenny: I found some weather information about Michigan and I'm afraid I'll

need some thick winter clothes.

George: Right. But if you hope to pick up souvenirs when you return, you'd bet-

ter take some old clothes to wear while abroad. You can then leave them behind to make extra room in your suitcase! I left a number of my shirts with my host family in Bangladesh because there was no longer any

room in my suitcase. It was full of gifts for my family and friends.

Kenny: I really want to take a camera.

George: A digital camera will be a good idea. If you take a digital camera and a

laptop computer on your trip, you will be able to take as many pictures as you like. Plus, you can post the pictures on the Internet and let your

family and friends see what you are up to.

Kenny: That's a good idea. Thanks. Do you have any other suggestions?

George: Michigan State University provides a helpful checklist of necessary prep-

arations. You may check it out online.

Item 1

What do you need to prepare for going abroad?

questions you hear.	ad. Listen to the tape and write down exactly the
(1) What	before you go abroad?
(2) What do you	after you get?
(3) What documents	to be abroad?
(4) What is necessary	?
(5) What's your	those who will?
Match the above questions t	o the following answers.
9	eed to apply for a passport. Apply several months y if you need a visa from a foreign embassy.
and live by it. Consider the plies, Internet access, in-	osts before you go. You should develop a budget the costs of optional excursions, gifts, school supcountry transportation and general living costs. Their mind at the night clubs and have spent their first week abroad.
	ut what kind of visa you will need. Sixty per cent quire visas for any length of stay. If you travel, you ountries.
experience culture shock, language ability is. Have re	fun when you're studying abroad. You're going to no matter how cool you are, and how good your ealistic expectations. Read everything you can find See and do what you can, and enjoy the experi-
insurance. Then get an in ID gives you discounts at	at the clinic. This is very important for your health ternational student ID. The international student museums for youth admission, on bus fares, and nefit of an international student ID is the travel

What do you think is necessary to prepare for going abroad? Make up a similar dialogue.

Item 2

Understanding information

Read the following information from a language school brochure and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Then listen to the tape and read after it.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN I ARRIVE?

- Clear instructions sent to you before departure
- Airport pick-up service *available*
- Guided tour of the school
- Level placement test

FROM THE AIRPORT TO YOUR HOST FAMILY

There is an excellent *coach* transfer to Cambridge city center from each of the three London airports. You will then find taxis waiting at Cambridge bus station which you can *hire* to reach your host family. However, if you prefer, we can order a taxi straight from the airport to your *host* family. Prices for this are listed on the *enclosed* sheet.

Summer courses — If you are coming on any summer courses and you arrive at Heathrow or Gatwick airports between 09:00 and 18:00 on Sunday before the beginning of your course, **staff** from the school will be waiting for you at the airport and will **escort** you on the transfer coach to Cambridge where a school minibus will take you on to the host family. Transport is provided **free of charge** to the airport on Saturday after the end of your course.

YOUR FIRST DAY AT THE SCHOOL

You will need to arrive at the school by 09:15 on your first day (your host family will tell you how to get to us from their house). Here you will be met by our Director of Studies. He will give you all the information you need and *show you round* the school.

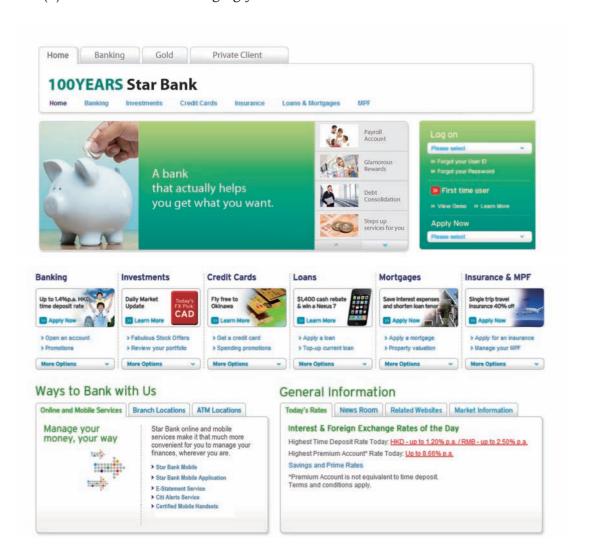
	(1) You will receive all the information you need from the
	school before you leave your country. (2) The best way to get from London airports to Cambridge is
	by train.
	(3) The school will pay for a taxi from the bus station to the
	host family.
	(4) There are special arrangements for people doing summer
	courses.
	(5) You will be taken back to the airport on Saturday after your
	summer courses end.
	(6) Your host family will take you to the school on the
	first day.
	(7) The Director of Studies will meet you at the school. meaning of the highlighted words or phrases from their context. n to the definitions.
latch them	meaning of the highlighted words or phrases from their context. In to the definitions.
atch them	meaning of the highlighted words or phrases from their context. to the definitions. a. able to be obtained or used
atch them 1) 2)	meaning of the highlighted words or phrases from their context. a. able to be obtained or used b. a person who receives sb as a guest
1) 2) 3)	meaning of the highlighted words or phrases from their context. a. able to be obtained or used b. a person who receives sb as a guest c. put in an envelope or parcel
atch them 1) 2) 3) 4)	meaning of the highlighted words or phrases from their context. a. able to be obtained or used b. a person who receives sb as a guest c. put in an envelope or parcel d. without payment
atch them 1) 2) 3) 4) 5)	meaning of the highlighted words or phrases from their context. a. able to be obtained or used b. a person who receives sb as a guest c. put in an envelope or parcel d. without payment e. go with
atch them 1) 2) 3) 4) 5)	meaning of the highlighted words or phrases from their context. a. able to be obtained or used b. a person who receives sb as a guest c. put in an envelope or parcel d. without payment e. go with
atch them 1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)	meaning of the highlighted words or phrases from their context. a. able to be obtained or used b. a person who receives sb as a guest c. put in an envelope or parcel d. without payment e. go with f. go around a place with sb to show them what is interesting
1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)	meaning of the highlighted words or phrases from their context. a. able to be obtained or used b. a person who receives sb as a guest c. put in an envelope or parcel d. without payment e. go with f. go around a place with sb to show them what is interesting g. a kind of bus
	meaning of the highlighted words or phrases from their context. a. able to be obtained or used b. a person who receives sb as a guest c. put in an envelope or parcel d. without payment e. go with f. go around a place with sb to show them what is interesting g. a kind of bus h. people who work for an organization

- Suppose your partner has just read this brochure and you haven't. Ask him / her a few questions so that you can get some details.
- Your school will receive some foreign students. Work in pairs. Make up a brochure of your school.

*Item 3

Banking information

- 1 The following is the front page of the website for the Star Bank. Which link do you need to click if you ...
 - (1) are considering buying a new apartment?
 - (2) would like to save an amount of money in the bank?
 - (3) are planning a trip abroad and you have some concern about your safety?
 - (4) want to buy an expensive car which you cannot afford?
 - (5) are interested in managing your wealth?



- Match the words with their definitions.
 - (1) banking
 - (2) investment
 - (3) credit card
 - (4) loan
 - (5) mortgage
 - (6) insurance

- a. a sum of money borrowed, especially to buy a house
- b. something lent, especially money
- c. the use of money to get a profit
- d. an agreement by contract to pay money in case of damage, loss or accidents
- e. a card which allows you to obtain goods and services without using coins or notes
- f. the business of a bank
- **3** Get online and find the website of a well-known bank. Click the links to get more information.

4 Message Box

Box 1

I won't go to the party if she doesn't invite me. They will stay longer if everyone is fine.

I won't go to the party unless she invites me. They won't stay longer unless everyone is fine.

I will go to the party as long as she invites me. They will stay longer as long as everyone is fine.

Ю	•	
Ю	ж	-4

I wish I could fly.	I can't fly.
I wish I were a grown-up.	l'm not a grown-up.
I wish I had been to Alaska.	I haven't been to Alaska before.

Box 3

I wish I knew what is happening.

She wishes she were rich.

I wish that I hadn't spent so much money.

I wish that he would write more often.

5 Data Bank

The following is an application form for the Design Summer School of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. Read it carefully and try to fill in the form.

Personal Information Surname First Name Date of Birth Age Address Postcode	Securely attach a small photograph	
Tel (Day) Tel (Evening) Fax E-mail Nationality Present Occupation Summary of Education	This application form must be accompanied by an Additional Information and Sponsor Form	
Design Summer School Additional Informati	on and Sponsor Form	
NAMECOURSE DATES The Design Summer School is not planned only for people with substantial design experience, nor necessarily for those intending to make a professional career in theatre design. Answers to the following questions will nevertheless be helpful in planning the best possible programme to benefit all students in their work at the School. Summary of design experience to date: Do you intend to make a professional career in design? (YES. / NO.) Do you intend to make use of the techniques practised at the School in any other professional capacity? (YES. / NO.) If YES, please give details:		
Do you have an academic qualification in Art, e.g. lent, or a degree or diploma? Please specify.		

5 Data Bank

Sponsor Form			
NAME COURSE	DATES		
Each applicant must be sponsored	by a responsible adult who knows the		
applicant well, either as a student	or employee:		
Name of Sponsor			
Address of Sponsor			
Position or Occupation of Sponsor			
Signature of Sponsor to recommend the applicant as a suitable person to			
participate in the Design Summer School:			
SIGNED	DATE		

6 DIY Lab

- Oral Presentation
 - Which foreign city would you like to go? Why? What would you do there: study, work or just travel?
- **2** Topic Discussion

It's quite popular now for students to go abroad for advanced education. What do you think of this trend?

3 Pair Work

You will go to Montreal, Canada as an exchange student. But you know little about the city, such as its climate and transportation. A lot of preparation is needed before your leaving. Your partner has been to Montreal. Talk the matter over with him / her.

Internet Surfing

Visit the British Embassy or American Embassy online. Find the digital form to apply for a visa.

Homestay

Every year there are many people going abroad to work or study. One of the most important things for them is to find a place to live in. Some of them will stay in a dormitory, some will rent a room, and others, especially students, may choose a homestay programme.

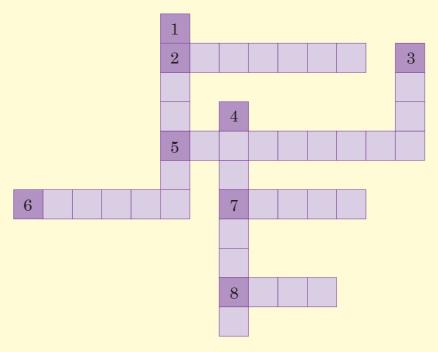
The host family provides the student with room and board. They are also responsible for the student's transportation to and from school.

Host families are usually generous people. They enjoy learning about other cultures and appreciate what hosting gives to their family life. Very often host families include the students on trips to supermarkets, to square dances, or to churches. Many have long conversations with the students about education, politics, food, dating practices, philosophy, and lifestyles. Host family children enjoy playing with them as their "adopted" brothers or sisters.



8 Came Zone

1 A word puzzle.



Across	Down
2. to notice5. able to be got, obtained, used, etc.6. a series of lessons about a particular subject7. people working for an organization8. money you pay to live in a building	 money you pay to send a letter or parcel to pay to use something an official document which you need to leave your country and enter other countries

2 A rhyme.

Star light, star bright

Star light, star bright, First star I see tonight. I wish I may, I wish I might, Have the wish I wish tonight.





HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS Friendship

Cooperation

Social behavior

FUNCTIONS Talking about friends

Giving suggestions

STRUCTURES Adverbial clauses of purpose and result:

so...that, such...that, so that

Object complement Concessive clause: although, though

CHAT ROOM Dialogue 1 My friend Lisa

Dialogue 2 Making new friends

PROGRAMME Item 1 Just a little smile

Item 2 That was then, this is now

*Item 3 Problems and suggestions

1 She Listen and practise.

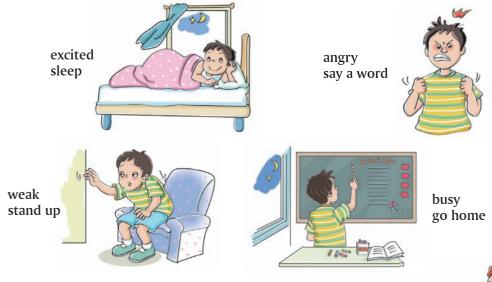
A: Do you want to be friends with Paul? pal up

B: Yes, I do. Paul is

a kind neighbour
an honest schoolboy
a patient team-mate
a reliable colleague

and I like his
patience.
reliability.

- - **A:** Peter is very tired, isn't he?
 - **B**: Yes. He is so tired that he can hardly go any further.



- - **A:** What are you doing?
 - **B:** I'm trying to lift the desk. But the desk is so heavy that I can't lift it.
 - A: Do you need help?
 - **B:** Yes. I'd appreciate it if you could give me a hand.



high/reach the book



hard/work the problem out



large/keep the floor clean





Listen and say.

A: Jill studies very hard, doesn't she?

B: Yes, she does. She studies so hard that she often stays up late.





jump high/take part in sports meetings



play the piano well/win prizes



ride a bicycle carelessly/



5



Listen and practise.

A: Jack is very lazy, isn't he?

B: Yes. He is such a lazy boy that he never gets up early.

Rebecca	absent-minded		mix things up
Paul	forgetful	often	look for his things
Lisa	hard-working		get prizes

- 6 Listen and practise.
 - **A:** What are you reading?
 - **B:** *Reader*. It is such an interesting magazine that all of my classmates want to read it.

Harry Potter	a wonderful film
Robinson Crusoe	an adventure novel
Love Story	a sweet song

1 Significant Listen and learn.

We left early		we could catch the first train.
Explain clearly	so that	the children can understand you.
People exercise regularly		they can keep fit.

- 8 Listen and practise.
 - (1) A: Is John hard-working?
 - B: Yes.
 - **A:** And very friendly towards all of you?
 - **B:** Yes. That's why we made him captain of our class. captain of our football team. head of the English club.
 - (2) A: Is Tom a nice fellow?
 - **B:** Yes. Why do you ask?

A: Sometimes I find him bright, easy-going, but other times too serious.

I find him rather boring. very dull. too serious.

- (3) A: Open the door please, John.
 - **B:** What did he say?
 - **C:** He asked John to open the door.

turn off the radio put out the lights come early tomorrow

What did he / she say?

- (4) A: Do you know him?
 - **B:** No, but in the past few weeks I have seen him

mop the floor water the flowers play the piano

every day.

- O Listen and practise.
 - (1) A: Did John come to see you yesterday?
 - **B:** Yes, he did. He came to see me although he was very busy.

catch the train pass the exam finish the job

leave home very late miss a few lessons be tired

- (2) A: Mary sings very well but she wants to be a ballerina.
 - **B:** That's true. Although she sings very well, Mary wants to be a ballerina.

learn to dance together / not know each other enjoy dancing / find it difficult to learn to dance get to school on time / traffic, bad manage to perform on the stage/ hurt her foot

2 Chat Room

Dialogue 1



My friend Lisa

- **A:** Did you have your dance class yesterday?
- **B:** No, I went out with my friend Lisa last night. Well, actually, she's my best friend. Have you ever met her?
- **A:** Er, I'm afraid not. Where's she from?
- **B:** She's from Greece.
- **A:** What does she look like?
- **B:** She's tall and slim with perfect skin, and she's got long, dark hair. She is such a lovely woman that we all like to be friends with her.
- **A:** You've known each other for many years, haven't you?
- **B:** Yeah, we met when I was working for her dad. He had a clothing retail business. We've known each other for about 15 years.
- **A:** Oh, really? Do you have a lot in common?
- **B:** Well, actually, we don't have a lot in common. She doesn't work. She's a full-time mum. She's got a little boy.
- **A:** Oh. How old is he?
- **B:** He's about 11 now...difficult age, but we still get together about once or twice a month, and it's good to see her.

Dialogue 2



Making new friends

Alice: Good morning. I'm Alice. I live in the house next door. Are you Linda?

Linda: Yes, I am. Glad to meet you, Alice. **Alice:** How do you like California, Linda?

Linda: Well, I've only been here for a few days, but I think I'm going to like it. I just hope I'll be able to make friends here. It was very sad to leave all my old friends in Canada.

Alice: I'll be glad to introduce you to people here. I came here only two years ago, and I know how you feel. Most of the people living in this neighbourhood haven't lived here very long, and they all try to be friendly to newcomers.

Linda: That's good. You may be very lonely in a new place without any friends.

2 Chat Room

Alice: I'll be glad to help you in any way I can. **Linda:** I'd like to know where the nearest mall is.

Alice: There's a new mall not far off. It's only about a mile from here. I can drive you over there and show you around. You can buy almost everything there.

It's very convenient.

Linda: That sounds wonderful. I'd like to go there with you this afternoon.

Alice: Fine. Shall I pick you up at about 2 o'clock? Oh, and why don't you come

over for dinner tonight? I know how much work it is unpacking in a new

house.

Linda: Thank you, Alice. I'd love to. It's very kind of you.

3 Programme

Item 1

Just a little smile

- 1 These words are from the following text. Match the words with their definitions.
 - (1) trip
 - (2) scatter
 - (3) burden
 - (4) remind
 - (5) suicide
- a. the act of killing oneself
- b. to cause (someone) to remember
- c. to throw in various directions
- d. heavy load
- e. to hit sth with your foot and fall
- 2 Substantial Listen and put the following events in the right order.
 - A. Bill reminded Mark of the day when they had first met.
 - B. Bill tripped and dropped the things he was carrying.
 - C. Mark helped Bill pick up the scattered articles.
 - D. Mark was invited in for a coke and to watch some television.
 - E. They ended up in the same senior high school.

Read the text and decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).

Mark was walking home from school. A boy ahead of him tripped and dropped all of the books he was carrying, along with two sweaters, a baseball bat, a glove and a small tape recorder. Mark knelt down and helped the boy pick up the scattered articles. Since they were going the same way, he helped to carry part of the burden. As they walked Mark discovered that the boy's name was Bill, that he loved video games, baseball and history, and that he was having lots of trouble with his other subjects. Mark also learned that Bill had just broken up with his girlfriend.

They arrived at Bill's home first and Mark was invited in for a coke and to watch some television. The afternoon passed pleasantly with a few laughs and some small talk, and then Mark went home. They continued to see each other around school, had lunch together once or twice a week, and then both graduated from junior high school. They ended up in the same senior high school, where they had brief contacts over the years. Finally, the last year came and three weeks before graduation, Bill asked Mark if they could talk.

Bill reminded him of the day years ago when they had first met. "Did you ever wonder why I was carrying so many things home that day?" asked Bill. "You see, I cleaned out my locker because I didn't want to leave a mess for anyone else. I had stored away some of my mother's sleeping pills and I was going home to commit suicide. But after we spent some time together talking and laughing, I realized that if I had killed myself, I would have missed that time and so many things. So you see, Mark, when you picked up those books that day, you did a lot more for me. You saved my life."

(1) Mark met Bill on his way to school.
(2) Bill took a baseball bat because he wanted to go for a match.
(3) Mark helped Bill to get all the things back home.
(4) Bill studied very well at school.
(5) They met each other very often at senior high school.
(6) Bill told Mark what had happened that day after graduation.
(7) Mark saved Bill's life in an accidental way.

Dramatize the text.

Characters: Narrator, Mark, Bill

Scenes: (1) On the way home from school

- (2) At Bill's home
- (3) On the campus, three weeks before graduation
- Everyone sees what you look like, but few know what you are.

Kind hearts are the gardens; kind thoughts are the roots; kind words are the flowers; kind deeds are the fruits. When your friend is in trouble, are you eager to help? How? Tell the class a story between you and your friend.

Item 2

That was then, this is now

- 1 Substant to the text and answer the questions.
 - (1) Did they become friends easily?
 - (2) What did they have in common?
 - (3) What did they argue about?
 - (4) Have their lives been the same or different since their graduation?
- Read the text and see if you've got the correct answers.

Will and I got on very well together at university. When we first met, we clicked straightaway and we ended up sharing a house for nearly three years.

Living with Will was fun. We soon found out that we had a lot in common and quickly became close friends. We always had really good discussions about everything important at the time: politics, the environment, literature and other less important things like cooking. We also liked the same music and that's important when you're sharing a house. We had the same attitude to the important things in life and the only thing we argued about was the housework. I'm very tidy whereas Will's the opposite. He thinks life's too short to worry about things like that.

When we graduated three years ago, we went our separate ways and since then our lives have been very different. I went back to my hometown and got a job as a production assistant for art exhibitions. I like my job because I'm helping young people to get involved in the arts. I'm living with my parents because I'm not earning very much. Will thinks I'm crazy because money is very important to him now, but I get a lot of personal satisfaction from my job. He's earning a lot of money, but he doesn't have time to spend with his family and his friends. I don't see him very often now. When he comes down for the weekend we have a laugh, but our lifestyles are so different now that we don't have very much to talk about.

Read the text again and find the sentences which have the similar meanings

	ne following ones.
(1)	We became friends immediately.
(2)	I enjoyed living with Will.
(3)	We had the same interests.
(4)	We had disagreement only about the housework.
(5)	I'm very tidy but Will is completely different.
(6)	Now we are interested in different things and disagree with each of
	e following is a summary of Tina and Will's friendship. Put the lines of the following in the correct order.
(met. They became close
(2)	off immediately when they first
(separate ways and they've drifted
(out and they are still
()	friends and got on
()	there for one another
(1)	Tina and Will hit it

	mplete the senter	nces with the words	s or phrases in	their proper forms.
		havein co separatef whereas		argue about involve
(1)	Ιjι	ınior high school r	next year.	
(2)	He finds it diffic	cult to	_ fact	fantasy.
(3)	They spent a lo	ng time	which film	to go and see.
(4)	We	_ a lot of interests	V	vith each other.
(5)	The difference l	between us lies in	our	life.
(6)	She was so	in the pla	y that she crie	d in the final act.
(7)	She looked at the	he finished paintin	g with	·
(8)	He is quite we mouse.	althy,	_ his brother	is as poor as a churc
	scussion.			
Tin Wh	a and Will are clo nat do you think of		they have diffe	rent attitudes to life.
Tin	a and Will are clo			rent attitudes to life.
Tin Wh m 3	a and Will are clonat do you think of	their friendship? Problems and sugers' problems ar	uggestions nd their paren	rent attitudes to life. ts' suggestions. No.1

behavior but I don't know whether I should give up such a friend.

Programme

- (2) Dad, I find it impossible to make friends since I came to the new school. When I was five, it was probably easy to make friends with the kids on the playground. Unfortunately, as I get older, things seem to have changed.
- (3) Dad, I have an e-friend but our friendship has been ruined by some huge conflict and disagreement. I really regret being a friend of his. Ending a friendship can be a problem. And I don't know what to do and say. Can you give me some advice?
- (4) Mom, I have chosen a birthday gift for Lily. You know she is really a lovely girl and is always willing to help others. I hope that I will become a lifelong true friend of her! But can we be lifelong true friends?
- (5) Dad, I wronged a special friend and now I don't know how to fix it. I misunderstood Bill and had a quarrel with him. I really regret what I did. Bill is a good boy and I don't want to lose the friend. But what should I do to renew our friendship?

A.

There are ways to keep a friendship alive. Like a garden, friendship needs tending, time and care. Stay in touch with your friend as often as you can. Try to spend time with your friend in a special, meaningful, interesting way. Friendship also means responsibility. If you are a true friend, you will always make yourself available, especially during your friend's hardest, most difficult times.

B.

Don't give up a friend easily. Limit your interaction when your friend is angry. Don't try to fight back in words. Most angry people want an audience. You should talk with him when he calms down. Perhaps there are some problems in his family that make him angry.

C.

Accepting the blame is the only answer! Admit the fact that you were wrong and apologize for it. Beg his pardon. Hopefully, your friend is a kind and forgiving boy. Let your friend know that he is important to you.

D.

It might be easier if the friendship is mainly an "online" one. Delete them from your MySpace account. You may want to send an e-mail to your friend explaining your change. Be polite and consider the effect that may come from the e-mail. You can change your chat room address too.

E.

Dear, doing things for others is a great way to meet people in your class and make friends with them. Introduce yourself and show confidence when you come near to someone.

- 2 Find the words or phrases from the text to replace the underlined parts of the following sentences.
 - (1) Mr James often has arguments with his wife.
 - (2) The doctor told him to <u>stop</u> smoking.
 - (3) There's <u>an disagreement</u> between the two countries.
 - (4) The bad weather <u>spoiled</u> our trip.
 - (5) If you don't do it now, you'll only feel sorry about it.
 - (6) Try to control your talk in ten minutes.
 - (7) Please <u>remove</u> my name from the list.
- 3 Discussion.

How to make friendship last long?

4 Message Box

Box 1

I was so tired that I fell asleep on the sofa.

You speak so quickly that I can't understand you.

The desk is so heavy that I can't move it.

Box 2

We had such a good holiday that we all felt relaxed.

It really is such a difficult career that nobody wants to take it.

He is such a good student that we all love him.

Box 3

Leave the keys here so that I will remember to take them with me.

We try to learn English well so that we can communicate with foreigners easily.

Box 4

I think the book interesting.

I found him clever.

Please keep your eyes closed.

I proved myself right.

Box 5

They made him captain of the ship.

We must keep it a secret.

They found him a suitable person for the job.

Box 6

My father allowed me to go swimming.

My dad's teaching me to drive.

Box 7

I won't have you speak to your father like that.

My mother won't let me write to you.

What made you do it?

Box 8

Although she sings very well, Mary wants to be a ballerina.

Mary sings very well, but she wants to be a ballerina.

5 Data Bank

acquaintance

have a passing / slight / nodding acquaintance acquaintance with sb (do not know very well) make sb's acquaintance / make the acquaintance of sb (meet sb for the first time) an intimate acquaintance (close friend)

friend

one's best/oldest/closest friend be (good) friends with sb make a lot of friends make friends with sb assist/help a friend betray one's friend choose one's friend entertain a friend receive a friend a great / an intimate friend a childhood friend a fair-weather friend sworn friends

friendship

acquire the friendship of sb break friendship with sb build up / establish friendship between cultivate friendship with sb treasure/value friendship enduring/firm friendship long-standing friendship school friendship

6 DIY Lab

Oral Presentation

Talk about one of your friends.

- (1) When and where did you first meet?
- (2) What were you doing?
- (3) How did you become friends?
- (4) Would you please describe him / her?

6 DIY Lab

Problem Solving

Offer to help the people in the following situations.

Example: "I'm really tired." "Take a rest. I'll make the dinner."

- (1) "It's so hot in here."
- (2) "I feel awful."
- (3) "I'd like to go out with you tonight, but I have to attend a wedding."
- (4) "Aren't you cold? I'm freezing."
- (5) "There's something wrong with my bike."

3 Group Work

Procedure: First, one student says a sentence to start a story about friendship. The next student repeats the sentence and adds another one. The 3rd student repeats the sentences and adds one more sentence. This continues until a student fails to repeat all the sentences correctly. Typically, this will make a funny story. The student who can repeat the whole story will win.

4 Topic Discussion

Why do we need friends?

7 Gulture Corner

The American Way of Friendship

In some cultures friendship means a strong lifelong bond between two people. In these cultures friendships develop slowly, since they are built to last. Americans are living in a society of great change. Studies show that one out of five American families moves every year. Americans have school friends, work friends, sports friends and neighbourhood friends. These friendships are based on common interests. When the shared activity ends, the friendship may fade. American friendships develop quickly, and they may change just as quickly.

8 Came Zone

1 A game.

Logic reasoning

A fourth-grade teacher was giving her pupils a lesson in logic. "Here is the situation," she said. "A man is standing up in a boat in the middle of a river, fishing. He loses his balance, falls in the river, and begins splashing and yelling for help. His wife hears him. Knowing that he can't swim, she runs down to the bank. Why do you think she runs to the bank?"

A girl raised her hand and asked, "To draw out all of his savings?"

Proverbs.

Friends are like wine; the older, the better.

False friends are worse than open enemies.

Walking with a friend in the dark is better than walking alone in the light.

When you meet your friend, your face shines—you have found gold.

A life without a friend is a life without the sun.

A friend is a gift you give yourself.

True friendship is like sound health; the value of it is seldom known until it is lost. Everyone hears what you say. Friends listen to what you say. Best friends listen to what you don't say.

A poem.

Don't walk in front of me, I may not follow. Don't walk behind me, I may not lead. Walk beside me and be my friend.





Нібнцібнтѕ

TOPIC AREAS A numeral system

Calculations

Shapes

Measurements

FUNCTIONS Giving advice and instructions

Talking about maths

STRUCTURES The infinitive (summary)

CHAT ROOM Dialogue 1 Trouble with maths

Dialogue 2 Maths problems can be tricky!

PROGRAMME Item 1 How did the system of counting begin?

Item 2 Subtraction

*Item 3 From squares to other figures

1 **Cetting Started**

1 Do you know how to say numbers in English? This chart shows what the position of a number means.

For the number 3,456,728, we can say: three million four hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight.

Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands
1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1,000
Hundreds	Tens	Units	
100	10	1	

Can you read these sums? Have a try.

$$(1) 25+6=31$$

$$(2)\ 15 - 8 = 7$$

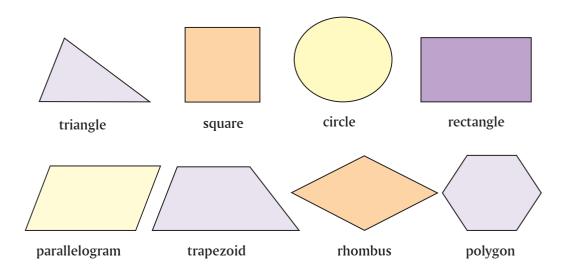
$$(3) 7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$(4) 48 \div 6 = 8$$

$$(5) 4^2 = 16$$

(6)
$$\sqrt{4} = 2$$

O you know how to name these shapes?



1 Cetting Started

4 Listen and learn.

(1) To study science well is very important.

To forget him is not easy.

To live in a town is quite different.

To clean one's teeth regularly is a good habit.

(2) I have a lot of homework to do.

Can I have something to eat?

I have something important to tell you.

(3) I'm glad to see you.

I'm here to study English.

(4) I don't know what to say.

I can't tell you where to go.

He doesn't know how to do it.

(5) That box is too heavy to lift.

The book is too boring to read.

(6) Mother told us not to leave the room.

The doctor told him not to smoke.

2 Chat Room

Dialogue 1



Trouble with maths

- A: Oh my Gosh! I failed my maths test again! I don't like maths!
- **B:** Why? You are one of the best students in our class!
- **A:** I am not sure what I am doing wrong. Can you help me figure out what is going on?
- **B:** Let's take a look at your test paper. Maybe it will give us some clues as to why you are struggling.
- **A:** I agree. Here is my test paper.
- **B:** Look, you made many careless mistakes. Perhaps you were writing your answers too fast and didn't check them.
- **A:** I got so nervous during the test. It seemed I forgot everything we had covered in class.
- **B:** I think you should keep calm and be more careful during the test.
- **A:** Thank you so much for your help. I know I will do much better in the next test.
- **B**: You are welcome!

Dialogue 2



Maths problems can be tricky!

- **T:** Good morning, class!
- **SS:** Good morning, Mrs Smith.
- **T:** Let's get started. Today we're going to learn how to solve maths problems.
- **S1:** Why are they called "problems"?
- **T:** They are called "maths problems" because they can be tricky.
- **S2:** So what should we do first?
- **T:** When you look at a maths problem, it's important that you read the question carefully first and then work out whether you need to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Be organized and use four steps to solve each problem.
- **S3:** What are the four steps?
- **T:** First, read the problem. Try to picture the problem in your head. Second, organize the calculation. Is it addition, subtraction, multiplication or division? Third, do the calculation. Finally, write down your answer.

Item 1

How did the system of counting begin?

- 1 Signal Listen to the text and put the following sentences in the right order.
 - (1) Man used fingers.
 - (2) Man put a stone or pebble into a bag.
 - (3) Man used nine digits and zero.
 - (4) Man used tally marks to count.
- Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms.

pebble	concept	tally	trader	
ancient	decimal	invention	century	

- (1) Can you keep a _____ of your own marks, please?
- (2) In _____ Greece, a lot of buildings were built.
- (3) The children enjoyed gathering the on the beach.
- (4) The _____ system began thousands of years ago.
- (5) He has written a book about his ______ of an ideal society.
- (6) The city has changed a lot over a _____.
- (7) Her father is a market _____ selling fruit and vegetables.
- (8) The ______ of TV has changed our life dramatically.
- Read the text and complete the table below.

It seems very natural that if you have two pennies and add two pennies to them, you have four pennies. But do you know it took man millions of years to be able to think this way? In fact, one of the most difficult things to teach children is the concept of numbers.

In ancient times, when a man wanted to tell how many animals he owned, he had no system of numbers to use. He put a stone or pebble into a bag for each animal. The more animals, the more stones or pebbles he had. It may explain why the word "calculate" comes from the Latin word "calculus" which means "stone".

Later on, man used tally marks to count. People would just scratch a line or

tally mark for each object they wanted to count, but they had no word to tell the number.

The next step in the development of the number system was probably to use fingers. Again we have a word that goes back to this. The word "digit" comes from the Latin word "digitus". It means "finger"! And the fact that we have 10 fingers led to the general use of "10" in the system of numbers.

The number system we use today was invented by the Hindus in India thousands of years ago and was brought to Europe during 8th to 11th century by Arab traders. In this system all numbers are written with the nine digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and zero. It is a decimal system, that is, it is built on the base of 10.

The four stages in the development of the counting system				
When	What (used for counting) Why			
In ancient times				
	A line/ tally mark			
The next step				
It is built on the base of 10.				

- Read the text again and answer the questions.
 - (1) Why does the word "calculate" come from the Latin word "calculus"?
 - (2) What did man use to count besides stones and pebbles?
 - (3) Where does the word "digit" come from?
 - (4) Who invented the number system we use today?
- **5** Retell the text with the help of the pictures.



Item 2

Subtraction

Read the text and answer the questions

Subtraction means that we start with a number and take away a smaller number from it so that we are left with less than we started with.

You have cleaned 187 of the 232 windows. How many are left?

To find the answer, we need to take 187 away from 232.

Start with the units: 2-7(2 take away 7) is not possible. Take 1 from the next column and exchange it for 10 units.

3 tens-1 ten =2 tens, so cross out the 3 in the tens column and write a 2 above it. Having taken one of the tens, you have 2+10 in the units column, so cross out the 2 and write 12 above it.

12-7=5, write a 5 under the units column.

Now the tens column: 2-8 (2 tens take away 8 tens) is not possible. Take 1 hundred from the next column and exchange it for 10 tens. Instead of 2 hundreds in the hundreds column, there is now 1 hundred. Cross out the 2 and write a 1 above it

In the tens column you now have 2 tens +10 tens. Cross out the 2 and write 12 above it.

12-8=4, write a 4 under the tens column.

Now the hundreds column: 1-1=0. As this is the last column, don't write 0 at the bottom. We don't start numbers with a zero.

- (1) What do we do when "2-7" is not possible?
- (2) How many tens do we have when we take 1 hundred from the next column and exchange it for 10 tens?
- (3) Do we write "0" under the hundreds column? Why?

- Work out the problems and write your answers in the boxes. Explain your process to the class.
 - (1) Miss White and her students have to measure the height of 5,000 plants. They have finished 1,807. How many more do they have to do?
 - (2) Yesterday the parrot had 9,020 red feathers. Then it walked into a wind tunnel by mistake and lost 359 of them. How many red feathers does it have now?
 - (3) Between 9:30 am and 4:30 pm the customers in the café drank 307 cups of coffee. They drank 149 cups in the morning. How many did they drink in the afternoon?
- Work out these sums in your head.
 - (1) 36 minus 9 is (
- (2) 400 minus 37 is (
- (3) 72 minus 38 is (
- (4) 75 minus 29 is (

*Item 3

From squares to other figures

Do the following exercises.

In algebra, we can use letters to stand for, or represent, numbers. For example, *a* could stand for the number 8 and *c* for the number 4.

We can use a and c just as we would use the numbers.

$$a+c=12$$
 $a-c=4$ $2a=16$ $a^2=64$

Sometimes we need to work out what a letter stands for.

If d+4=9then d=5because 5+4=9 If 5e = 30then e = 6because $5 \times 6 = 30$

Find out what these letters stand for.

$$(1) w+6=14 w=$$

(2)
$$21 - u = 15$$
 $u =$

(3)
$$3t=27$$
 $t=$

$$(4) 7+s=13 s=$$

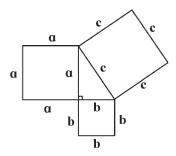
$$(5) d^2 = 81$$

$$d =$$

(6)
$$n^2 - 1 = 35$$
 n =

Read the text and do the exercises.

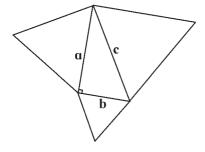
The geometrical interpretation of the Pythagorean theorem actually shows the relationship of the squares constructed on the sides of a right-angled triangle.



It is interesting to note this fact: other figures placed on the sides of a right-angled triangle also have the same area relationship as long as the three figures are similar to each other. The reason for this is: when any two figures are similar, their areas are proportional to the squares of a corresponding dimension.

Construct equilateral triangles on the three sides a, b, and c, of the right-angled triangle.

Since all equilateral triangles are similar, the areas of the triangles in the figure are proportional to the squares of the corresponding sides. In other words,



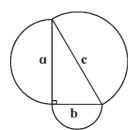
$$\frac{\text{Area A}}{\text{Area C}} = \frac{a^2}{c^2} \text{ and } \frac{\text{Area B}}{\text{Area C}} = \frac{b^2}{c^2}$$

Since we know this is a right-angled triangle, the relationship is $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. We can divide both sides of this equation by c, and obtain

$$\frac{a^2}{c^2} + \frac{b^2}{c^2} = 1$$

But this is the same as

$$\frac{\text{Area A}}{\text{Area C}} + \frac{\text{Area B}}{\text{Area C}} = 1$$

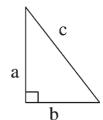


When we clear fractions, we obtain

$$Area A + Area B = Area C$$

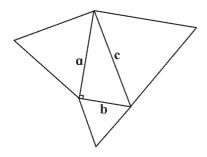
Thus the area of the equilateral triangle on the hypotenuse of a rightangled triangle is equal to the sum of the areas of the equilateral triangles on the other two sides.

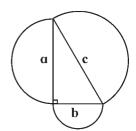
The same is true of semicircles constructed on the three sides of a right-angled triangle.



Exercise (1): When this is a right-angled triangle, prove: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Exercise (2): Construct equilateral triangles on the three sides a, b, and c of the right-angled triangle and prove: Area A + Area B = Area C





Exercise (3): Construct semicircles on the three sides of the right-angled triangle and prove:

$$\frac{\text{Area A}}{\text{Area C}} = \frac{a^2}{c^2}$$

4 Message Box

Infinitive used as	Examples
Subject	It is nice to be sitting here with you.
Predicative	My wish is to become an engineer.
Object	I'd like to lie down and go to sleep.
Object complement	The teacher told us to get ready for the coming exam.
Attribute	I have some homework to do.
Adverbial	Man used tally marks to count.

5 Data Bank

positive number negative number four point eight six 5, 13, 41... -5, -8, -62...4.86 one third two thirds twenty-five degrees centigrade $+25^{\circ}C$ odd number 8 squared even number **8**² 1, 3, 5... 2, 4, 6... 4 cubed square root cube root 4^{3} rectangle ⇒ triangle ⇒ ellipse ⇒

6 DIY Lab

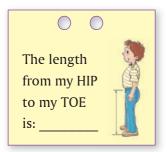
1 Oral Presentation

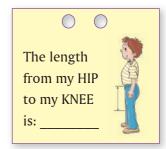
Tell the class your measurements.

My measurements







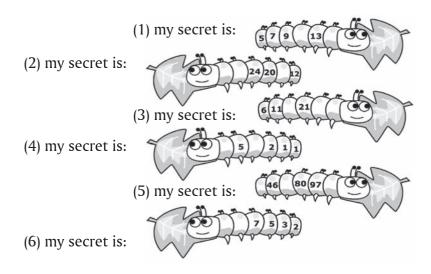






6 DIY Lab

2 Each of these caterpillars has a hidden secret. Find the missing numbers on the caterpillars.



3 Topic Discussion

Using the pocket calculator is very popular in class. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using it?

Advantages Disadvantages

It is convenient for the students. The students get lazy.

Problem Solving

- (1) The car runs at the speed of 120 km per hour. How many miles would that be by the mile?
- (2) There are twelve students in Joshua's swimming class. For every four girls there are two boys. How many girls are there in the class? How many boys?
- (3) Sarah ate twelve pretzels on Monday, thirteen on Tuesday, seventeen on Wednesday, twenty-four on Thursday, and nine on Friday. How many pretzels did she eat?

7 Culture Corner

In the United States and Canada, "100" is used to mean "often" or "many". For example, a parent in the United States and Canada might say to a child, "I've told you 100 times not to do that!" Does your culture use 100 in this way? What are special numbers in your culture?

8 Came Zone

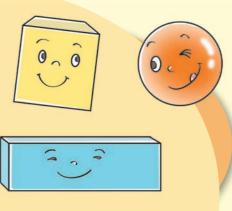
A rhyme.

Circles go 'round and 'round, Circles go 'round and 'round, No corners, no sides, Circles go 'round and 'round.

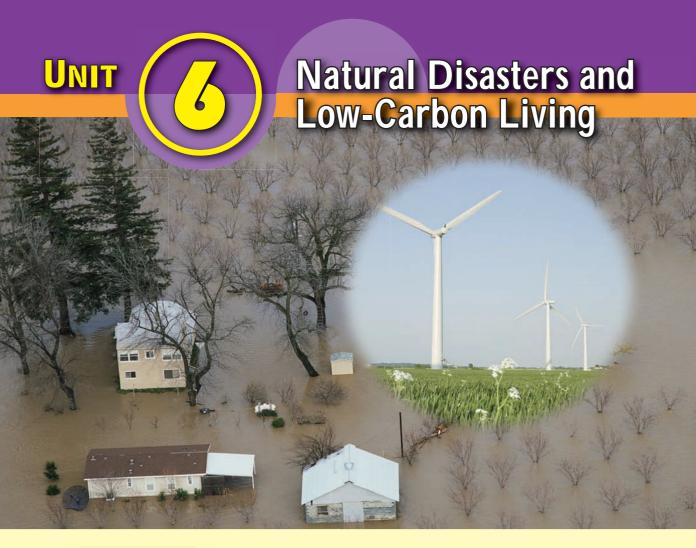
Squares have 4 corners. Squares have 4 sides. All corners are the same. All sides are the same.

Rectangles have 4 corners and 4 sides. Two sides are short. Two sides are long.

Triangles have 3 corners and 3 sides. Sides and corners Can be any size.







HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS Earthquakes

Tsunamis

The world and environment

FUNCTIONS Talking about natural disasters

Talking about intentions and plans

STRUCTURES Past perfect (2)

Past future (2) Verbs (summary)

CHAT ROOM Dialogue 1 When does a volcano erupt?

Dialogue 2 It might be too late

PROGRAMME Item 1 I shall never forget that day

Item 2 Typhoons
*Item 3 Volcanoes

1 Cetting Started

Match the words with the pictures.

avalanche hurricane tsunami volcano

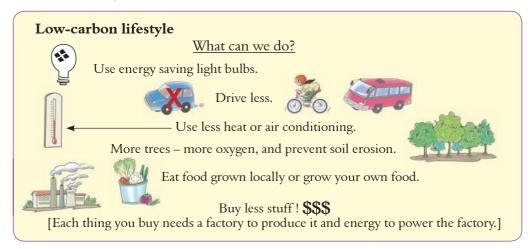
(1) ______ (2) _____ (3) _____

(4) _____ (5) ______

2 Group Work

(6)

Look at the diagram and talk about what we can do.



1 Cetting Started

- 3 Listen and practise.
 - **A:** What had happened before the earthquake destroyed the village?
 - **B:** All the villagers had rushed out of their homes.

tsunami hit	had heard a warning
typhoon arrived	had hidden in the basement
flood came	had left their houses

- 4 Listen and say.
 - **A:** I hear they've returned home this year.
 - **B:** Right. In fact they had returned home by the end of last October.

carry the elderly to safety / by three o'clock visit the refugee center / by last month donate lots of blankets and tents / by Friday

- 6 Listen and learn.
 - (1) She realized she would damage the environment.
 - (2) He said he would take a bus to work.
 - (3) He promised that he would drive a small car.
 - (4) The children said that they would recycle empty tins, bottles and jars.
- 6 Listen and learn.
 - (1) He said he was going to try.
 - (2) I didn't know when they were coming again.
 - (3) We were about to get there when it began to rain.

2 Chat Room

Dialogue 1



When does a volcano erupt?

- **A:** Why, after 600 years of no activity, did Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines erupt in 1991?
- **B:** Volcanoes have their own eruption styles. This volcano probably erupts in the order of every 500 to 1,000 years, but a volcano in Hawaii seems to erupt every year and some of Alaska's volcanoes might erupt every 10 or 20 years.
- **A:** So nothing caused it?
- **B:** There is nothing out of the ordinary. About 50 to 80 volcanoes erupt around the world every day. About 20 to 30 volcanoes show signs of unrest every month.
- **A:** What is the greatest thing to fear?
- **B:** When a volcano erupts explosively, it discharges very hot material. It carries toxic gases and can move down slopes at 125 miles per hour.

Dialogue 2



It might be too late

Tracy: It's rather cold this winter right now.

Jack: Yes, but Australia is extremely hot right now.

Tracy: It seems like we have abnormal weather all over the world this year.

Jack: Yes, and there have been so many natural disasters in recent years. Do you remember the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake and the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami in Japan?

Tracy: Absolutely. It seems that natural disasters have become more widespread and frequent. They have killed many people.

Jack: I think it's a wake-up call.

Tracy: I agree. Human activities are causing too much damage to the environment. We should pay more attention to environmental protection and try our best to take good care of our unique earth.

Jack: You're right. If we don't take action now, it might be too late.

Item 1

I shall never forget that day

1	Listen to the	e information about a tsuna	ımi and fill in the blanks	S.
	The word tsuna	mi comes from a Japanese	word that means "ha	arbor wave".
	A tsunami is a	series of very long (1)	waves crea	ated when a
		body of water is dis		
	(3)	of 100 feet (30m) or mo	ore. They are giant way	ves that hit a
	(4)	area and create (5)	and usually loss o	of many lives.
	A tsunami c	an be (6) by a co	oastal or underwater ('	7),
	an underwater	or shoreline landslide, an	undersea volcanic eruj	ption, or the
	explosion of a v	olcano near shore.		
	There is an	average of two tsunamis	each year that cause ((8)
	somewhere in tl	ne world. The (9)	Ocean experiences m	ore tsunamis
	than anywhere e	else in the world. Tsunamis	s have also (10)	in the Ca-
	ribbean and the	Mediterranean Seas, and t	he Indian and the Atlar	ntic Oceans.
2	Read the tex	t and answer the questions	s. Then listen to the tap	e and

A terrible earthquake and tsunami rocked northeastern Japan at 2:46 pm on Friday, March 11. Thousands of people died and hundreds of thousands were affected.

Jesse Johnson, a native of the US, who lived in Chiba, north of Tokyo was eating at a sushi restaurant with his wife when the quake hit. "At first everything was OK, and it didn't feel unusual, but then it went on and on. So I got myself and my wife under the table," he told the reporter from the press. "I've lived in Japan for ten years and I had never felt anything like this before. The aftershocks kept coming. I didn't know whether it was me shaking or the earthquake. People had rushed out of their houses before the earthquake struck. However, there were so many people who were not that lucky. To my great relief, we were safe and sound. It was the worst and the best moment of my life."

Afterwards, the powerful earthquake began to strike the northeast coast, triggering a massive tsunami. Near the city of Sendai, waves of muddy waters flowed over farmland, carrying houses, uprooted trees and upturned cars out to

sea. The tsunami roared, washing everything in its path. Thousands of people fled their homes. Also in Miyazaki, a fire broke out in a building of a nuclear power plant. Several quakes had hit the same region. The tsunami damaged a lot of property and took away lives of many people.

- (1) How long had Jesse Johnson lived in Japan when the earthquake happened?
- (2) How did Jesse react to the earthquake? What did he do?
- (3) Why was it the worst and the best moment of Jesse's life?
- (4) What damage did the tsunami cause?
- Fill in the blanks with the phrases from the box in their proper forms.

on and on safe and sound to one's relief break out flee one's home take away lives (1) The Second World War _____ on September 1st,1939. (2) Natural disasters ______ of thousands of people in the last three years. (3) The little boy talked _____ until he was tired. (4) The missing children were found . (5) , her son arrived home safely. (6) When the giant tsunami hit Japan, people had to . . Retell the text by using the key words. earthquake and tsunami – rock – Japan – March 11 – Johnson – eat – at first ... but then ... – rush out – not that lucky – safe and sound – flow – carry – uproot upturn – roar – wash – flee – fire – break out – damage – take away

Item 2

Typhoons

- 1 Solution Listen to the text and do the exercise.
 - (1) Typhoon disasters are mainly caused by a _____.

 A. breeze B. gale C. wind

(2) A wind with a scale above can uproot trees and		rees and destroy houses.		
	A. 10	B. 8	C. 12	
(3)	A typhoon could ove	erturn 10,000-ton		
	A. tank	B. train	C. ship	
(4)	Catastrophe means	·		
	A. a sudden event that causes great trouble or destruction			
	B. a disease of the no	ose and throat		
	C. a list of questions	and answers		
(5)	An extremely big rais	nstorm can make a	_ break, a collapse, and	
	cause			
	A. floods, reservoir,	river dike		
	B. reservoir, river dik	ke, floods		

Can you tell the following from each other? You may consult a dictionary.

typhoon gale rainstorm storm surge storm tide hurricane whirlwind tornado turbulence

Read the text and answer the questions.

C. river dike, reservoir, floods

Typhoon disasters are mainly caused by a gale, an extremely big rainstorm and storm surge. A wind with a scale above 10 can uproot trees and destroy houses, so a typhoon with the wind scale no less than 12 can cause catastrophic destruction. A gale could overturn a 10,000-ton ship and seriously destroy ground buildings and communications



facilities. An extremely big rainstorm (rainfall in one day of 500–1,000 mm) can make a river dike break, a reservoir collapse, and cause floods, which would drown fields, towns and cities in a moment. The worst storm tide can lead to catastrophic damage. It can destroy sea walls and drown islands. Coastal areas around the world are usually the economically developed areas with dense population, so typhoons cause very serious damage to the economy and property.

Forecasting of a typhoon is an important way to lighten the damage. The way to detect a typhoon is to use a satellite. On satellite cloud maps, the existence and size of a typhoon can be clearly seen. So we can estimate the centre of a typhoon and its intensity, and predict the direction and speed of its movement with the help of satellite cloud images.

We can forecast typhoons, and give warnings through the media such as television and the radio. This is an important way to reduce typhoon damage.

- (1) What causes typhoon disasters?
- (2) What can a gale do?
- (3) What can an extremely big rainstorm do?
- (4) How do we detect a typhoon?
- (5) What can we see on satellite cloud maps?
- Discussion.
 - (1) What trouble and destruction does a typhoon cause?
 - (2) How can we lighten typhoon damage?

*Item 3

Volcanoes

Look up the words in a dictionary.

melt layer lava archaeologists

2 Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

A volcano is formed when great heat melts the layers of rock below the earth. The molten rock is called lava. Lava may cover the land for miles around a volcano. It may come out of an opening again and again.

During a volcanic eruption, people are killed and houses are destroyed. Have you read about



the fierce eruption of Mount Vesuvius in Italy?

The city of Pompeii was at the foot of Mt Vesuvius. In the year 79 AD, a young Roman boy who later became a very famous Roman historian was visiting his uncle in Pompeii. The boy's name was Pliny the Younger. One day Pliny was looking at the sky. He saw a frighten-



ing sight. It was a very large dark cloud. This black cloud rose high into the sky. Rock and ash flew through the air. What Pliny saw was the eruption – the explosion – of the volcano.

When the volcano first erupted, many people were able to flee the city and escape death. In fact, 18,000 people escaped the terrible disaster. Unfortunately, there was not enough time for everyone to escape. More than 2,000 people died. These unlucky people were buried alive under the volcanic ash. The eruption lasted for about three days. When the eruption was over, Pompeii was completely buried.

In the year 1748 an Italian farmer was digging on his farm. As he was digging, he uncovered a part of a wall of the ancient city of Pompeii. Soon archaeologists began to dig in the area. As time went by, much of the ancient city of Pompeii was uncovered. Today tourists come from all over the world to see the ruins of the famous city of Pompeii.

- (1) Mt Vesuvius erupted in the year 79 AD.
 (2) Rome was located at the foot of Mt Vesuvius.
 (3) Most of the people of Pompeii were killed in the volcanic eruption.
 (4) Pompeii was buried after the eruption of the volcano.
 (5) An Italian archaeologist discovered a part of a wall of the ancient city of Pompeii over 200 years ago.
 (6) Tourists come to dig the city of Pompeii.
- Read the text again and answer the questions.
 - (1) In what year did Pliny pay a visit to his uncle's house in Pompeii?
 - (2) What did Pliny see when he was looking at the sky?
 - (3) How many people escaped the disaster?
 - (4) What did an Italian farmer discover in 1748?
 - (5) Who come from all over the world to see the ruins of the city of Pompeii today?

4 Message Box

Box 1

The boy had injured his leg, and couldn't walk.

By the time we got home, the house had been cleaned by my mum.

When I met my brother, he had lived in the tent for almost one year.

Before the rescue team found him, he had already been trapped in the building for 24 hours.

He had died in an earthquake before his son was born.

Box 2

They said they would plant more trees.

walk

She realized she would eat more fresh vegetables.

He promised that he would buy rechargeable batteries.

Box 3

was/were going to do was/were + doing was/were to do was/were about to do Box 4

Notional verbs
write read play

He walked up and down the station platform.

Please write your name in full.

Box 5

Link verbs

be look get become turn seem

The idea is simple.

You look tired.

We get wiser as we get older.

The globe becomes warmer and warmer.

The grass turns green.

The changes seem rewarding.

Box 6

Auxiliary verbs			
be	Ann is helping the survivors. The weather has been improving. Martin was awarded a prize.		
have	What has happened to her? I haven't seen her since the terrible flood.		
do	She doesn't turn off the lights when she is not using them. I didn't use public transport.		

Box 7

Modal verbs

She can recycle some plastic bottles.

You may save some water.

Must you drive your car?

5 Data Bank

Low-carbon lifestyles are easy and fun. They are not only good for the environment, but they also improve our quality of life. Changing your lifestyle to be more environmentally friendly isn't as difficult, expensive, or messy as you think. In fact, once you get started, you may just find that living green is more fun and rewarding.

Here are some easy lifestyle changes for people who want to do something right now:

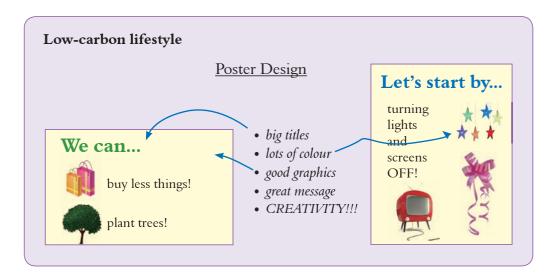
- * Walk, ride your bike, or use public transport whenever you can. Challenge yourself to walk or ride your bike at least once a week.
- * Refuse plastic bags when shopping. Buy reusable grocery bags at stores or use a backpack.
- * Use both sides of paper. If junk mail or letters from friends are blank on the back, you may save them for phone messages or other notes.
 - * Recycle every can, glass bottle, and newspaper you use.
- * Try to use energy saving light bulbs, because they use much less energy and last longer.
 - * Don't leave electronic equipment plugged in when it is not in use.
- * Don't buy bottled water. Purchase a reusable container and fill it with water.

When you feel comfortable with these changes, you can look for other places in your life where you can reduce, reuse, or recycle. You may be surprised at how easy it is to adopt a low-carbon lifestyle. Remember, small changes really make a big difference!

6 DIY Lab

1 A poster design. The poster must be made out of reused items and/or items that can be easily recycled (the back of an old poster, ads/pictures from magazines, glue made out of flour and water, etc). Here are some ideas.

6 DIY Lab



Oral Presentation

Did you ever wonder if a building can be made "earthquake proof"? Some newer buildings have foundations that can absorb a great deal of shock. The buildings may sway, but they're built to remain standing even when hit by very strong quakes.

What do you think of the buildings?

3 Do you know?

Focus on

Charles Richter: A scientist studying earthquakes



In 1935 Charles Richter came up with a scale that compared the energy of earthquakes. Using his scale, how much damage would you expect from an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.0?

Richter Scale		
Rating Effect Near Epicentre		
Less than 3.5	Not usually felt	
3.5 – 5.4	Felt by many people; minor damage	
5.5 – 6.0	Some damage	
6.1 – 6.9	Much damage	
7.0 – 7.9	Severe damage	
8 – greater	Total destruction	

7 Gulture Corner

How Do Storms and Hurricanes Get Their Names?

For more than two days in September 1974, the people of Honduras shut their windows, locked their doors and stayed in their homes. Fifi was outside, and they were frightened.

By the time Fifi had left, 8,000 people were dead. Fifi wasn't a pet dog as the name suggests. It was a hurricane, one of the most destructive natural phenomena in the world.

Why do we give human names to storms and hurricanes?

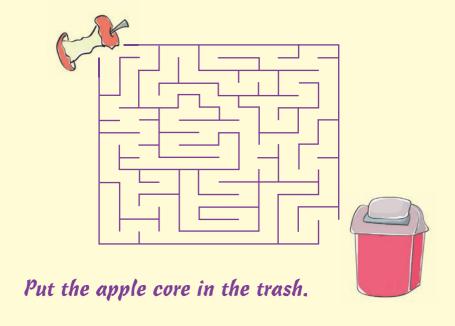
We didn't always. Two hundred years ago, many hurricanes in the Caribbean were named after the saint's day when the storm happened. Later, storms were known by the name of the city where they came ashore.

Finally, in 1953, hurricanes started getting people's names — specifically, female names. Male names were added in 1979.

Each list is used every six years and includes 21 names, starting with every letter but Q, U, X, Y, and Z. The names alternate between male and female.

8 Came Zone

1 A game.



8 Came Zone

2 A rhyme.

The 3 R's

By Jack Johnson

Three, it's a magic number.

Yes it is, it's a magic number,

Because two times three is six,

And three times six is eighteen,

And the eighteenth letter in the alphabet is R.

We've got three R's we're going to talk about today.

We've got to learn to

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle,

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle,

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle,

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

If you're going to the market to buy some juice,

You've got to bring your own bags and you learn to reduce your waste.

And if your brother or your sister's got some cool clothes,

You could try them on before you buy some more of those.

Reuse, we've got to learn to reuse,

And if the first two R's don't work out,

And if you've got to make some trash,

Don't throw it out.

Recycle, we've got to learn to recycle,

We've got to learn to

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle,

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle,

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle,

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle,

Because three, it's a magic number.

Yes it is, it's a magic number.



Words and Expressions in Each Unit

[注:标Δ单词为《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011年版)"五级词汇表"中的单词]

Unit 1

Getting Started

temple /'tempəl/ n. 寺庙
villa /'vɪlə/ n. 别墅
typewriter /'taɪpˌraɪtə/ n. 打字机
injection /ɪn'dʒekʃən/ n. 注射
penicillin /ˌpenɪ'sɪlɪn/ n. 青霉素(又译盘尼西林)

kindergarten /ˈkɪndəgɑɪtn/ n. 幼儿园

Δ note /nəʊt/ n. 便条
pump up 给······打气
renovate /ˈrenəveɪt/ v. 整修
aquarium /əˈkweərɪəm/ n. 水族馆
Δ inventor /ɪnˈyentə/ n. 发明家

drum /drʌm/ n. 鼓

botanical /bəˈtænɪkəl/ adj. 植物的; 植物学的

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

Statue of Liberty 自由女神像 harbour /'haːbə/ n. 港口 copper /'kɒpə/ n. 铜

Δ draw up 起草

declaration /ˌdekləˈreɪʃən/ n. 宣言; 声明 the Declaration of Independence 《独立宣言》 commemorate /kəˈmeməreɪt/ v. 纪念

Δ victory /ˈvɪktərɪ/ n. 胜利 reassemble /ˌriːəˈsembəl/ ν. 重新组合 Dialogue 2

Stonehenge /stəun'hendʒ/ n. 巨石阵 \(\text{including /in'klu'din/ prep.} 包括 mysterious /mi'stiəriəs/ adj. 神秘的 astronomical /ˌæstrə'nɒmɪkəl/ adj. 天文学上的 observe /əb'zɜːv/ v. 观察,观测 investigation /inˌvesti'geɪʃən/ n. 调查

Programme Item 1

border /ˈbɔːdə/ n. 边界,边境 Athens /ˈæθɪnz/ 雅典 empire /ˈempaɪə/ n. 王国,帝国 Denmark /ˈdenmɑːk/ 丹麦 wind one's way 弯曲前进 defend /dɪˈfend/ ν. 保卫

Δ connect /kəˈnekt/ ν. 连接 system /ˈsɪstɪm/ n. 系统

Δ communicate /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/ ν. 交流 signal /ˈsɪɡnəl/ n. 信号 rebuild /riːˈbɪld/ ν. 重建

Δ side by side 肩并肩地 gateway /ˈgeɪtweɪ/ n. 门户 destroy /dɪˈstrɔɪ/ ν. 破坏

Δ take on a new look 呈现新貌

Item 2

△ huge /hjuːdʒ/ adj. 巨大的 body /'bɒdɪ/ n. 尸体 heaven /'hevən/ n. 天堂 rocket /'rɒkɪt/ n. 火箭

Δ ton /tʌn/ n. 吨 mystery /ˈmɪstərɪ/ n. 谜;神秘的事物

Δ treasure /ˈtreʒə/ n. 宝藏 mummy /ˈmʌmɪ/ n. 木乃伊

Δ government /ˈgʌvəmənt/ n. 政府 plainly /ˈpleɪnlɪ/ adv. 明显地;清楚地

* Item 3

nursery rhyme 童谣 clay /kleɪ/ n. 泥土; 黏土 Thames /temz/ (英国的)泰晤士河 purchase /'pɜːtʃɪs/ v. 购买 disassemble /ˌdɪsə'sembl/ v. 拆卸,分解

Unit 2

Getting Started

villain /ˈvɪlən/ n. 坏人, 恶棍

rebel/'rebəl/n. 造反者; 反叛者 calculation /ˌkælkjʊˈleɪʃən/ n. 计算 abacus /ˈæbəkəs/n. 算盘 circular /'saɪk julə/ adj. 圆形的 represent / repri'zent/ v. 代表 gunpowder /'qʌnˌpaʊdə/ n. 黑色火药 herbalism /ˈhɜːbəlɪzəm/ n. 药草学 acupuncture /ˈæk jʊˌpʌnkt ʃə/ n. 针灸疗法 jade /dʒeɪd/ n. 玉石

Δ magical /ˈmædʒɪkəl/ adj. 神奇的 unpack /ʌn'pæk/ v. 打开(行李)

Δ hang /hæŋ/ ν. 挂; 吊 fortunately /ˈfɔːtʃənətlɪ/ adv. 幸运地 elsewhere /els'weə/ adv. 别处 soundly/saundli/adv. 酣畅地 overcome /ˌəʊvəˈkʌm/ v. 战胜; 超越

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

calligraphy/kə'lɪgrəfi/n. 书法 category /ˈkætɪɡərɪ/ n. 种类, 类别 script /skrɪpt/ n. 手迹; 书写体 cursive /'kɜɪsɪv/ adj. 草书的, 草写体的

Dialogue 2

distinctive /dɪ'stɪnktɪv/ adj. 独特的;与众不 同的

frying pan 煎锅 sauce /sɔɪs/ n. 调味汁,沙司 dairy /'deərɪ/ adj. 牛奶的; 乳品的 Δ product /'prodʌkt/n. 产品 Δ coastal /ˈkəʊstl/ adj. 沿海的 seafood /'sixfuxd/n. 海产食品

chilli /'t∫ɪlɪ/ n. (干) 辣椒

Programme

Item 1

civilization/ˌsɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən/n. 文明; 文明国家 distance /'dɪstəns/ n. 距离 vast /vɑːst/ adj. 广大的; 辽阔的 extensive /ɪk'stensɪv/ adj. 广阔的; 广大的 neighboring /'neɪbərɪŋ/ adj. 邻近的 numerous /'njuxmərəs/ adj. 大量的 southernmost /'sʌðənməʊst/ adj. 最南端的 Item 2

regional /ˈriːdʒənəl/ adj. 地区的;区域性的 irrigation / Irri'ger fən/ n. 灌溉 hydropower /'haɪdrəʊˌpaʊə/ n. 水力发的电 content /'kpntent/ n. 容量 inconvenient /ˌɪnkən'viːnjənt/ adj. 不方便 的;令人为难的 throughout /θrux'aut/ prep. 遍及

Item 3

episode /'episəud/ n. (连续剧的) 一集 insight /'InsaIt/ n. 洞悉;深刻见解 flavourful /ˈfleɪvəfʊl/ adj. 可口的 delicacy/'delikəsi/n. 美味, 佳肴 capture /'kæpt ʃə/ v. 俘获; 夺得 refined /rɪ'faɪnd/ adj. 精制的 buff/bʌf/n. 迷, 爱好者 ethics /ˈeθɪks/ n. 道德规范 bonus /'bəunəs/ n. 额外津贴;额外令人高兴 的事

Δ elderly /ˈeldəlɪ/ n. 老人 reunion /rix'juxnjən/ n. 团圆 component /kəmˈpəʊnənt/ n. 成分;要素

Unit 3

Getting Started Δ out of order 出故障,不运转 Δ keep off 远离, 离开 Δ checkup /'t ſek λp/ n. 体格检查 visa /ˈviːzə/ n. 签证 Δ sell out 把……售完 advertise /'ædvətaɪz/ v. 为……做广告 account /əˈkaʊnt/ n. 账户 credit account 信用账户 debit card 借记卡 Δ membership / membə [ɪp/ n. 会员资格

Δ heating /ˈhixtɪŋ/ n. 供暖系统

nonsense /ˈnɒnsəns/ n. 荒谬的言行 Δ several /ˈsevərəl/ adj. 几个的,数个的

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

advanced /əd'vɑːnst/ adj. 高级的; 进一步的 citizen /ˈsɪtɪzən/n. 公民

case /keɪs/ n. 情况; 情形
nonimmigrant /nɒn'ɪmɪɡrənt/ n. 非移民入境
的外国人
document /'dɒkjomənt/ n. 文件
certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/ n. 证书

Dialogue 2

pack /pæk/ v. 打包,装箱;捆扎(行李等) souvenir /ˌsuːvəˈnɪə/ n. 纪念品 unlimited /ʌnˈlɪmɪtɪd/ adj. 无限制的

Δ check sth out 检查; 察看

Programme

Item 1

budget /'bʌdʒɪt/ n. 预算(款); (供某种用途的)专款
optional /'ɒpʃənəl/ adj. 可选择的
culture shock 文化冲击
shot /ʃɒt/ n. 注射

Item 2

placement /'pleɪsmənt/ n. 编班 hire /haɪə/ v. 租借 enclose /ɪn'kləʊz/ v. 把······装入信封;装有 staff /stɑːf/ n. 工作人员 escort /ɪ'skɔːt/ v. 护送 Δ director of studies 教务主任

* Item 3

Δ banking /ˈbæŋkɪŋ/ n. 银行业务 investment /ɪnˈvestmənt/ n. 投资 credit card 信用卡 loan /ləun/ n. 贷款 mortgage /ˈmɔːɡɪdʒ/ n. 抵押贷款

Unit 4

Getting Started

reliable /rɪ'laɪəbəl/ adj. 可靠的
colleague /ˈkɒliːg/ n. 同事
reliability /rɪˌlaɪəˈbɪlɪtɪ/ n. 可靠
gracefully /ˈɡreɪsfəlɪ/ adv. 优雅地
Δ absent-minded /ˈæbsəntˈmaɪndɪd/ adj. 心不
在焉的
mix up 弄乱,混淆
easy-going /ˈiːzɪˈɡəʊɪn/ adj. 随和的

ballerina /ˌbæləˈriːnə/ n. 芭蕾舞女演员

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

retail /ˈriːteɪl/ n. 零售 have sth in common 有共同之处 Δ full-time /ˈfultaɪm/ adj. 全职的;全日制的

Dialogue 2

mall /mɔxl/n. 购物商场

Programme

Item 1

scatter /ˈskætə/ v. (使)分散, (使)散布 在各处

burden /ˈbɜːdn/ n. 负担;负荷 Δ break up (with) 与·····绝交 Δ end up 以·····结束 commit suicide 自杀

Item 2

click /klɪk/ v. 一见如故 straightaway /ˌstreɪtə'weɪ/ *adv*. 立即 whereas /weər'æz/ *conj*. 而

* Item 3

quarrel /ˈkwɒrəl/ n. & v. 争吵ruin /ˈruɪɪn/ v. (使)毁灭;(使)毁损conflict /ˈkɒnflɪkt/ n. 冲突wrong /rɒŋ/ v. 不公正地对待;冤枉interaction /ˌɪntərˈækʃən/ n. 互动blame /bleɪm/ n. 责备apologize /əˈpɒlədʒaɪz/ v. 道歉delete /dɪˈliɪt/ v. 删除

Unit 5

Getting Started

rectangle /'rektæŋgəl/ n. 长方形 parallelogram /ˌpærə'leləgræm/ n. 平行四边形 trapezoid /'træpɪzɔɪd/ n. 不规则四边形 rhombus /'rɒmbəs/ n. 菱形 polygon /'pɒlɪgən/ n. 多边形

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

gosh /gpʃ/ *int*. 天哪,啊呀(表示惊奇) figure /ˈfɪqə/ v. 计算;明白,理解

figure out 想出; 计算出 clue /kluː/n. 提示;线索 struggle /ˈstrʌqəl/ v. 奋斗,努力;挣扎 Δ cover /'k_Λv₂/ ν. 包括, 涉及

Dialogue 2

tricky /'trɪkɪ/ adj. 难办的, 难对付的 Δ add /æd/ v. 加 subtract/səb'trækt/v. 减 multiply / maltiplai/ v. 乘 Δ divide /dɪˈvaɪd/ v. 除 Δ addition /ə'dɪ fən/ n. 加

subtraction /səb'trækʃən/ n. 减 multiplication /ˌmʌltɪplɪˈkeɪʃən/ n. 乘 △ division /dɪ'vɪʒən/ n. 除(法)

Δ picture /'pɪkt ʃə/ ν. 想象

Programme

Item 1

concept /'kpnsept/n. 概念 pebble /'pebəl/ n. 鹅卵石 Latin /ˈlætɪn/ n. 拉丁语 tally /'tælɪ/ n. 记录: 计数 scratch /skræt ʃ/ v. 划; 抓 Δ probably /'probablı/ adv. 可能, 大概 decimal /'desiməl/ adj. 十进位的; 小数的 Hindu /'hɪnduː/ n. 印度人 Item2 column /'kpləm/ n. 栏,列

parrot /'pærət/ n. 鹦鹉 tunnel /'tʌnl/ n. 隧道

Δ customer /ˈkʌstəmə/ n. 顾客

algebra /ˈældʒɪbrə/ n. 代数学

* Item 3

geometrical /ˌdʒiɪəˈmetrɪkəl/ adj. 几何学 的;几何的 interpretation /ɪnˌtɜːprɪˈteɪ [ən/ n. 解释,阐明 Pythagorean /paɪˌθægəˈriːən/ adj. 毕达哥拉 斯的 theorem /ˈθɪərəm/ n. 「数〕定理, 法则

construct /kən'strʌkt/ v. 建造,构筑;组成 right-angled /raɪt'ængəl/ adj. 直角的 proportional /prəˈpɔːʃənəl/ adj. 比例的; 成 比例的

corresponding /ˌkɒrɪˈspɒndɪŋ/ adj. 相应的; 对等的 dimension /daɪ'men [ən/ n. 尺寸; 尺度; 「数〕维 equilateral /ˌiɪkwɪˈlætərəl/ adj. 等边的 equation /ɪˈkweɪʒən/ n. 方程, 方程式, 等式 fraction /'fræk [ən/ n. 分数 hypotenuse /haɪ'pptɪnjuɪz/ n. (直角三角形 的)斜边 semicircle /'semɪˌsɜːkəl/ n. 半圆形 prove /pruːv/ v. 证明

Unit 6

Getting Started

disaster /dɪˈzɑːstə/ n. 灾难 low-carbon /ləʊ 'kaɪbən/ n. 低碳 avalanche /ˈævəlɑːnt ʃ/ n. 雪崩 hurricane /harikən/n. 飓风 tsunami /tsv'ngːmɪ/ n. 海啸 oxygen/'pksidʒən/n. 氧;氧气 prevent /prɪ'vent/ v. 阻止 erosion /ɪˈrəʊʒən/ n. 侵蚀 stuff/stAf/n. 东西,物品 basement /'beismant/ n. 地下室 refugee /ˌref jʊ'dʒiː/ n. 难民

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

Mount Pinatubo /pɪnə'tuːbʊ/ 皮纳图博山 (活火山)

the Philippines /ðə 'fɪlɪpiɪnz/ n. 菲律宾 unrest /An'rest/ n. 不安,不平静

Δ fear /fɪə/ v. 害怕, 担忧 explosively /ɪk'spləusɪvlɪ/ adv. 爆炸(性)地 discharge /dɪs't faɪdʒ/ v. 释放 toxic /'tpksik/ adj. 有毒的 slope /sləup/ n. 斜坡,斜面

Dialogue 2

extremely /ɪk'striːmlɪ/ adv. 极其 abnormal /æb'nɔːməl/ adj. 不正常的 absolutely /ˈæbsəluːtlɪ/ adv. 绝对地, 完全地 frequent /'frixkwənt/ adj. 频繁的

Δ wake-up /ˈweɪkʌp/ n. 提醒,唤醒 Δ protection /prəˈtekʃən/ n. 保护

Programme

Item 1

eruption /ɪ'rʌpʃən/ n. 爆发

Δ rock /rɒk/ v. 使剧烈震动
Chiba /'tʃɪbə/ n. 千叶(日本)
sushi /'suɪʃɪ/ n. 寿司
aftershock /'ɑɪftəʃɒk/ n. 余震
strike /straɪk/ v. 袭击
relief /rɪ'liɪf/ n. 欣慰
Sendai /'sen'daɪ/ n. 仙台(日本)
uproot /ˌʌp'ruɪt/ v. 连根拔除
upturn /ˌʌp'tɜɪn/ v. 使翻转
flee /fliɪ/ v. 逃离; 逃避
Miyazaki /'miɪjaɪ'zaɪkiɪ/ n. 宫崎(日本)
nuclear /'njuɪklɪə/ adj. 核能的,原子能的
property /'prɒpətɪ/ n. 财产,所有物
react /rɪ'ækt/ v. 反应

Item 2

breeze /brizz/ n. 微风 gale /geɪl/ n. 大风(尤指8级以上) rainstorm /ˈreɪnstɔːm/ n. 大暴雨 Δ storm surge 风暴潮 scale /skeɪl/ n. 级别,等级 catastrophic /ˌkætə'strɒfɪk/ adj. 灾难性的 dike /daɪk/ n. 堤坝 reservoir /ˈrezəvwɑː/ n. 水库 collapse /kəˈlæps/ v. 倒塌,崩溃 storm tide 风暴潮位 economically /ˌekə'nɒmɪklɪ/ adv. 在经济上 dense /dens/ adj. 密集的 detect /dɪ'tekt/ v. 发现,查明 existence /ɪg'zɪstəns/ n. 存在 estimate /ˈestɪmɪt/ v. 估计 intensity /ɪn'tensɪtɪ/ n. 强度

* Item 3

layer /'leɪə/ n. 层; 层次 lava /'leɪvə/ n. 熔岩; 火山岩 archaeologist /ˌɑɪkɪ'plədʒɪst/ n. 考古学家 fierce /fɪəs/ adj. 猛烈的; 强烈的; 狂暴的 historian /hɪ'stəːrɪən/ n. 历史学家 explosion /ɪk'spləʊʒən/ n. 爆炸 bury /'berɪ/ v. 埋; 埋葬 ash /æ ʃ/ n. 灰, 灰烬

Vocabulary Index

[注:标Δ单词为《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011年版)"五级词汇表"中的单词;词条末尾数字表示该词条所在的单元数]

A

abacus /ˈæbəkəs/n. 算盘 2 abnormal /æb'nɔːməl/ adj. 不正常的 6 Δ absent-minded /ˈæbsəntˈmaɪndɪd/ adj. 心不 在焉的 4 absolutely /ˈæbsəluːtlɪ/ adv. 绝对地, 完全地 6 account /əˈkaʊnt/ n. 账户 3 acupuncture /ˈækjʊˌpʌŋktʃə/ n. 针灸疗法 2 Δ add /æd/ v. 加 5 Δ addition /ə'dɪʃən/ n. 加 5 advanced /əd'vq:nst/adj. 高级的; 进一步的 3 advertise /'ædvətaɪz/ v. 为……做广告 3 aftershock /ˈɑːftəʃɒk/n. 余震 6 algebra /ˈældʒɪbrə/n. 代数学 5 apologize /əˈpɒlədʒaɪz/ v. 道歉 4 aquarium /ə'kweərɪəm/ n. 水族馆 1 archaeologist /ˌɑːkɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ n. 考古学家 6 ash /æʃ/ n. 灰, 灰烬 6 astronomical /ˌæstrəˈnɒmɪkəl/ adj. 天文学上的 1 Athens /ˈæθɪnz/ 雅典 1

B

ballerina /ˌbælə'riːnə/ n. 芭蕾舞女演员 4
Δ banking /ˈbæŋkɪŋ/ n. 银行业务 3
basement /ˈbeɪsmənt/ n. 地下室 6
blame /bleɪm/ n. 责备 4
body /ˈbɒdɪ/ n. 尸体 1
bonus /ˈbəonəs/ n. 额外津贴;额外令人高兴的事 2
border /ˈbɔːdə/ n. 边界,边境 1
botanical /bəˈtænɪkəl/ adj. 植物的;植物学的 1
Δ break up (with) 与……绝交 4
breeze /bri;z/ n. 微风 6

avalanche/'ævəlqːntʃ/n. 雪崩 6

budget /'bʌdʒɪt/ n. 预算(款); (供某种用途的)专款 3
buff/bʌf/ n. 迷,爱好者 2
burden /'bɜːdn/ n. 负担; 负荷 4
bury /'berɪ/ v. 埋; 埋葬 6

C

calculation /ˌkælkjʊˈleɪʃən/ n. 计算 2 calligraphy/kəˈlɪgrəfɪ/n. 书法 2 capture /'kæptʃə/ v. 俘获; 夺得 2 case /keis/n. 情况;情形 3 catastrophic / kætə strpfik/ adj. 灾难性的 6 category /ˈkætɪqərɪ/ n. 种类, 类别 2 certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/ n. 证书 3 Δ check sth out 检查; 察看 3 Δ checkup /'t ſek λp/ n. 体格检查 3 Chiba/'t ſɪɪbə/n. 千叶(日本) 6 chilli /'t ʃɪlɪ/ n. (干) 辣椒 2 circular /'saɪk julə/ adj. 圆形的 2 citizen/sɪtɪzən/n. 公民 3 civilization/ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən/n. 文明; 文明国家 2 clay /kleɪ/ n. 泥土; 黏土 1 click/klɪk/v. 一见如故 4 clue /kluː/n. 提示;线索 5 Δ coastal /ˈkəʊstl/ adj. 沿海的 2 collapse /kəˈlæps/ v. 倒塌, 崩溃 6 colleague /'kplixq/ n. 同事 4 column / kpləm/n. 栏,列 5 commemorate /kəˈmeməreɪt/ v. 纪念 1 commit suicide 自杀 4 Δ communicate /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/ v. 交流 1 component /kəm'pəunənt/ n. 成分;要素 2 concept /ˈkɒnsept/ n. 概念 5 conflict /'kpnflikt/n. 冲突 4 Δ connect /kəˈnekt/ v. 连接 1

construct /kən'strakt/ ν. 建造,构筑;组成 5 content /'kɒntent/ n. 容量 2 copper /'kɒpə/ n. 铜 1 corresponding /ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndɪŋ/ adj. 相应的;对等的 5 Δ cover /'kʌvə/ ν. 包括,涉及 5 credit account 信用账户 3 credit card 信用卡 3 culture shock 文化冲击 3 cursive /'kɜːsɪv/ adj. 草书的,草写体的 2 Δ customer /'kʌstəmə/ n. 顾客 5

D

dairy /'deərɪ/ adj. 牛奶的; 乳品的 2 debit card 借记卡 3 decimal/'desimal/adj. 十进位的; 小数的 5 declaration /ˌdekləˈreɪʃən/ n. 宣言; 声明 1 defend /dɪ'fend/ v. 保卫 1 delete /dɪˈliːt/ v. 删除 4 delicacy /'delɪkəsɪ/ n. 美味, 佳肴 2 Denmark / denmark / 丹麦 1 dense /dens/ adj. 密集的 6 destroy/dɪ'strɔɪ/v. 破坏 1 detect/dɪ'tekt/v. 发现, 查明 6 dike /daɪk/ n. 堤坝 6 dimension /daɪ'men∫ən/ n. 尺寸; 尺度; [数]维5 Δ director of studies 教务主任 3 disassemble / disəˈsembl/ v. 分解 1 disaster /dɪˈzɑːstə/ n. 灾难 6 discharge /dɪs't ʃaɪdʒ/ v. 释放 6 distance /'distans/ n. 距离 2 distinctive /dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/ adj. 独特的;与众不 同的 2 Δ divide /dɪ'vaɪd/ ν. 除 5

E

easy-going /ˈiːzɪˈqəʊɪŋ/ adj. 随和的 4 economically /ˌekəˈnɒmɪklɪ/ adv. 在经济上 6 Δ elderly /ˈeldəlɪ/ n. 老人 2 elsewhere /els'weə/ adv. 别处 2 empire /'emparə/ n. 王国, 帝国 1 enclose /ɪn'kləuz/ v. 把······装入信封;装有 3 Δ end up 以·····结束 4 episode /'episəud/ n. (连续剧的) 一集 2 equation /ɪˈkweɪʒən/ n. 方程,方程式,等 equilateral /ˌiɪkwɪˈlætərəl/ adj. 等边的 5 erosion /ɪˈrəʊʒən/ n. 侵蚀 6 eruption /ɪ'rʌpʃən/ n. 爆发 6 escort /ɪˈskɔɪt/ v. 护送 3 estimate /'estɪmɪt/ v. 估计 6 ethics /ˈeθɪks/ n. 道德规范 2 existence /ɪgˈzɪstəns/ n. 存在 6 explosion /ɪk'spləuʒən/ n. 爆炸 6 explosively /ɪk'spləusɪvlɪ/ adv. 爆炸(性)地 6 extensive /ɪk'stensɪv/ adj. 广阔的; 广大的 2 extremely /ɪk'striːmlɪ/ adv. 极其 6

F

Δ fear /fɪə/ v. 害怕,担忧 6 fierce /fɪəs/ adj. 猛烈的;强烈的;狂暴的 6 figure /ˈfɪgə/ v. 计算;明白,理解 5 figure out 想出;计算出 5 flavourful /ˈfleɪvəfʊl/ adj. 可口的 2 flee /fliː/ v. 逃离;逃避 6 fortunately /ˈfɔːtʃənətlɪ/ adv. 幸运地 2 fraction /ˈfrækʃən/ n. 分数 5 frequent /ˈfriːkwənt/ adj. 频繁的 6 frying pan 煎锅 2 Δ full-time /ˈfoltaɪm/ adj. 全职的;全日制的 4

G

gale /geɪl/ n. 大风(尤指8级以上) 6 gateway /ˈˈɡeɪtweɪ/ n. 门户 1

△ division /dɪ'vɪʒən/ n. 除(法) 5

Δ draw up 起草 1

drum /drʌm/ n. 鼓 1

document /'dokjument/ n. 文件 3

geometrical /ˌdʒi:ə'metrɪkəl/ adj. 几何学的; 几何的 5 gosh /gɒʃ/ int. 天哪,啊呀(表示惊奇) 5 Δ government /'gʌvəmənt/ n. 政府 1 gracefully /'greɪsfəlɪ/ adv. 优雅地 4 gunpowder /'gʌnˌpaudə/ n. 黑色火药 2

H

Δ hang /hæŋ/ ν. 挂; 吊 2
harbour /'hɑːbə/ n. 港口 1
have sth in common 有共同之处 4
Δ heating /'hiːtɪŋ/ n. 供暖系统 3
heaven /'hevən/ n. 天堂 1
herbalism /'hɜːbəlɪzəm/ n. 药草学 2
Hindu /'hɪnduː/ n. 印度人 5
hire /haɪə/ ν. 租借 3
historian /hɪ'stəːrɪən/ n. 历史学家 6
Δ huge /hjuːdʒ/ adj. 巨大的 1
hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/ n. 飓风 6
hydropower /'haɪdrəʊˌpaʊə/ n. 水力发的电 2
hypotenuse /haɪ'pɒtɪnjuːz/ n. (直角三角形的)斜边 5

I

Δ including /ɪn'kluːdɪŋ/ prep. 包括 1 inconvenient /ˌɪnkən'viːnjənt/ adj. 不方便的; 令人为难的 2 injection /ɪn'dʒekʃən/ n. 注射 1 insight /ˈɪnsaɪt/ n. 洞悉;深刻见解 2 intensity /ɪn'tensɪtɪ/ n. 强度 6 interaction /ˌɪntər'ækʃən/ n. 互动 4 interpretation /ɪnˌtɜːprɪ'teɪʃən/ n. 解释,阐明 5 Δ inventor /ɪn'ventə/ n. 发明家 1 investigation /ɪnˌvestɪ'geɪʃən/ n. 调查 1 investment /ɪn'vestmənt/ n. 投资 3 irrigation /ˌɪrɪ'geɪʃən/ n. 灌溉 2

J

jade /dʒeɪd/ n. 玉石 2

K

Δ keep off 远离,离开 3 kindergarten /ˈkɪndəgɑztn/ n. 幼儿园 1

L

Latin /'lætɪn/ n. 拉丁语 5 lava /'lɑːvə/ n. 熔岩;火山岩 6 layer /'leɪə/ n. 层;层次 6 loan /ləʊn/ n. 贷款 3 low-carbon /ləʊ 'kɑːbən/ n. 低碳 6

M

Δ magical /ˈmædʒɪkəl/ adj. 神奇的 2
mall /mɔːl/ n. 购物商场 4
Δ membership /ˈmembəʃɪp/ n. 会员资格 3
mix up 弄乱,混淆 4
Miyazaki /ˈmiːjaːˈzaːkiː/ n. 宫崎(日本) 6
mortgage /ˈmɔːgɪdʒ/ n. 抵押贷款 3
Mount Pinatubo /pɪnəˈtuːbʊ/ 皮纳图博山 (活火山) 6
multiplication /ˌmʌltɪplɪˈkeɪʃən/ n. 乘 5
multiply /ˈmʌltɪplaɪ/ v. 乘 5
mummy /ˈmʌmɪ/ n. 木乃伊 1
mysterious /mɪˈstɪərɪəs/ adj. 神秘的 1
mystery /ˈmɪstərɪ/ n. 谜;神秘的事物 1

N

neighboring /'neɪbərɪŋ/ adj. 邻近的 2
nonimmigrant /npn'ɪmɪɡrənt/ n. 非移民入境的外国人 3
nonsense /'npnsəns/ n. 荒谬的言行 3
Δ note /nəut/ n. 便条 1
nuclear /'njuːklɪə/ adj. 核能的,原子能的 6
numerous /'njuːmərəs/ adj. 大量的 2
nursery rhyme 童谣 1

reassemble / rixə 'sembəl/ v. 重新组合 1 0 observe /əb'zaːv/ v. 观察,观测 1 rebuild /rix'bild/ v. 重建 1 optional /'pp [ənəl/adj. 可选择的 3 Δ out of order 出故障,不运转 3 overcome /ˌəʊvəˈkʌm/ v. 战胜; 超越 2 refugee / ref ju'dʒiː/ n. 难民 6 oxygen/'pksidʒən/n. 氧;氧气 6 P relief/rɪ'lixf/n. 欣慰 6 pack/pæk/v. 打包, 装箱; 捆扎(行李等) 3 renovate /'renəveɪt/ v. 整修 1 parallelogram /ˌpærəˈleləgræm/ n. 平行四边 形 5 retail /ˈriːteɪl/ n. 零售 4 parrot/'pærət/n. 鹦鹉 5 reunion /rix'juxnjən/ n. 团圆 2 pebble /ˈpebəl/ n. 鹅卵石 5 penicillin / peni'sılın/ n. 青霉素 (又译盘尼 rhombus /'rombəs/ n. 菱形 5 西林) 1 Δ picture /'pɪkt ʃə/ ν. 想象 5 Δ rock /rok/ v. 使剧烈震动 6 rocket /'rpkɪt/n. 火箭 1 placement /'pleismənt/ n. 编班 3 plainly /'pleɪnlɪ/ adv. 明显地;清楚地 1 polygon/ppligən/n. 多边形 5 prevent/pri'vent/v. 阻止 6 S Δ probably /'probəbli/ adv. 可能, 大概 5 Δ product /'prodʌkt/n. 产品 2 property/'propoti/n. 财产,所有物 6 scale /skeɪl/ n. 级别, 等级 6 proportional /prəˈpɔːʃənəl/ adj. 比例的; 成 比例的 5 在各处 4 △ protection /prəˈtekʃən/ n. 保护 6 scratch/skrætʃ/v. 划; 抓 5 prove/pruːv/v. 证明 5 pump up 给……打气 1 purchase /'part [is/v. 购买 1 Δ sell out 把······售完 3 Pythagorean /paɪˌθægəˈriːən/ adj. 毕达哥拉 斯的 5 shot/fpt/n. 注射 3 Δ side by side 肩并肩地 1 signal /'sɪgnəl/ n. 信号 1 quarrel /ˈkwɒrəl/ n. & v. 争吵 4 slope /sləup/ n. 斜坡,斜面 6

R

rainstorm / reinstorm / n. 大暴雨 6 react /rɪˈækt/ v. 反应 6

rebel/'rebəl/n. 造反者; 反叛者 2 rectangle /'rektængəl/ n. 长方形 5 refined /rɪˈfaɪnd/ adj. 精制的 2 regional /ˈriːdʒənəl/ adj. 地区的;区域性的 2 reliability /rɪˌlaɪə'bɪlɪtɪ/ n. 可靠 4 reliable /rɪˈlaɪəbəl/ adj. 可靠的 4 represent / repri'zent/ v. 代表 2 reservoir /'rezəvwaz/n. 水库 6 right-angled /raɪt'ængəl/ adj. 直角的 5 ruin /ˈruːɪn/ v. (使) 毁灭; (使) 毁损 4 sauce /soxs/ n. 调味汁,沙司 2 scatter /'skætə/ v. (使)分散, (使)散布 script/skript/n. 手迹; 书写体 2 seafood /'sixfuxd/n. 海产食品 2 semicircle /ˈsemɪˌsɜːkəl/ n. 半圆形 5 Sendai /'sen'daɪ/ n. 仙台(日本) 6 Δ several /ˈsevərəl/ adj. 几个的,数个的 3 soundly/saundli/adv. 酣畅地 2 southernmost /'sʌðənməʊst/ adj. 最南端的 2 souvenir/ˌsuːvə'nɪə/n. 纪念品 3

staff/staxf/n. 工作人员 3

Statue of Liberty 自由女神像 1
Stonehenge /stəun'hendʒ/ n. 巨石阵 1
Δ storm surge 风暴潮 6
storm tide 风暴潮位 6
straightaway /ˌstreɪtə'weɪ/ adv. 立即 4
strike /straɪk/ v. 袭击 6
struggle /'strʌgəl/ v. 奋斗,努力;挣扎 5
stuff /stʌf/ n. 东西,物品 6
subtract /səb'trækt/ v. 减 5
subtraction /səb'trækʃən/ n. 减 5
sushi /'suːʃɪ/ n. 寿司 6
system /'sɪstɪm/ n. 系统 1

T

Δ take on a new look 呈现新貌 1 tally /'tælɪ/ n. 记录; 计数 5 temple /'tempəl/ n. 寺庙 1 Thames /temz/(英国的)泰晤士河 1 the Declaration of Independence 《独立宣言》 1 the Philippines /ðə 'fɪlɪpiːnz/ n. 菲律宾 6 theorem /'θɪərəm/ n. [数]定理, 法则 5 throughout /θruː'aʊt/ prep. 遍及 2 Δ ton /tʌn/ n. 吨 1

trapezoid /'træpizoid/n. 不规则四边形 5

toxic/'tpksik/adj. 有毒的 6

Δ treasure /'treʒə/ n. 宝藏 1

tricky /'trɪkɪ/ adj. 难办的,难对付的 5 tsunami /tsʊ'nɑːmɪ/ n. 海啸 6 tunnel /'tʌnl/ n. 隧道 5 typewriter /'taɪpˌraɪtə/ n. 打字机 1



unlimited /An'ImrtId/ adj. 无限制的 3 unpack /An'pæk/ v. 打开(行李) 2 unrest /An'rest/ n. 不安,不平静 6 uproot /Ap'ruɪt/ v. 连根拔除 6 upturn /Ap'tɜɪn/ v. 使翻转 6



vast /vq:st/ adj. 广大的; 辽阔的 2 Δ victory /ˈvɪktərɪ/ n. 胜利 1 villa /ˈvɪlə/ n. 别墅 1 villain /ˈvɪlən/ n. 坏人, 恶棍 2 visa /ˈviːzə/ n. 签证 3



Δ wake-up /'weɪkʌp/ n. 提醒,唤醒 6 whereas /weər'æz/ conj. 而 4 wind one's way 弯曲前进 1 wrong /rɒŋ/ ν. 不公正地对待; 冤枉 4

后记

上海外语教育出版社《义务教育教科书 英语》(七年级上册~九年级下册)是本社出版的《英语(全国外国语学校系列教材)综合教程》(1~6)的修订本,根据国家教育部最新颁布的《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011年版)修订而成。

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