

Unit 1 A new start

Starting out

Activity 1

1. They have four classes every day and do practical work. They often have a quick snack and catch up with friends, and then have lunch at 12:55. Some pupils also participate in after-school activities and clubs.

视频脚本

King Alfred's School

In Britain, young people start secondary school at the age of 11 when they go into Year 7. They stay at school until they are 18. Most young people go to state secondary schools. King Alfred's School is a typical state school in a small town called Wantage. It has about 1,800 pupils. A typical day begins with pupils arriving for classes which start at 8:45.

Most young people live in the town and walk or bike to school. There are more than 10 school buses for those who live further away. At this school, there are four classes every day. Each class lasts one hour and fifteen minutes, with many different subjects on the curriculum, including maths, English, science, French, art, physical education or PE, drama, information and communication technology—ICT and catering.

Practical work is very important for teaching and learning at this school. Pupils have the opportunity to carry out their own experiments in science, sometimes with unexpected results.

Catering is another subject which allows students to carry out practical work. The school has well-equipped kitchens in the class so that the students can make (and taste) their own food.

The first two classes stop at 11:15 when there is a break for 25 minutes. Students have a quick snack and catch up with their friends. All pupils must wear a school uniform until the age of 16, no trainers. In the art class, students are making sculptures. Their work helps make the school look interesting and beautiful.

Lunch is at 12:55 and pupils can buy a hot meal or sandwiches or can bring something to eat from home. Registration is at 1:35 until 1:55, which gives the students time to spend with their class tutors or go to assembly to hear school news and announcements.

There is just one class after lunch. The last class ends at 3:10 and while some students go to one of the many after-school activities and clubs, most make their way home.

Understanding ideas

Activity 2

The author wrote about the school campus, his new English teacher, the first class, an embarrassing moment and his feelings in the diary.

Activity 3

3

Activity 4

1. senior high
2. rushed (out of the door)
3. explore a bit
4. was surprised to
5. butterflies in his stomach
6. the same name
7. under pressure
8. keep calm
9. be prepared
10. a good beginning

Meng Hao's feelings

Arriving at school

curious; decided to explore a bit

During the English class

nervous; tried to turn on his brain; the engine just wouldn't start;
butterflies in his stomach; breathed deeply
frightened; looked at them in panic
embarrassed
relaxed

After the English class

confident; a good beginning to his new school life

Think & Share

1. It means that if you have a good beginning, your chance of success is greatly improved.

Using language

Activity 1

- 1—e 2—d 3—c 4—f 5—g 6—a 7—b

Activity 3

1. Badminton
2. gym
3. Drama
4. stage
5. piano
6. band
7. Debate
8. Science
9. Photography

Activity 5

2

Activity 6

1. List
2. the time (it takes)
3. do one thing
4. important things

听力文本

Maisie: Hi Bruno, how are you finding life at senior high?

Bruno: Oh, hi Maisie. Well, it's OK, I guess. The one problem is that I just don't seem to have enough time for everything. There are basketball games, the music club, the school party...

Maisie: Wow, you've got a lot on. But it's more or less the same for me. And I find I always forget something.

Bruno: Me too. We need to do something about it. My father told me that I should make a to-do list. What do you think?

Maisie: It's a good idea to list the things we're going to do.

Bruno: And how about recording the time it takes to do the activities? We can then see what takes up most of our time and make better plans. What's your opinion?

Maisie: Great idea. And I've got two more ideas. Number one, only do one thing at a time. That way, you'll get things done more quickly. For example, if you do your homework while watching TV, it will just take longer to finish your homework. Number two, do important things first.

Bruno: Nice ideas!

Maisie: How about we try all of them for a week and see if things get better?

Developing ideas

Activity 3

1. Orientation Day.
2. She figured that she should go all out and not be afraid of failure.
3. She realized that it wasn't just about winning, and kept working hard to be part of something she loved.

Think & Share

1. She means that it's OK to fail, as long as you learn something from it to help you succeed next time.

Activity 5

1. It's about the author's experiences during the first week at senior high.
2. She couldn't take notes of everything the physics teacher said, but the teacher told her to stop taking notes and just listen. He said that thinking was more important than note-taking and memorising.
3. She hurried to the school skateboarding club, and bumped into a girl on the way. Then she tried skateboarding at the club and made friends with the girl she bumped into earlier.

Activities 6—7

Friday 8 September

How time flies! I can't believe the first week is coming to an end. Things are going quite well, and there are one or two things in particular that have left a deep impression on me.

The English class on Thursday was unforgettable. During the class, we were asked to give a short speech about the first day at senior high. All my classmates were excited but I buried my head in my book. I had never delivered a speech in English before, and worse still, I didn't feel quite at ease speaking in public. I was secretly hoping that nobody would notice me, when suddenly I



heard my name called. I stood up, blushing, with nothing coming out of my mouth. “Don’t be shy! Just think of your first day at senior high and say whatever comes to mind. Imagine we are all pumpkins if it helps.” The teacher’s words made me relax a bit, and I finally began to say something. Despite my trembling voice, I gave my first ever public speech in English. It was hard, but it didn’t feel bad.

After school that day, I decided to go to the English Club to further practise my English. I believe that by practising more I can improve a lot. As the saying goes, “Practice makes perfect.” While I was trying to pick up the courage to talk to someone, I heard a kind voice behind me. “Hello, I’m Tom. Nice to meet you.” Sitting side-by-side, he shared with me some tips on how to improve my English. We had a lovely chat and soon became friends.

The first week of senior high has been quite exciting, and I am looking forward to making the most of senior high!

Unit 2 Exploring English

Starting out

Activity 1

1. Mandarin Chinese has the largest number of native speakers.
English has the largest number of learners.
2. The number of English learners in China is increasing.

Activity 2

1. The UK, Ireland, the USA, Canada, New Zealand and Australia.
2. More than a third of English words come from French.

For example, “fruit”, “table”, “crocodile” and “invasion”.

视频脚本

The History of English

English is now the most common language in the world. It is the first language in the UK, Ireland, the USA, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. It is also the most popular second language, which means English is probably spoken by over one billion people around the world. But how did we arrive at the English we speak today?

The history of the English language begins in the fifth century with the invasion of Britain by three tribes from Germany—the Angles, Jutes and Saxons. The original language of Britain was an older European language called Celtic. Over time, most of the Celtic speakers were forced into the north and west of the British Isles. The invaders spoke a language called Anglo-Saxon and many of the most common words in English come from this. The Anglo-Saxon word “hus” became “house”, “scip” became “ship”, “cū” became “cow” and “cild” became “child”.

In the eighth and ninth centuries, there were other invasions by the Vikings from Scandinavia. These brought words like “knīfr”, or “knife”, “ægg”, or “egg” and “kaka”, or “cake” into the English language.

The last invasion of Britain was in 1066 when a French duke William of Normandy landed at Hastings in the south of England. After the invasion of 1066, a large number of French words became part of the English language. For example, “fruit”, “table”, “crocodile” and “invasion”. In fact, more than a third of English words come from French and it has been estimated that English-speaking people who have never learnt French already know 15,000 French words.

Today, English is also a mixture of words that come from Germany, Scandinavia and many other places, too.

Outside of the United Kingdom, the use of English is growing. It is the official language of the European Union, and is used all over the world for air traffic control. Also, English is used more than any other language on the Internet, ahead of Chinese.

Understanding ideas

Activity 3

3

Activity 4

1. unique 2. a hamburger 3. pineapple 4. painting 5. airsick
6. carsick 7. homesick 8. opposing 9. behaviors 10. fill out
11. invisible 12. ends 13. reflects

Activity 5

1. The name of pineapples developed from the Spanish word “piña”, with “apple” added to show it’s a kind of fruit; the name of hamburgers came from the idea of “Hamburg steak”, and later people reinvented it and called it “hamburger”; eggplants got the name because they used to look a bit like eggs.

Using language

Activity 1

- 1—d 2—c 3—b 4—a

More examples in the reading passage:

1. abbreviating: IT, US
2. changing the part of speech: When we... see... snow, we can say... “it’s snowing”.
3. adding a prefix or suffix: paint—painting, hard—hardly, soft—softly, harm—harmless/harmful, shame—shameless/shameful, visible—invisible
4. combining two or more words: hamburger, eggplant, seasick, airsick, carsick, homesick, homework, housework

Activity 2

1. penfriend 2. well-known 3. incorrect 4. unhappy
5. improvement 6. calm 7. presenting 8. WTO
9. ASAP

Activity 4

- a. subway (American English)/underground (British English)
b. highway (American English)/motorway (British English)
c. theater (American English)/theatre (British English)
d. gas (American English)/petrol (British English)
e. apartment (American English)/flat (British English)
f. elevator (American English)/lift (British English)



1. theatre 2. theater 3. gas 4. highway 5. petrol
6. motorway 7. elevator 8. lift 9. subway 10. underground
11. apartment 12. flat

Activity 6

a—Conversation 3 b—Conversation 1 c—Conversation 2

Activity 7

1. Chinese food 2. the Guangdong dialect 3. cellfish
4. cellphone 5. selfish 6. LOL 7. “laugh out loud”

听力文本

Presenter: Conversation 1

A: I'm going to buy something to eat from the restaurant downstairs.

Would you like anything?

B: Oh yes, please. Could you order me some dim sum?

A: Some what?

B: Dim sum.

A: What kind of food is that?

B: It's a kind of traditional Chinese food from South China, including dumplings, spring rolls, meatballs and so on.

A: Oh, I see. So “dim sum” comes from Chinese?

B: Yes, that's right. In fact, it comes from the Guangdong dialect.

In Mandarin or *Putonghua* it would be “dian xin”.

A: Well, it sounds good! Maybe I'll order that as well...

Presenter: Conversation 2

A: How was the movie?

B: It was great, but someone in front of me was talking so loudly on her phone.

A: How cellfish!

B: Yes, I agree. Very selfish.

A: Ah, do you know what I mean by “cellfish”?

B: Of course! When you say “selfish”, you mean only caring about yourself and not about other people, right?

A: That's what “selfish” with an “s” means, but I'm talking about “cellfish” starting with the letter “c”.

B: I haven't heard that word before. What does it mean?

A: It means using a cellphone in a way that shows you don't care about the other people around you.

B: That's interesting. How do you spell it?

A: C-E-L-L-F-I-S-H. It's the words “cellphone” and “selfish” put together.

B: Oh, I see...

Presenter: Conversation 3

(SFX of someone pressing mobile phone keys, followed by a chime indicating a new message)

A: Darling, could you take a look at this message from Lucy? I have no idea what she's talking about... again.

B: What has she said?

A: Well, I told her a joke that Bob told me today at the office, and, as you see, she replied "LOL". What's that for?

B: Oh, LOL! It's a shorter way of saying "laugh out loud".

A: I've never seen or heard that before. Where does it come from?

B: It was first used on the Internet. You use it to show you think something is very funny.

A: Oh, okay.

B: Keep up with the times, darling!

Developing ideas

Activity 1

What's up? (What's going on?)

ring a bell (to sound familiar)

small potatoes (something or somebody unimportant or insignificant)

toilet water (a light perfume that does not have a very strong smell)

at sixes and sevens (in a confused, badly-organised, or difficult situation)

green fingers (natural ability in growing plants)

pull up one's socks (to make an effort to improve one's work or behavior because it is not good enough)

More English expressions:

green hand (a person without rich experience in a certain field)

couch potato (someone who spends a lot of time sitting and watching television)

horse sense (common sense)

rest room (a room with a toilet)

the Yellow Pages (a book that contains the telephone numbers of businesses and organisations in an area)

...

Activity 2

had a frog in her throat; the first floor; wicked; Not bad

Activity 3

a—Sophie's post

b—Zheng Xu's post

c—Yancy's post

d—Julien's post

Activity 5

1. They were a girl and her British host family.



2. It took place in the girl's British host family's home.
3. The boy told the girl that they were going to have toad-in-the-hole for dinner. The girl wasn't sure whether it would be a real toad in a hole.
- 4 The girl didn't know that "toad-in-the-hole" is actually the name of a dish.

Activities 6—7

Last summer, I stayed with a British family. One day, I was really surprised when Jeremy, the son of the family, told me that we would have toad-in-the-hole for dinner. I wasn't sure whether we were going to eat a real toad in a hole. If so, how terrible! I joined them at dinner time with butterflies in my stomach. To my astonishment, a dish of sausages cooked in Yorkshire pudding (a mix that tastes a bit like pancakes) was served on the table, and it tasted delicious. It turned out that toad-in-the-hole is a typical dish for a British dinner, and there's no toad! What an amazing experience! It was interesting to try such yummy food with a strange name.

Unit 3 Family matters

Starting out

Activity 1

1. It's about an American family welcoming Grandpa and exchanging presents with him.

视频脚本

Grandpa's Trunk

Grandpa: Robbie, we'll go fishing soon, and we'll take your dad with us.

Philip: I'm ready, Grandpa. You name the day.

Ellen: That's a great idea, Grandpa! Philip needs a day off.

Robbie: (*to Richard*) Let's give him our presents—now.

Richard: Good idea.

Grandpa: Presents—for me?

Richard: (*He gives his present to Grandpa.*) From me and Marilyn.

Robbie: And this one's from me. I looked all over the house to find it.

Grandpa: (*He unwraps the presents. They contain photos of him with the family.*) Richard, these are terrific pictures. This one really brings back memories. You remember that day, Robbie?

Robbie: I sure do. It was fun.

Grandpa: (*He looks at a photo of himself and Susan.*) Oh, I'm sorry Susan isn't here. I miss her very much.

Ellen: She feels bad, too, Grandpa. She called to say the plane was delayed. You know airports.

Grandpa: I can't wait to see her. She looks just like Grandma at that age. I'd better unpack. I started traveling twenty-four hours ago. (*He gets up.*) I'm not so young anymore.

Ellen: Don't you want something to eat?

Grandpa: No, thanks. After a good night's sleep, I'll enjoy breakfast even more.

Philip: Well, come on, Dad. Ellen and I will take you to your room.

Robbie: I'm sure glad you're here, Grandpa.

Richard: Good night, Grandpa.

Marilyn: Pleasant dreams.

(*The family leaves the living room. Ellen, Philip and Grandpa go upstairs to Grandpa's room.*)

Grandpa: Philip, do you have the key to the trunk?

Philip: I have the key, but it doesn't work. (*He gives the key to Grandpa.*)



Grandpa: (*He tries the key, but it doesn't unlock the trunk.*) I sent the wrong key. (*He then finds the right key in his pocket and unlocks the trunk.*) I have something for you. I made it myself. I think you'll enjoy it. (*He takes something from the trunk and gives it to Philip.*) I researched it for over a year. It's our family tree.

Ellen: (*She looks at it.*) Oh, Grandpa! How exciting!

Philip: Fabulous! Why, I didn't know that your grandfather was born in Germany.

Grandpa: Lots of interesting information about our family. A gift from me.

Ellen: Thank you so much. (*She hugs Grandpa.*)

Susan: (*She rushes into the room.*) Grandpa! Grandpa! Oh, Grandpa, I'm so happy to see you! (*She hugs Grandpa.*)

Grandpa: (*He looks at her.*) Oh, you look so beautiful, Susan. My granddaughter. Like I always said, you look just like Grandma.

Philip: (*to Grandpa*) I think you're going to be very happy here with us.

Ellen: I know you will.

Grandpa: I don't feel alone anymore.

Understanding ideas

Activity 2

The son wants to have a career in music after graduating from senior high school, while his father wants him to go to university and become a lawyer.

Activity 4

Setting; 1. a table and two chairs; Characters; Plot; 2. focus on his band; 3. have a career in music (when he leaves school); 4. go to university; 5. be/become a lawyer; 6. are respected by others; 7. play music; 8. have two options for his future

Using language

Activity 1

1—d—E 2—a—D 3—e—C 4—c—B 5—b—A

Activity 2

1. has 2. called 3. will throw/are going to throw
4. will give/am going to give 5. likes 6. am thinking of
7. will love 8. have 9. finished

Activity 3

They have decided to throw a party to celebrate Grandma's birthday. They have all chosen presents for Grandma. Dad drew up the guest list on Wednesday, and he is now making the invitations. Mum will

prepare food and drinks for the party on Sunday morning.

Activity 4

1. He was quite thin and pale. He had red, bushy hair and a square jaw.
2. She looks almost the same as she did ten years ago, with smooth skin and straight black hair, because jogging has kept her slim and fit.
3. Her hair has got a lot longer and she wears it in a ponytail. She also has freckles on her cheeks now.

Activity 5

Face	Hair	Skin	Height and build
square jaw	red	pale	thin
red beard	bushy	tanned	well-built
rosy cheeks	grey	smooth	slim
freckles	straight	light	fit
可补充:	black	可补充:	可补充:
thick lips	ponytail	sallow	stout
round face	long	fair	skinny
handsome	可补充:	rough	overweight
	curly	wrinkled	broad-shouldered
	loose	ruddy	
	blonde		

Activity 7

b, d, f

Activity 8

1. school play
2. off sick
3. tired and pale
4. relax
5. countryside
6. picnic
7. catch up

听力文本

Alice: (*sadly*) Mum, it's me...

Mum: Alice? What's wrong? You sound upset.

Alice: (*sadly*) I knew it...

Mum: Oh, no! I forgot, didn't I? Your concert was today, and I missed it!

Alice: It wasn't a concert. It was the school play. And yes, you missed it.

Mum: Alice, I'm so sorry! I was really busy with work. Someone was off sick, so I had to do his work, too.

Alice: Couldn't you have asked someone else to do it? I know work is very important to you; it's just... Everyone said I was really good in the play. I wanted you to see it, too.

Mum: I'm sorry I didn't make it, dear. You worked so hard on your part, and I'm so proud of you. I should have been there. I promise I'll never do it again! Can you forgive me?

Alice: It's all right. I understand you're very busy. But you've

worked so much recently. You need some time off to relax. I don't like seeing you so tired and pale.

Mum: I know, dear. Perhaps next week I could take a day off, and we could go to the countryside.

Alice: (*happily*) That sounds wonderful! We can go camping and have a picnic in the hills.

Mum: And we can really talk and catch up!

Alice: I'd love that!

Mum: OK, I'll talk to my manager about it. Bye for now!

Alice: Bye, Mum! Love you!

Developing ideas

Activity 2

3

Think & Share

1. Some think the brothers should have been disqualified, while others think they should have been highly praised for their actions.
2. Because having a brother trying to beat him at everything he does has been an enormously positive force on him.

Activity 3

1. They are Alistair Brownlee and Jonny Brownlee.
2. It happened during the final part of the 2016 World Triathlon Series.
3. It happened in Mexico.
4. Alistair pulled his younger brother Jonny towards the finish line when he found Jonny about to fall onto the track. He then pushed Jonny over the line.
5. Because his brother was in trouble, and he had to help.

Activity 4

1. An old photo.
2. The author wanted to surprise her mother with home-made scrambled eggs on her mother's birthday. Unluckily, the eggs were burnt, but they ended up laughing about it and eating them all anyway.
3. Because it shows the love between the author and her mother.

Activities 5—6

There is a small bike lying quietly in our garage. It is quite old and I can no longer ride it, but I still keep it there, as it brings back a sweet memory.

Many years ago, it was a Sunday morning on my sixth birthday. My father bought me a new bike. I could not wait to get on it and learn how to ride, so I begged my father to teach me in the garden. After I sat on the new bike, my father helped me put my two



hands on the handlebars and my feet on the pedals. Then, he pushed the bike so that the pedals started to move. I was scared! But my father kept encouraging me. I could cycle round the garden shortly after my first try. It was amazing. But unluckily, I was so busy waving at him that I didn't see a small tree in front of me. I hit it and fell off the bike. It hurt a lot and I started to cry. My father encouraged me to stand up, be brave and try again. Gradually, I was able to ride the bike more skilfully.

I kept riding the bike until it was too small for me. It is still one of my most precious possessions, for not only is it my first bike, but a symbol of my courage as well as my father's love. And I learn that love has great power.

Unit 4 Friends forever

Starting out

Activity 1

1. The poem is about friendship.

Activity 2

1. *Auld Lang Syne*.
2. It mainly reminds people to remember and value old friendships.

视频脚本

Auld Lang Syne

Friendship is one of life's greatest gifts, and it's valued in both Eastern and Western cultures. One of the most famous sayings about friendship in China can be found in the words of Confucius: "Isn't it a joy when friends visit from faraway places?"

In the UK, there is an equally famous poem about friendship. It reminds people to remember and value old friendships, as they look to the years ahead. That poem is *Auld Lang Syne*.

"Auld lang syne" is Scots and translates word for word as "old long since", meaning "days gone by".

The poem was written by the great Scottish poet Robert Burns. After listening to "an old man's singing", Burns wrote down the words and added a few lines of his own. The poem was printed in 1796, just after Burns's death. It was given a new tune, and over the years became the song that is so familiar to us today.

Joyful but at the same time a bit sad, *Auld Lang Syne* has featured in many films, including *Waterloo Bridge*, the film which made the song widely known to Chinese audiences.

Today, *Auld Lang Syne* has been translated into many different languages, and is one of the world's best-loved songs. It's played at parties, celebrations, festivals, and even at some shopping centres at closing time. Whatever language or occasion, it has become a symbol of friendship and shared experience—whether we can sing it or not.

Understanding ideas

Activity 3

4

Activity 4

1. moving to a new town
2. writing letters
3. maintain friendships
4. share their interests
5. exchange true personal information
6. the whole truth about a person
7. post only positive updates



Think & Share

1. Because there are both advantages and disadvantages to online friendships, and the author wants to remind us to treat them rationally and wisely.

A similar saying in Chinese: 因噎废食. It literally means to stop eating for fear of choking. It's used as a metaphor of the action of stopping doing something for fear of its disadvantages.

Using language

Activity 1

1. "That" refers to "the people" in sentence (a).
2. "Who" refers to "people" in sentence (b).
3. Sentences (a) and (b) both contain a clause defining a noun in each sentence. Sentences (c) and (d) are each constructed with a pair of simple sentences, with one defining a noun that appears in the other sentence in each pair.
4. Because there is a closer link and connection between "(the) people" and the clause defining it in sentences (a) and (b). It also makes the passage clearer, and creates an emphatic effect on the noun being defined.
5. Other words used to introduce attributive clauses include "which", "whom" and "whose". They can refer to an object or a thing, a person as the object of an action and the relationship of belonging.

Activity 2

Lucy is my friend who/that has a hearing problem.

So I learnt a new language which/that allows me to "speak" with my hands.

Lucy is a smart girl whose ideas are always inspiring.

I sometimes have problems (that/which) I can't solve.

Lucy is a good listener (whom/who/that) I enjoy sharing moments of my life with.

Activity 3

1. that/which
2. whose
3. who/that
4. that
5. whom/who

Activity 5

generosity

comfort

trust

humour

passion

encouragement

helpfulness

patience

Activity 7

4 2 5 3 1 6

Activity 8

1. photos
2. feel even worse
3. funny postcards
4. take days

5. video chat 6. allowed 7. life-sized 8. laugh

听力文本

Andy: Hello!

Clara: Hi, Andy! This is Clara. Matt just called me. He said he broke his leg and couldn't make our trip to London this week.

Andy: What a shame! He's been looking forward to it for ages. Why don't we wait until he's better?

Clara: He said we should go without him. It will take quite a while for him to get well again. He doesn't want us to give up our holiday because of him.

Andy: But Matt is our friend. He needs our comfort and support. Let's think about ways to cheer him up!

Clara: You're right! We could send him photos of the places we visit.

Andy: We could, but that might make him feel even worse. I want to make him laugh.

Clara: How about sending him funny postcards from every place we visit?

Andy: Maybe, but postcards can take days to arrive. How about having a video chat with him wherever we go? That way he can see everything, too.

Clara: That's a good idea. But you aren't allowed to take videos in some places. OK, I've got it—why don't we take Matt with us?

Andy: What about his broken leg?

Clara: Not the real Matt. Let's make a "Flat Matt"!

Andy: What?!

Clara: We can print Matt's photo on a life-sized cardboard cutout. We'll then take it with us and whenever we take photos in London...

Andy: (*interrupts*) Matt will be in the photos, too, as if he were there with us.

Clara: That's right! "Flat Matt" will go to London with us, and the real Matt will laugh at the photos.

Andy: OK, Clara. Let's do it!

Developing ideas

Activity 2

Because he is waiting for his friend Jimmy.

Think & Share

1. Jimmy was the policeman. He turned up as they agreed twenty

years earlier, but he decided to fulfil his duty and have Bob arrested.

Activity 5

1. Bob felt lost and helpless.
2. A happy ending, and a surprise ending.

Activity 6

Expressions that describe settings: out of jail; cold wind; cold, dark night

Expressions that describe characters: now 58; lost and helpless; a young man; a familiar-looking man in his thirties; doubtfully

Expressions that describe actions: stepping out of; smiled bitterly; heard; turned around; was surprised to find; replied; unfolded; shaking; finished reading; shouted in surprise; smiled

Activities 7—9

It was a cold winter night when Bob came out of jail. After twenty years behind bars, he felt like a stranger to the city and everyone in it. Lost and helpless, he didn't know where to go or whom to go to. A year after he had been arrested, his wife had left him and taken their daughter with her. Former good friends had cut all contact with him.

“Is there anyone here who still thinks of me?” he wondered bitterly. Recalling the night twenty years earlier that had completely changed his life, he wandered blindly through the streets. In the dim light of a streetlamp, he noticed an old man sitting on a bench. “Another lonely man, just like me,” he thought to himself.

“Bob,” the old man looked up. Although twenty years had passed, he could still recognise that face—Jimmy's face. “I'm here for our meeting, though I don't know if you still want it. Anyway, welcome home, buddy!”

“Long time no see,” murmured Bob, his voice trembling. The uncertainty was gone. He now had a home.

Unit 5 Into the wild

Starting out

Activity 1

1. The most popular pets in the UK are cats and dogs.
2. The most important animal charity is the RSPCA (the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals).

Activity 2

1. The pictures show different kinds of relationships between the people and the animals, namely pet owner and pet, blind people and guide dog (life assistant), horseman and horse (competition companion), owner and livestock. (from top left to bottom right)

视频脚本

Pets in the UK

How many people do you know with a pet? Well, there are animal lovers all around the world. Nearly 50% of British homes have a pet and they spend over 1.9 billion pounds a year feeding them. The most popular pet animals are cats and dogs. There are about 8 million cats and 8.5 million dogs in the UK.

“I could walk out for 2 minutes and I could walk back in the room, and my dogs are absolutely overjoyed to see me. They don't give me any trouble at all. They are always happy. And I just want to give them the best I can.”

“This is my cat. Her name is Lola. She's one year old and I feed her twice a day.”

Because people in the UK like dogs and cats so much, there are special shows where people come to watch them. This is Crufts Dog Show. It is held in March every year. Dogs compete to be the best in show. The dogs can also take part in an agility course where they must run over different obstacles. The best in show wins a cup and a hundred pounds.

However, winning dogs can earn much larger sums of money advertising pet food.

Other popular pets in the UK include fish that are kept inside in tanks and outside in garden ponds, rabbits, guinea pigs and caged birds.

As well as looking after their own pets, many British people support charities that help protect animals throughout the UK. The most important animal charity is the RSPCA, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This was founded in 1824 to improve the lives of working animals such as pit ponies, horses that



were used in coal mines. Nowadays, they help look after all kinds of animals, including pets, farm animals and animals in the wild.

Understanding ideas

Activity 1

monarch butterfly, Siberian crane, Atlantic salmon, some types of killer whales, African lion

Activity 2

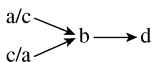
The scientists have solved the mystery of how monarch butterflies manage to travel a long distance and find their way to their destination.

Activity 3

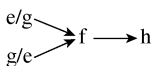
2

Activity 4

1. the time of day
2. the way to go
3. the position of the sun
4. the places where it will spend the winter



5. cut down
6. natural environment of many places
7. kill the plants
8. has crashed (by as much as 90 per cent)



Using language

Activity 1

1. “Where” refers to “places” in sentence (a); “when” refers to “time” in sentence (b); “why” refers to “reason” in sentence (c).
2. Sentences (a), (b) and (c) contain a clause defining a noun in the sentence. Sentences (d), (e) and (f) are constructed with a pair of simple sentences, with one defining a noun or pronoun in the other sentence in each pair.
3. Because there is a closer link and connection between the item and the clause defining it in sentences (a), (b) and (c). It will also make the passage clearer, and create an emphatic effect on the location, time and reason being defined.

Activity 2

where—(the Chinese-style) compound when—the day
where—the only place (in the country) why—(the main) reason

Activity 3

1. where
2. when
3. why
4. where

Activity 4

1. bee
2. birds
3. mice
4. horses
5. cats, dogs

Activity 5

1. It's raining cats and dogs
2. as busy as a bee
3. hold your horses
4. When the cat's away, the mice will play
5. kill two birds with one stone

Activity 7

3

Activity 8

1. in danger of dying out
2. educate people about animals
3. natural environments
4. depend too much on humans
5. as good as
6. do more good for

听力文本

DJ: Joining us today we have zookeeper Max Wilson, and Amy Lee from the organisation Keep Wild Animals Wild. They are here to discuss whether we should keep wild animals in zoos. Max, let's start with you.

Max: As a zookeeper, I've seen how zoos help protect animals in danger of dying out. For example, my zoo is well-known for its programme to save tigers.

Amy: I'm afraid I don't agree that these programmes are always successful. We've seen a lot of examples where the animals start to depend too much on humans, and are unable to live on their own when returned to the wild. We've seen a lot of examples that have failed.

Max: But you must admit there are successful ones. And zoos are also a good way to educate people about animals. That's killing two birds with one stone.

Amy: Oh, I totally agree that people should learn as much as possible about animals because we share the planet with them.

Max: Exactly. Zoos allow us to observe animals in places that are similar to their natural environments.

Amy: I'm sorry, but that's just not true. No zoo can offer its animals an environment that's as good as their natural one. Elephants, for example, need a huge amount of space to live happily. On the whole, I think zoos do more good for people than for animals.

DJ: Well, I think we all agree that we should do our best to help protect animals and teach people more about them. Let's continue this discussion after a short break.

Developing ideas

Activity 3

3 2 5 6 1 4

Activity 4

1. “Breathtaking” means something is extremely beautiful or amazing, often in a surprising way.
2. “Reflected” means that images can be seen on the surface of the mirror, glass or water.
3. “Frightening” means that something is making people feel afraid, anxious or nervous.

Activity 6

1. It has a symbolic meaning of happiness and good luck in Chinese culture.
2. It has white feathers except for some black ones on its face, neck and wings. It also has bright red skin on the top of its head.
3. It can be found in China, Russia, Mongolia, Japan and the Korean Peninsula.
4. It migrates to east-central China when the weather gets cold.
5. It eats fish, snails and water plants.

Activities 7—9

The Siberian crane is also known as the snow crane. It is about 140 cm in height, generally shorter than the red-crowned crane. Its feathers are nearly all snowy white except for some black ones that are only visible in flight. Its featherless face is reddish in colour. The Siberian crane is usually found in East Asia, where its numbers are known as the eastern populations. These migrate to China in winter. Other much smaller populations migrate to Iran in winter. The snow crane has a good and diverse appetite, including fish, insects, the roots and tubers of water plants and so on. In Chinese culture, the snow crane is a symbol of elegance, purity, good fortune and long life.

Unit 6 At one with nature

Starting out

Activity 1

1. Venice is faced with the problems caused by water. Saltwater is slowly damaging the bases of Venice's buildings, making the city gradually sink. Floods also hit the city each winter, causing more problems.

视频脚本

The Floating City

Located in the north-east of Italy, Venice is known as “The Floating City”. But Venice is not one single island. It is made up of over 100 small islands, which are connected by waterways and bridges.

Water has always been a big part of life in Venice. Even today, boats remain the most common way to travel around. Look anywhere in Venice, and you'll see a traditional boat called a “gondola”.

Unfortunately, water is also putting Venice in great danger. Saltwater is slowly damaging the bases of Venice's buildings. The Floating City is, in fact, sinking.

More problems are caused by floods, which usually hit the city each winter.

But these floods could now be a thing of the past thanks to a new flood prevention project.

Venice lies in the middle of a lagoon, with three natural gaps open to the sea. Rain and strong winds cause seawater to travel through the gaps to Venice. Dozens of gates have been built to hold back the sea. Each of these gates is 20 metres wide, with the longest about 30 metres long. In the event of a big rise in the water level, the gates will be raised to separate the city from the sea.

But only time will tell if this project is the right solution. The important thing is that action is being taken to protect this unique city for future generations. And if it works, it means a longer, drier future for Venice.

Activity 2

1. In north-west China, the yellow earth is thick and compacted, so people build cave dwellings as their place of residence.

In the UK, the mild climate and parks in towns and cities provide a pleasant natural environment in which people can relax and enjoy life.

In Russia, it can get very cold with heavy snow in winter, so

people live in houses with inclined roofs and wear thick clothes for outdoor activities.

In Myanmar, the climate is hot and humid and there are many rivers. Many people live in bamboo houses on stilts, which keep them above the water.

Understanding ideas

Activity 2

Two problems are solved. The first one is that there are few large, flat areas of land in the region for people to grow rice. The other one is that the mountains are steep and the soil is shallow.

Activity 3

2

Activity 4

The Longji Rice Terraces were built by the local Zhuang and Yao people. Since there are few large, flat areas of land in the region, they built terraces on the mountains to have more areas to grow rice. The terraces are cleverly designed, and can hold the shallow soil. There are hundreds of waterways, along which rainwater moves down the mountains and into the terraces. Today, local people use ancient methods of agriculture to maintain the terraces, and they attract lots of visitors from all over the country.

Activity 5

During the rainy season, rainwater moves down the mountains along hundreds of waterways that connect with each other into the terraces. The sun heats the water and turns it into vapour. This forms clouds from which rain falls down onto the mountain terraces once again.

Think & Share

1. Because the knowledge is passed down through generations of families, and it suits the natural environment.

Using language

Activity 1

1. In sentence (a), “which” refers to “the areas”, and in sentence (b), “whom” refers to “the local people”.
2. Because “which” and “whom” serve as the object of the action phrases that end with a preposition.
3. Yes.
4. Sentences (a) and (b) both contain a clause defining a noun in the sentence. Sentences (c) and (d) are constructed with a pair of simple sentences, with one defining a noun in the other sentence in each pair.



5. Because there is a closer link and connection between the item and the clause defining it in sentences (a) and (b). It will also make the passage clearer, and create an emphatic effect on the objects being defined.

Activity 2

1. The Zhuang is an ethnic group of which the population is the largest of all ethnic groups in China.
2. Guangxi is a province in which the Longji Rice Terraces are located.
3. I want to visit this cultural landscape to which the title of UNESCO World Heritage Site was given in 2016.
4. He is an expert on rice planting from whom the local Zhuang people have learnt a lot.

Activity 3

1. from which
2. in which
3. for which
4. for whom

Activity 4

- 1—a
- 2—c
- 3—d
- 4—b

Activity 5

1. waterfall
2. valley
3. Basin
4. sea

Activity 7

b, d, e

Activity 8

1. building materials
2. be kept
3. fight the cold
4. cold weather
5. time
6. boring
7. job opportunities
8. polluted

听力文本

Marly: My name's Marly. I'm from an Inuit village in the far north of Canada. Our lives are closely connected to the natural world of the Arctic.

Although we live in regular houses, we stay in temporary shelters called "igloos" when we go hunting. Igloos are made of snow or ice. On the one hand, they are quite warm inside and the building materials can be found everywhere. But on the other, they can only be kept for around 50 days. We get our food from the nearby sea. Eating a lot of fish and meat keeps our bodies strong so that we can fight the cold. But the downside is that the cold weather makes it difficult for us to grow enough vegetables and fruit.

It's completely dark here for three months of the year, which is a period called "polar night". So, life can sometimes be boring! But the good thing is, during that time the elders tell us stories about our people. It gives us more time to be with our family and friends.

Nowadays, ships bring tourists to the Arctic. The advantage

to this is that it brings more money and job opportunities, but the disadvantage is that our environment is being polluted.

One thing is for sure, though: no matter how things change, our traditions will remain an important part of our lives.

Developing ideas

Activity 1

1. b 2. c 3. b

Activity 3

1—d 2—c 3—b 4—a

Think & Share

1. When there are beautiful and positive ideas in our minds, we will feel fulfilled, and won't be easily influenced by negative thoughts and ideas.
2. It's good for the environment and people's soul.

Activity 5

Topic sentence of each paragraph

Paragraph 1: British people love to make tea with fruit and herbs.

Paragraph 2: However, recent years have seen more and more unusual flavours come onto the market.

Paragraph 3: Herbal tea has various health benefits.

Notes under the headings

Their popularity: Many people grow their very own tea gardens with easy-to-grow herbs.

Unusual flavours: mango, strawberry, apple, pear, blackberry leaf and dandelion.

Health benefits: It can help people relax. It can help people's immune systems. It can be good for digestion.

Activities 6—7

Fruit and herbal teas

British people love to make tea with fruit and herbs. Such a habit is so popular that many people plant easy-to-grow herbs in their own tea gardens. There are many flavours of fruit and herbal teas, including traditional lemon and ginger, as well as many unusual flavours such as mango, strawberry, apple, pear, blackberry leaf and dandelion. Aside from the variety of flavours, herbal tea also has various health benefits. Some can help people relax, and some, like ginger tea, are good for the immune system, while others, such as mint tea, are beneficial to digestion.