

义务教育教科书

英语

ENGLISH

九年级
上册



人民教育出版社

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人民教育出版社 课程教材研究所 编著

人民教育出版社

· 北京 ·

致同学

亲爱的同学们，欢迎你们进入九年级的英语学习！相信在过去的两年时间里，你们和这套教科书已经成为了好朋友，在学习中也拥有了很多收获。

本套教科书各单元以主题为引领，以问题为线索，以活动为途径，关联现实生活，体现时代特征，包含丰富的文化内容。学习这套教科书可以帮助你们发展语言能力，培育文化意识，提升思维品质，提高学习能力，树立国际视野，涵养家国情怀，坚定文化自信，形成正确的世界观、人生观和价值观。

九年级上册共有八个单元。第一单元讲述我国在绿色发展、乡村振兴以及对外合作共建等方面的故事和成果，希望你们热爱家乡、心系世界。第二单元学习令人崇敬的人物及其事迹，希望你们从中受到鼓舞，汲取奋斗的力量。第三单元讨论多种学习方法和策略，希望你们乐学、善学。第四单元从有关记忆的小故事入手，带你们了解记忆的原理和提高记忆的方法。第五单元讨论古今中外的发明创造，引导你们思考创新的意义，鼓励你们实践创新。第六单元聚焦太空探索的成就和意义，鼓励你们勇敢探秘，追逐梦想。第七单元讨论音乐及音乐家的故事，带你们感受音乐的魅力，思考音乐的价值。第八单元介绍体育赛事活动以及其中的人物事迹，帮助你们理解体育精神和体育赛事的意义。

行百里者半九十。到了九年级，你们会更加忙碌，所以你们需要做好时间管理，提高学习效率，坚持知行合一、学思结合。加油吧，同学们！相信你们在这一年的时间里会取得更大的进步！



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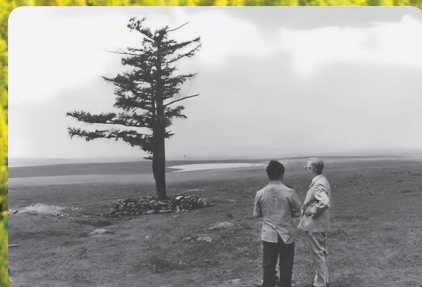
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The Changing World

? BIG Question

What brings
about changes?



In this unit, you will

1. talk about how things have changed over time.
2. discuss how changes have influenced our lives.
3. find out how changes happened.
4. explore what you can do for your hometown.

Look and share

1. How are these two photos different?
2. Why do you think this place changed so much?
3. How has your hometown changed over time?

SECTION A

What changes have taken place around you?

- 1a** The photos show changes in Li Rui's hometown over the years. What are the changes? How do they make you feel?



- 1b** Listen to a telephone conversation. Then answer the questions.

1. Why does George call Li Rui?
2. When did George's father last visit the place?
3. What is the relationship between George's father and Li Rui's grandfather?

- 1c** Li Rui is now showing George and his father around her hometown. Listen to their conversation and complete the table.

Past	Present
• It took _____ to reach the town. • Going to school by bus took nearly _____ over rough roads.	• With the new roads, it takes only _____. • Going to school takes only _____.
They used to _____ to see a doctor.	The town has built a new _____.
They didn't have any such places for _____.	They now have a _____ down the street.
The hills were covered with _____.	They are now covered with _____.

- 1d** Discuss the changes in 1c. How do you think they happened?

- 2a** Rank the following problems from 1 to 4, with 1 being the worst. Give your reasons.



sandstorms

☐


water
shortage

☐


farmland
shortage

☐


lack of
technology

☐

- 2b** Listen to the conversation between George's father and Li Rui's grandfather. What problems in 2a did they mention?

- 2c** Listen again and fill in the table. How has the environment affected local lives?

Past	- There used to be _____ all the time, and the _____ were getting smaller and smaller. - Locals worked by _____.
Action	- Locals found a bush. It had _____ roots that could _____ the soil together. - They began planting it in sandy _____, with the government's support. - They had _____ to help.
Present	- The corn fields are _____. - They have planted many bushes and _____ since then. - There are _____ sandstorms now and the environment is getting _____. - It has improved local lives.

- 2d** Discuss how the problems in 2b were solved.

A: The area used to be covered with sand.

B: What did they do to solve this problem?

A: They planted bushes and trees. The land has become ...



3a Read the interview between a reporter and two villagers. In what ways have the villagers' lives changed?

Reporter: How has life changed in your hometown over the last 20 years?

Mr Yan: Oh, it has changed quite a lot! Many young people used to work in big cities. Now, more of them have come back to live and work here.

Reporter: Great! Have there been any other changes?

Ms Wu: Yes, we've changed the way we farm. I used to grow a few vegetables on a small farm to sell at the local market. Now, I have large, high-tech greenhouses. There, I grow tons of fruit and vegetables, and sell them in large cities.

Reporter: Wow, the new highway and railway must have helped a lot!

Mr Yan: Oh, they have! Our village has become a tourist attraction. We can now sell local products to tourists. We also sell products online to people all over China.

Reporter: Have these changes greatly improved your lives?

Ms Wu: Yes! We now have new houses. And our village has just built a new hospital and a library.

Reporter: Wonderful! Together you are building a new socialist village.



3b Complete the table with the information from 3a.

Past	Present

3c Listen to the conversation. Pay attention to the use of different tenses. Then role-play the conversation.

3d Choose the things that have greatly changed over the last 10 years in your hometown. Talk about the changes and how you feel about them.

hospital school e-payment shopping transport
environment restaurant cinema housing

A: In your opinion, what has changed the most in your hometown over the last 10 years?

B: The environment, I think.

A: How has it changed?

B: ...



Grammar Focus

4a Read the sentences and circle the verbs. Pay attention to the verb tenses.

He became a good friend of your grandfather about 20 years ago.	They haven't seen each other for ages!
We used to have to travel far to see a doctor.	Our village has just built a new hospital.
Many people used to work in big cities.	Now, more of them have come back to live and work here.

4b Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

A: _____ you _____ (be) to the new library yet?

B: No, I _____ (not know) there was a new library. When did it _____ (open)?

A: It _____ (open) last Friday. I _____ (go) there with my grandpa on Saturday night.

B: _____ you _____ (like) it?

A: Of course! It's the most high-tech library I _____ ever _____ (visit).

B: Oh, what _____ you _____ (see) there?

A: There are sections with books about science and Chinese culture, as well as a huge section with children's books. I also _____ (read) some digital books on the computer. My grandpa _____ (listen) to some audio books because he can't see well.

B: Cool! I _____ (bring) my little brother there tomorrow.

4c Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Why are local people richer and happier than before?

In the past, it _____ (be) difficult to travel in Guizhou. In many places, there used to _____ (be) no bridges to cross mountains and rivers, and most roads were just dirt tracks. This _____ (make) it difficult for locals to bring products to the market or to develop industry.



Now great changes _____ (take) place.

The government _____ (build) thousands of kilometres of highways, railways, and wide roads. It has also built many bridges and tunnels. A journey that used to _____ (take) a day now takes only a few hours. As a result, the lives of local people _____ (improve). They are much richer and happier than they once _____ (be).

How do changes influence us?

- 1a Does your hometown have a train system? How does it benefit local lives?
- 1b Look at the title and the picture. What is the text probably about? Read it quickly to check your prediction.

On the Fast Track



In 2017, the new 480-kilometre Mombasa–Nairobi railway was opened. Before then, the only transport links between Mombasa, Kenya’s main port, and Nairobi, Kenya’s capital, were rough roads and an old railway line completed in 1901. The old trains were very slow. It took 10 hours to get to Nairobi from Mombasa by train.



Making predictions

The title and pictures can help you guess what the text is about.

However, the new railway, built with China’s help, has already cut the travel time between Mombasa and Nairobi to about five to six hours for passengers. Now, more than two million people use it every year.

Local Kenyans have benefited a lot from the new railway. A government worker said, “I’m very happy with the new railway built by our Chinese friends. Many changes have taken place in the town over the last few years, and the people who live here have become rich.” A businessman said, “My experience of using the train since 2017 has been good. It is very convenient and doesn’t cost much money. I am able to get to places on time and make business deals with ease.” The railway has also made the



transport of food easier. “It used to take hundreds of lorries to carry food between the two cities, but now it takes only two or three trains,” said a supermarket manager. As a result, people now have more fresh food to eat.

Although China and Kenya are far away from each other, the railway shows how different countries can work together to build a better world.

1c Match the numbers with the information.

about five to six 10 480 1901 2017 more than two million

1. _____: the year the new railway was opened
2. _____: the year the old railway line was completed
3. _____: the number of people who use the new train every year
4. _____: the length of the Mombasa–Nairobi railway in kilometres
5. _____: the hours it used to take to reach Nairobi from Mombasa by train
6. _____: the hours it takes to reach Nairobi from Mombasa now by train

1d Read again and answer the questions.

1. What type of writing is the text?
2. What was the problem with the old railway?
3. How have local Kenyans benefited from the new railway?
4. Why is it important to make food transport easier?
5. What does “on the fast track” mean?

1e Complete the table with the information from the text.

Introduction	The new railway was _____ in 2017.
Old railway	
New railway	
Comments from locals	government worker:
	businessman:
	supermarket manager:
Conclusion	

1f Discuss the questions.

1. Have you seen or heard of any similar changes in the world over the last several years? Where were they and what happened?
2. In what other ways can China work together with other countries to build a better world?

Vocabulary in Use

- 2a** Use a word on the left and a word on the right to create a compound word. What other compound words do you know?

green sand high
farm rail

+

storm way land
house road

=

greenhouse, ...

- 2b** Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

product corn bridge wide capital

1. The road used to be narrow and dirty. Now, it is _____ and clean.
2. The _____ made it convenient for the villagers to travel across the river to the city.
3. Beijing, China's _____, hosted the 2008 Summer Olympics and the 2022 Winter Olympics.
4. Our farm has a lot of laying hens. They feed on _____, vegetables, and insects.
5. Look! This is a digital _____ that only sells online.

- 2c** Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the box. What other stories do you know about China's environmental achievements?

government bush sandstorm result sandy soil



In 1962, Wang Shanghai moved with his family from their house in Chengde to the _____ lands of Saihanba. There were few trees to hold the _____ together, and there were often _____. Temperatures were below freezing during the winter. Life there was very difficult.

With support from the _____, Wang Shanghai led a group of 369 people who were determined to make the environment of Saihanba better. Over the next 60 years, workers planted _____ and trees, creating the world's biggest man-made forest.

Today, Saihanba is known as "the green miracle". This is the _____ of hard work and people working together. Now, the land is covered with green trees and the water is clean and fresh.

3a Read the text. What has stayed the same in the student's life?

Changes in My Life

Now that I am older, my life is different from when I was in primary school. For example, my primary school was near my home, so I used to walk to school with my parents. Now my junior high school is farther from home. I take a bus every day with my friends.

My home has changed too. My family used to live in a small flat, but now we have moved to a much larger one. My grandma lives with us now as well. She has her own room and her own TV set. I am glad that I get to see her every day.

The way I study is also different. I have become more confident in my studies and often attend group discussions. I enjoy studying with my friends. It's amazing how much we have achieved together.

My life has changed in many ways, but one thing has stayed the same: the feeling of love and happiness shared by my family.

3b Complete the table with the information from the text.

Aspect	Past	Present
school		
home		
study		

3c Think back to when you were in primary school. In what ways has your life changed? Make notes in a table like the one in 3b.

home	school	study
neighbourhood	transport	environment

3d Choose three changes. Write a short passage about them. End with one thing that has stayed the same.

*Project



Compare then and now

4a In groups, think of 10 things that are important in life. Here are some examples.



technology



environment



transport



entertainment



education



shopping



housing



medical care

4b Design a survey for your parents or grandparents using the 10 things you thought of.

SURVEY

1. What were computers like when you were young?
2. How did you get to school? How long did it take?
3. What did you do for entertainment when you were my age?
4. ...



4c Interview your parents or grandparents about their lives when they were your age. Note down their answers.

4d List the differences between their lives and your own.

Then

- Most people didn't have computers in their homes.
- ...

Now

- Home computers are common and many people use smart devices.
- ...

4e Give a presentation to your class about the differences between then and now.

Reflecting

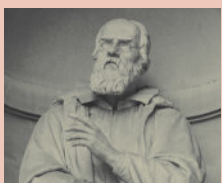
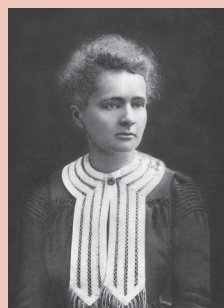
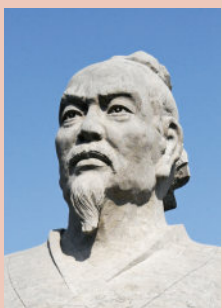


1. What do you think brings about changes?
2. Which changes mentioned in this unit impressed you the most? Why?
3. Can you use the simple past and present perfect tenses to talk about changes?
4. What is one change you would like to see in the world?
5. What is one change you would like to see in yourself?



Change is the opportunity to create a better future.

Inspiring People



BIG
Question

Who inspires us?

In this unit, you will

1. talk about inspiring people.
2. discuss who you admire and why.
3. describe admirable people and their achievements.
4. explore the spirit of inspiring people.

Look and share

1. Who do you see in this picture?
2. Do you know any of these people's stories?
3. What do these people have in common?

SECTION A

Who do we admire?

1a Match the people with their professions. More than one option is possible.

historian _____

scientist _____

chemist _____

physicist _____



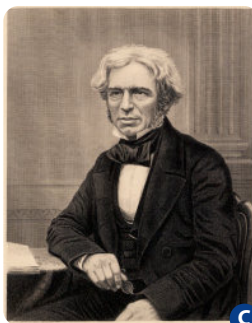
A

Sima Qian



B

Yuan Longping



C

Michael Faraday



D

Marie Curie

1b Listen to the conversations. Match the speakers with the people they admire.

1. Yaming _____

2. Peter _____

3. Fu Xing's father _____

4. Emma's grandma _____

5. Ms Gao _____

1c Listen again and complete the notes.

Yuan Longping	- developed a new kind of rice and helped _____ hunger - trained people to _____ on farming
Michael Faraday	- did research in physics and chemistry even though he didn't _____ a formal education - dropped out of school at an early age, but he found _____ to study and became a great scientist
Sima Qian	- was the _____ of the book <i>Shiji</i> (<i>Records of the Grand Historian</i>) - played _____ in reviewing the Chinese calendar at that time
Marie Curie	- made many important discoveries in _____ and chemistry - won _____ Nobel Prizes

1d What do you think about the people mentioned above? Talk about who you admire and why.

2a Match the people with their achievements.



A

Isaac Newton



B

Isambard Brunel



C

Florence Nightingale



D

Alan Turing

1. _____ was an important engineer in the 19th century.
2. _____ volunteered as a nurse to help the wounded soldiers.
3. _____ made important discoveries in physics.
4. _____ created a test to see if a computer could really think like a person.



2b Listen to the conversation. Who does each family member admire?

1. Dad: _____.
2. Mum: _____.
3. Steve: _____ and _____.



2c Listen again and circle the coloured words you hear to complete the notes.

Brunel	• built the first British airports / railways and many other important things • helped the UK develop into a modern / developed nation
Nightingale	• created / developed modern nursing • helped us understand the need for better / cleaner hospitals to stop the spread of diseases
Newton	• developed physics / science
Turing	• pioneer of computer technology / science

2d Match the people with their fields of work. Then discuss why these people are inspiring.

- railway
- sea travel
- physics
- medicine



Tu Youyou



Zhan Tianyou



He Zehui,
Qian Sanqiang



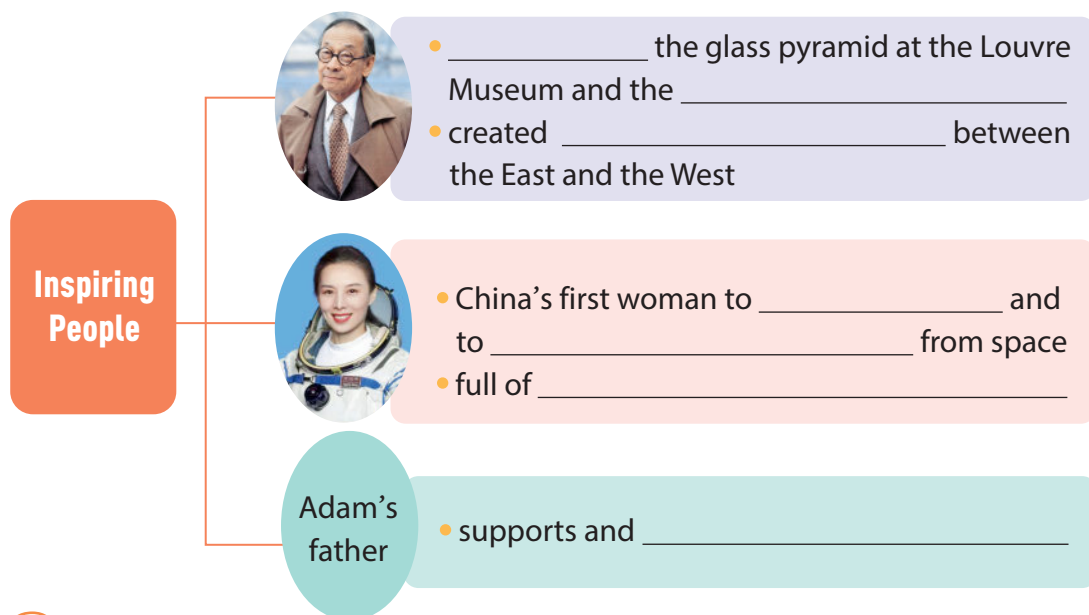
Zheng He

I think ... is / are great / admirable / inspiring because ...

It is / was ... of / for ...

3a Read the conversation and complete the chart.

- Adam: Hi, everyone. Who is the person you admire the most?
- Yaming: My favourite person is I. M. Pei.
- Adam: Did he design the glass pyramid at the Louvre Museum?
- Yaming: Yes. It was very creative of him to design it. The Suzhou Museum is also one of his amazing designs. He created a beautiful balance between the East and the West.
- Adam: Wow, you really know a lot about him!
- Yaming: I read books and reports about him. I want to be a creative person like him.
- Adam: What about you, Chen Jie? Who inspires you?
- Chen Jie: Wang Yaping, of course, China's first woman to walk in space. She is full of courage and wisdom. She was also the first woman to teach a live class from space. What about you, Adam? Who do you look up to?
- Adam: Me? My biggest inspiration is not a famous person. It's my father. It's really very nice of him to support and encourage my exchange study here.



3b Listen to the conversation. Pay attention to the questions the speakers used. Then role-play the conversation.

3c Work in groups. Discuss who you admire and why. Use the words and expressions to help you.

creative brave amazing inspiring full of courage
full of wisdom great curiosity dream big never give up

Grammar Focus

4a Complete each sentence with a famous person or someone you know.

It was great of ... to develop a new kind of rice and help reduce hunger.

It was amazing that ... did research in physics and chemistry even though ...

It was difficult for ... to do that kind of work back in those days.

It's really very nice of ... to support and encourage ...

4b Rewrite each sentence using the words in brackets.

1. We listen to our teacher's advice. (necessary)

→ _____

2. Tall trees can grow from tiny seeds. (amazing)

→ _____

3. Confucius said that we should treat our elders with respect. (wise)

→ _____

4. Professor Gui's childhood dream of becoming a space scientist came true through his efforts and hard work. (inspiring)

→ _____

5. Victor Hugo stood up for the common people he cared about. (brave)

→ _____

4c Complete the passage with the correct sentence parts. In what ways do you find Zhang Qian inspiring? Give your reasons.

A. It is important for us

B. It was really brave and admirable

C. It is always inspiring

D. It seemed impossible for him

_____ to read about great people and learn from their stories. Recently, I read about Zhang Qian, the pioneer of the famous Silk Road. In order to help defeat his enemies, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty sent Zhang Qian to find the Yuezhi people. Unfortunately, Zhang Qian was caught by the enemy. _____ to finish his task or to return home. However, around 10 years later, he got a chance to run away, and he finally succeeded in finding the Yuezhi people. _____ that he never forgot his task, and his travels also brought back valuable information about the Western Regions. Later, he was sent to these places again to build relationships. Stories like this give us power and inspiration. _____ to remember the past and find ways to do more for a better future.

What makes people admirable?

- 1a Look at the title of the text. What do you think a seed scientist does? Do you think it is an interesting job?
- 1b Read the text quickly. Who was the seed scientist? What did he do?

The Inspiring Seed Scientist

On 25 September 2017, the scientific world was shaken by the news that Chinese professor Zhong Yang had died in a car accident. The well-respected biologist had spent his whole life researching plants and seeds. Over the years, he collected many important seeds for China's seed banks. These special banks protect all kinds of plant seeds, including the ones we need for food, and they make sure that important plants do not disappear from the world forever.

Zhong Yang was born in 1964. When he was young, he showed a deep love for and a curiosity about the things he studied. He was an excellent student, entering university at the early age of 15. There, he studied radio engineering and later became interested in plants. The research and study of plants, especially the seeds, became the focus of his life after he became a professor at Fudan University.

It is important for seed banks to include many different kinds of seeds. When Zhong Yang discovered that there was not enough research on the seeds from Xizang, he went there to collect seeds himself. In 2001, he began his travels across Xizang. It was very difficult for him to brave the cold weather and great heights. He sometimes fell sick, but he always continued with his work.

Zhong Yang knew it was better to include more people when doing important work. He began a programme to find and train local students in field research to become scientists. Together, he and his team collected more than 40 million seeds from over 1,000 types of plants. Their hard work provided the world with lots of new information about the plants in China.

Zhong Yang left behind more than just a huge collection of seeds. His love for his job and research lives on in his students. He once said, "My students will continue on the road of scientific exploration, and the seeds we have collected may grow hundreds of years from now."

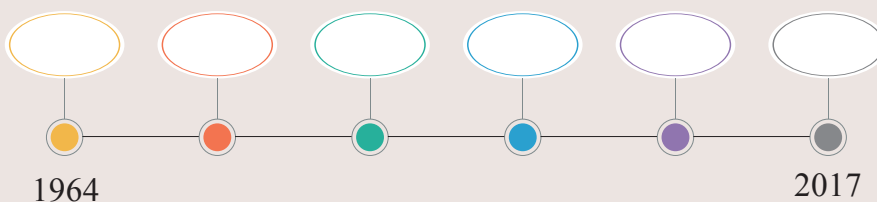


1c Read again and match each paragraph with its topic.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Paragraph 1 | A. Training local students to do important work |
| Paragraph 2 | B. Introduction to Zhong Yang and seed banks |
| Paragraph 3 | C. What he left behind |
| Paragraph 4 | D. Becoming interested in seeds |
| Paragraph 5 | E. Starting to work and collect seeds in Xizang |

1d Fill in the blanks with the information from the text. Then put the events into the timeline and tell the story of Zhong Yang in your own words.

- A. Zhong Yang was born.
B. He _____ at the age of 15.
C. He began _____ to train local students.
D. He died in _____.
E. He studied _____ and later _____.
F. He travelled around Xizang to _____.



1e Explain the meanings of these sentences in your own words. Pay attention to the underlined words.

1. It was very difficult for him to brave the cold weather and great heights.
2. His love for his job and research lives on in his students.



Using context

Examining a sentence's context may help you guess and learn the meanings of difficult words and phrases.

1f Discuss the questions.

1. Why did Zhong Yang want more people to do seed collection and research?
2. What makes Zhong Yang admirable? What can you learn from him?
3. What other admirable scientists do you know of? What can you learn from their stories?

Vocabulary in Use

2a Circle the correct words to complete the sentences. Then write down more words ending with *-ist*, *-er*, and *-ian*.

1. My sister wants to become a **science** / **scientist** because she likes to find out how the universe works.
2. The **history** / **historian** wrote a book about the successful development of socialism in China.
3. My favourite school subject is **chemistry** / **chemist**. I love mixing things together and learning why they change.
4. Some **biology** / **biologist** students at the university are studying how life on earth began.
5. Teng Fei likes **physics** / **physicist** very much, and he wants to be a scientific **researcher** / **research** in the future.

2b Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in the box.

spread wise elder calendar radio

1. I heard about the latest discoveries about black holes on the _____.
2. Curiosity and _____ lead us to explore the secrets of the universe.
3. I would love to have lunch with you next week. Let me check my _____ to see if I am free.
4. You'd better wear a mask when you go out. The flu is _____, and the number of patients is going up.
5. Marie Curie's _____ daughter, Irène, was also very interested in science and won a Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

2c Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the box. Try to introduce Amelia Earhart in your own words.

look up to pioneer courage pilot come true encourage



Amelia Earhart was always a brave child, full of _____. Her parents supported her and _____ her to be herself. After taking her first flight in a plane, she knew that she wanted to become a _____ more than anything else in the world. Later, she worked hard to pay for her own flying lessons. In 1922, she flew higher than any woman had done before. Earhart is best known for being a flight _____ as the first woman to fly on her own across the Atlantic Ocean in 1932. She became famous around the world. Many people _____ Earhart and find her an inspiring person because of her efforts to work hard and her ability to make her dreams _____.

3a Read an online post. Who does the writer admire? Why?

To me, one of the most inspiring people in Chinese history is Mozi (about 468–376 BCE). It is said that Mozi was a soldier, good at woodwork, and was the inventor of the kite. But in fact, above all, he was a great thinker.

Mozi lived during the Warring States Period. Back then, many kingdoms were fighting against each other. In these wars, the common people were always hurt. To Mozi, this had to stop, so he spent his lifetime trying to bring peace.

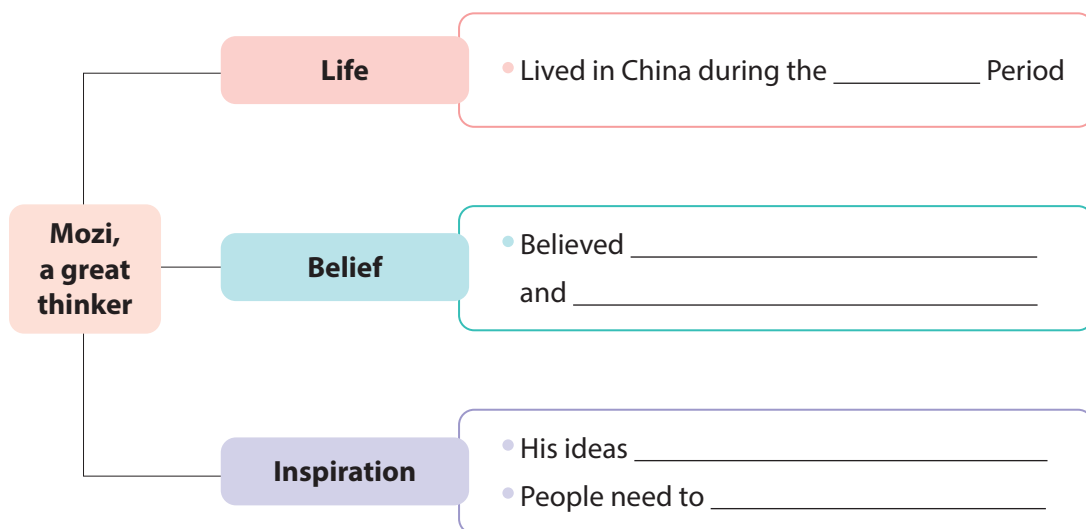


His idea of love was one reason that Mozi wanted peace. It was important to him that everyone should show the same kindness and care to everyone else, whether they were family, friends, or strangers. He also believed states should avoid attacking one another.

Though Mozi lived more than 2,000 years ago, his ideas live on. I think he is still a great inspiration to many people. Now, more than ever, people around the world need to hear the message of peace and love, and work together to build a community of a shared future for mankind.



3b Complete the chart using the information from the post.



3c Research a person in this unit or any other person that you find inspiring. Make notes in a chart like the one above.

3d Use your notes to write a post about the person you find inspiring.

*Project



Make a wall of inspiration

- 4a** Brainstorm inspiring people you know of. Then do some research on each one and write down a simple introduction. Here are some examples.



He Zehui

- ▶ A brilliant physicist known as China's Madame Curie
- ▶ Dedicated her life to science and teaching young researchers



Mao Yisheng

- ▶ A famous engineer known as "the father of modern bridges in China"
- ▶ Shared his knowledge by teaching at universities and writing books



Galileo

- ▶ An Italian physicist and astronomer
- ▶ Discovered that the earth moves around the sun



Huang Wenxiu

- ▶ A young village leader who worked to fight poverty in the countryside
- ▶ Believed that serving the people was the most important thing

- 4b** Discuss what these inspiring people have in common. List the qualities you all agree on.
- 4c** Work in your groups to choose a person you admire and make a poster.
- 4d** Present your poster to the class. Put it on the wall of inspiration in your classroom or school hallway.

Reflecting



1. What inspiring people have you learnt about? Why are they inspiring?
2. What are some words and expressions to describe inspiring people?
3. Can you talk about who you admire and explain why?
4. How can you inspire people around you?



Inspiring people show us the way forward.

Smart Learning



? BIG Question

What makes a good learner?

In this unit, you will

1. talk about learning school subjects.
2. discuss ways of active learning.
3. express opinions on learning strategies using object clauses.
4. explore how to become a better learner.

Look and share

1. What do you see in this photo?
2. What do you think is going on in this photo?
3. How is this like your own studies?

SECTION A

How do we learn?

1a Look at these learning tips. Tick the ones that you use. You can add more.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ take notes | ☐ use flashcards |
| ☐ review key ideas | ☐ do research projects |
| ☐ test myself | ☐ watch learning videos |
| ☐ use learning apps or websites | ☐ set learning goals |
| ☐ create mind maps | ☐ work in groups or teams |
- _____

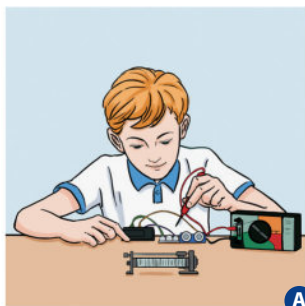


1b Listen to the conversations and match them with the pictures.

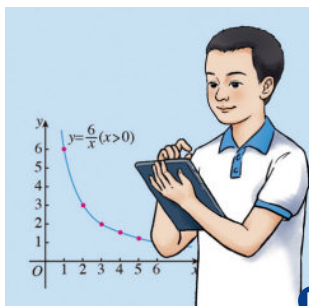
Conversation 1: _____

Conversation 2: _____

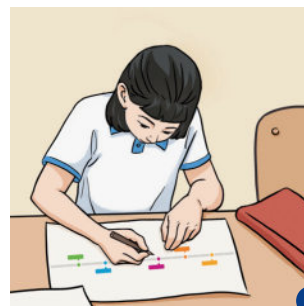
Conversation 3: _____



A



B



C



1c Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. Teng Fei says the best way to study maths is to _____.
2. The learning app will find your weak points and _____ to work on them.
3. Adam wonders if Fu Xing could help him with his _____.
4. Fu Xing takes notes a lot and tests herself on _____.
5. Ella wants to know Peter's secret to _____.
6. By doing hands-on experiments, Peter finds that he can connect physics with something _____.

1d Talk about how you study the school subjects mentioned above.

A: How do you study ...?

B: I study by reviewing my notes. I think it helps. How do you ...?

A: I use websites to help me with ...

2a Think about how you learn English. Tick the ways that are true for you.

- ☐ look up words in a dictionary
- ☐ keep a learning diary
- ☐ speak English with friends / classmates
- ☐ take part in class discussions
- ☐ read aloud to practise speaking
- ☐ repeat dialogues from English films



2b Listen to the conversation in a school English club. Complete the chart.

Today's question: _____		
learn new words by _____	_____ useful expressions and _____	_____ a lot outside class

2c Listen again. Choose the tips mentioned in the listening.

- _____ A. Flashcards are easy to carry around for reviewing words.
- _____ B. It's good to put words in groups when you learn them.
- _____ C. It's important to speak English a lot outside class.
- _____ D. Reading is important for learning in general.
- _____ E. You should read books that suit your English level.
- _____ F. You will improve your reading speed if you know a lot of words.

2d What do you find difficult about learning English? What are some ways to overcome these problems? Share with a partner.

- I can't read quickly.
- I'm afraid of making mistakes.
- I can't remember new words.
- I find it difficult to follow conversations.
- I can't use grammar rules correctly.
- _____



3a Read the podcast interview. Why did Ella invite Binbin to her podcast?

- Ella: Hi, this is Ella's podcast. Today's guest is Binbin. He's going to give us some ideas for learning English.
- Binbin: Hi, Ella. Thanks for having me! For learning English, I think first you need to become an active learner.
- Ella: What do you mean by that?
- Binbin: Well, because I want to speak English well, I practise English all the time.
- Ella: Oh, you must spend a lot of time studying!
- Binbin: Well, it doesn't mean you have to study all the time. You need to spend time using the language. For example, I speak English with friends. I repeat the dialogues from the films I like. I read English books, and sometimes I write my diary in English.
- Ella: Wow! I guess you really enjoy learning.
- Binbin: Yes, it's true! But you see, I started out at zero and came across problems. I mean, you just have to take things step by step. Start simple and build up.
- Ella: That's so true.

3b Which of these active learning tips does Binbin follow? What about you?

TOP TIPS FOR LEARNING ENGLISH ACTIVELY

				
☐ Spend time using the language	☐ Read a lot	☐ Make learning enjoyable	☐ Develop your own strategies	☐ Be positive when you have difficulties

3c Read the descriptions and decide who are active learners.

- A. Jenny practises what she learnt in maths class when going shopping.
- B. Frank takes evening classes to prepare for his HSK examination.
- C. Tony wrote a play based on his favourite history lesson.
- D. Cathy often puts off working on projects until the last day.

3d Listen to the conversation. Pay attention to how the speaker explains his ideas. Then role-play the conversation.

3e Discuss the ways for you to learn other school subjects actively.

Grammar Focus

4a Read the sentences. Circle the connecting words and underline the object clauses.

I believe (that) reading is important for learning.

I think (that) the best way is to do maths problems.

Peter finds (that) he can connect physics with something in real life.

I wonder if / whether you could help me.

I want to know if / whether you read English books outside class.

4b Complete the sentences with *that* or *whether* / *if*.

1. Jim doesn't know _____ he can take part in the research project or not.
2. My parents think _____ they need to be stricter about my studies.
3. Ms Gao understands _____ some students need more time to improve.
4. Terry wonders _____ it will be easy to study courses on AI.
5. Could you tell me _____ this sentence is correct in English?

4c Complete the passage with the correct sentence parts. Then discuss whether you would like to try the learning method suggested.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. by studying maths books | B. He suggested that |
| C. He wondered whether | D. learning had many challenges |
| E. It is hard to believe | |

As a youth, Hua Luogeng left high school to support his family. However, he loved maths and did not want to give up. _____ there was a way to continue learning. Finally, he decided to teach himself _____. Hua Luogeng later introduced a reading and learning method to young learners. _____ learners should read and take notes very carefully, and then summarize the key points. He once said, "A book starts heavy and thick but becomes thinner as you understand it better." As an active learner, Hua Luogeng stayed positive no matter what difficulties he met in his life and studies. _____

that such a talent also failed exams in school, but that was true for him. He said that _____ and it was important to take things step by step.



How can we get better at learning?

1a Look at the title of the text. What advice do you think the writer will give?
Discuss your ideas.

1b Read the text quickly. Match each paragraph with its main idea.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Paragraph 1 | A. Learn from other students. |
| Paragraph 2 | B. Make learning a lifetime habit. |
| Paragraph 3 | C. Have a growth mindset towards learning. |
| Paragraph 4 | D. Practice makes perfect. |
| Paragraph 5 | E. Use learning materials wisely. |
| Paragraph 6 | F. Everyone has the ability to learn. |



Identifying text organization

Finding main ideas in paragraphs helps understand text organization.

How to Become a Successful Learner

Everyone has the ability to learn. Experts on the science of learning will tell you that anyone can become a successful learner. However, many students do not realize this, and they have trouble learning.

Studies show that the first key to becoming a successful learner is to have a growth mindset. This means, in part, believing in yourself. It also means setting goals, taking action, and meeting challenges. People with a growth mindset see mistakes as chances for learning, as they teach us how to improve.

Research also shows that practice is important for learning. The more we practise, the better we learn. We learn best by practising new and difficult things. Sometimes it is also important to get guidance from a teacher or a coach. They can show us the right way to practise and give us important feedback and advice.

In addition, studies show that students learn more when they hang out with other students who are serious about study. First, by being together, students can easily learn from each other. Second, students are challenged to do better by each other. This has been proven to encourage learner growth.

Successful learners also use the best learning materials they can find. In the 21st century, this means using new technology and resources, not just textbooks. Since there are so many learning materials on the internet, it is

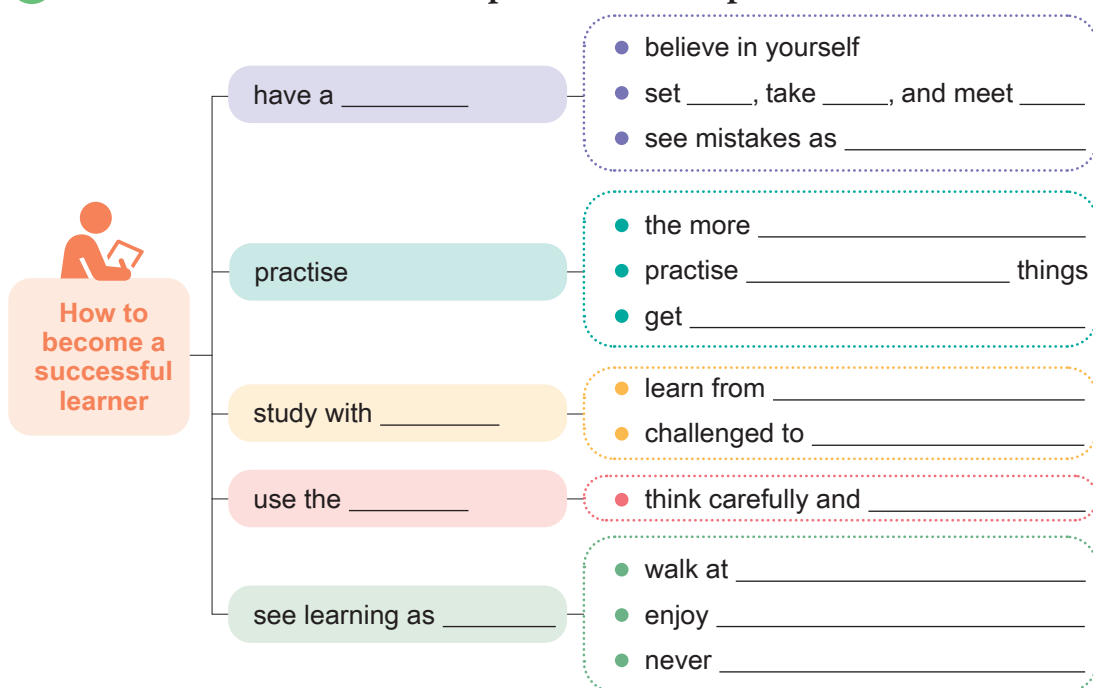
important to think carefully and choose wisely what and how you study. Take advantage of the best tools and resources to learn wisely and efficiently.

Finally, successful learners see learning as part of daily life. It is something they will do even after they leave school, and even when they are old. As you continue on your learning journey, you should try to walk at your own speed and enjoy the trip. Never lose heart. The road ahead of you may be long and may have many mountains and valleys, but it also has great treasure. You will find more joy in living a life with learning!

1c Read again and answer the questions.

1. What do many students not realize about learning?
2. Why are mistakes good for learning?
3. Why do we need a teacher or a coach?
4. What is important to encourage learner growth?
5. Why do we need to think carefully about what and how we study?

1d Find clues from the text to complete the mind map.



1e What do you think of yourself as a learner? Tick the ones that are true for you. Discuss how you can do better.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ I believe in myself. | ☐ I practise new and difficult things. |
| ☐ I set learning goals. | ☐ I get help from a teacher or a coach. |
| ☐ I see mistakes as friends. | ☐ I see learning as part of daily life. |
| ☐ I think carefully about what and how to study. | |

Vocabulary in Use

- 2a** Find the hidden words in the wordsearch to complete the expressions on the right.

A T I L H G F E E
L L R E P E A T V
O C O O U N E Z I
U Y M U Y E T D T
D I A R Y R E C C
E R A M M A R G A
S P E E D L S F T
E P R O J E C T W

1. read *aloud* _____
2. follow *g* _____ rules of study
3. discover *g* _____ rules
4. be an *a* _____ learner
5. keep a learning *d* _____
6. improve reading *s* _____
7. do a research *p* _____

- 2b** Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. This app **proves** / **provides** guidance on pronunciation for any words you click on.
2. You can use talent to your **advantage** / **advice**, but without hard work, talent is nothing.
3. There are a lot of learning **methods** / **results**, but you need to know which one suits you the best.
4. Before taking the **experiment** / **examination**, you need to understand why you didn't do well last time.
5. We can improve spoken English by practising this play's **story** / **dialogue**.

- 2c** Complete the passage with the phrases in the box. Try to use this method in your study.

as well as
work on

in part
step by step

in addition
connect ... with

According to some experts, teaching others is, _____, a good method to learn actively. _____, it is a way to get a deeper understanding of a subject or course. For example, you might try to explain your understanding of a topic to another learner, or you might _____ creating learning materials for them. Here are some tips: First, teach the simple points clearly and _____. Second, try to _____ your teaching _____ the learner's experience. Third, ask the learner to explain what they have learnt to you. This helps to check their understanding _____ your teaching.

3a Read the post. How did Chen Lei develop his love of reading?





My love of books comes from my mother. Because of her, our home is full of books on different subjects.

When I was a child, my mother used to sit me on her knee, tell me stories, and teach me how to read. Soon, I was reading by myself. Over time, I found children's books no longer kept me interested. So I started reading other books, newspapers, and magazines. I especially enjoyed popular science books and books about the lives of famous people. After dinner, I would just pick a book from the shelf to read in my room. Reading opened up new worlds and allowed me to discover new things for myself. In general, I prefer print books, but sometimes I read e-books. I think that reading is great fun.

Now that I am older, I can always find time to read in the school library. I believe that reading has helped me a lot with my schoolwork and made me more confident about my future.

Chen Lei, age 15



3b Find the information from the post to fill in the survey for Chen Lei.



- How much do you enjoy reading?
☐ A lot. ☐ It's OK. ☐ Not much. ☐ Not at all.
- Where do you read?
☐ At home. ☐ At school. ☐ At the library.
☐ On the bus / subway. ☐ _____
- What kinds of books do you read?
☐ History books. ☐ Comics. ☐ Literature.
☐ Science books. ☐ Art books. ☐ _____
- Why do you read? _____

3c Answer the questions in 3b with your own information. You can add more questions.



- How many hours do you spend reading each week?
- What was the most recent book you read? Did you enjoy it?

3d Write a post about your reading habits. Share it in class.

*Project



Carry out a survey on learning

- 4a** What are the important things to do in order to become a successful learner? Rate each method from 1 to 10 (1=least important, 10=most important).

___ being able to focus well	___ being well-organized
___ believing in yourself	___ taking notes
___ having deep motivation	___ studying with others
___ not giving up	___ reflecting on learning
___ reviewing lessons	___ studying all the time

- 4b** Work in groups. Compare your results and work out an average score for each method.

- 4c** Create a chart to show your group's results. Display it and explain the results to the class. Below is an example.



Reflecting



1. What learning methods have you learnt?
2. Which learning methods do you think are good for you?
3. Can you use object clauses to express your opinions on learning?
4. Have you become more confident in learning? How so?



It is not just about what we need to learn,
but how we learn.

Our Memory



?
BIG
Question

How can we have a good memory?

In this unit, you will

1. discuss memory problems using object clauses.
2. describe a happy memory of your family.
3. discover how memory works.
4. explore ways to improve your memory.

Look and share

1. What are the people looking at?
2. What might be in their photos?
3. What methods do you use to keep memories?

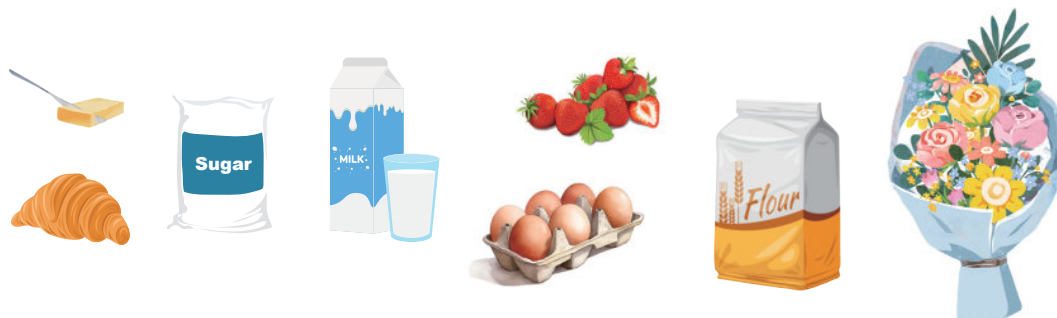
SECTION A

What do we remember?

1a Which of the following are easy for you to remember? Which are hard?

Study	Life	Moment
numbers	names	happiness
words	ages	sadness
rules	appearances	fear
speeches	dates	surprise
poems	positions	anger
stories	events	peace

1b Listen to the first conversation. Circle the things Peter needs to buy.



1c Listen again and complete the sentences.

- Mum reminds Peter about buying _____ by saying, "It's running out."
- Mum is going to make a strawberry cake, so Peter has to buy _____.
- Mum advises Peter to take a _____ next time.

1d Listen to the second conversation. Tick the things Billy forgot.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Fu Xing's birthday | ☐ to bring his homework to school |
| ☐ to attend a lecture | ☐ the time of the lecture |

1e Listen again and answer the questions.

- How did Fu Xing react when Billy said sorry to her?
- In Fu Xing's opinion, why has Billy been so forgetful recently?
- What advice did Fu Xing give him?

1f Discuss the questions.

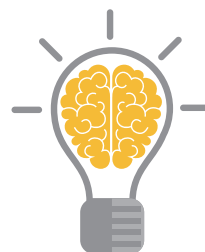
- What can you do to avoid Peter's and Billy's mistakes?
- Do you have any memory problems? If yes, what are they?



2a Imagine you are attending Professor Green's lecture too. What questions do you want to ask?

2b Listen to the conversation between some students and Professor Green. Tick the topics they are talking about.

- ☐ What does linking knowledge mean?
- ☐ Why do we get some words mixed up?
- ☐ Why is riding a bike not so easy to forget?
- ☐ How can we put our brain to good use?



2c Listen again. Complete the sentences based on Professor Green's answers.

1. _____ is like a chain, and new knowledge is best remembered by _____ it with old knowledge.
2. Pay attention to _____. Study how they are _____ from each other. Create a _____ for each word in your mind.
3. Scientists are still working on this _____. Such kind of memory is probably _____ in a more stable area of our brain.

2d Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

1. How can you link new knowledge with old knowledge? Give an example.
2. When should you pay attention to details?
 - studying how two words are different
 - noting down the main points of a lecture
 - retelling a story well
 - remembering what someone looks like
 - memorizing a rule exactly
3. Why should students put their brain to good use? What is your opinion?
4. Here are some tips for developing your brain. Tick what works for you and add more.

☐ exercise your memory	☐ do something creative
☐ learn something new	☐ get enough sleep
☐ reduce stress	☐ stay confident
☐ _____	

3a Read the conversation and complete the table.

Chen Jie: Why do you look worried, Rick?

Rick: Yesterday I visited my grandma, but she kept calling me Johnny.

Chen Jie: Who's Johnny?

Rick: My dad!

Chen Jie: Oh dear!

Rick: And then she told me not to eat the cookies because she was saving them for her grandson.

Chen Jie: Who's that?

Rick: Me!

Chen Jie: Well, that's not a good sign.

Rick: No. My parents are taking her to hospital tomorrow.

Chen Jie: Good. Follow what the doctor says. She may need special care.

Rick: Yeah. I just feel so sad. I don't understand what she's going through.

Chen Jie: Well, you know how some people's memory gets worse as they get older. It happened to my grandpa too.

Rick: Oh, no. What happened?

Chen Jie: We used to fly kites in the park. But now he forgets how to reach the park. So, I walk him there every weekend.

Rick: That's sweet!

Chen Jie: Thanks. Instead of what he forgets, I keep in mind what he remembers. In your case, your grandma still remembers that you love cookies!

Rick: You're right! Thanks, Chen Jie!



Family member	What they forget	What they remember	What to do for them
Rick's grandma			
Chen Jie's grandpa			

3b What does Chen Jie mean by “keep in mind what he remembers”? In your opinion, why are happy memories important?

3c Listen to the conversation. Pay attention to how emotions are expressed by stressing key words. Then role-play the conversation.

3d Work in pairs. Share a happy memory of your family.

- When did it happen? ● Who was there? ● What did they say or do?
- What kinds of things do you remember? (smells, tastes, sounds, weather, ...)

Grammar Focus

- 4a** Read the sentences. Circle the connecting words and notice the word order in the object clauses.

I don't understand what she's going through.

I can't remember which things you asked me to buy.

Study how they are different from each other.

Could you tell me why it is easy to forget a word?

- 4b** Combine two sentences into one using object clauses.

1. She cannot remember. Where did she put the opera ticket?

→ She cannot remember where she put the opera ticket.

2. Bob does not know. Who took his wallet?

→ _____

3. When is the next test? Can you tell me?

→ _____

4. I do not understand. Why didn't you invite him to the picnic?

→ _____

5. Pardon me, where can I get a bus to the airport? Could you please show me?

→ _____

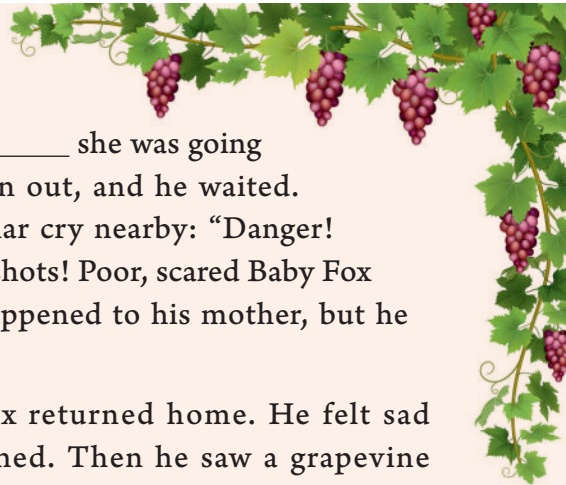
- 4c** Complete the story with the words in the box. Some may be used more than once. Why did Fox cry after tasting a grape?

where what why that

One morning, Mother Fox told Baby Fox _____ she was going to pick some grapes for him. Then she ran out, and he waited. After a long time, Baby Fox heard a familiar cry nearby: "Danger! Run!" It was his mother! He also heard gunshots! Poor, scared Baby Fox quickly ran away. He wondered _____ happened to his mother, but he was too afraid to look back.



Many years later, the grown-up fox returned home. He felt sad when he recalled _____ happened. Then he saw a grapevine nearby. "That's strange," said Fox. "I wonder _____ it grows here." He tasted a grape, "So sweet!" It reminded him of his mother. Suddenly, tears filled his eyes. He realized _____ the grapevine came from. When Mother Fox was on her way home with grapes in her mouth, she shouted out to warn her baby of danger. This was _____ she dropped the grapes.



How can we improve our memory?

1a What memory techniques do you use? Are they useful?

1b Read the text and answer the questions.



Using prior knowledge

You can often improve reading comprehension by using your own knowledge of the topic.

How to Boost Your Memory

Would you like to improve your memory? To start with, it is important to understand how memory works.

There are two main kinds of memory: short-term memory and long-term memory. Short-term memory helps you remember things that you may only need for a short time, like phone numbers when you need to make a phone call. Long-term memory is the ability to remember things for days, years, or even a lifetime. So the real question is: How do you make sure what you learn enters your long-term memory? By using some clever memory techniques and leading a healthy life, you will see some great results. Let's take a look.

First, pay attention. However, you might fail to remember all the details. So, try taking notes by writing down key points. After all, it is easier to remember a summary than every word in a passage.

Second, use it or lose it. The more you review what you learn, the more likely you will remember it. However, you should not wear out your brain. Try studying for 40 minutes, and then take a break. You can also review information by discussing it with others or by teaching others.

A third way is to make use of your senses. Create images by using tables, graphs, and mind maps to organize information. You can also create a story with information and view it in your mind like a film. In addition, make use of your other senses. For example, listening to recorded information can be very effective.

Last but not least, boost your memory by staying healthy.

- Sleep well. While you sleep, your brain organizes your memories. Bad sleep makes it harder for new information to enter your long-term memory.
- Eat well. Your brain needs food like an engine needs fuel. Healthy food and drink will help your brain work much better.



- Exercise. A healthy and active body boosts both your memory and your mind. Exercise can also reduce stress and anxiety.

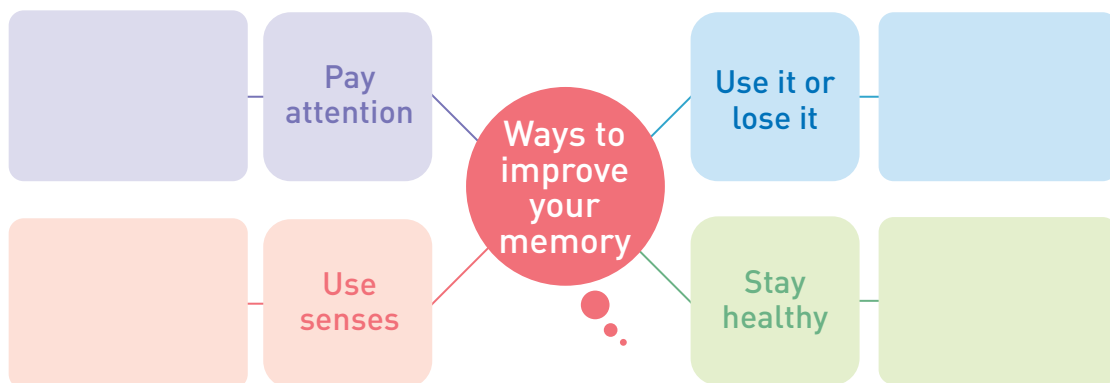
Many more memory techniques can be found in books or online. Try some different methods to see which ones work best for you. You are sure to improve your memory!

1. What is the real question about improving one's memory?
2. What is the right way to take notes?
3. Why is taking a break necessary for your brain?
4. How can you use your senses to help you remember better?
5. Why is staying healthy important for a good memory?

1c What kind of memory is needed for these tasks? Write S for short-term memory or L for long-term memory.

- _____ 1. You need to remember what you are going to say in a speech next week.
- _____ 2. You need to remember a new friend's name.
- _____ 3. You need to remember an address until you find a piece of paper to write it down.
- _____ 4. You need to remember the password to your online bank account.

1d Read again and complete the mind map.

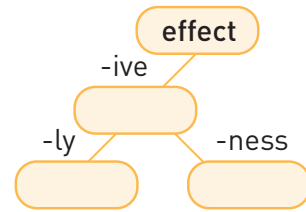
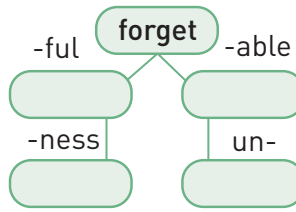
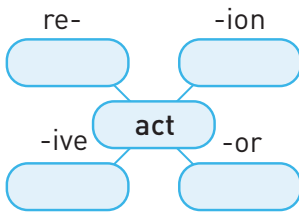


1e Do you know how to use the following memory techniques? Try to add some more.

- making up a song
- making up a poem
- using letters for words
- grouping information
- picturing images
- _____

Vocabulary in Use

2a Use affixes to create as many new words as possible. Use your dictionary.



2b Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the word cloud.

- The customer _____ badly to the price increase.
- Starting over is not easy, but it is necessary in my _____.
- His memory technique is simple but _____.
- The man has lost a lot of blood. He is _____ to die from his wounds if not treated at once.
- Our hotel is in a great _____ near the central mall.
- I can't recall which notebook I wrote your email _____ in.

address
likely
react
position
case
effective

2c Complete the passage with the correct forms of the phrases in the box. Which animal impressed you the most?

go through run out happen to keep in mind



Research shows that many animals have good long-term memories. They _____ where food can be found and where it is safe. For example, when squirrels _____ of food, they go straight to the place where they hid nuts. Every autumn, wild geese fly thousands of kilometres south for the winter. Humans

do not know for sure what _____ their minds during the journey, but wild geese seldom get lost. A similar situation _____ dolphins. They can recognize voices of other dolphins—even when they have not met each other for a long time.



3a Read Billy's diary entry about his memory challenge. Then complete the table.

Friday, 20 November

In the past, I always felt stressed when I had to give a speech. I used to spend lots of time trying to memorize my speech, but I still forgot some parts. Last week, I decided to find out what the right way is to memorize a speech. I looked online and asked friends, and I found many useful methods.

I learnt how to create a speech outline. Instead of trying to remember every word of my speech, I remembered the key words first. Then I formed images of these key words in my mind, and linked them in order.

Another method is to divide the speech into short sections. I practised the first section until I could fully recall it. Then I moved on to the next. This helped me to find out which parts of the speech I needed to work on the most.

Finally, a friend told me that I should have confidence in myself. Nobody knows my speech except me. If I do forget some words, I shouldn't panic. Just remember the key words and continue!

I followed all these great methods and my speech today was a great success!

Challenge	
Goal	
Method	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Result	

3b What is your biggest memory challenge? Use the table in 3a to create a plan to overcome the challenge. Here are some tips.

- Divide your goal into smaller ones if it is difficult.
- List three methods to improve your memory.
- There is no one-size-fits-all method. Practise to find out what works the best for you.

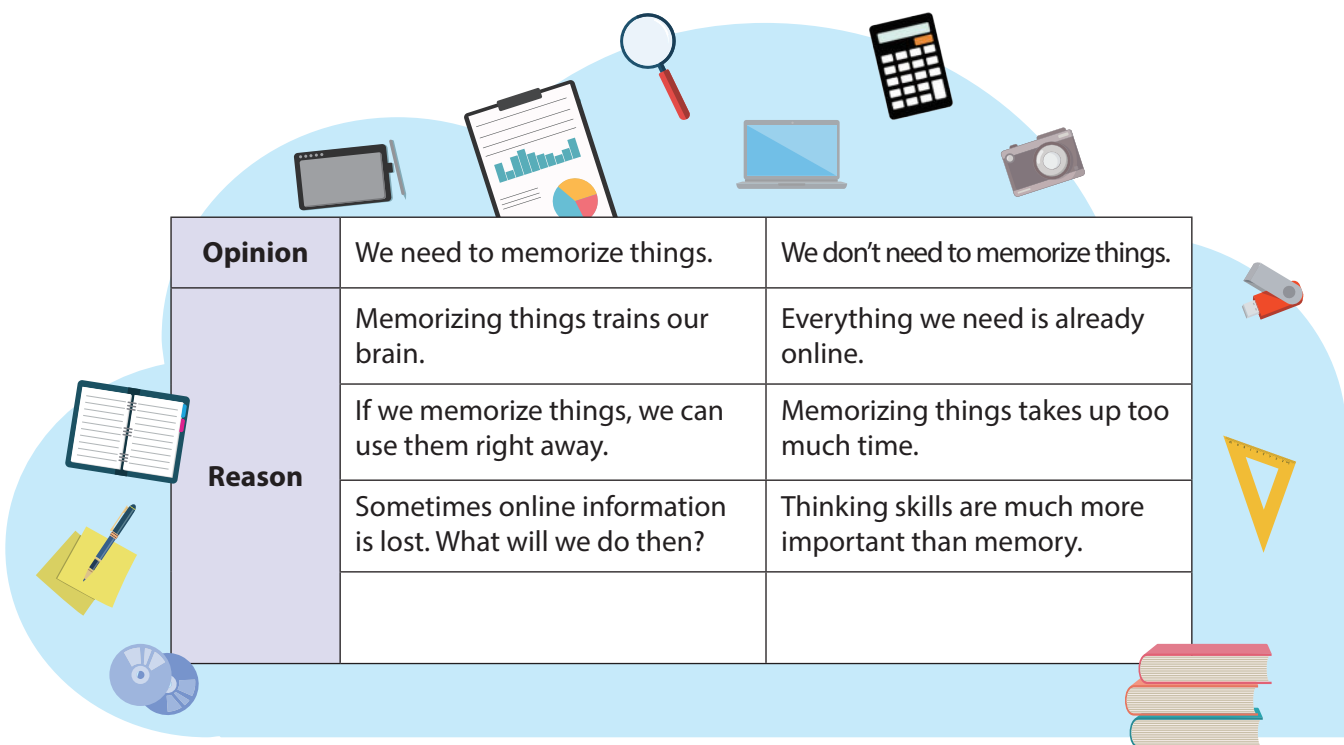
3c Write a diary entry to start tracking your progress. Reward yourself for each small step forward. You are sure to get better!

*Project



Debate: Do we need to memorize things?

- 4a** Think about this question: “Is it still necessary to memorize things when they can be found online?” What is your opinion?
- 4b** Form two groups based on different opinions. Add at least three reasons to support your opinion.



Opinion	We need to memorize things.	We don't need to memorize things.
Reason	Memorizing things trains our brain.	Everything we need is already online.
	If we memorize things, we can use them right away.	Memorizing things takes up too much time.
	Sometimes online information is lost. What will we do then?	Thinking skills are much more important than memory.

- 4c** Use examples and data to support your opinions.
- 4d** Have a debate on the question. Each student takes turns to speak.

Reflecting



1. Can you talk about memories that are important to you?
2. Can you use object clauses to express your opinions?
3. What have you learnt about how memory works?
4. What methods have you learnt to improve your memory?



If you review what you have learnt, you will acquire new knowledge more effectively.

UNIT 5

Power of Ideas



?
BIG
Question

What do creative ideas bring about?

In this unit, you will

1. talk about inventions.
2. discuss how inventions change our lives.
3. describe inventions using the passive voice.
4. explore the stories of inventors and inventions.

Look and share

1. What can you see in the photo?
2. How do you feel about the photo?
3. What creative ideas can you find in it?

SECTION A

What changes can inventions bring to our lives?

1a Match the names with the things. Find out when they were invented.

plane camera laptop mobile phone TV high-speed train



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

1b Listen to the conversations. Choose the invention each conversation talks about and find out where they are from.

Conversation 1: _____

Conversation 2: _____

A. Super See, from _____

B. Smart Cook, from _____

1c Listen again and circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Super See is a pair of sunglasses designed to protect people's eyes. | T | F |
| 2. A mini-camera is connected to Super See to help with reading. | T | F |
| 3. A button on Smart Cook should be pressed before cooking. | T | F |
| 4. All the food is added by Smart Cook itself. | T | F |
| 5. Hundreds of kinds of dishes can be made by Smart Cook. | T | F |

1d What can the two inventions be used for? Describe them to a partner.

A: What can the special glasses be used for?

B: They're for people who can't see well.

A: How do they work?

B: ...

2a Tick the things that you think a 3D printer can make. You can add more.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ☐ medicine | ☐ arms and legs | ☐ hearts | ☐ toys |
| ☐ tables | ☐ shoes | ☐ computers | ☐ houses |
| ☐ chairs | ☐ food | ☐ _____ | |

2b Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

1. Where did Han Lin go last weekend?
2. Why was the 3D printer Han Lin's favourite invention?

2c Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in the box. Then listen again and check your answers.

read design produce create send

1 First, the object is _____ on the computer.

2 Then, a file is _____ by the computer.

3 And the file is _____ to the 3D printer.

4 Next, the file is _____ by the 3D printer.

5 Finally, the object is _____ by building up plastic.

2d List the things you use every day and choose the one that you like the most. Then talk about what it can be used for and its importance.

A: What invention do you like the most?

B: I like ... the most.

A: What can it be used for?

B: It can be used for / to ...

A: Amazing! / Fantastic! Is it important in your daily life?

B: Yes, it ...

Things I use every day

1. laptop
2. pencil
3. desk
4. _____

3a Read the conversation. What does Peter think is the most useful invention of all time?

Fu Xing: What do you think is the most useful invention of all time, Peter?

Peter: It has to be the radio.

Fu Xing: The radio? Why?

Peter: Before the radio was invented, information travelled very slowly. The world was made much smaller by the radio. Suddenly, news could be spread around the world in seconds.

Fu Xing: Right. Who was the inventor?

Peter: An Italian inventor called Guglielmo Marconi. He developed the idea in the 1890s. In 1901, a radio message was sent across the Atlantic Ocean for the first time.

Fu Xing: Wow! That was quite a distance at that time.

Peter: Yeah. And because of the radio, some other important inventions were developed as well.

Fu Xing: Like the television?

Peter: That's right. It also had a big effect on music. The radio made it much easier for people to enjoy music from artists around the world.



3b Read again and complete the chart.

Invention: _____	Who was the inventor? _____
	When was it invented? _____
	How did it change the world? • _____ • _____ • _____

3c Listen to the conversation. Pay attention to how the key information is stressed. Then role-play the conversation.

3d Choose another invention that you think is the most important and make a mind map about it. Then describe it to a partner.

Grammar Focus

4a Read the sentences. Circle the verbs in the passive voice.

A mini-camera is connected to the front of the glasses.

The oil and salt are also added by the machine itself.

Toys, chairs, tables, and even houses can all be made by the 3D printer.

A radio message was sent across the Atlantic Ocean for the first time in 1901.

4b Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

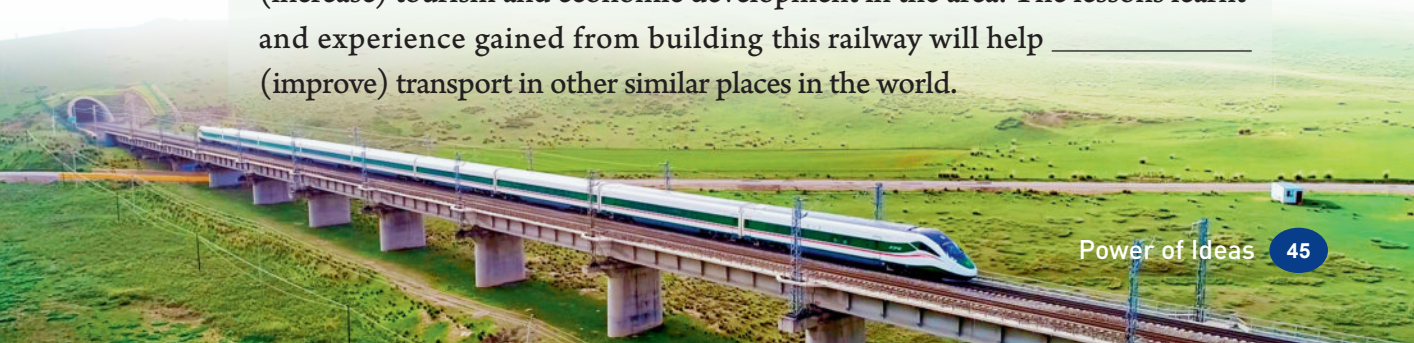
1. The telephone _____ (invent) by Alexander Bell in 1876.
2. People all over the world _____ (connect) to each other through the internet.
3. The word “robot” _____ (introduce) for the first time in a play in 1920.
4. It wasn't supposed to make such a loud noise when the button _____ (press) to start the machine.
5. It is believed that the world's oldest wheel _____ (find) in Eastern Europe.

4c Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Make a profile of the Qinghai–Xizang Railway.

The Qinghai–Xizang Railway was completed in 2006. It _____ (connect) Xining to Lhasa, a huge distance of 1,956 kilometres, and it is the highest railway in the world, reaching 5,072 metres above sea level at Tanggula Pass.

The building of the railway was a great challenge. Creative ideas _____ (need) to solve different problems. In summer, the top layer of the frozen ground would melt and become too soft to build on, so pipes _____ (use) to keep the ground hard. However, in some places, it was impossible to build the railway over the frozen ground, so tunnels had to _____ (create) instead. In some other places, bridges _____ (build) to keep the railway up above the ground. These bridges are animal-friendly and _____ (allow) animals to pass under the tracks.

As an important and successful project, the railway has _____ (increase) tourism and economic development in the area. The lessons learnt and experience gained from building this railway will help _____ (improve) transport in other similar places in the world.



How do we turn ideas into reality?

- 1a** What material are these things made of? Find more things that are made of this material.



- 1b** Read the text and match each paragraph with its topic.

An Invention That Changed the World

Can you imagine a world without books, newspapers, or magazines? All of these things depend on one invention—papermaking. **It**, more than any other invention, was responsible for the rapid spread of information that shaped our modern world.

In ancient China, many different materials were used to write on, such as animal bones, bronze ware, stones, wood, bamboo, and even silk. In the Western Han Dynasty, there was also a very early form of paper made from jute—a fibre that comes from plants. However, all of these materials were either difficult to use and store, or very expensive.

As the head officer of the palace workshop for the emperor in the Eastern Han Dynasty, Cai Lun became interested in trying to solve the problem. Different methods for creating something to write on were tried, but none were ideal. In his time, some kinds of bark—the outer part of trees—were used to make clothes. From past experiences, Cai Lun got the idea that bark, certain plants, and old clothes could be used to make a special material suitable to write on.

In the first step of Cai Lun's experiment, all the ingredients were mixed and boiled in water. Then, this material was beaten, cut up, and mixed with water again. Next, the liquid was poured over a bamboo screen, leaving just the fibre. Finally, this fibre was dried and pressed to form paper. To everyone's surprise, this paper was soft, light, easy to make and use, and most importantly, cheap. In 105 CE, Cai Lun showed his creation to the emperor. The emperor was very pleased and praised Cai Lun for his great work.

Later on, the papermaking technique not only speeded up the development

of Chinese culture, but also changed civilizations around the world. **It** first spread to China's neighbouring countries and finally reached Europe through Arab countries in the 12th century. When the use of paper and printing came together in later centuries, **it** led to a rapid increase in the number of books. **This** resulted in a new birth of knowledge, creating the world we have today.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Paragraph 1 | A. Early materials to write on |
| Paragraph 2 | B. Cai Lun's experiment |
| Paragraph 3 | C. Introduction to the topic |
| Paragraph 4 | D. How paper changed the world |
| Paragraph 5 | E. Cai Lun's creative idea |

1c Find out what these pronouns from the text refer to.

- **It** in Paragraph 1: _____
- **It** in Paragraph 5: _____
- **it** in Paragraph 5: _____
- **This** in Paragraph 5: _____



Understanding reference words

Noticing what pronouns refer to will help you understand how different parts of the reading are connected.

1d Read again and complete the table.

Question	Material to write on before Cai Lun	Cai Lun's paper
What was it like?		
What was used to make it?		

1e Put the sentences in order. Then retell the process of making paper in your own words.

- _____ A. The material was beaten, cut up, and mixed with water.
- _____ B. All the ingredients were mixed and boiled in water.
- _____ C. The fibre was dried and pressed to form paper.
- _____ D. The liquid was poured over a bamboo screen, leaving just the fibre.

1f Discuss the questions.

1. What other ancient Chinese inventions do you know? How was the world changed by them?
2. What qualities do you think a great inventor has?

Vocabulary in Use

2a Complete the table with different forms of the words. You can add more.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	collect	
		creative
	invent	
product		

2b Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. The use of modern medicine has helped **control** / **spread** many dangerous diseases.
2. News could travel much more **rapidly** / **slowly** with inventions like the radio and the television.
3. Fibre made from oil provides a(n) **cheap** / **expensive** solution to the problem that many people cannot afford to buy enough clothes.
4. A film was **invented** / **produced** by a film company to tell us about what robots could do for people's lives in the future.
5. In January 1911, Feng Ru carried out a **secret** / **public** test flight in Oakland City. He showed the world what Chinese people could achieve.

2c Complete the passage with the correct forms of the phrases in the box. Then discuss how an invention like sticky notes is turned into reality.

piece of stand up result in to sb's surprise

Did you know that an accident led to the invention of sticky notes? In 1968, a scientist named Spencer Silver was trying to make a strong glue. _____, he produced a glue that was really weak. It could stick things, but it could be removed very easily. The glue was interesting, but no one could find a use for it.

Then, in 1974, a man named Arthur Fry was trying to mark the pages in a songbook using small _____ paper. However, whenever he _____ to sing, the pieces fell to the floor. Then he remembered Silver's glue. With the glue, the paper stayed in the songbook, but it could later be removed. Fry's idea _____ the production of sticky notes of many sizes and colours. They gradually became popular and now are widely used all over the world.



3a Read the text and complete the chart.



The invention of the plane has greatly changed the world. However, it seems that its inventors, Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright, were not looking to change the world at all. Rather, they just wanted to fly like birds.

To solve the problem of heavier-than-air flight, the Wright brothers began working with gliders. There were two main challenges. The first was how to get the glider into the air. The second was how to control it once it was flying. For both problems, they found their solutions by looking at how birds flew. After they solved these problems, they added an engine to the glider. Then, in December 1903, the world's first plane flights were made.

The invention of the plane has made our travels around the world much easier and faster. Journeys that once took days, weeks, or even months, can now be made in only a few hours. As a result, communication among people in different countries is now much easier, and the world has become a much smaller place.



Paragraph 1	What was invented?	
	Who were the inventors?	
	Why was it invented?	
Paragraph 2	What challenges were met?	
	How was it invented?	
	When was it invented?	
Paragraph 3	What was its effect?	

3b Choose a great invention you are interested in. Do some research and make notes about it.

- _____ was invented by _____ in _____.
- It was invented because _____.
- It was made of / from _____.
- The inventor had difficulties in _____.
- The invention was responsible for / led to _____.

3c Write about the invention you have chosen using the information from 3b.

*Project



Come up with your own invention

- 4a** Read the school notice. Choose one area you want to make improvements in.

Inventions Needed

Do you have any ideas about what could make the world a better place? Share them in the school's invention exhibition!

We are looking for inventions in the following areas:

- green technology ● health ● farming
- natural disasters ● education
- taking care of elderly people

Your invention should meet the following requirements:

- inexpensive
- easy to operate
- beneficial to people and society

If you have an invention like this, apply now!

- 4b** Work in groups. Discuss what inventions could help in your chosen area.

- 4c** Make a poster about your invention. The poster should include:

- the name of the invention
- a picture of it
- what it is made of / from
- what it is used for
- what effect it has on people's lives

- 4d** Present your poster in the exhibition. Vote for your favourite ones.

Reflecting



1. Which invention and inventor in this unit impressed you the most, and why?
2. How can inventions change people's lives?
3. Can you use the passive voice to talk about inventions?
4. How do inventors make an idea come true?



Creativity is seeing what others see and thinking what no one else has ever thought.

UNIT 6 Beyond Earth



? BIG Question

What does it take
to explore space?

In this unit, you will

1. talk about space achievements.
2. make predictions about space exploration using the passive voice.
3. describe your space dream.
4. explore the meaning of and reasons for space exploration.

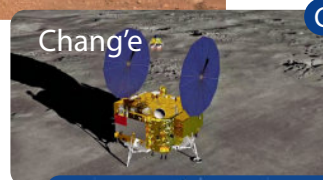
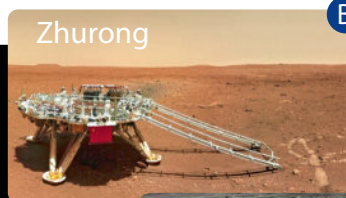
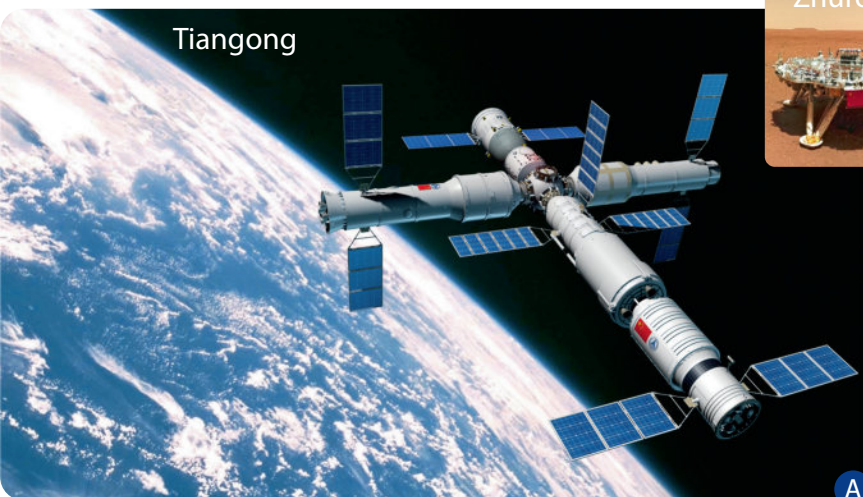
Look and share

1. What does the photo show?
2. How does this photo make you feel?
3. Would you like to experience space travel one day?

SECTION A

Why do we explore space?

- 1a** What do you know about the objects or names in the pictures? Complete the sentences.



- _____ is a space programme's name for a mission to the moon.
- _____ is China's first long-term space station.
- _____ is another name for the China Space Station Telescope (CSST).
- _____ is a rover sent to Mars to explore its surface.

- 1b** Listen to three news reports and circle the objects in 1a that you hear.

- 1c** Listen again and complete the notes.

News report 1

- Zhurong rover successfully landed on Mars _____.
- It is hoped that a manned mission to the moon will follow _____.

News report 2

- More _____ will be sent there.
- The Tiangong space station was completed _____.

News report 3

- Chang'e-6 collected 1,935.3 grams of _____ samples.
- It is believed that our understanding of the moon and the _____ will be greatly improved.

- 1d** Retell a news report from above or share a different one with a partner.

A: Do you know / Have you heard that ... will be launched soon?

B: No. What's that about? / Oh, yes. I heard about that. It's ...

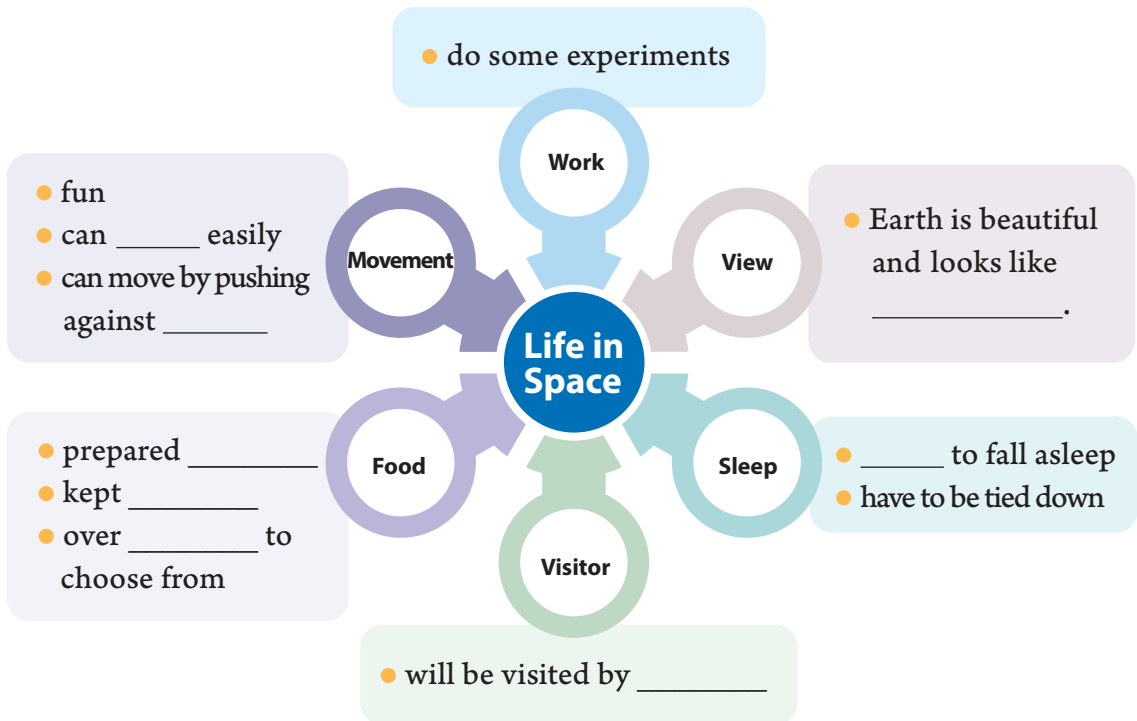
- 2a** What questions do you have about life in a space station? Write down two questions and share them with a partner.

1. _____
2. _____

- 2b** Listen to the conversation from a live class in space and number these questions in the order you hear them.

_____ A. How does it feel to be weightless?
_____ B. Will you be visited by other astronauts?
_____ C. What does Earth look like from space?
_____ D. What's difficult about living in space?
_____ E. How do you eat up there?

- 2c** Listen again and take notes to complete the mind map.



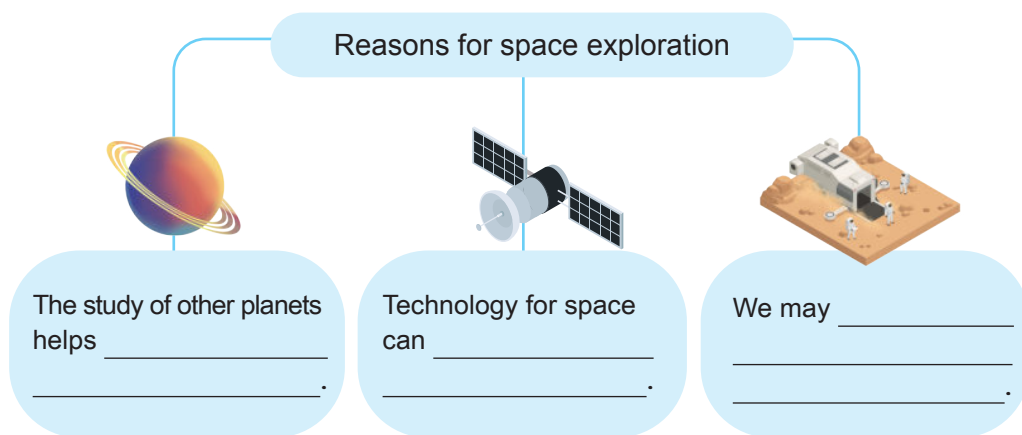
- 2d** Answer the questions in 2b. Use the mind map to help you.

- 2e** Brainstorm more questions you would like to ask about life in space.

- If I want to become an astronaut, what would you suggest?
- What do you do for fun in space?
- What's the coolest thing you've done in space?

3a Read the interview and complete the mind map.

- Host: Our question today is: Why do we explore space? Let's talk to space scientist Dr Yang. Welcome, Dr Yang!
- Dr Yang: Thank you very much. Well, there are three good reasons to explore space. First, to improve our knowledge of Earth and its place in the universe.
- Host: Could you explain that a bit more?
- Dr Yang: Sure. The study of other planets helps us better understand Earth's geology, history, and relationship with other planets.
- Host: Oh, right.
- Dr Yang: Second, technology developed for space can benefit us here on Earth.
- Host: Could you give our listeners an example?
- Dr Yang: Of course. Some satellites, for example, help us deal with problems caused by climate change.
- Host: Yes, that's very useful. And the third reason?
- Dr Yang: Well, at some point in the far future, we may find new resources in outer space. It might sound crazy, but our Earth may run out of resources. In that case, a new home for us human beings will be needed.
- Host: Wow, interesting! Maybe Mars will be turned into our new home in the future.



3b Listen to the interview. Pay attention to how the host keeps the interview going with questions and comments. Then role-play the interview.

3c Work with a partner to discuss your reasons for space exploration.

Grammar Focus

- 4a** Read the sentences and underline the verbs in the passive voice. Pay attention to how they are used in the simple future tense.

Will you be visited by other astronauts?
More astronauts will be sent there.
Exploration of the planet Mars and the moon will be continued.
A new home for us human beings will be needed.
It is believed that our understanding of the moon and the universe will be greatly improved.

- 4b** Change these sentences from the active voice to the passive voice.

1. This project will require students to do research on space exploration.
Students _____.
2. Scientists will position more satellites in space.
More satellites _____.
3. Because of the bad weather, they will cancel the trip to the space museum.
The trip _____.
4. The magazine will publish an article about future space travel next month.
An article _____.
5. Will the space centre launch a new rocket next month?
Will a new rocket _____?

- 4c** Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. What are exoplanets? What are your views on finding life on another planet?

For a long time, scientists have known that the universe _____ (fill) with stars. In more recent times, however, thousands of “exoplanets” have also been discovered. These are planets that _____ (move) around stars—just like in our own solar system. So far, more than 5,000 exoplanets have been known to us, and as technology improves, many more _____ (find). Some exoplanets are similar to Earth. They are of a similar size and temperature, and they might _____ (have) water. Scientists are excited about this. It _____ (think) that if there is water, there might also be alien life!

How far can we go into space?

- 1a** Where do you prefer to find information about space exploration? Choose the ones that are true for you.
- A. Popular science magazines. B. Science fiction books. C. Online news.
- 1b** Read the title and the text quickly. Where would you find an article like this?

Reaching for the Stars



Identifying the text type

Before you read, decide what kind of text it is. Is it a sci-fi story, popular science article, news report, or something else?

Since the beginning of human history, people have looked up at the stars and wondered what they were like. Many ancient cultures believed that these points of light were from gods or other mysterious worlds. However, as science and technology developed, we learnt the truth about stars. They are real places like our own sun, and they are farther away than anyone imagined. This raises the question: Can we visit the stars one day?



The man-made object which has travelled farthest from Earth is Voyager 1. This spacecraft was launched in 1977. In case Voyager 1 is found by alien life, a special record with sounds and pictures from Earth is carried on board. It shows who we are and where we are from. By 2025, Voyager 1 was over 25 billion kilometres from Earth, but that is still a long way from Earth's second-closest star, Proxima Centauri. That star is 4.2 light years away—about 40 trillion kilometres!

The challenge of visiting the stars gets even bigger for space flights with humans. The farthest that any human has travelled in space is only about 400,000 kilometres, to the far side of the moon. Time is a big problem. At present, even a journey to the planet Mars will take around six to nine months. What will the astronauts eat and drink during this period? And how about their health and safety? These problems grow when we talk about visiting another star. It might take hundreds of thousands of years to get there!

Scientists, however, believe that visiting the stars is not a completely wild dream. One idea is to have the astronauts sleep during their journey, like some animals do in winter. Another is to develop much faster spacecraft.

While this is not possible right now, with nations and scientists cooperating with one another, there is hope that the necessary technology will be developed. Humans have photographed other galaxies, set foot on the moon, and even successfully landed rovers on Mars. It seems likely that one day we will reach the stars.

1c Read again and match each paragraph with its main idea.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Paragraph 1 | A. Long distance space travel is difficult for humans. |
| Paragraph 2 | B. Humans have long been curious about the stars. |
| Paragraph 3 | C. In the future, it may be possible to visit a star. |
| Paragraph 4 | D. No spacecraft has travelled close to a star. |

1d Complete the mind map with the information from the text. You can use your own words.



1e Discuss the questions. Find more information to support your answers.

1. What did some ancient cultures think about the stars? Why?
2. What is carried on board by Voyager 1? Why?
3. What is the farthest trip that a human has travelled from Earth? Do you know any details about it?
4. What do you think about the future of space exploration?

Vocabulary in Use

- 2a** Match the word *space* with the words in the box and complete the sentences. Then discuss the questions.

space
+
walk
suit
craft
telescope
station
ship

1. Do you hope to travel by *spaceship* to other planets one day?
2. Who was the first Chinese astronaut to do a _____?
3. What is the name of China's first large survey _____?
4. How many kilograms does a _____ that an astronaut wears usually weigh?
5. What is the longest time that an astronaut has lived on a _____?
6. How fast do you think a _____ can travel?

- 2b** Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box.

on board fall asleep in space rocket launch in case in time

- Ann: Are you going to watch the _____ tomorrow morning?
 Bob: Yes. I'm going there early _____ there are too many people.
 Ann: Yeah, it will be very crowded. I think I'll watch it online instead.
 Bob: I'd prefer to see it with my own eyes. I want to be an astronaut in the future.
 Ann: Cool! The job must require you to be strong both in mind and body.
 Bob: Yes. I think it's fantastic to live and work _____.
 Ann: But it must be difficult to _____ if you need to be tied down!
 Bob: Not a problem for me. I believe that space travel will be made much easier _____.
 Ann: Well, I've only been _____ a plane twice, and I was scared. I prefer to have a job that keeps my feet on the ground.

- 2c** Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the box.

set foot on complete cooperate cancel

For thousands of years, human beings dreamt of visiting the moon and other planets. Though many missions failed or had to be _____, space exploration never stopped. In 1969, humans finally _____ the moon's surface. Since then, more missions to the moon have been _____. It is hoped that moon bases will be built in the near future so that scientists can _____ and do more research there. In time, it seems possible that the wildest dream of visiting other planets will also come true.

3a Read about one teenager's space dream. Then complete the chart.

My Space Dream

My space dream is that one day a research station will be built on the moon. I believe there are quite a few benefits.

First, it will be a good place for scientists to cooperate and do space research together. New technologies can be developed, tested, and operated there. These technologies can then be used to help build stations on Mars and other planets.

Second, more resources will be found. I think the moon may have some special kind of energy resource that can be useful to Earth. It will just take time for scientists to find it.

Third, people may live and work there. Tourists will also be able to visit. I want to be one of the first visitors. I hope that one day we humans can spend holidays in space and explore the universe.

Humans have achieved many things that were once only dreams. I hope the research station on the moon will be built in the near future, and I hope it will happen during my lifetime.

My Space Dream	What?	
	Why?	Reason 1 : _____
		Reason 2 : _____
		Reason 3 : _____

3b Discuss the ideas about space. Which interests you the most and why?

- build a research station on the moon
- send a spacecraft to the nearest star system
- search for life in the solar system
- build a satellite to collect the sun's energy and send it to Earth
- ...

3c Write your own space dream. You can include some pictures in your writing.



*Project



Make a poster about China's space programme

4a Put these names into different groups. You may add other space missions you know.

- Shenzhou ● Chang'e ● Tiangong ● Tianwen ● Tianhe
- Zhurong ● Yutu ● ...

Manned space flight	Mission to Mars	Mission to the moon	Space station

4b Work in groups. Choose one type of space mission to research. Share and discuss the information you find.

4c Make a poster about what you have found to showcase China's space programme. You can include the following:

- important events or missions
- pictures or drawings of the space flights, spaceships, or satellites
- important people or organizations



4d Present your poster to the class and give a group presentation.

Reflecting



1. Which part of space exploration interests you the most?
2. Why do you think human beings want to explore space?
3. Can you talk about future space exploration using the passive voice?
4. Can you talk about China's achievements in space exploration?
5. What is your dream for space exploration?



To explore and discover new things and places is part of what makes us human.

UNIT 7

Feel the Rhythm



?
BIG
Question

Why do we need music?

In this unit, you will

1. talk about different kinds of music.
2. describe music using relative clauses.
3. write your music story.
4. explore the power of music and the influence of great musicians.

Look and share

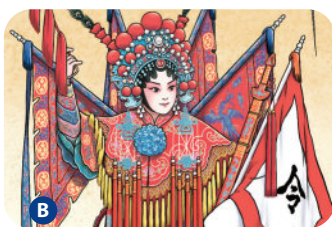
1. What do you see in the photo?
2. How do you think the girl feels?
3. Would you like to play any musical instrument?

SECTION A

What do you like about music?

- 1a** Match the kinds of music with the pictures. What other kinds of music do you know?

Northern Shaanxi folk music Suzhou *pingtan* Beijing opera



- 1b** Listen to the interview. Tick the kinds of music that are mentioned.

☐ classical

☐ folk

☐ pop

☐ jazz

☐ rock

☐ rap

- 1c** Listen again and complete the table.

Student	Favourite music	Comment
Teng Fei	_____	• likes traditional music that _____
Clarice	_____	• likes music that she can dance to
Jack	_____	• needs music that has a strong _____
Debbie	_____	• is not that into _____ • prefers music that she can sing along to

- 1d** What kind of music do you like? Talk about it with a partner.

A: What kind of music do you like?

B: I like music that has beautiful lyrics. How about you?

A: Oh, I agree! / Well, I prefer ...

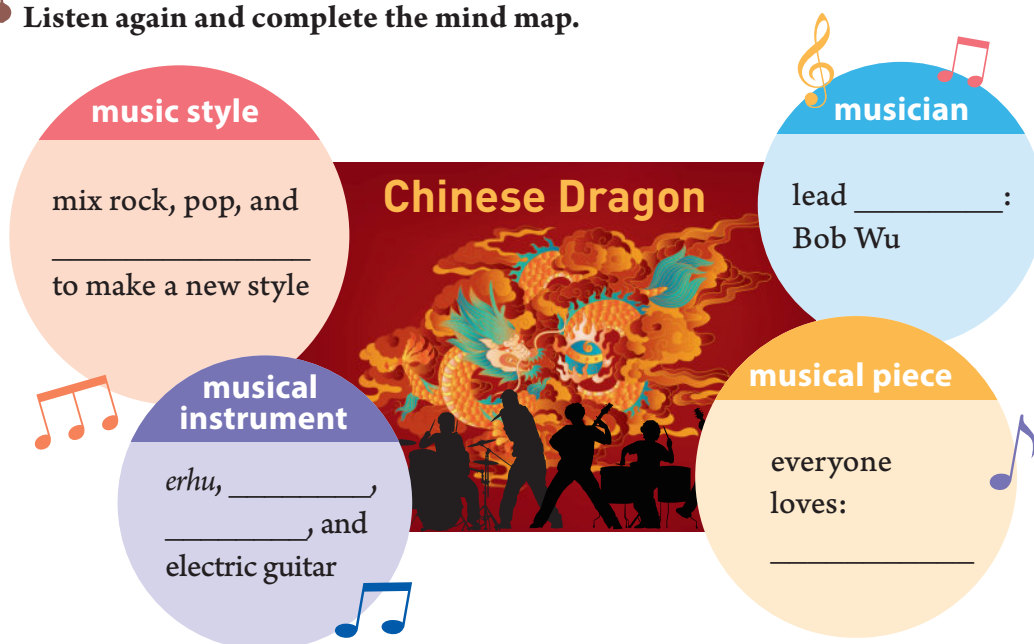
2a Match the names with the musical instruments.

electric guitar *guqin* keyboard trumpet *pipa* violin



2b Listen to the conversation. What are the students talking about?

2c Listen again and complete the mind map.



2d What kind of musicians do you like? Give examples.

A: I like musicians who play different kinds of music, such as ...

B: I prefer musicians who can write their own songs, like ...

3a Read the conversation. Then circle T for true or F for false for the statements about the concert.

Clarice: That was a great concert! Which performance did you like the best, Jack?

Jack: I thought "Horse Racing" was especially good. It really gave me the feeling of a horse race.

Debbie: Me too! I love music which is energetic! Their use of the keyboard and *erhu* made me imagine horses running down a track.

Clarice: Yes, but for me, I really like music which is full of joy and celebration, such as "Dance of the Golden Snake".

Teng Fei: The use of the *erhu*, *pipa*, and drums was exciting, but I prefer music that touches me—that's why I liked "Butterfly Lovers" more. The music tells a sad and romantic story.

Jack: Yeah, and it's interesting that the performers used both Chinese and Western instruments. I've never heard the *erhu* played together with the violin.

Teng Fei: I also liked "Voices of Spring". I never realized that you could dance to it!

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. "Horse Racing" was Jack's favourite performance. | T | F |
| 2. "Horse Racing" used the keyboard and the <i>erhu</i> . | T | F |
| 3. Teng Fei prefers exciting music. | T | F |
| 4. "Butterfly Lovers" used Chinese musical instruments only. | T | F |

3b Read again and complete the notes.



"Horse Racing"

- energetic
- you can imagine horses _____



"Dance of the Golden Snake"

- full of _____
- used the _____, _____, and _____



"Butterfly Lovers"

- tells a _____ story
- used the *erhu* and _____



"Voices of Spring"

- you can _____



3c Listen to the conversation. Pay attention to how the reasons are emphasized when people speak. Then role-play the conversation.



3d In pairs, talk about the music you like listening to on different occasions.

A: What kind of music do you like listening to while travelling / exercising / relaxing / ...?

B: I like music that ... For example, ...

Grammar Focus

4a Read the sentences. Underline the relative clauses. What are their functions?

I love traditional music that / which tells a story.

I prefer music that / which is full of joy and celebration.

We want to find out the kind of music (that / which) everyone likes.

I like musicians who / that are creative.

4b Combine the sentences using *that*, *which*, or *who*.

1. This piece is my favourite. It uses the violin and piano.

→ The piece that / which uses the violin and piano is my favourite.

2. The girl in purple is a gifted poet. I met her at university.

→ _____

3. The policewoman will help you. She is standing near the concert hall.

→ _____

4. They are playing a beautiful piece of music. It was written by a deaf composer.

→ _____

5. George is listening to some electronic music. He downloaded it last night.

→ _____

4c Complete the story with *that*, *which*, or *who*. How does music make a difference?

Chris began to show an interest in playing the piano when he was five years old. After years of practice, it has become something _____ Chris is good at.

Recently, he decided to share his music with others. Every weekend, he goes to a home for the elderly to play the piano. People there used to play chess or watch TV after dinner. The music _____ Chris plays on the piano makes them all stop to listen. They love music _____ touches their hearts and makes them smile. This means a lot to Chris too. He is a shy boy _____ finds it difficult to talk to others, but he is still able to communicate through music. When he plays the piano, he no longer feels shy. Instead, he is happy to be around people _____ enjoy his playing.

4d Make a survey to find out the most popular kind of music in your class.

0: I don't like it at all. 1: It's OK. 2: I like it. 3: I love it!

Kind of music	Your rating	Reason
classical	0 1 2 3	I like / don't like music that ...
rock	0 1 2 3	
pop	0 1 2 3	
...	0 1 2 3	

What is the power of music?

- 1a** Have you ever heard the music of Chopin? What do you know about him?
- 1b** Read the text and complete Chopin's profile.

Chopin: A Great Inspiration



When the great composer Robert Schumann first heard a work which was written by young Chopin, he said, “Hats off, gentlemen! A genius!”

Frédéric Chopin (1810–1849) is considered one of the greatest musicians in history. During his short lifetime, he was celebrated as one of the world's greatest pianists—even though he only gave around 30 concerts! He was also a gifted composer who left behind more than 200 musical works.

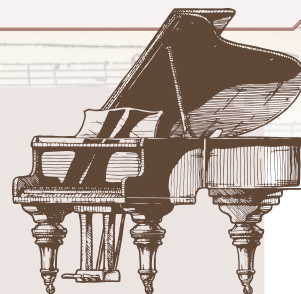
Chopin was born in a village in Poland. He didn't attend music school until he was 16, but soon outdid his teachers. His parents sent him to Vienna in 1829 to widen his musical experience. By 1832, he had made his way to Paris, the city that he would call home for the rest of his life.

Chopin was not only a great pianist, but also a respected piano teacher. He often told his students, “Put all your soul into it! Play the way you feel!” This is advice that is still followed by musicians today.

Polish folk music was a kind of music that some people looked down on at the time—it was seen as too simple and common. But it became an important characteristic of Chopin's music. His use of Polish folk music caused people to see it as a valuable art form.

His music also helped build a nation which was divided up by other countries. By using Polish folk music, Chopin seemed to be saying to the world, “We are our own country with our own culture! We are our own people!” Chopin's music encouraged his people and helped them keep going through years of difficulty. Today, the Polish people proudly think of Poland as the country of Chopin.

When Chopin died from ill health at 39, thousands of people travelled from faraway countries to attend his funeral. Today, people around the world still listen to his moving and often sad music. It is studied in music schools, played by pianists, heard in films and on TV, and loved by listeners young and old.



Name	Frédéric Chopin
Country	Poland
Birth year	_____
Death year	_____
Profession	composer, pianist, _____
Contribution	● He left behind over _____ musical works. ● His _____ is followed by musicians today. ● His use of _____ caused people to see its value. ● His music helped build _____.

1c Read again and match each paragraph with its main idea.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Paragraph 1 | Chopin's contribution to Polish folk music |
| Paragraph 2 | Chopin as one of the greatest musicians |
| Paragraph 3 | A comment from Schumann |
| Paragraph 4 | Chopin's death and influence |
| Paragraph 5 | Chopin's life experiences across countries |
| Paragraph 6 | Chopin's music to help build a nation |
| Paragraph 7 | Chopin as a piano teacher |



Finding main ideas in paragraphs

Main ideas are often found in the first or last sentence of a paragraph. Sometimes you need to summarize them based on key words.

1d Circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Robert Schumann really liked Chopin's work. | T | F |
| 2. Chopin gave many concerts in his lifetime. | T | F |
| 3. Chopin was sent to Vienna when he was a child. | T | F |
| 4. Chopin's use of Polish folk music made people value it more. | T | F |
| 5. Only a few close friends attended Chopin's funeral. | T | F |

1e Discuss the questions.

- What did Chopin's music bring to his nation and the world?
- Do you know any other inspiring musicians? Tell his or her story.

Vocabulary in Use

2a Build your word bank for music. Add as many words as possible.

Music			
Kind of music <i>folk, ...</i>	Musical instrument <i>piano, ...</i>	Word to describe music <i>energetic, ...</i>	Musician <i>pianist, ...</i>

2b Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box. Change the verb forms if necessary.

dance to sing along to look down on young and old hats off

- The cartoon character is loved by everyone, _____.
- _____ to you! You won the match fair and square.
- Emma knew all the performer's songs well and could _____ them with the correct lyrics.
- When the tape started playing, Ella began to tap her feet and _____ the rhythm.
- The champion never _____ anyone, and always treated everyone with respect.

2c Complete the story with the words in the box. What impressed you the most about the story?

valuable friendship instrument soul commented performed gifted

Boya was a _____ musician. He played the *guqin* with all his _____, but it was only fully understood by his friend Zhong Ziqi. One day, Boya played a piece of music about mountains. Ziqi _____, "The rhythm is so powerful! It reminds me of high mountains!" Then Boya played a piece about rivers, and Ziqi said, "It sounds like flowing water!" Boya was touched and said, "What a _____ friend! You always understand my music!"

After Ziqi passed away, Boya was so sad that he broke his musical _____ into pieces. He never _____ again.

The story shows the Chinese ideal of _____. The term *zhiyin* (understanding the music) is now used to describe a friend who knows you well.



3a Read the story from a teen magazine and put the events in order.

My Music Story

The present that changed my life was the guitar my father bought me for my eighth birthday. I spent the next several months learning to play the guitar. I often sat next to my father while he showed me how to play a song. Then I went to my room and practised until my fingers hurt. I had a lot of trouble at first. But gradually, I became good at playing the guitar.

Some of my schoolmates invited me to join their band. At first, I was too shy to play in front of people. Then I realized that I enjoyed music more when I shared it with others. We had great fun playing music, and I made good friends with those in the band. Nowadays, our band is getting more and more popular. We often take part in performances both inside and outside our school.

Although I have become busier this year, I still love playing the guitar and manage to find time for it. Music makes me happy when I am feeling sad, and it relaxes me when I am stressed. It will always be part of my life.

Jack, age 15



- _____ A. Jack made friends in the band and had great fun.
- _____ B. Jack became good at playing the guitar.
- _____ C. Jack's father showed him how to play the guitar.
- _____ D. Jack joined a band formed by his schoolmates.
- _____ E. Jack's father bought him a guitar.

3b Discuss the questions and take notes.

1. What role does music play in your life?

- bring happiness
- inspire imagination
- make friends
- celebrate
- communicate emotions
- find courage

2. Is there a song, a musician, or a musical instrument that has influenced you?

- The song makes me feel ...
- I like musicians that ...
- The musician's works mean a lot to me. For example, ...
- I learnt to play ... when ...

3c Write your music story for the magazine.

*Project



Give a presentation on a famous musician

- 4a** In groups, write a list of famous musicians. Here are some examples.



Xian Xinghai



Nie Er



Lü Qiming



Mozart



Beethoven



Tchaikovsky

- 4b** Choose one musician your group wants to introduce. Do some research and complete his or her profile.

 Name _____

 Birth date and place _____

 Famous work _____

 Experience _____

 Contribution _____

 Your comment _____

- 4c** Prepare your presentation. Add recordings and pictures if possible.

- 4d** Give your presentation to the class. Vote for the best presentation.

Reflecting



1. What words and expressions have you learnt to describe music?
2. Can you talk about your favourite kind of music using relative clauses?
3. Can you tell a music story?
4. Why do you think music is important?

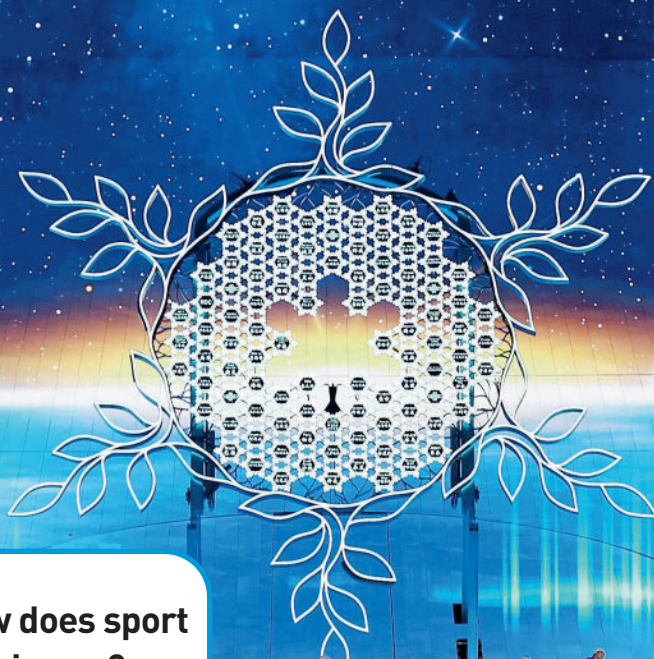


Music is the universal language of humanity.

UNIT

8

More than a Game



?
BIG
Question

How does sport inspire us?

In this unit, you will

1. talk about Sports Day at school.
2. discuss world-famous sports events.
3. describe your favourite athlete.
4. explore the meaning of the Beijing Olympic Games.

Look and share

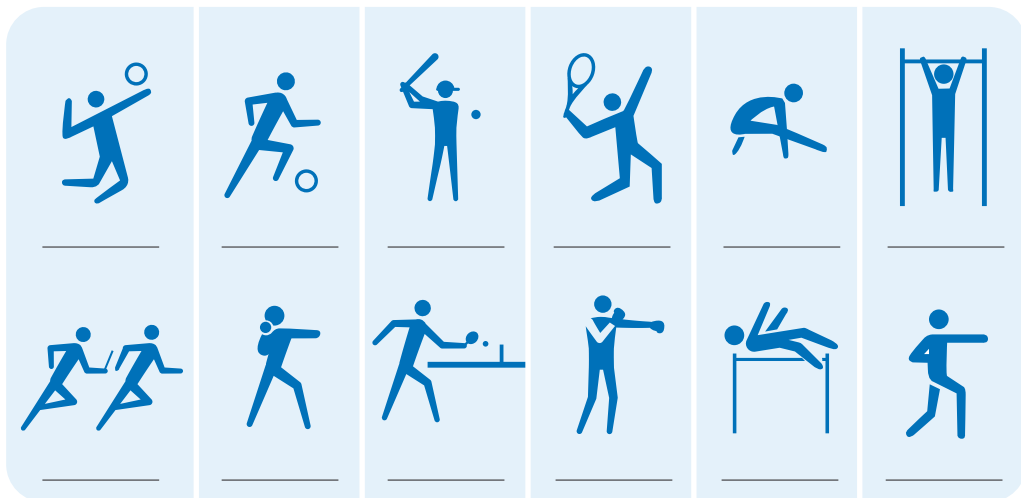
1. What do you see in this photo?
2. What event is shown in this photo?
3. How does this photo make you feel?

SECTION A

Why do we like sports events?

- 1a** Match the sports with the images. Which sports do you have on your school's Sports Day?

long jump pull-up high jump volleyball relay race football
table tennis tennis kung fu shot-put baseball boxing



- 1b** Listen to three conversations and choose their topics.

Conversation 1: _____ Conversation 2: _____ Conversation 3: _____

- A. Sports Day is coming. B. Everyone can take part.
C. Who will join the relay team? D. We all like sports competitions.

- 1c** Listen again. Write short answers to the questions.

Conversation 1

- When is the last day to sign up for the tryouts? _____
- What event will Fu Xing sign up for this time? _____

Conversation 2

- Who are Teng Fei's teammates in the 4 × 100 m relay race? _____

Conversation 3

- What's Meimei's duty on Sports Day? _____
- What events are the speakers looking forward to? _____

- 1d** Discuss what you can do for your school's Sports Day.

A: I like running, so I'll try the 1,500 metres ...

B: ...

2a Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

finish line handoff starting line champion baton judge

1. The _____ is where a race ends.
2. Runners begin a race at the _____.
3. A _____ is a stick passed between runners in a relay.
4. When runners pass the baton to each other, it is called a _____.
5. A _____ is a person who decides the winner of a competition.
6. A _____ is an athlete or a team that has won first place.

2b Listen to the conversation. What kind of talk is it?

- A. A sports advertisement.
- B. A news report about sports.
- C. A live sports report.

2c Listen again. Circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Yaming took the lead first. | T | F |
| 2. Peter kept the lead over other runners. | T | F |
| 3. Peter performed a smooth handoff to Han Lin. | T | F |
| 4. Li Lei was making up ground on Han Lin. | T | F |
| 5. Teng Fei didn't catch up with Xie Tao. | T | F |
| 6. Class 1 won the relay. | T | F |

2d Work in pairs. Complete the table with runners' information. Then retell what happened during the relay race.

Class	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1	Wang Yaming			

Today's 4 × 100 m relay was so exciting ...



3a Read the conversation. What events would the people watch? Tick them in the table.

Ella: The Winter Olympics start next month. What event would you like to watch?

Teng Fei: Ski jumping is at the top of my list.

Ella: Same here!

Teng Fei: Really? I just love seeing the athletes fly through the air!

Ella: I agree. It's not easy to do what they do.

Teng Fei: My parents and I also enjoy watching figure skating. I'm always amazed by their strength and technique.

Ella: Like you, my family watch sports together, especially speed skating. It's truly amazing. What about the Summer Games? Do you have a favourite event?

Teng Fei: Oh yes! I especially like the men's swimming.

Ella: You must be a good swimmer.

Teng Fei: Not really, but I love watching it anyway. For me, the swimming events are so exciting because swimmers often win by just 0.01 seconds. My family also watch team sports together, like women's volleyball. That's my mum's favourite.

Ella: Cool! Oh, don't forget to watch the opening ceremony.

Teng Fei: Yeah. That's always exciting!

Person	Figure Skating 	Ski Jumping 	Speed Skating 	Women's Volleyball 	Men's Swimming 
Teng Fei					
Teng Fei's family					
Ella					
Ella's family					

3b Listen to the conversation. Pay attention to how the speakers describe the events they like. Then role-play the conversation.

3c Discuss which Olympic sports events you would like to watch and why.

Grammar Focus

- 4a** Read the sentences. Circle the subjects and underline the verbs. What do you notice about subject-verb agreement?

Everybody is looking forward to the 4 × 100 m relay.	Both are quite fast.
Either Wang Yaming or Adam is a possible choice.	The Winter Olympics start next month.
Neither is really suitable for me.	
My family also watch / watches team sports together.	

- 4b** Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tennis _____ (require) strength and skill.
2. Both kung fu and boxing _____ (be) popular sports among young people.
3. Neither winning nor losing _____ (be) everything in the Olympics. It's about doing your best.
4. Athletes train for years to try out for the Olympics, and each _____ (have) a unique story.
5. Everyone _____ (look) forward to the opening ceremony. It is always a great event.

- 4c** Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Ann: Hey, do you know what "sport climbing" is? It _____ (be) one of the newest sports in the Olympic Games.

Jim: Really? Tell me more about it.

Ann: Sure. It _____ (come) from traditional rock climbing and is divided into three different types: speed climbing, bouldering, and lead climbing.

Jim: I see. What _____ (be) the rules?

Ann: Well, each type _____ (be) different. In bouldering, there _____ (be) no safety ropes. But in lead climbing, athletes _____ (wear) ropes. In speed climbing, climbers _____ (have) to compete against the clock.

Jim: Oh, I see. Each event _____ (sound) difficult to me.

Ann: Yes, they all _____ (require) a lot of training.

- 4d** Discuss what sports you would like to add to the Olympic sports list. Then make a report to the class.

- Both / All of us agree / think ...
- Our group think / thinks ...
- Everyone / Nobody in the group ...
- Neither / None of us ...

How does sport bring us together?

- 1a** What do you know about the Beijing Olympics? Write K for the topics you know about and W for the topics you want to know about.

_____ Olympic mascots	_____ the kinds of events held
_____ the Olympic village	_____ famous champions
_____ Olympic mottos	_____ dramatic victories
_____ how Beijing prepared for and organized the games	
_____ important facts and figures about the Olympics	

- 1b** Predict what topics will be included in a speech about the Beijing Olympic Games. Then read the speech quickly to check your prediction.

Good morning, everyone!

Today, I'd like to talk about my favourite sports event. Actually, when I used the word "event", I meant two events: the 2008 Summer Olympics and the 2022 Winter Olympics. They were held in Beijing—the first city ever to host both the Summer and the Winter Olympics.

The most recent was the 2022 Winter Olympics. A total of nearly 2,900 athletes attended and competed in 109 events in seven Olympic winter sports. There were many exciting moments. Nearly the whole world watched the fantastic figure skating and ski jumping competitions. I watched the freestyle skiing, and like everyone else, I fell in love with those brave and talented athletes. I also became a huge fan of the mascot, Bing Dwen Dwen.

And we shall not forget the amazing achievements in the 2008 Summer Olympics. I watched in wonder as Usain Bolt smiled his way across the finish line in the 100 metres, setting a new world record. Then I watched the drama of the shooting event. Du Li won her second Olympic gold medal, after the first one in 2004. Both were dramatic come-from-behind victories.



Identifying the writer's attitude

Recognize the writer's feelings through word choice and sentence structures. These can help readers better understand the context and the topic.

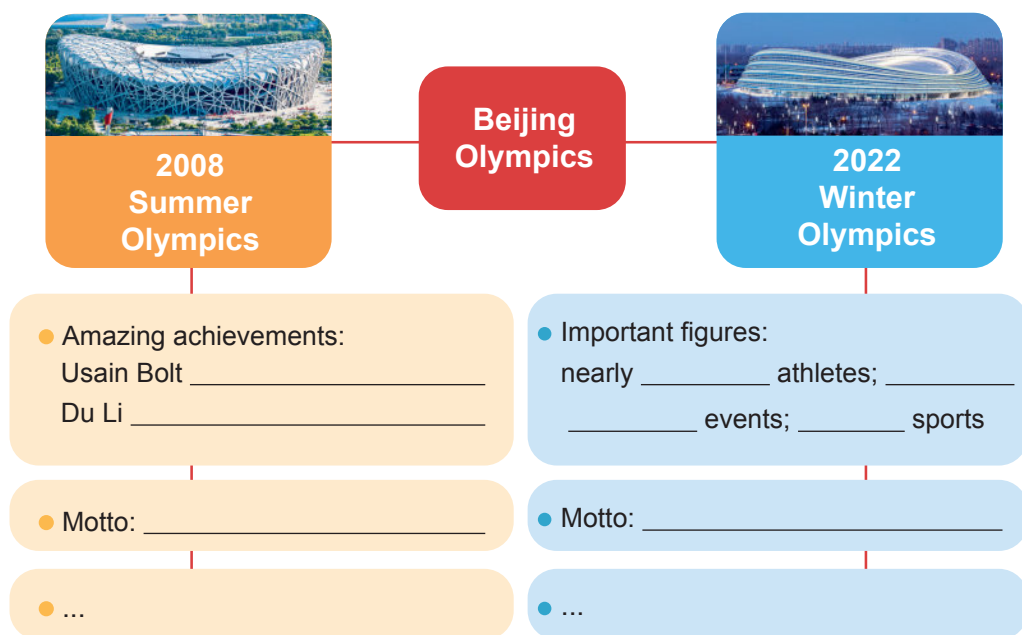


Hosting two Olympics brought challenges but also opportunities to Beijing. Both Games showed China's success in its reform and opening-up on the world stage. China's great achievements have gained worldwide attention. In both events, many volunteers and citizens helped out. They worked with pride to make sure that people from around the world had a pleasant stay.

Events like the Olympic Games build bridges between countries and form friendships between people. The purpose of the Olympics is to build relationships between people, to celebrate the Olympic spirit, and to bring people together for peace and harmony. This is shown in both the motto of the 2008 Olympics, "One World, One Dream", and the motto of the 2022 Olympics, "Together for a Shared Future". These mottos touch my heart quite deeply, as I'm sure they touch yours.

Thank you for listening!

1c Read again and complete the mind map. You can add more information.



1d Discuss the questions.

1. What did the two Olympic Games in Beijing have in common?
2. What feelings does the speaker express in the speech? How do you know?
3. What kind of city is a good choice to host the Olympic Games?

1e Read aloud and practise the speech. Then introduce Beijing's two Olympic Games in your own words.

Vocabulary in Use

2a Match the pictures with the sentences.



- Junior high students need to take shot-put classes as part of their physical education.



- Four runners make up a team for the relay race.



- Though he was defeated, he had competed to the best of his ability in the boxing match.



- The master explained that kung fu, also known as *wushu*, was a fighting skill.



- Peter learnt to ski on family holidays when he was a child.

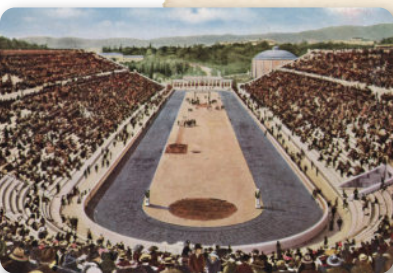
2b Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

set a record help out catch up sign up try out

1. A huge number of volunteers got together to _____ at the Olympics!
2. Since he _____ for the relay race, he has trained hard with his team.
3. The coach helped the team to _____ for the 4 × 100 m relay.
4. The figure skater _____ some new moves, but they did not satisfy the coach.
5. The losing team managed to _____ in the last minute of the event.

2c Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the box. Find more information about the development of the Olympic Games.

compete citizen prize final pride medal gain



The first Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 BCE. There were neither team sports nor water sports. It only had one event: a race about 192 metres long. The Olympics included more events over time. Greek _____ from different cities around the country came together to _____ in the events. They hoped to bring _____ and honour to their hometowns. The Games were held every four years until the Roman emperor stopped them. The _____ ancient Olympic Games were held in 394 CE. In 1896, the first modern Olympics were held in Greece. In 1904, gold _____ were introduced as _____ for the winners. Today, the Olympic Games have _____ the love and interest of people worldwide.

- 3a** Read the text and answer the questions in the mind map below.

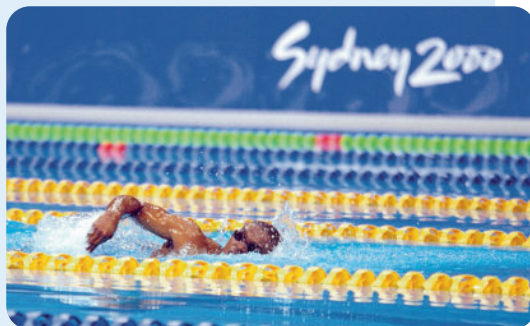
An Olympic Swimmer Who Nearly Drowned

You may have never heard of my favourite athlete, Eric Moussambani, the first Olympic swimmer from Equatorial Guinea.

Eric swam in the 100-metre freestyle at the 2000 Sydney Olympics. However, he had just begun swimming only eight months before the Games! The only swimming pool for him was a hotel pool about 13 metres long, and even then he could only use it for an hour every morning. In fact, the first time he ever saw an Olympic-sized 50-metre swimming pool was at the Olympics.

During his race, he swam well for the first 50 metres, but the last 15 metres of the race were especially difficult for him. In fact, it looked like he was going to drown! But he tried hard and finished the race, winning loud cheers from the crowd.

Though Eric Moussambani is not an Olympic medal winner, he is still my favourite athlete. He never gave up no matter how hard it was. With hard work and practice, Eric later became quite fast at the 100 metres. His time for the 100-metre event improved from 1 minute 52 seconds, his Olympic record, to under 57 seconds! He later became the coach of the national swimming team for Equatorial Guinea, and he is a true example of the Olympic spirit.



- 3b** Who is the athlete you admire the most? Make a mind map about him or her.
- 3c** Write an introduction to the athlete. Explain why you admire him or her.

*Project



Introduce your favourite sports event

4a Work in groups. Choose a world-famous sports event that you all like.

- Women's Volleyball World Championship
- World Table Tennis Championships
- FIFA World Cup
- Wimbledon Championships
- ...

4b Research the questions.

1. When did the event start?
2. How often does it take place?
3. Who takes part in it?
4. What is the prize?
5. Who are the most famous champions?

4c Make a poster or a short video with the information you find.

FIFA
World Cup

- Began in 1930
- The oldest and most famous football event in the world
- Held every four years in a different country

The most successful teams in history:
Brazil **5** wins Germany **4** wins Italy **4** wins

Great players in history:
Pelé, Maradona, etc.

The host country automatically qualifies for the tournament.

A celebration for all football fans!
It brings together people from all over the world!

4d Present your poster or video in class. Vote for the top three.

Reflecting



1. Can you describe some sports events that you have learnt about in this unit?
2. What have you learnt about the two Beijing Olympic Games?
3. What have you learnt about the rules for subject-verb agreement?
4. Can you talk about your favourite sports event or athlete and explain why?
5. How do you understand the spirit of sport?



The most important thing in sport is not winning but taking part.

Unit 1

Love My Hometown, Build My Hometown

With a deep love for their hometown, people of different ages and professions are contributing to its development and growing along with it. Today, let us explore three such stories.

The watermelon farmer

Liu Guanghui is an agricultural technology expert in watermelon farming. Although he is more than 70 years old, he still spends most of his days working in the sun on the farmland. He wears a wide hat, and his skin is brown from the sun. He loves farming and has spent his life researching ways to improve it. On his days off, Guanghui provides local farmers with technical training and guidance for free. With joint efforts of the government, farmers, and experts like him, the farming economy in the province has grown by more than one billion yuan over the years.

The flower live-streamer

Jiang Hui's friends and fellow villagers call her the "flower girl". When she was young, Hui often visited her aunt's flower field after school, where she learnt how to grow flowers. She also showed great talent in putting different flowers together beautifully. After graduating from university, Hui decided to return to her hometown and start her own flower business. To promote sales, she started to sell her flowers online. It was hard at first, but she didn't give up. She always patiently explained and offered practical advice to customers. Gradually, her online shop became more popular. She also helped other villagers and taught them how to sell agricultural products online. "Many people now know about the agricultural products from our town," Hui said with a big smile. "This makes all the hard work worthwhile!"

The village teacher

When Yuan Bailing was a little girl, it took her almost an hour to get to school each day, but she loved school so much that she never missed it. As she grew up, she witnessed how her village changed greatly over the years. Better roads and bridges have been built. Now it takes only ten minutes for children to get to school. As the first person from her village to graduate from university, Bailing decided to return to her hometown to become a teacher. She wanted to help more children get a good education and be part of her hometown's growth and development. Though the area still needs further development, through the courage and hard work of its people—like Bailing—it has a bright future ahead.

- 1** Read the text and complete the table. How did each person in the text contribute to the development and growth of their hometown?

Name	Job	Contribution

- 2** What can you do for your hometown to make a difference in the future? Discuss your ideas in groups.

Unit 2

Edward Jenner and the Battle Against Smallpox



Smallpox used to be one of the worst global diseases. It killed millions of people in history. However, we do not hear much about it any more. Why? Because it is no longer around in nature. This happened mainly because of the work of Edward Jenner (1749–1823), an English doctor and scientist.

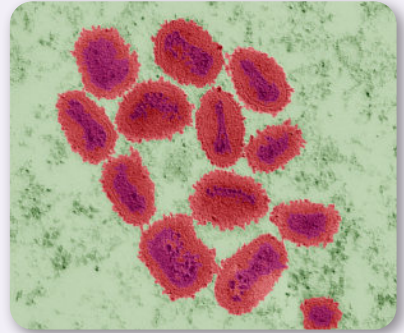
Jenner did not have an easy childhood. His parents died when he was young, and his elder brother raised him. It was difficult for him to do well in school, but he had a passion for nature. At 13, he became an apprentice to a doctor for eight years. It was hard for doctors to be well-respected at that time because modern medicine had not fully developed.

When Jenner was 21, he studied at a hospital in London. After he finished his studies, Jenner went back to his home in the countryside because he liked it more. There, he became a family doctor and people started to hear about his good work. In his free time, he continued to do research and study nature.

It was while working as a doctor that Jenner discovered that milkmaids—women who milk cows—rarely got smallpox. They often got cowpox, a disease like smallpox, but these milkmaids did not get very sick and they did not die. He wondered: Do milkmaids get protected from smallpox just because they often get cowpox?

To test this, Jenner came up with the idea of first giving some people cowpox, then giving them smallpox. These people did not get the smallpox! After many other tests, he realized that cowpox could actually be used to protect people from getting smallpox.

Jenner invented a new word to describe what he had created: “vaccine”. The word comes from the Latin word for “cow”. It is wonderful that, because of Jenner’s work, smallpox is not around any more and people no longer die from it. His pioneering research has been used to create vaccines for other diseases.



1 Read the text. What was Edward Jenner’s major achievement?

- A. He became one of the best doctors in the world.
- B. He developed a new way to do science.
- C. He found a way to protect people from a disease.

2 Number the events in Edward Jenner’s life in the order they happened.

- 1 A. born in England in 1749
- B. became a family doctor
- C. developed a vaccine for smallpox
- D. became a doctor’s apprentice
- E. studied at a London hospital
- F. moved back to the countryside

3 Write answers to the questions.

1. What was Jenner interested in when he was young?

2. Why did Jenner go back to the countryside?

3. What did Jenner notice about milkmaids?

4. Where does the word “vaccine” come from?

Unit 3

The Problem of Procrastination

Cathy knew that she had an essay due on Monday. However, instead of beginning work on it today, she waited until the last minute and started on Sunday night. Of course, it was impossible to do a good job writing an essay in one night, so she got a bad grade. She then kicked herself for not starting earlier and promised to do better next time, but she didn't.

Does Cathy's story sound familiar? Like Cathy, many of us procrastinate—we put off doing something important until the last moment. But why do we do this? Some research shows that we procrastinate because of negative feelings, such as fear or worry. We are afraid of doing a poor job or getting bad grades. We think that we might fail. We put off doing the work in order to avoid having these bad feelings. Sadly, we are more likely to fail or do poorly when we procrastinate. This creates even more negative feelings and makes it more likely that we will procrastinate the next time.

The long-term solution to this problem is to deal with our negative feelings. We need to forgive ourselves for failing. We need to accept that sometimes we will not meet the goal. We also need to realize that difficult work isn't always a bad thing. It is through difficulty that we learn and grow.

So what can we do? Here are some tips. First, realize that once we face our fears and get started, our fears often go away, and we start to enjoy the work. Second, break large projects into small parts, each with their own smaller deadline. Take each thing step by step. Third, reward yourself for getting a step done. Relax or do something

fun, then get back to work. Finally, remove temptation. This means if you watch TV to put off work, then work at the library. If you chat with friends to put off work, then work alone and turn off your phone. Find a place to work that does not have such distractions.

In the end, it is up to you and the actions you take to overcome procrastination. So what are you waiting for?



1 Read the text. What is Cathy's problem? Choose the best option.

- A. She finds it difficult to write good essays.
- B. She often delays doing important tasks.
- C. She gets very worried about exams.

2 Tick the advice mentioned in the text.

- ☐ be more positive about difficult work
- ☐ study with a friend
- ☐ break large tasks into a number of smaller ones
- ☐ reward yourself regularly
- ☐ listen to music to help you concentrate
- ☐ try to avoid distractions

3 Think of an important task you need to do. Create an action plan to help you.

Action Plan

Task

Step 1

What:
By when:
Reward:

Step 2

What:
By when:
Reward:

Step 3

What:
By when:
Reward:



Unit 4

Brain Sports



How good is your memory? How many words can you memorize in 15 minutes? Well, some people can memorize 335 words. Some people are even more amazing. For example, someone once memorized the order of 2,530 playing cards in just one hour!

Just as there are sports competitions using our bodies, there are also sports competitions using our minds, such as the World Memory Championships. These were held in Wuhan, China, in 2019. There were many different events. For instance, the “brain athletes” had to remember as many names and faces as they could or as many words as possible in 15 minutes.

While you might think that these competitors were all born with a strong memory, this is often not true. For example, one champion has an average memory, but he makes full use of memory techniques. So, if he wants to remember the names of the Great Lakes in the US and Canada, he thinks of HOMES, because each letter in HOMES stands for a different lake.

Many competitors use what is called a “memory palace” to remember things. While most people are terrible at remembering lists, they are quite good at remembering where things are. Think about your bedroom. You can probably picture in your mind where everything in your bedroom is. Now, picture in your mind the things on the list in different places in your bedroom. Later, if you want to remember the words, all you need to do is remember the picture.

Memory competitions are not for everyone, and not everyone is a brain athlete. On the other hand, some of their memory techniques may be useful to you in your studies. You should give them a try!

1 Read the text and then choose the correct answers.

1. Some people can memorize _____ in 15 minutes.
A. 335 words B. 2,530 playing cards

2. According to the text, “brain athletes” can _____.
A. do difficult maths problems B. memorize a lot of things
3. The memory of the champion mentioned in the third paragraph is _____ most people’s memories.
A. better than B. the same as
4. Thinking of HOMES to remember the Great Lakes is an example of a memory _____.
A. technique B. competition
5. With a “memory palace”, you create a picture _____ of where things are so you can remember them better.
A. in your mind B. on a piece of paper

2 What memory techniques can you use to remember the following words?

*sentence deaf bridge university spread grape narrow fox
Shakespeare grass fork weak feed universe business*

Unit 5

Young Inventors

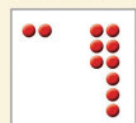
You may think that all inventors are adults with rich experience and university degrees, but you would be wrong. In fact, many famous inventions have been created by teenagers just like you.

Helping the blind to read

At the age of three, Louis Braille became blind as a result of an accident. At a school for the blind, he was taught to read using books with raised letters. Blind people would run their fingers over the letters and guess their shapes. However, sometimes it was confusing because letters like “Q” and “O” were very similar, and they also took up too much space on a page. To solve these problems, a system



raised letters



raised dots



Braille's code

was invented where letters were replaced with a code of raised dots. However, this new method was still too slow and difficult. At the age of 15, Braille made important improvements to the raised dot system. He made the code simpler and reduced the number of raised dots. Braille's system was incredibly successful and is still used today around the world.

Bringing entertainment to our homes



Philo Farnsworth was a teenager when he read about the problem of creating an electronic television in a science magazine and became interested in it. One day, while he was working on a farm, he noticed the straight rows of crops, and it gave him an idea. Perhaps an image could be broken down into lines, changed into electronic signals, and then sent through the airwaves. For years, Farnsworth worked to develop his idea, but he faced many challenges along the way. Many people did not believe his idea would work, and he found it difficult to get money to pay for his research. However, he never gave up. When he was 21, he eventually succeeded in sending a simple image using his invention.

This breakthrough was an important step in creating the modern televisions that we use for entertainment today.

These stories show that with a passion for solving problems, anyone can make a difference in the world, no matter how old they are. So, if you have an idea that you believe in, do not be afraid to go for it. Who knows? You may just be the next Louis Braille or Philo Farnsworth.

1 Read the text and complete the table about the young inventors and their inventions.

Who	What	Why	When	How
Louis Braille				
Philo Farnsworth				

2 Discuss the questions.

1. What do the inventors mentioned in the text have in common?
2. How were they able to make their creative ideas come true?

All About Satellites

In October 1957, people listening to radios around the world heard something no one had ever heard before. For three weeks, there was just “beep, beep, beep”. About one beep a second. Millions of people sat round their radios just listening for this beep. The beep itself was not all that amazing. The amazing thing was the place where it came from—space. The beep came from the world’s first man-made satellite, Sputnik 1.

Sputnik 1 was launched by the Soviet Union on 4 October 1957. It was round, made of metal, and more than twice as wide as a basketball. It weighed about 84 kilograms, travelled at 29,000 kilometres an hour, and took 96.2 minutes to circle Earth. Sputnik 1 stopped beeping when its radio battery died on 26 October, and it burnt up when it fell back to Earth on 4 January 1958.

The launch of Sputnik 1 also began the age of satellites. The first satellites were used for research. Through them, we can better understand the world we live in. They also send back photographs that help us to make better maps of our world.

Communication satellites were also soon developed. These allow TV and radio signals to be sent across oceans or to places thousands of kilometres away. This is how people can watch TV across continents and oceans. Weather satellites soon followed. These can tell us when a storm is coming or whether it will snow next week. One new kind of satellite that is now becoming more useful to the public is the positioning satellite. This satellite works with a highly complicated system, like the BDS (BeiDou Navigation Satellite System), which can tell us where our car or even our mobile phone is.



It seems that there is no end to the possible uses of satellites. The only real limit to their use is our own imagination.

1 Read the text. Tick the uses of satellites that are mentioned.

- ☐ as homes for people
- ☐ for research
- ☐ to make maps
- ☐ to grow plants
- ☐ to help us communicate
- ☐ to collect energy from the sun
- ☐ to help us know the weather
- ☐ to show the position of things on Earth

2 Answer the questions.

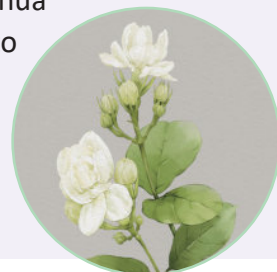
1. Why was Sputnik 1 important? What happened to it in the end?
2. What other types of satellites do you know? What are they used for?

Unit 7

The Beauty of Chinese Music

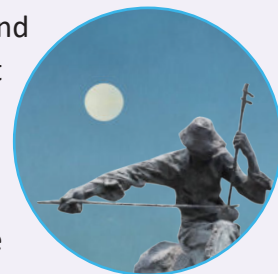
Last night, one of my Chinese friends took me to a traditional Chinese music concert. I have always wanted to see traditional Chinese music performed live. The most common Chinese instruments that I recognized were the *erhu*, *pipa*, *guzheng*, and *dizi*. The concert was a superb performance by Chinese artists, attended by both the elderly and the young. As a foreign audience member, I felt the legacy and continuation of traditional Chinese music in China, and I deeply felt the charm of traditional Chinese music.

The first song that was performed was a familiar tune, “Molihua” (“Jasmine Flower”). It was one of the first Chinese folk songs to become popular outside of China. The romantic song, played in a simple five-note scale that is characteristic of Chinese music, expressed the love for natural beauty. It was adapted into the



Italian opera *Turandot* by Puccini. It was also played during the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, the opening ceremony of the 2010 Shanghai Expo, and the opening ceremony of the Youth Olympics in Nanjing in 2014. No wonder it sounded so familiar!

My favourite performance was the *erhu* solo of “Erquan Yingyue”. The piece has a poetic name, which means “Moon Reflected on Second Spring”. The gifted performer was so expressive that I almost cried along with it as I listened. The piece is considered one of the masterpieces of Chinese string music and the most famous piece by Chinese musician Abing. Its sad beauty reminded me of the hardships in Abing’s life, but under the sadness, I sensed the musician’s optimism and deep love for life.



The concert ended with “Chunjie Xuqu” (the “Spring Festival Overture”), the first movement of the *Spring Festival Suite* by Li Huanzhi. Composed in the 1950s, the piece was based on the folk music of northern Shaanxi. It depicts the Spring Festival celebrated in this region in China during the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. The piece had a lively beginning, and then slowed down to a soothing tune. As the melody played, I felt as though I was among the crowd celebrating the Spring Festival in Shaanxi back then, sharing the people’s uplifting spirit and their hopes for a bright future.

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Why did the writer attend a Chinese music concert?
2. Why did “Molihua” sound familiar to the writer?
3. Why do you think the writer liked “Erquan Yingyue” the most?
4. How did “Chunjie Xuqu” make the writer feel?

2 What’s your favourite traditional Chinese music piece? How does it make you feel?

3 Research one of the composers mentioned in the text and make a timeline. How do you think their life experiences affected their music?

Unit 8

The Paralympics—Strength and Spirit

Every two years, millions of people from around the world turn on their TVs to watch the Summer or Winter Olympic Games. However, did you know that a few weeks later, the same city hosts another major sports event—the Paralympic Games?

The Paralympics is an international sports event for athletes with physical disabilities. The original idea came from a doctor named Ludwig Guttman in England shortly after World War II. Guttman was interested in improving the lives of soldiers dependent on wheelchairs. He therefore decided to arrange a sports competition between a small group of patients on the same day as the opening of the 1948 Olympic Games. This small event slowly grew, and in 1960 it became known as the first Paralympic Games. It was decided that from then on the Paralympics would be held in the same year and country as the Olympic Games. Nowadays, the Paralympic Games take place in the same cities as the Olympics and use the same venues a short time later.

In the beginning, the Paralympics were open only to people in wheelchairs. However, in 1976, athletes with visual and other physical disabilities were included. Generally, athletes at the Paralympics only compete against others with the same kind of disability.

Like the Olympics, the Paralympics have also produced many great heroes and champions, including Natalia Partyka, who was born without a right hand. She has competed in table tennis in the Olympics, and also in the Paralympics, where she has won gold medals. Some Paralympians are blind and need a guide to help them in racing events. For example, Chinese Paralympian Liu



Cuiqing has won four gold medals with her guide, Xu Donglin. She won gold in the 400 metres and 4 × 100 m relay in 2016, and the 400 metres and 200 metres in 2021.

The Paralympics' goal has always been to help those with disabilities to improve their physical health and bring them joy and purpose. The motto for the Olympic movement is "Faster, Higher, Stronger—Together". The Paralympic Games follow this motto, showing the amazing strength and spirit of athletes with physical disabilities.

1 Read the text quickly. Choose suitable headers for paragraphs 2 to 5.

- A. The Paralympics' Goal
- B. Famous Champions
- C. Opening Up to New Athletes
- D. Origins of the Paralympics

2 According to the text, why are the following dates important in the history of the Paralympics? Write your answers.

- 1. 1948: _____
- 2. 1960: _____
- 3. 1976: _____

3 Answer the questions.

- 1. Why is Ludwig Guttman an important person in the history of the Paralympics?
- 2. Which famous Paralympians are mentioned in the text? What were their achievements?
- 3. Can you find some information about the latest Paralympic Games and share an impressive story?

Listening Scripts

Unit 1 The Changing World

Section A, 1b

Li Rui: Hello, George.

George: Hi, Li Rui. Guess what! My father, Bob, and I are going to visit your hometown. Could you be our guide?

Li Rui: Sure! I'd love to!

George: Wonderful! You know, my father's last visit was about 20 years ago. He became a good friend of your grandfather.

Li Rui: Grandpa will be so happy. They haven't seen each other for ages!

George: Yes, and my father really wants to see how the place has changed since he last visited.

Section A, 1c

Li Rui: What do you think of your trip so far?

Bob: Amazing! When I first visited here, it took half a day to reach the town. Now, with the new roads, it takes only an hour.

Li Rui: Yes. When I was a child, the bus took nearly 40 minutes over rough roads to get to school. Now, it takes only 15 minutes.

George: Life is much easier!

Li Rui: Not only that. We used to have to travel far to see a doctor, but now our town has built a new hospital.

Bob: Great! And didn't I see a supermarket down the street?

Li Rui: Yes. We didn't have any such places for shopping until 10 years ago.

Bob: But the biggest change is on the hills. They used to be covered with sand.

Li Rui: And now they have been covered with beautiful trees!

Section A, 2b and 2c

Bob: I'm amazed by how green your hometown has become!

Grandpa: Have you seen the corn fields outside of the town yet?

Bob: Yeah! They're huge!

Grandpa: There used to be sandstorms all the time, and the fields were getting smaller and smaller. Then, after one big sandstorm, we decided to do something.

Bob: What did you do?

Grandpa: We found a small bush. It had long roots that could hold the soil together. We began planting it in sandy areas. The government provided support too.

Bob: Wasn't it difficult to plant so many bushes?

Grandpa: Yes, it was. In the beginning, we worked by hand. Later, we had machines to help. We have planted many bushes and trees since then. There are fewer sandstorms now and the environment is getting better. It has also improved our lives. Everyone has become richer and happier.

Unit 2 Inspiring People

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

Ms Gao: Class, who do you admire the most? Yes, Yaming?

Yaming: I really admire Yuan Longping. It was great of him to develop a new kind of rice and help reduce hunger.

Ms Gao: That's great! Yuan Longping also trained many people to do research on farming in China and other parts of the world. Who else inspires you? Yes, Peter?

Peter: I admire Michael Faraday very much. It was amazing that he did scientific research in physics and chemistry even though he didn't receive a formal education.

Ms Gao: Yes, Michael Faraday dropped out of school at an early age, but he found every chance to study and became a great scientist. Thanks!

Conversation 2

Ms Gao: Who do your parents or grandparents admire? Do you know, Fu Xing?

Fu Xing: Yes, Ms Gao. My father loves history. He admires Sima Qian.

Ms Gao: Ah yes, the writer of the book *Shiji (Records of the Grand Historian)*. He also played a big part in reviewing the Chinese calendar at that time.

Fu Xing: Oh, I didn't know that. But I know he was the kind of person who never gave up.

Ms Gao: Right. It's always important to keep going in life. What about you, Emma?

Emma: My grandma told me about Marie Curie, a great scientist. She made many important discoveries in physics and chemistry.

Ms Gao: Yes. I admire Madame Curie too! It was difficult for women to do that kind of work back in those days. And she won two Nobel Prizes!

Section A, 2b and 2c

Gina: Dad, do you have a second? We need to do a survey of our family members about their most admired people. Can you help me, please?

Dad: Sure. Go ahead.

Gina: OK, Dad. Who do you admire the most?

Dad: For me, it has to be Isambard Brunel, a famous English engineer. He built the first British railways and many other important things, such as bridges, ships, and tunnels. All these helped the UK develop into a modern nation.

Gina: Oh, I see. How about you, Mum?

Mum: Well, I am really inspired by Florence Nightingale. She created modern nursing. It was wonderful of her to help us understand the need for cleaner hospitals to stop the spread of diseases.

Gina: That's nice. What about you, Steve?

Steve: Isaac Newton, of course. It was so important that he developed physics! I also admire Alan Turing. You know the famous Turing test? It's so cool!

Gina: Yes, I agree. He was a pioneer of computer science. Thanks, Steve.

Unit 3 Smart Learning

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

Lisa: Teng Fei, you always do well in maths. How do you study for it?

Teng Fei: For me, I think the best way is to do maths problems. I found a learning app for that. Let me show you.

Lisa: Cool! How does it work?

Teng Fei: You begin by taking a test. It will find your weak points. Then it gives exercises to work on them.

Lisa: Oh, good. That's smart.

Teng Fei: Exactly!

Conversation 2

Adam: Hi, Fu Xing. I wonder if you could help me with my history study. You always get good marks in history. How do you do it?

Fu Xing: Sure, Adam. I study by taking notes a lot.

Adam: What do you mean by that?

Fu Xing: Well, for historical events, I usually make a timeline and test myself on the key points. I like using mind maps. I think they can help me better understand historical events.

Adam: Sounds interesting. Thanks!

Conversation 3

- Ella:* What is your secret to learning physics well, Peter?
- Peter:* Well, Ella, I like doing hands-on experiments.
- Ella:* How does that help?
- Peter:* You know, everything in physics connects with something in real life. By doing hands-on experiments, I can see that connection.
- Ella:* Wow, I see! Many famous physicists also started doing experiments when they were young.
- Peter:* Exactly!

Section A, 2b and 2c

- Mr Smith:* Welcome to the English club! Today's question is: What are some good ways to learn English?
- Fu Xing:* I like to learn new words by using flashcards.
- Mr Smith:* Yes, flashcards are easy to carry around and let you review the words.
- Teng Fei:* It's also good to note down useful expressions and word groups.
- Mr Smith:* Right. It's helpful to put words into meaningful groups. I also want to know whether you read English books outside class.
- Yaming:* Yes. I like reading a lot, both in English and Chinese.
- Mr Smith:* Good. I believe reading is important for learning in general.
- Meimei:* I like reading too. But I can't read very fast.
- Fu Xing:* I guess maybe you need to read books that suit your English level.
- Mr Smith:* Yes, choose something interesting and easy to read. Read something every day and read widely. The more you read, the faster and better you'll become. Any other ideas?

Unit 4 Our Memory

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

- Peter:* Hi, Mum.
- Mum:* Hi, Peter. What's up?
- Peter:* I can't remember what things you asked me to buy.
- Mum:* OK, so tell me what you've got so far.
- Peter:* Let me see ... butter, milk, eggs, flour, ...
- Mum:* Flour? That's not what I asked you to buy.
- Peter:* Oh, OK. I'll put it back.
- Mum:* Did you buy any sugar? It's running out.

Peter: Right! I wonder how I forgot about the sugar.
Mum: And don't forget to buy strawberries. I'm going to make a strawberry cake, remember?
Peter: Oh, yeah! Anything else, Mum?
Mum: One more thing, darling. Next time, take a shopping list!

Section A, 1d and 1e

Conversation 2

Billy: Morning, Fu Xing. Sorry I forgot your birthday yesterday.
Fu Xing: Oh, that's OK, Billy. But you're forgetting quite a lot recently. Is everything OK?
Billy: Yes, fine, thanks. I don't know why I am so forgetful.
Fu Xing: Maybe you're too busy. Can I help you with anything?
Billy: Thanks. You are a good friend ... Oh, no! I left my homework at home! I need to go back!
Fu Xing: Go! I'll meet you at the school hall then.
Billy: Right, Professor Green's lecture on how to improve your memory.
Fu Xing: You'd better hurry up. It will begin at 9:00.
Billy: Oh, no. I thought it was 9:30!
Fu Xing: Oh, Billy, you really should go to that lecture on time!

Section A, 2b and 2c

Billy: Professor, I don't quite understand what you said about linking knowledge.
Professor: Well, knowledge is like a chain, and new knowledge is best remembered by linking it with old knowledge. The more links you create, the more you remember.
Fu Xing: Professor, I often get some words mixed up, like "kitchen" and "chicken".
Professor: Pay attention to details. Study how they are different from each other. You can also create a picture for each word in your mind.
Peter: Hello, Professor, could you tell me why it is much easier to forget things to buy than to forget how to ride a bike?
Professor: Scientists are still working on this mystery. For one thing, the memory of how to ride a bike is probably stored in a more stable area of our brain.
Peter: There are so many mysteries about our brain!
Professor: Exactly! And at your age, your brain is developing fast, so put it to good use!

Unit 5 Power of Ideas

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

Guide 1: Welcome to the International Exhibition of Inventions! Over here, we have

Super See from Germany.

Ella: They look like sunglasses. What are they used for?

Guide 1: They're for people who can't see well. They don't find normal glasses helpful.

Ella: How do they help people to see?

Guide 1: Well, a mini-camera is connected to the front of the glasses. It makes everything look larger. Words can also be turned into sound.

Ella: Cool! So they can help people watch TV and read books.

Guide 1: Yes. They can also control the colour and picture.

Ella: Amazing!

Conversation 2

Teng Fei: What smells so delicious?

Guide 2: Come and have a try. Smart Cook from China is cooking some food.

Teng Fei: Really? How does it work?

Guide 2: It's simple! Put food like carrots and onions in the cup on the top of the machine. Then press this button. All the food is cut and fried. The oil and salt are also added by the machine itself.

Teng Fei: Fantastic! How many kinds of dishes can it make?

Guide 2: Hundreds! It has an app with many recipes.

Teng Fei: Great! With this robot, my parents can take a break from cooking.

Guide 2: How nice of you to think so. I'm sure they will love it.

Section A, 2b and 2c

Ella: Hi, Han Lin! Did you go to the International Exhibition of Inventions last weekend?

Han Lin: Yes, some amazing inventions were shown from all over the world.

Ella: What invention did you like the most?

Han Lin: Oh, the 3D printer was amazing.

Ella: Why?

Han Lin: Almost everything under the sun can be made by it.

Ella: Really? Like what?

Han Lin: Well, all kinds of everyday objects. Toys, chairs, tables, and even houses can all be made by the 3D printer.

Ella: That's cool!

Han Lin: Yeah. And in medicine, for example, arms and legs, and even hearts can be created by the 3D printer.

Ella: That's great! How does it work?

Han Lin: Well, first, the object is designed on a computer. Then, a file is created and sent

to the 3D printer. The 3D printer reads the file, and after that, the object is produced by building up plastic.

Ella: Is only plastic used?

Han Lin: No, other materials can also be used to produce things. It can even make food.

Ella: Oh, really? I'd love to try 3D-printed food!

Unit 6 Beyond Earth

Section A, 1b and 1c

News report 1

China's new space programme was made public today. Exploration of the planet Mars and the moon will be continued. China's Zhurong rover successfully landed on Mars in 2021, and it is hoped that a manned mission to the moon will follow around 2030.

News report 2

China has announced that more astronauts will be sent to the Tiangong space station. Since the space station was completed in 2022, it has been used to do research on biology, medicine, and materials. It will also continue its cooperation with Germany, Italy, and Russia on scientific research.

News report 3

According to Chinese space scientists, Chang'e-6 collected 1,935.3 grams of precious soil samples from the far side of the moon. These samples will be stored and studied by scientists. It is believed that our understanding of the moon and the universe will be greatly improved. Let's wait and see what will be discovered in the future.

Section A, 2b and 2c

Ms Wang: All right. So, we've done some experiments. Now it's time for questions.

Anna: Hi, Ms Wang! I want to know how it feels to be weightless.

Ms Wang: Oh, it's so much fun! I can turn around easily! You see, I can move everywhere by just pushing against the wall!

Mike: Ms Wang, what does Earth look like from the space station?

Ms Wang: It looks like a huge shining ball. It's really beautiful.

Julie: Ms Wang, I want to know how you eat up there.

Ms Wang: Nice question. Well, all our food is prepared on Earth and kept in bags. We have over 120 dishes to choose from.

David: What's difficult about living in space?

Ms Wang: Well, it's a little hard to fall asleep. We have to be tied down so we don't fly away!

Li Hua: Do you get bored? Will you be visited by other astronauts?
Ms Wang: It's never boring in space. Actually, two astronauts will arrive next month. It's very exciting.

Unit 7 Feel the Rhythm

Section A, 1b and 1c

Han Lin: Hey, everyone! The New Year School Concert is around the corner. We want to find out what kind of music everyone likes. How about you, Teng Fei?
Teng Fei: I love traditional music that tells a story, for example, folk music.
Han Lin: Folk music is great. What's your favourite, Clarice?
Clarice: Of course it's rock. I like music that I can dance to.
Han Lin: What about you, Jack?
Jack: Well, I need something that has a strong rhythm, like rap. Wouldn't you agree, Debbie?
Debbie: Hmm ... I'm not that into rap.
Han Lin: Then what kind of music do you like?
Debbie: I prefer music that I can sing along to, so it's pop for me.

Section A, 2b and 2c

Teng Fei: Hey, guys! Have you heard the news?
Debbie: No. What?
Teng Fei: The Chinese Dragon band is going to perform at our New Year School Concert!
Debbie: Oh, great!
Jack: I love their music!
Clarice: Me too! I like the fact that they mix rock, pop, and traditional Chinese music to make a new style.
Debbie: Yes, it's amazing to hear the *erhu* and *pipa* being played together with the keyboard and electric guitar.
Jack: Yeah, I like musicians who are creative.
Clarice: So do I! And the lead singer, Bob Wu, has a voice that I could listen to all day!
Teng Fei: Do you think they'll play "Horse Racing"?
Debbie: They should! It's a piece which everyone loves!
Jack: Oh, I just remembered!
Clarice: What?
Jack: I've got a T-shirt which has the band's name on the back!
Clarice: Cool! You should wear it to the concert!

Unit 8 More than a Game

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

- Fu Xing:* Hi, guys. Sports Day is coming soon. We need to sign up for the tryouts by Friday. What do you think?
- Peter:* Well, the 100 metres is usually exciting and everybody is looking forward to the 4 × 100 m relay. I could sign up for both. What about you, Binbin?
- Binbin:* I don't know. Neither is really suitable for me. I might not take part.
- Fu Xing:* But you like jogging. You could try the 1,500 metres.
- Binbin:* Well, maybe. How about you, Fu Xing?
- Fu Xing:* I like the high jump, so I will try that.
- Peter:* Good idea!

Conversation 2

- Peter:* Hi, Teng Fei. Have we found anybody who can join our 4 × 100 m relay?
- Teng Fei:* Hi, Peter. I was just about to tell you. Han Lin will join us. But for the fourth member, either Wang Yaming or Adam is a possible choice.
- Peter:* So, who do you prefer?
- Teng Fei:* Both are quite fast. But Adam seems quite busy already ... I'll go with Wang Yaming. And we need to start training soon!
- Peter:* No problem. The team looks great!

Conversation 3

- Peter:* Everybody is so excited about Sports Day. What events are you taking part in, Meimei?
- Meimei:* I'm really not much of an athlete.
- Peter:* Oh, that's OK.
- Meimei:* Yes, no problem at all. Ms Gao made me the school photographer and reporter.
- Peter:* Cool! You can get a closer look at every event. What are you looking forward to the most?
- Meimei:* Hmm, the 4 × 100 m relay and the team pull-up competition.
- Peter:* Me too.

Section A, 2b and 2c

- Meimei:* Hello, everyone! Finally, here comes the exciting 4×100 m relay! I'm Song Meimei.
- Adam:* This is Adam. Welcome to the 4×100 m relay.
- Meimei:* Look. The runners are at the starting line. The race is about to start.
- Adam:* They're off! Wang Yaming for Class 1 takes the lead.
- Meimei:* He passes the baton to Peter. Peter keeps the lead. Now for the handoff to Han Lin.
- Adam:* Oh, no! Peter drops the baton! Han Lin picks it up! But the other runners run past him.
- Meimei:* Li Lei for Class 5 takes the lead now. Wait a minute! Han Lin is making up ground on Li Lei.
- Adam:* Here comes the final handoff. Li Lei passes the baton to Xie Tao. Han Lin passes the baton to Teng Fei.
- Meimei:* And here are Teng Fei and Xie Tao side by side! They cross the line together!
- Adam:* But who won?
- Meimei:* The judges are reviewing the video to decide who the winner is. Let's wait for their final decision! Oh! The winner is Teng Fei!
- Adam:* Congratulations to Class 1!

一、动词的语态 (Voices of Verbs)

1. 主动语态和被动语态

英语动词有两种语态，即主动语态 (active voice) 和被动语态 (passive voice)。当主语为动作的执行者时，谓语动词要用主动语态；当主语为动作的承受者时，谓语动词要用被动语态。例如：

Many people speak English. (主动语态，句子的主语 many people 是动作 speak 的执行者)

English is spoken by many people. (被动语态，句子的主语 English 是动作 speak 的承受者)

Alexander Bell invented the telephone in 1876. (主动语态)

The telephone was invented by Alexander Bell in 1876. (被动语态)

2. 被动语态的构成

被动语态由“助动词 be + 及物动词的 -ed 形式”构成。助动词 be 有人称、数和时态的变化。现以动词 ask 为例，将一般现在时、一般过去时和一般将来时被动语态的肯定式、否定式及疑问式列表如下。

表1 动词ask在被动语态中的变化

时态	肯定式	否定式	疑问式
一般现在时	I am asked ... He / She / It is asked ... We / You / They are asked ...	I am not asked ... He / She / It is not asked ... We / You / They are not asked ...	Am I asked ...? Is he / she / it asked ...? Are we / you / they asked ...?
一般过去时	I was asked ... He / She / It was asked ... We / You / They were asked ...	I was not asked ... He / She / It was not asked ... We / You / They were not asked ...	Was I asked ...? Was he / she / it asked ...? Were we / you / they asked ...?
一般将来时	I / He / She / It / We / You / They will be asked ...	I / He / She / It / We / You / They will not be asked ...	Will I / he / she / it / we / you / they be asked ...?

3. 被动语态的用法

从语义方面来看，当不知道或没有必要说明动作的执行者，或需要特别强调动作的承受者时，常用被动语态。例如：

A mini-camera is connected to the front of the glasses.
Some of the old buildings were destroyed in the earthquake.
More astronauts will be sent to the space station.
The moon will be visited by tourists one day.

从语篇方面来看，有时出于上下文衔接连贯的需要，也会使用被动语态；从语体方面来看，被动语态在科技或新闻报道等正式文体中使用频率更高。

二、宾语从句（Object Clauses）

在复合句中，用作宾语的句子叫宾语从句。引导宾语从句的常见关联词有 *that*、*if*、*whether*、*who*、*what*、*which*、*when*、*where*、*why* 和 *how* 等。

表2 常见关联词引导的宾语从句

关联词	例句
<i>that</i> (在口语或非正式文体中常省略)	Mary thinks (that) the teams were just fantastic. I believe (that) reading is important for learning. Grandma still remembers (that) you love cookies.
<i>if</i> 、 <i>whether</i> (在口语中常用 <i>if</i>)	I wonder if / whether there will be races again next year. I want to know if / whether you read English books outside class. I wonder if / whether you could help me.
<i>who</i> 、 <i>what</i> 、 <i>which</i> 、 <i>when</i> 、 <i>where</i> 、 <i>why</i> 、 <i>how</i>	Can you tell me who she is? He cannot remember what he ate for breakfast. I can't remember which book I borrowed last month. Excuse me, do you know when the bookstore closes? Do you know where he lives? I don't know why I am so forgetful. I want to know how memory works.

三、关系从句（Relative Clauses）

关系从句是由关系词（关系代词或关系副词）引出的修饰名词或代词的分句结构。因为这种分句的主要功能是作名词或代词的修饰语（即“定语”），所以关系从句亦称“定语从句”。关系从句通常置于它修饰的名词或代词之后，被修饰的名词或代词叫作先行词。例如：

I love traditional music which / that tells a story.
I prefer music which / that is full of joy and celebration.

I like musicians who are creative.

前面例句中的 **music** 和 **musicians** 都是先行词，关系从句放在先行词之后，分别修饰 **music** 和 **musicians**。引导关系从句的词有关系代词 **that**、**which**、**who**（宾格 **whom**，所有格 **whose**）和关系副词 **where**、**when**、**why**。关系代词和关系副词在从句中充当特定的成分。此处重点介绍由关系代词 **that**、**which**、**who** 引导的限定性关系从句。

表3 关系代词引导的限定性关系从句

关系代词	指代	例句
that 在从句中作主语或宾语	指物或指人	I prefer music that touches me. (作主语) That's the only thing (that) I can do now. (作宾语) He is the singer (that) you are looking for. (作宾语)
which 在从句中作主语或宾语	指物	The song which uses the violin and the <i>erhu</i> is my favourite. (作主语) He is listening to the music (which) he downloaded just now. (作宾语)
who 在从句中作主语或宾语	指人	He is the kind of man who never gives up. (作主语) The man (who) we met at the library this morning is our new teacher. (作宾语)

注：在非正式文体中，关系代词在从句中作宾语时常可省略。

Vocabulary in Each Unit

(注: 依据《义务教育英语课程标准(2022年版)》, 本词表中的重点词汇用粗体显示。)

Unit 1

bring about 带来; 引起	p.1	dirt /dɜ:t/ <i>n.</i> 泥土; 尘土	p.5
rough /rʌf/ <i>adj.</i> 崎岖的	p.2	track /træk/ <i>n.</i> 小路; 轨道	p.5
be covered with 被……覆盖	p.2	wide /waɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 宽的; 宽阔的	p.5
sandstorm /'sændstɔ:m/ <i>n.</i> 沙尘暴	p.3	tunnel /'tʌnl/ <i>n.</i> 隧道; 地下通道	p.5
shortage /'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 短缺	p.3	link /lɪŋk/ <i>n.</i> 交通路线; 联系 <i>v.</i> 连接	p.6
farmland /'fɑ:mlænd/ <i>n.</i> 耕地	p.3	port /pɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> 港口城市; 港口	p.6
lack /læk/ <i>n.</i> 缺乏	p.3	capital /'kæpɪtl/ <i>n.</i> 首都	p.6
bush /bʊʃ/ <i>n.</i> 灌木	p.3	complete /kəm'pli:t/ <i>v.</i> 完成; 结束	
root /ru:t/ <i>n.</i> 根	p.3	<i>adj.</i> 完全的; 彻底的	p.6
soil /sɔɪl/ <i>n.</i> 土壤	p.3	Kenyan /'kenjən/ <i>n.</i> 肯尼亚人	
sandy /'sændi/ <i>adj.</i> 铺满沙子的; 含沙的	p.3	<i>adj.</i> 肯尼亚的; 肯尼亚人的	p.6
government /'gʌvənmənt/ <i>n.</i> 政府	p.3	convenient /kən'vi:nɪənt/ <i>adj.</i> 方便的	p.6
support /sə'pɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 支持	p.3	business /'bɪznəs/ <i>n.</i> 生意; 商业	p.6
corn /kɔ:n/ <i>n.</i> 玉米; 谷物	p.3	ease /i:z/ <i>n.</i> 容易; 自在	p.6
high-tech /,haɪ'tek/ <i>adj.</i> 高科技的	p.3	with ease 轻而易举地	p.6
greenhouse /'ɡri:nhaʊs/ <i>n.</i> 温室	p.4	lorry /'lɒri/ <i>n.</i> 卡车	p.6
highway /'haɪweɪ/ <i>n.</i> 公路	p.4	manager /'mænɪdʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 经理	p.6
railway /'reɪlweɪ/ <i>n.</i> 铁路	p.4	comment /'kɒment/ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 评论; 批评	p.7
attraction /ə'trækʃn/ <i>n.</i> 向往的地方; 吸引力	p.4	conclusion /kən'klu:ʒn/ <i>n.</i> 总结	p.7
product /'prɒdʌkt/ <i>n.</i> 产品	p.4	rail /reɪl/ <i>n.</i> 铁路	p.8
greatly /'ɡreɪtli/ <i>adv.</i> 大大地; 非常	p.4	narrow /'nærəʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 狭窄的	p.8
socialist /'səʊʃəlɪst/ <i>adj.</i> 社会主义的 <i>n.</i> 社会主义者	p.4	villager /'vɪlɪdʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 村民	p.8
e-payment /'i:peɪmənt/ <i>n.</i> 电子支付	p.4	the Olympics /ə'lɪmpɪks/ (= the Olympic Games) 奥林匹克 运动会	p.8
housing /'haʊzɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 住房; 住宅	p.4	lead /li:d/ <i>v.</i> (led /led/, led) 带领; 过 (某种生活) <i>n.</i> 领先地位; 主角	p.8
digital /'dɪdʒɪtl/ <i>adj.</i> 数字的	p.5	man-made /,mæn'meɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 人造的; 非天然的	p.8
audio /'ɔ:diəʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 音频的 <i>n.</i> 音频	p.5	miracle /'mɪrəkl/ <i>n.</i> 奇迹	p.8

junior /'dʒuːniə(r)/		pyramid /'pɪrəˌmɪd/ <i>n.</i> 金字塔	p.14
<i>adj.</i> 初级的; 低年级的	p.9	balance /'bæləns/ <i>n.</i> 平衡 <i>v.</i> 保持平衡	p.14
flat /flæt/ <i>n.</i> 公寓	p.9	courage /'kʌrɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 勇气; 胆量	p.14
discussion /dɪ'skʌʃn/ <i>n.</i> 讨论	p.9	wisdom /'wɪzdəm/ <i>n.</i> 智慧; 学问	p.14
aspect /'æspekt/ <i>n.</i> 方面	p.9	live /laɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 现场直播的	p.14
		look up to sb 钦佩; 仰慕	p.14
Mombasa /mɒm'bæsə/		brave /breɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 勇敢的; 无畏的	
蒙巴萨 (肯尼亚城市)	p.6	<i>v.</i> 勇敢面对; 经受 (困难)	p.14
		necessary /'nesəsəri/	
Unit 2		<i>adj.</i> 必要的; 必需的	p.15
inspiring /ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/		seed /siːd/ <i>n.</i> 种子	p.15
<i>adj.</i> 鼓舞人心的; 激励的	p.11	childhood /'tʃaɪldhʊd/ <i>n.</i> 童年	p.15
admire /əd'maɪə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 钦佩; 赞赏	p.12	dynasty /'dɪnəsti; 'daɪnəsti/	
historian /hɪ'stɔːriən/ <i>n.</i> 历史学家	p.12	<i>n.</i> 朝代; 王朝	p.15
chemist /'kemɪst/ <i>n.</i> 化学家	p.12	western /'westən/ <i>adj.</i> 西方的; 西部的	p.15
physicist /'fɪzɪsɪst/ <i>n.</i> 物理学家	p.12	region /'riːdʒən/ <i>n.</i> 区域; 地区	p.15
hunger /'hʌŋgə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 饥饿	p.12	scientific /ˌsaɪəntɪ'fɪk/	
chemistry /'kemɪstri/ <i>n.</i> 化学	p.12	<i>adj.</i> 科学 (上) 的	p.16
drop out (of sth) 辍学; 退出	p.12	biologist /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ <i>n.</i> 生物学家	p.16
calendar /'kælɪndə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 日历	p.12	whole /həʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 所有的; 完全的	p.16
discovery /dɪ'skʌvəri/ <i>n.</i> 发现	p.12	bank /bæŋk/ <i>n.</i> 库; 银行	p.16
century /'sentʃəri/ <i>n.</i> 世纪	p.13	forever /fə'revə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 永远	p.16
wounded /'wuːndɪd/		radio /'reɪdɪəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 无线电; 收音机	p.16
<i>adj.</i> 受伤的; 负伤的	p.13	leave behind 留下; 遗留	p.16
British /'brɪtɪʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 英国的; 英国人的		collection /kə'lekʃn/	
<i>n.</i> 英国人	p.13	<i>n.</i> 收集物; 收藏品	p.16
airport /'eəpɔːt/ <i>n.</i> 机场	p.13	live on 继续存在; 继续活着	p.16
nation /'neɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 国家; 民族	p.13	exploration /ˌeksplə'reɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 探索	p.16
spread /spred/ <i>n.</i> 传播; 散布		universe /'juːnɪvɜːs/ <i>n.</i> 宇宙	p.18
<i>v.</i> (spread, spread) 传播; 散布	p.13	socialism /'səʊʃəlɪzəm/ <i>n.</i> 社会主义	p.18
disease /dɪ'ziːz/ <i>n.</i> 疾病	p.13	hole /həʊl/ <i>n.</i> 洞; 孔	p.18
pioneer /ˌpaɪə'niə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 先驱; 先锋	p.13	daughter /'dɔːtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 女儿	p.18
admirable /'ædmərəbl/		herself /hɜː'self; hə'self/	
<i>adj.</i> 令人钦佩的	p.13	<i>pron.</i> 她自己; 她本人	p.18

flight /flaɪt/ <i>n.</i> 飞行; 航班	p.18	the Warring States Period 战国时期	p.19
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inventor /ɪn'ventə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 发明家	p.19	Unit 3	
above all 最重要的是; 尤其是	p.19	learner /'lɜ:nə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 学习者	p.21
thinker /'θɪŋkə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 思想家	p.19	flashcard /'flæʃkɑ:d/ <i>n.</i> (用于学习的)	
period /'pɪəriəd/ <i>n.</i> 时期; 一段时间	p.19	卡片; 抽认卡	p.22
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mankind /mæn'kaɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 人类	p.19	website /'websaɪt/ <i>n.</i> 网站	p.22
belief /bɪ'li:f/ <i>n.</i> 信念; 看法	p.19	hands-on /,hændz 'ɒn/	
		<i>adj.</i> 动手的; 实际操作的	p.22
Michael /'maɪkl/ Faraday /'færədeɪ/		experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/	
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Nobel Prize /,nəʊbel 'praɪz/ 诺贝尔奖	p.12	dictionary /'dɪkʃənri/ <i>n.</i> 词典; 字典	p.23
Isaac /'aɪzək/ Newton /'nju:tn/		aloud /ə'laʊd/ <i>adv.</i> 出声地; 大声地	p.23
艾萨克·牛顿	p.13	dialogue /'daɪələʊg/ (= dialog)	
Isambard /'ɪzmbɑ:d/ Brunel /bru:'nel/		<i>n.</i> 对话; 对白	p.23
伊桑巴德·布鲁内尔	p.13	general /'dʒenrəl/ <i>adj.</i> 总的; 大体的	p.23
Alan /ælən/ Turing /'tjʊərɪŋ/		in general 总的来说; 通常	p.23
阿兰·图灵	p.13	suit /su:t/ <i>v.</i> 适合; 有利于 <i>n.</i> 套装	p.23
I. M. Pei /peɪ/ 贝聿铭	p.14	speed /spi:d/ <i>n.</i> 速度	
Louvre /'lu:və/ Museum		<i>v.</i> (sped/sped/, sped; speeded, speeded)	
卢浮宫博物馆	p.14	加速; 促进	p.23
Confucius /kən'fju:ʃəs/ 孔子	p.15	grammar /'græmə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 语法	p.23
Victor /'vɪktə(r)/ Hugo /'hju:gəs/		podcast /'pɒdkɑ:st/ <i>n.</i> 播客	p.24
维克多·雨果	p.15	zero /'ziərəʊ/ <i>num.</i> 零; 最低程度	p.24
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the Western Regions /'ri:dʒəns/ 西域	p.15	step by step 逐步地; 循序渐进地	p.24
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Amelia /ə'mi:ljə/ Earhart /'eəhɑ:t/		actively /'æktɪvli/ <i>adv.</i> 积极地	p.24
阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特	p.18	enjoyable /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 有乐趣的;	
Atlantic /ət'læntɪk/ Ocean 大西洋	p.18	使人快乐的	p.24
BCE /bi: si: 'i:/ (before the		strategy /'strætədʒi/ <i>n.</i> 策略	p.24
Common Era /'iərə/) 公元前	p.19	suggest /sə'dʒest/ <i>v.</i> 建议; 提议	p.25

method /'meθəd/ <i>n.</i> 方法	p.25	Terry /'teri/ 特里; 特丽	p.25
summarize /'sʌməraɪz/ (= summarise)			
<i>v.</i> 总结; 概括	p.25	Unit 4	
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mindset /'maɪndset/ <i>n.</i> 观念模式	p.26	<i>v.</i> 安置; 使处于	p.32
material /mə'tɪəriəl/ <i>n.</i> 材料	p.26	sadness /'sædnəs/ <i>n.</i> 悲伤	p.32
in part 在某种程度上; 部分地	p.26	run out (of sth) 用完; 耗尽	p.32
guidance /'gaɪdnəs/ <i>n.</i> 指导	p.26	lecture /'lektʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 讲座; 讲课	p.32
feedback /'fi:dbæk/ <i>n.</i> 反馈的意见	p.26	react /ri'ækt/ <i>v.</i> 作出反应; 回应	p.32
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in addition 另外; 此外	p.26	put sth to good use	
resource /rɪ'sɔ:s/ <i>n.</i> 资源; 资料	p.26	有效使用 (或利用) 某物	p.33
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advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 优势; 优点	p.27	chain /tʃeɪn/ <i>n.</i> 链条	p.33
take advantage of 利用	p.27	stable /'steɪbl/ <i>adj.</i> 稳定的; 稳固的	p.33
efficiently /ɪ'fɪʃntli/ <i>adv.</i> 效率高地	p.27	retell /,ri:'tel/ <i>v.</i> 复述	p.33
valley /'væli/ <i>n.</i> 山谷; 溪谷	p.27	memorize /'meməraɪz/ (= memorise)	
pronunciation /prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃn/		<i>v.</i> 记住; 记忆	p.33
<i>n.</i> 发音; 读音	p.28	tick /tɪk/ <i>v.</i> 给……打钩	
click /kɪk/ <i>v.</i> (用鼠标或在触摸板上)		<i>n.</i> 对号; 钩号	p.33
点击; (使) 发出咔嗒声	p.28	grandson /'grænsən/ <i>n.</i> 孙子; 外孙	p.34
newspaper /'nju:zpeɪpə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 报纸	p.29	go through 经历; 仔细察看	p.34
magazine /,mægə'zi:n/ <i>n.</i> 杂志; 期刊	p.29	happen to 发生于; 使遭遇	p.34
shelf /ʃelf/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> shelves)		keep (...) in mind 记在心中; 记住	p.34
(墙壁、书橱等的) 架子; 搁板	p.29	case /keɪs/ <i>n.</i> 情况; 事实	p.34
open up 打开; 开放	p.29	in sb's case 就某人的情况而言	p.34
print /prɪnt/ <i>n.</i> 印刷品 <i>v.</i> 打印	p.29	opera /'ɒprə/ <i>n.</i> 歌剧; 歌剧团	p.35
e-book /'i: bʊk/ <i>n.</i> 电子书	p.29	picnic /'pɪknɪk/ <i>n.</i> 野餐	p.35
schoolwork /'sku:lwɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 学校作业	p.29	pardon /'pɑ:dn/ <i>v.</i> 原谅	
recent /'ri:snt/ <i>adj.</i> 最近的; 最新的	p.29	<i>interj.</i> 请再说一遍; 抱歉	p.35
		gunshot /'gʌnʃɒt/ <i>n.</i> 枪声;	
Frank /frænk/ 弗兰克	p.24	(射出的) 炮弹	p.35
HSK 汉语水平考试	p.24	grown-up /,grəʊn 'ʌp/ <i>adj.</i> 成年的	p.35
Cathy /'kæθi:/ 凯茜	p.24	recall /rɪ'kɔ:l/ <i>v.</i> 回忆起; 回想起	p.35

grapevine /'greɪpvain/		wild /waɪld/ <i>adj.</i> 野生的; 自然生长的	p.38
<i>n.</i> 葡萄藤; 葡萄树	p.35	dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ <i>n.</i> 海豚	p.38
boost /bu:st/ <i>v.</i> 促进; 使增长		recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/ (= recognise)	
<i>n.</i> 帮助; 增长	p.36	<i>v.</i> 辨认出; 认可	p.38
to start with 首先	p.36	outline /'aʊtlaɪn/ <i>n.</i> 纲要 <i>v.</i> 概述	p.39
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long-term /lɒŋ 'tɜ:m/ <i>adj.</i> 长期的	p.36	divide sth into 把某物分为	p.39
technique /tek'ni:k/ <i>n.</i> 技巧	p.36	fully /'fʊli/ <i>adv.</i> 完全地	p.39
passage /'pæsɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 段落; 走廊	p.36	one-size-fits-all /,wʌn saɪz fɪts 'ɔ:l/	
likely /'laɪkli/ <i>adv.</i> 很可能 <i>adj.</i> 可能的	p.36	<i>adj.</i> 通用的	p.39
wear out 使疲乏; 磨损	p.36	Rick /rɪk/ 里克	p.34
discuss /dɪ'skʌs/ <i>v.</i> 讨论; 谈论; 商量	p.36	Johnny /'dʒɒni/ 约翰尼	p.34
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graph /ɡrɑ:f/ <i>n.</i> 图; 图表	p.36		
organize /'ɔ:gənaɪz/ (= organise)			
<i>v.</i> 处理; 组织	p.36	Unit 5	
view /vju:/ <i>v.</i> 看; 观看 <i>n.</i> 观点; 视野	p.36	invention /ɪn'venʃn/ <i>n.</i> 发明; 创造	p.42
effective /ɪ'fektɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 有效的	p.36	camera /'kæməərə/	
engine /'endʒɪn/ <i>n.</i> 发动机	p.36	<i>n.</i> 照相机; 摄影机	p.42
fuel /'fju:əl/ <i>n.</i> 燃料	p.36	laptop /'læptɒp/ <i>n.</i> 笔记本电脑	p.42
anxiety /æŋ'zaɪəti/ <i>n.</i> 焦虑; 担心	p.37	high-speed train 高速列车	p.42
address /ə'dres/ <i>n.</i> 地址	p.37	super /'su:pə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 超级的; 顶好的	p.42
password /'pɑ:swɜ:d/ <i>n.</i> 密码; 口令	p.37	sunglasses /'sʌŋɡlə:sɪz/ <i>n.</i> 墨镜	p.42
account /ə'kaʊnt/ <i>n.</i> 账户; 账目	p.37	button /'bʌtn/ <i>n.</i> 按钮; 扣子	p.42
increase <i>n.</i> /'ɪŋkri:s/ 增长		itself /ɪt'self/ <i>pron.</i> 它自己	p.42
<i>v.</i> /ɪn'kri:s/ 增加	p.38	hundreds (of ...) 许多; 大量	p.42
blood /blʌd/ <i>n.</i> 血	p.38	printer /'prɪntə(r)/	
wound /wu:nd/ <i>n.</i> 伤口; 创伤		<i>n.</i> 打印机; 印刷公司	p.43
<i>v.</i> 使受伤	p.38	produce /prə'dju:s/ <i>v.</i> 生产; 繁育	p.43
mall /mɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 购物商场	p.38	file /faɪl/ <i>n.</i> (计算机的) 文件; 文件夹	p.43
notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/		plastic /'plæstɪk/ <i>n.</i> 塑料 <i>adj.</i> 塑料的	p.43
<i>n.</i> 笔记本; 笔记本电脑	p.38	invent /ɪn'vent/ <i>v.</i> 发明; 编造	p.44
squirrel /'skwɪrəl/ <i>n.</i> 松鼠	p.38	telephone /'telɪfəʊn/ <i>n.</i> 电话	p.45
nut /nʌt/ <i>n.</i> 坚果	p.38	suppose /sə'pəʊz/ <i>v.</i> 认为; 推断	p.45

be supposed to do / be sth		certain /'sɜ:tn/ <i>adj.</i> 某些; 确定的	
应当做 (某事) 或是 (某物)	p.45	<i>pron.</i> (不提及人或事物的	
wheel /wi:l/ <i>n.</i> 车轮; 轮子	p.45	名称时用) 某些	p.46
eastern /'i:stən/ <i>adj.</i> 东部的; 东方的	p.45	suitable /'su:təbl/	
layer /'leɪə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 层; 表层	p.45	<i>adj.</i> 合适的; 适宜的	p.46
frozen /'frəʊzn/ <i>adj.</i> 冻硬的; 冰封的	p.45	liquid /'lɪkwɪd/ <i>n.</i> 液体 <i>adj.</i> 液体的	p.46
melt /melt/ <i>v.</i> (使) 融化; 逐渐消失	p.45	cheap /tʃi:p/ <i>adj.</i> 便宜的 <i>adv.</i> 低廉地	p.46
pipe /paɪp/ <i>n.</i> 管道; 管子; 烟斗	p.45	creation /kri'eɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 创造; 作品	p.46
tourism /'tʊərɪzəm/ <i>n.</i> 旅游业	p.45	later on 后来; 其后	p.46
economic /,i:kə'nɒmɪk/		speed up (使) 加速	p.46
<i>adj.</i> 经济的; 经济学的	p.45	Arab /'ærəb/ <i>adj.</i> 阿拉伯的	
gain /ɡeɪn/ <i>v.</i> 获得; 取得	p.45	<i>n.</i> 阿拉伯人	p.47
reality /rɪ'æləti/ <i>n.</i> 现实; 事实	p.46	result in 造成; 导致	p.47
papermaking /'peɪpə, meɪkɪŋ/		lead to 导致; 造成	p.47
<i>n.</i> 造纸工艺; 造纸业	p.46	birth /bɜ:θ/ <i>n.</i> 诞生; 出现	p.47
responsible /rɪ'spɒnsəbl/		rapidly /'ræpɪdli/ <i>adv.</i> 迅速地; 快速地	p.48
<i>adj.</i> 作为原因的; 有责任的	p.46	afford /ə'fɔ:d/ <i>v.</i> 买得起; 能做	p.48
responsible for sth 引起某事	p.46	company /'kʌmpəni/ <i>n.</i> 公司; 陪伴	p.48
rapid /'ræpɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 迅速的; 瞬间的	p.46	sticky /'stɪki/ <i>adj.</i> 黏 (性) 的; 闷热的	p.48
shape /ʃeɪp/ <i>v.</i> 塑造 <i>n.</i> 形状	p.46	songbook /'sɒŋbʊk/ <i>n.</i> 歌曲集	p.48
bronze /brɒnz/ <i>n.</i> 青铜	p.46	production /prə'dʌkʃn/ <i>n.</i> 生产; 制作	p.48
ware /weə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 制品; 陶器	p.46	gradually /'ɡrædʒuəli/ <i>adv.</i> 逐渐地;	
stone /stəʊn/ <i>n.</i> 石头; 岩石	p.46	逐步地	p.48
jute /dʒu:t/ <i>n.</i> 黄麻纤维	p.46	widely /'waɪdli/ <i>adv.</i> 广泛地; 普遍地	p.48
fibre /'faɪbə(r)/ (=fiber) <i>n.</i> 纤维;		be looking to do sth	
纤维素	p.46	试图找到做某事的方法	p.49
expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/		glider /'ɡlaɪdə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 滑翔机	p.49
<i>adj.</i> 昂贵的; 价格高的	p.46	3D /,θri:'di:/ <i>adj.</i> 三维的 <i>n.</i> 三维	p.43
officer /'ɒfɪsə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 官员; 军官	p.46	Guglielmo /'ɡʊʒjelməʊ/ Marconi	
workshop /'wɜ:kʃɒp/ <i>n.</i> 作坊; 讲习班	p.46	/mə:'kəʊni/ 古列尔莫·马科尼	p.44
none /nʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 没有一个; 毫无	p.46	Alexander Bell 亚历山大·贝尔	p.45
ideal /aɪ'di:əl/ <i>adj.</i> 理想的; 最合适的		Europe /'jʊərəp/ 欧洲	p.45
<i>n.</i> 理想; 完美的人 (或事物)	p.46	Lhasa /'lə:sə/ 拉萨 (中国城市)	p.45
bark /bɑ:k/ <i>n.</i> 树皮	p.46		

Tanggula Pass 唐古拉山口	p.45	publish /'pʌblɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 刊登; 出版	p.55
CE /,si: 'i:/ (Common Era) 公元	p.46	rocket /'rɒkɪt/ <i>n.</i> 火箭	p.55
Oakland /'əʊklənd/ 奥克兰		exoplanet /'eksəʊ,plænɪt/ <i>n.</i> 系外行星	p.55
(美国城市)	p.48	solar /'səʊlə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 太阳的; 太阳能的	p.55
Spencer /'spensə(r)/ Silver		god /gɒd/ <i>n.</i> 神	p.56
斯潘塞·西尔弗	p.48	mysterious /mɪ'stɪəriəs/	
Arthur /'ɑ:θə(r)/ Fry 亚瑟·弗赖伊	p.48	<i>adj.</i> 神秘的; 奇怪的	p.56
Orville /'ɔ:vɪl/ Wright /raɪt/		spacecraft /'speɪskra:ft/	
奥维尔·赖特	p.49	<i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> spacecraft) 宇宙飞船	p.56
Wilbur /'wɪlbə(r)/ Wright		in case 以防万一	p.56
威尔伯·赖特	p.49	board /bɔ:d/ <i>n.</i> 板; 牌子	p.56
		on board 在船(或火车、飞机)上	p.56
		billion /'bɪljən/ <i>num.</i> 十亿	p.56
		trillion /'trɪljən/ <i>num.</i> 万亿; 兆	p.56
		cooperate /kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt/ <i>v.</i> 合作; 协作	p.57
	p.51	cooperate with 与……合作	p.57
beyond /brɪ'jɒnd/ <i>prep.</i> 超出;	p.52	galaxy /'gæləksi/ <i>n.</i> 星系	p.57
在……较远的一边		set foot on 访问; 参观(某地)	p.57
<i>adv.</i> 在(或向)更远处	p.52	imagination /ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃn/	
mission /'mɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 任务; 使命	p.52	<i>n.</i> 想象; 想象力	p.57
telescope /'telɪskəʊp/ <i>n.</i> 望远镜	p.52	expectation /,ekspek'teɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 期望; 希望	p.57
rover /'rəʊvə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 探测器; 漫游者	p.52	craft /kra:ft/ <i>n.</i> 技艺; 工艺	
manned /mænd/ <i>adj.</i> 载人的;	p.52	(<i>pl.</i> craft) 飞行器; 船	p.58
需人操作的	p.52	spaceship /'speɪʃɪp/ <i>n.</i> (航天) 飞船	p.58
launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i> 发射; 发起	p.52	survey /'sɜ:veɪ/ <i>n.</i> 测绘; 民意调查	p.58
weightless /'weɪtləs/		crowded /'kraʊdɪd/	
<i>adj.</i> 失重的; 无重量的	p.53	<i>adj.</i> 人(太)多的; 拥挤的	p.58
movement /'mu:vmənt/ <i>n.</i> 活动; 运动	p.53	operate /'ɒpəreɪt/ <i>v.</i> 操作; 运行	p.59
asleep /ə'sli:p/ <i>adj.</i> 睡着(的)	p.53	Mars /ma:z/ <i>n.</i> 火星	p.52
fall asleep 入睡	p.53	Voyager /'vɔɪdʒə(r)/ 1	
tie /taɪ/ <i>v.</i> 系上; 束紧 <i>n.</i> 领带	p.53	旅行者1号探测器	p.56
geology /dʒɪ'ɒlədʒi/ <i>n.</i> 地质; 地质学	p.54	Proxima Centauri /,prɒksɪmə sen'tɔ:raɪ/	
satellite /'sætələɪt/ <i>n.</i> 人造卫星; 卫星	p.54	比邻星	p.56
crazy /'kreɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 疯狂的; 不理智的	p.54		
human being 人; 人类	p.54		
require /rɪ'kwaɪə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 要求; 需要	p.55		
cancel /'kænsəl/ <i>v.</i> 取消; 终止	p.55		

Ann /æn/ 安	p.58	policewoman /pə'li:swʊmən/ n. (pl. policewomen) 女警察	p.65
Unit 7		deaf /def/ <i>adj.</i> 聋的	p.65
rhythm /'rɪðəm/ <i>n.</i> 节奏; 韵律	p.61	composer /kəm'pəʊzə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 作曲家	p.65
folk /fəʊk/ <i>adj.</i> 民间的		electronic /ɪ'lek'trɒnɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 电子的	p.65
n. 民间音乐; (pl. folks) 各位	p.62	download <i>v.</i> /ˌdaʊn'ləʊd/ 下载	
classical /'klæsɪkl/		n. /ˌdaʊnləʊd/ 已下载的数据资料	p.65
adj. 古典音乐的; 古典的	p.62	rating /'reɪtɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 评分; 等级	p.65
pop /pɒp/ <i>n.</i> 流行音乐 <i>v.</i> 蹦出	p.62	hats off (to sb) (向某人) 表示敬佩	p.66
jazz /dʒæz/ <i>n.</i> 爵士乐	p.62	genius /'dʒiːniəs/ <i>n.</i> 天才人物; 天赋	p.66
rap /ræp/ <i>n.</i> 说唱乐 <i>v.</i> 表演说唱乐	p.62	pianist /'piənɪst/ n. 钢琴家; 钢琴演奏者	p.66
traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/		outdo /ˌaʊt'duː/ <i>v.</i> (outdid /ˌaʊt'dɪd/, outdone /ˌaʊt'dʌn/) 胜过	p.66
adj. 传统的; 习俗的	p.62	widen /'waɪdn/ <i>v.</i> 拓宽; (使) 扩展	p.66
dance to 随着跳舞	p.62	soul /səʊl/ <i>n.</i> 真挚情感; 灵魂	p.66
sing along to 随着唱	p.62	look down on 轻视; 蔑视	p.66
lyric /'lɪrɪk/ <i>n.</i> 歌词 <i>adj.</i> 抒情的	p.62	Polish /'pɒʃɪʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 波兰的	
electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/		n. 波兰人; 波兰语	p.66
adj. 电的; 令人激动的	p.63	characteristic /ˌkærəktə'rɪstɪk/ n. 特征; 品质	
electric guitar 电吉他	p.63	adj. 典型的; 独特的	p.66
keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/ <i>n.</i> 电子琴; 键盘	p.63	proudly /'praʊdli/ adv. 自豪地; 壮观地	p.66
trumpet /'trʌmpɪt/ <i>n.</i> 小号; 喇叭	p.63	funeral /'fju:nərəl/ <i>n.</i> 葬礼	p.67
style /stɑɪl/ <i>n.</i> 风格; 方式	p.63	young and old 老老少少	p.67
piece /pi:s/ <i>n.</i> 一首; 一篇	p.63	profession /prə'feʃn/ <i>n.</i> 职业; 行业	p.67
performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ n. 演出; 表演	p.64	contribution /ˌkɒntrɪ'bju:ʃn/ n. 贡献; 捐款	p.67
golden /'gəʊldən/ <i>adj.</i> 金色的	p.64	cartoon /kɑ:'tu:n/ <i>n.</i> 动画片; 漫画	p.68
lover /'lʌvə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 情人; 爱好者	p.64	fair /feə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 公平的; 合理的	
romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/		n. 露天游乐场; 集市	p.68
adj. 浪漫的; 爱情的	p.64	fair and square 光明正大	p.68
performer /pə'fɔ:mə(r)/ n. 演奏者; 表演者	p.65	tape /teɪp/ <i>n.</i> 磁带; 录像带	p.68
purple /'pɜ:pl/ <i>n.</i> 紫色 <i>adj.</i> 紫色的	p.65		
gifted /'ɡɪftɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 有天赋的	p.65		
poet /'pəʊɪt/ <i>n.</i> 诗人	p.65		

tap /tæp/ <i>v.</i> 用（手指或脚）打节拍； 轻敲 <i>n.</i> 水龙头；轻拍	p.68	make up ground on sb/sth 逼近正在向前的人或物	p.73
tap one's feet 用脚打节拍	p.68	catch up with 赶上；追上（某人）	p.73
champion /'tʃæmpiən/ <i>n.</i> 冠军 <i>v.</i> 捍卫	p.68	figure /'figə(r)/ <i>n.</i> （冰上动作的）花样； 数字；人物 <i>v.</i> 认为	p.74
flowing /'fləʊɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 流畅的；松散的	p.68	figure skating 花样滑冰	p.74
finger /'fɪŋɡə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 手指	p.69	amaze /ə'meɪz/ <i>v.</i> 使惊奇；使惊诧	p.74
schoolmate /'sku:lmeɪt/ <i>n.</i> 同学	p.69	truly /'tru:li/ <i>adv.</i> 真正地；诚恳地	p.74
nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/ <i>adv.</i> 现在；目前	p.69	swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 游泳	p.74
Clarice /'klærɪs/ 克拉丽斯	p.62	anyway /'eniweɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 无论如何；不管怎样	p.74
Debbie /'debi/ 黛比	p.62	ceremony /'serəməni/ <i>n.</i> 典礼；仪式	p.74
Frédéric /'fredərɪk/ Chopin /'ʃəʊpən/ 弗雷德里克·肖邦	p.66	neither /'naɪðə(r); 'ni:ðə(r)/ <i>conj.</i> 两者都不 <i>adv.</i> 也不	p.75
Robert Schumann /'ju:mən/ 罗伯特·舒曼	p.66	nor /nɔ:(r)/ <i>conj. & adv.</i> 也不	p.75
Poland /'pəʊlənd/ 波兰	p.66	neither ... nor ... 既不……也不……	p.75
Vienna /vi'ena/ 维也纳（奥地利首都）	p.66	try out 参加选拔；试用	p.75
Unit 8		unique /ju:'ni:k/ <i>adj.</i> 独一无二的；罕见的	p.75
pull-up /'pʊl ʌp/ <i>n.</i> 引体向上	p.72	bouldering /'bəʊldərɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 攀岩	p.75
relay /'ri:leɪ/ <i>n.</i> 接力赛	p.72	compete /kəm'pi:t/ <i>v.</i> 参加比赛；竞争	p.75
shot-put /'ʃɒt pʊt/ <i>n.</i> 推铅球	p.72	compete against 与……竞争	p.75
boxing /'bɒksɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 拳击（运动）	p.72	mascot /'mæskət/ <i>n.</i> 吉祥物	p.76
competition /,kɒmpə'tɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 比赛；竞赛	p.72	motto /'mɒtəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 口号；格言	p.76
tryout /'traɪaʊt/ <i>n.</i> 预赛；选拔赛	p.72	dramatic /drə'mætɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 激动人心的；出乎意料的	p.76
handoff /'hændɒf/ <i>n.</i> 递传	p.73	freestyle /'fri:stɑɪl/ <i>n.</i> 自由式体育比赛	p.76
baton /'bætn/ <i>n.</i> 接力棒	p.73	talented /'tæləntɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 有才能的；天才的	p.76
judge /dʒʌdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 裁判员；法官 <i>v.</i> 判断；认定	p.73	in wonder 惊奇地	p.76
runner /'rʌnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 参加赛跑的人	p.73	set a record 创造纪录	p.76
take the lead 带头（做某事）	p.73	gold /gəʊld/ <i>n.</i> 金；金牌；金色 <i>adj.</i> 金质的；金色的	p.76
smooth /smu:ð/ <i>adj.</i> 顺利的；光滑的	p.73	medal /'medl/ <i>n.</i> 奖章；勋章	p.76

reform /rɪ'fɔ:m/ <i>n.</i> 改革; 变革	p.77	<i>n.</i> 罗马人; 罗马字体	p.78
reform and opening-up 改革开放	p.77	drown /draʊn/	
worldwide /ˌwɜ:ld'waɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 世界范围的		<i>v.</i> (使) 淹死; (使) 溺毙	p.79
<i>adv.</i> 在全世界; 世界各地	p.77	cheer /tʃiə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 喝彩声 <i>v.</i> 欢呼	p.79
citizen /'sɪtɪzn/ <i>n.</i> 市民; 公民	p.77	crowd /kraʊd/ <i>n.</i> 人群; 观众	p.79
pride /praɪd/ <i>n.</i> 自豪(感); 骄傲	p.77		
harmony /'hɑ:məni/ <i>n.</i> 和谐; 和睦	p.77	Bing Dwen Dwen 冰墩墩	p.76
deeply /'di:pli/ <i>adv.</i> 深深地; 非常	p.77	Usain /'ju:seɪn/ Bolt /bəʊlt/	
master /'mɑ:stə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 能手		尤塞恩·博尔特	p.76
<i>v.</i> 掌握; 精通	p.78	Greece /gri:s/ 希腊	p.78
satisfy /'sætɪsfaɪ/ <i>v.</i> 使(某人)满意	p.78	Eric Moussambani /ˌmʊsəmbə'ni/	
Greek /gri:k/ <i>adj.</i> 希腊的; 希腊人的		埃里克·穆桑巴尼	p.79
<i>n.</i> 古希腊人; 希腊人	p.78	Equatorial Guinea /ˌekwətɔ:riəl 'ɡni/	
Roman /'rəʊmən/ <i>adj.</i> 古罗马的; 罗马的		赤道几内亚	p.79

Vocabulary A-Z

（注：依据《义务教育英语课程标准（2022年版）》，本词表中的重点词汇用粗体显示。）

A

above all 最重要的是；尤其是	p.19	be covered with 被……覆盖	p.2
account /ə'kaʊnt/ <i>n.</i> 账户；账目	p.37	be looking to do sth	
actively /'æktɪvli/ <i>adv.</i> 积极地	p.24	试图找到做某事的方法	p.49
addition /ə'dɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 添加；加法	p.26	be supposed to do / be sth	
address /ə'dres/ <i>n.</i> 地址	p.37	应当做（某事）或是（某物）	p.45
admirable /'ædmərəbl/		belief /bɪ'li:f/ <i>n.</i> 信念；看法	p.19
<i>adj.</i> 令人钦佩的	p.13	beyond /bɪ'jɒnd/ <i>prep.</i> 超出；	
admire /əd'maɪə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 钦佩；赞赏	p.12	在……较远的一边	
advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 优势；优点	p.27	<i>adv.</i> 在（或向）更远处	p.51
afford /ə'fɔ:d/ <i>v.</i> 买得起；能做	p.48	billion /'bɪljən/ <i>num.</i> 十亿	p.56
airport /'eəpɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> 机场	p.13	biologist /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ <i>n.</i> 生物学家	p.16
aloud /ə'laʊd/ <i>adv.</i> 出声地；大声地	p.23	birth /bɜ:θ/ <i>n.</i> 诞生；出现	p.47
amaze /ə'meɪz/ <i>v.</i> 使惊奇；使惊诧	p.74	blood /blʌd/ <i>n.</i> 血	p.38
anxiety /æŋ'zæti/ <i>n.</i> 焦虑；担心	p.37	board /bɔ:d/ <i>n.</i> 板；牌子	p.56
anyway /'eniweɪ/		boost /bu:st/ <i>v.</i> 促进；使增长	
<i>adv.</i> 无论如何；不管怎样	p.74	<i>n.</i> 帮助；增长	p.36
Arab /'ærəb/ <i>adj.</i> 阿拉伯的		bouldering /'bəʊldərɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 攀岩	p.75
<i>n.</i> 阿拉伯人	p.47	boxing /'bɒksɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 拳击（运动）	p.72
asleep /ə'sli:p/ <i>adj.</i> 睡着（的）	p.53	brain /breɪn/ <i>n.</i> 脑；智力	p.33
aspect /'æspekt/ <i>n.</i> 方面	p.9	brave /breɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 勇敢的；无畏的	
attraction /ə'trækʃn/ <i>n.</i> 向往的地方；		<i>v.</i> 勇敢面对；经受（困难）	p.14
吸引力	p.4	bring about 带来；引起	p.1
audio /'ɔ:diəʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 音频的 <i>n.</i> 音频	p.5	British /'brɪtɪʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 英国的；英国人的	
		<i>n.</i> 英国人	p.13

B

balance /'bæləns/ <i>n.</i> 平衡 <i>v.</i> 保持平衡	p.14	bronze /brɒnz/ <i>n.</i> 青铜	p.46
bank /bæŋk/ <i>n.</i> 库；银行	p.16	build up 增加；加强；创建	p.24
bark /bɑ:k/ <i>n.</i> 树皮	p.46	bush /bʊʃ/ <i>n.</i> 灌木	p.3
baton /'bætn/ <i>n.</i> 接力棒	p.73	business /'bɪznəs/ <i>n.</i> 生意；商业	p.6
		button /'bʌtn/ <i>n.</i> 按钮；扣子	p.42

C

calendar /'kælɪndə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 日历	p.12	compete /kəm'pi:t/ <i>v.</i> 参加比赛; 竞争	p.75
camera /'kæməɾə/ <i>n.</i> 照相机; 摄影机	p.42	compete against 与……竞争	p.75
cancel /'kænsəl/ <i>v.</i> 取消; 终止	p.55	competition /,kɒmpə'tɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 比赛; 竞赛	p.72
capital /'kæpɪtl/ <i>n.</i> 首都	p.6	complete /kəm'pli:t/ <i>v.</i> 完成; 结束	
cartoon /kɑ:'tu:n/ <i>n.</i> 动画片; 漫画	p.68	<i>adj.</i> 完全的; 彻底的	p.6
case /keɪs/ <i>n.</i> 情况; 事实	p.34	composer /kəm'pəʊzə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 作曲家	p.65
catch up with 赶上; 追上 (某人)	p.73	conclusion /kən'klu:ʒn/ <i>n.</i> 总结	p.7
century /'sentʃəri/ <i>n.</i> 世纪	p.13	contribution /,kɒntri'bju:ʃn/ <i>n.</i> 贡献; 捐款	p.67
ceremony /'serəməni/ <i>n.</i> 典礼; 仪式	p.74	convenient /kən'vi:nɪənt/ <i>adj.</i> 方便的	p.6
certain /'sɜ:tn/ <i>adj.</i> 某些; 确定的		cooperate /kəʊ'pəreɪt/ <i>v.</i> 合作; 协作	p.57
<i>pron.</i> (不提及人或事物 的名称时用) 某些	p.46	cooperate with 与……合作	p.57
chain /tʃeɪn/ <i>n.</i> 链条	p.33	corn /kɔ:n/ <i>n.</i> 玉米; 谷物	p.3
champion /'tʃæmpiən/ <i>n.</i> 冠军 <i>v.</i> 捍卫	p.68	courage /'kʌrɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 勇气; 胆量	p.14
characteristic /,kærəktə'rɪstɪk/ <i>n.</i> 特征; 品质		craft /kra:ft/ <i>n.</i> 技艺; 工艺	
<i>adj.</i> 典型的; 独特的	p.66	(<i>pl.</i> craft) 飞行器; 船	p.58
cheap /tʃi:p/ <i>adj.</i> 便宜的 <i>adv.</i> 低廉地	p.46	crazy /'kreɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 疯狂的; 不理智的	p.54
cheer /tʃiə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 喝彩声 <i>v.</i> 欢呼	p.79	creation /kri'eɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 创造; 作品	p.46
chemist /'kemɪst/ <i>n.</i> 化学家	p.12	crowd /kraʊd/ <i>n.</i> 人群; 观众	p.79
chemistry /'kemɪstri/ <i>n.</i> 化学	p.12	crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 人(太)多的; 拥挤的	p.58
childhood /'tʃaɪldhʊd/ <i>n.</i> 童年	p.15	D	
citizen /'sɪtɪzn/ <i>n.</i> 市民; 公民	p.77	dance to 随着跳舞	p.62
classical /'klæsɪkl/ <i>adj.</i> 古典音乐的; 古典的	p.62	daughter /'dɔ:tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 女儿	p.18
click /kɪk/ <i>v.</i> (用鼠标或在触摸板上) 点击; (使)发出咔嚓声	p.28	deaf /def/ <i>adj.</i> 聋的	p.65
collection /kə'lekʃn/ <i>n.</i> 收集物; 收藏品	p.16	deeply /'di:pli/ <i>adv.</i> 深深地; 非常	p.77
come across (偶然) 遇见; 发现	p.24	dialogue /'daɪəlɒg/ (= dialog) <i>n.</i> 对话; 对白	p.23
comment /'kɒment/ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 评论; 批评	p.7	dictionary /'dɪkʃənri/ <i>n.</i> 词典; 字典	p.23
company /'kʌmpəni/ <i>n.</i> 公司; 陪伴	p.48	digital /'dɪdʒɪtl/ <i>adj.</i> 数字的	p.5
		dirt /dɜ:t/ <i>n.</i> 泥土; 尘土	p.5
		discovery /dɪ'skʌvəri/ <i>n.</i> 发现	p.12

discuss /di'skʌs/ <i>v.</i> 讨论; 谈论; 商量	p.36	expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/	
discussion /di'skʌʃn/ <i>n.</i> 讨论	p.9	<i>adj.</i> 昂贵的; 价格高的	p.46
disease /di'zi:z/ <i>n.</i> 疾病	p.13	experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/	
divide /di'vaɪd/ <i>v.</i> (把……) 分成	p.39	<i>n.</i> 实验; 试验	p.22
divide sth into 把某物分为	p.39	exploration /,eksplə'reɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 探索	p.16
dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ <i>n.</i> 海豚	p.38		
download <i>v.</i> /,daʊn'ləʊd/ 下载			
<i>n.</i> /'daʊnləʊd/ 已下载的数据资料	p.65		
dramatic /drə'mætɪk/			
<i>adj.</i> 激动人心的; 出乎意料的	p.76	fair /feə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 公平的; 合理的	
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<i>n.</i> 朝代; 王朝	p.15	feedback /'fi:dbæk/ <i>n.</i> 反馈的意见	p.26
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		纤维素	p.46
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		数字; 人物 <i>v.</i> 认为	p.74
		figure skating 花样滑冰	p.74
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eastern /'i:stən/ <i>adj.</i> 东部的; 东方的	p.45		
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economic /,i:kə'nɒmɪk/			
<i>adj.</i> 经济的; 经济学的	p.45		
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efficiently /ɪ'fɪʃntli/ <i>adv.</i> 效率高地	p.27		
electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/			
<i>adj.</i> 电的; 令人激动的	p.63		
electric guitar 电吉他	p.63		
electronic /ɪ'lek'trɒnɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 电子的	p.65		
engine /'endʒɪn/ <i>n.</i> 发动机	p.36		
enjoyable /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 有乐趣的;			
使人快乐的	p.24		
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exoplanet /'eksəʊ.plænɪt/ <i>n.</i> 系外行星	p.55		
expectation /,ekspek'teɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 期望; 希望	p.57		

G

gain /gem/ <i>v.</i> 获得; 取得	p.45
galaxy /'gæləksi/ <i>n.</i> 星系	p.57
general /'dʒenrəl/ <i>adj.</i> 总的; 大体的	p.23
genius /'dʒiːniəs/ <i>n.</i> 天才人物; 天赋	p.66
geology /dʒi'ɒlədʒi/ <i>n.</i> 地质; 地质学	p.54
gifted /'ɡɪftɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 有天赋的	p.65
glider /'ɡlaɪdə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 滑翔机	p.49
go through 经历; 仔细察看	p.34
god /ɡɒd/ <i>n.</i> 神	p.56
gold /ɡəʊld/ <i>n.</i> 金; 金牌; 金色	
<i>adj.</i> 金质的; 金色的	p.76
golden /'ɡəʊldən/ <i>adj.</i> 金色的	p.64
government /'ɡʌvənmənt/ <i>n.</i> 政府	p.3
gradually /'ɡrædʒuəli/ <i>adv.</i> 逐渐地;	
逐步地	p.48
grammar /'ɡræmə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 语法	p.23
grandson /'ɡrænsən/ <i>n.</i> 孙子; 外孙	p.34
grapevine /'ɡreɪpvain/	
<i>n.</i> 葡萄藤; 葡萄树	p.35
graph /ɡrɑːf/ <i>n.</i> 图; 图表	p.36
greatly /'ɡreitli/ <i>adv.</i> 大大地; 非常	p.4
Greek /ɡriːk/ <i>adj.</i> 希腊的; 希腊人的	
<i>n.</i> 古希腊人; 希腊人	p.78
greenhouse /'ɡriːnhaʊs/ <i>n.</i> 温室	p.4
grown-up /,ɡrəʊn 'ʌp/ <i>adj.</i> 成年的	p.35
growth /ɡrəʊθ/ <i>n.</i> 成长; 增加	p.26
guidance /'ɡaɪdns/ <i>n.</i> 指导	p.26
gunshot /'ɡʌnʃɒt/ <i>n.</i> 枪声;	
(射出的) 炮弹	p.35

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handoff /'hændɒf/ <i>n.</i> 递传	p.73
hands-on /,hændz 'ɒn/	

<i>adj.</i> 动手的; 实际操作的	p.22
happen to 发生于; 使遭遇	p.34
harmony /'hɑːməni/ <i>n.</i> 和谐; 和睦	p.77
hats off (to sb) (向某人) 表示敬佩	p.66
herself /hɜː'self; hə'self/	
<i>pron.</i> 她自己; 她本人	p.18
high-speed train 高速列车	p.42
high-tech /,haɪ 'tek/ <i>adj.</i> 高科技的	p.4
highway /'haɪweɪ/ <i>n.</i> 公路	p.4
historian /hɪ'stɔːriən/ <i>n.</i> 历史学家	p.12
hole /həʊl/ <i>n.</i> 洞; 孔	p.18
housing /'haʊzɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 住房; 住宅	p.4
human being 人; 人类	p.54
hundreds (of ...) 许多; 大量	p.42
hunger /'hʌŋɡə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 饥饿	p.12

I

ideal /aɪ'diːəl/ <i>adj.</i> 理想的; 最合适的	
<i>n.</i> 理想; 完美的人 (或事物)	p.46
image /'ɪmɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 图像; 形象	p.36
imagination /ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃn/	
<i>n.</i> 想象; 想象力	p.57
in addition 另外; 此外	p.26
in case 以防万一	p.56
in general 总的来说; 通常	p.23
in part 在某种程度上; 部分地	p.26
in sb's case 就某人的情况而言	p.34
in wonder 惊奇地	p.76
increase <i>n.</i> /'ɪŋkriːs/ 增长	
<i>v.</i> /ɪn'kriːs/ 增加	p.38
inspiring /ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/	
<i>adj.</i> 鼓舞人心的; 激励的	p.11
invent /ɪn'vent/ <i>v.</i> 发明; 编造	p.44
invention /ɪn'venʃn/ <i>n.</i> 发明; 创造	p.42

inventor /ɪn'ventə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 发明家	p.19	live on 继续存在; 继续活着	p.16
itself /ɪt'self/ <i>pron.</i> 它自己	p.42	long-term /ˌlɒŋ 'tɜ:m/ <i>adj.</i> 长期的	p.36
J		look down on 轻视; 蔑视	p.66
jazz /dʒæz/ <i>n.</i> 爵士乐	p.62	look up 查阅; 检查	p.23
judge /'dʒʌdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 裁判员; 法官		look up to sb 钦佩; 仰慕	p.14
<i>v.</i> 判断; 认定	p.73	lorry /'lɒri/ <i>n.</i> 卡车	p.6
junior /'dʒu:nɪə(r)/		lover /'lʌvə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 情人; 爱好者	p.64
<i>adj.</i> 初级的; 低年级的	p.9	lyric /'lɪrɪk/ <i>n.</i> 歌词 <i>adj.</i> 抒情的	p.62
jute /dʒu:t/ <i>n.</i> 黄麻纤维	p.46	M	
K		magazine /ˌmæɡə'zi:n/ <i>n.</i> 杂志; 期刊	p.29
keep (...) in mind 记在心中; 记住	p.34	make up ground on sb/sth	
Kenyan /'kenjən/ <i>n.</i> 肯尼亚人		逼近正在向前的人或物	p.73
<i>adj.</i> 肯尼亚的; 肯尼亚人的	p.6	mall /mɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 购物商场	p.38
keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/ <i>n.</i> 电子琴; 键盘	p.63	manager /'mænɪdʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 经理	p.6
kindness /'kaɪndnəs/ <i>n.</i> 善良	p.19	mankind /mæn'kaɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 人类	p.19
L		man-made /ˌmæn 'meɪd/	
lack /læk/ <i>n.</i> 缺乏	p.3	<i>adj.</i> 人造的; 非天然的	p.8
laptop /'læptɒp/ <i>n.</i> 笔记本电脑	p.42	manned /mænd/ <i>adj.</i> 载人的;	
later on 后来; 其后	p.46	需人操作的	p.52
launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ <i>v. & n.</i> 发射; 发起	p.52	mascot /'mæskət/ <i>n.</i> 吉祥物	p.76
layer /'leɪə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 层; 表层	p.45	master /'mɑ:stə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 能手	
lead /li:d/ <i>v.</i> (led /led/, led) 带领; 过		<i>v.</i> 掌握; 精通	p.78
(某种生活) <i>n.</i> 领先地位; 主角	p.8	material /mə'tɪəriəl/ <i>n.</i> 材料	p.26
lead to 导致; 造成	p.47	medal /'medl/ <i>n.</i> 奖章; 勋章	p.76
learner /'lɜ:nə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 学习者	p.21	melt /melt/ <i>v.</i> (使) 融化; 逐渐消失	p.45
leave behind 留下; 遗留	p.16	memorize /'meməraɪz/ (= memorise)	
lecture /'lektʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 讲座; 讲课	p.32	<i>v.</i> 记住; 记忆	p.33
likely /'laɪkli/ <i>adv.</i> 很可能 <i>adj.</i> 可能的	p.36	method /'meθəd/ <i>n.</i> 方法	p.25
link /lɪŋk/ <i>n.</i> 交通路线; 联系 <i>v.</i> 连接	p.6	mindset /'maɪndset/ <i>n.</i> 观念模式	p.26
liquid /'lɪkwɪd/ <i>n.</i> 液体 <i>adj.</i> 液体的	p.46	miracle /'mɪrəkl/ <i>n.</i> 奇迹	p.8
live /laɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 现场直播的	p.14	mission /'mɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 任务; 使命	p.52
		mix up 混淆; 弄乱	p.33
		motto /'mɒtəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 口号; 格言	p.76

movement /'mu:vmənt/ *n.* 活动; 运动 p.53

mysterious /mɪ'stɪəriəs/

adj. 神秘的; 奇怪的 p.56

N

narrow /'nærəʊ/ *adj.* 狭窄的 p.8

nation /'neiʃn/ *n.* 国家; 民族 p.13

necessary /'nesəsəri/

adj. 必要的; 必需的 p.15

neither /'naiðə(r); 'ni:ðə(r)/

conj. 两者都不 *adv.* 也不 p.75

neither ... nor ... 既不……也不…… p.75

newspaper /'nju:zpeɪpə(r)/ *n.* 报纸 p.29

none /nʌn/ *pron.* 没有一个; 毫无 p.46

nor /nɔ:(r)/ *conj. & adv.* 也不 p.75

notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/

n. 笔记本; 笔记本电脑 p.38

nowadays /'naʊədəɪz/

adv. 现在; 目前 p.69

nut /nʌt/ *n.* 坚果 p.38

O

officer /'ɒfɪsə(r)/ *n.* 官员; 军官 p.46

on board 在船(或火车、飞机)上 p.56

one-size-fits-all /,wʌn saɪz fɪts 'ɔ:l/

adj. 通用的 p.39

open up 打开; 开放 p.29

opera /'ɒprə/ *n.* 歌剧; 歌剧团 p.35

operate /'ɒpəreɪt/ *v.* 操作; 运行 p.59

organize /'ɔ:gənaɪz/ (=organise)

v. 处理; 组织 p.36

outdo /,aʊt'du:/ *v.* (outdid /,aʊt'dɪd/,

outdone /,aʊt'dʌn/) 胜过 p.66

outline /'aʊtlaɪn/ *n.* 纲要 *v.* 概述 p.39

P

papermaking /'peɪpə,meɪkɪŋ/

n. 造纸工艺; 造纸业 p.46

pardon /'pɑ:dn/ *v.* 原谅

interj. 请再说一遍; 抱歉 p.35

passage /'pæsɪdʒ/ *n.* 段落; 走廊 p.36

password /'pɑ:swɜ:d/ *n.* 密码; 口令 p.37

performance /pə'fɔ:məns/

n. 演出; 表演 p.64

performer /pə'fɔ:mə(r)/

n. 演奏者; 表演者 p.64

period /'pɪəriəd/ *n.* 时期; 一段时间 p.19

physicist /'fɪzɪsɪst/ *n.* 物理学家 p.12

pianist /'piənɪst/

n. 钢琴家; 钢琴演奏者 p.66

picnic /'pɪknɪk/ *n.* 野餐 p.35

piece /pi:s/ *n.* 一首; 一篇 p.63

pioneer /,paɪə'niə(r)/ *n.* 先驱; 先锋 p.13

pipe /paɪp/ *n.* 管道; 管子; 烟斗 p.45

plastic /'plæstɪk/ *n.* 塑料 *adj.* 塑料的 p.43

podcast /'pɒdkɑ:st/ *n.* 播客 p.24

poet /'pəʊɪt/ *n.* 诗人 p.65

policewoman /pə'li:swʊmən/

n. (*pl.* policewomen) 女警察 p.65

Polish /'pɒʃɪʃ/ *adj.* 波兰的

n. 波兰人; 波兰语 p.66

pop /pɒp/ *n.* 流行音乐 *v.* 蹦出 p.62

port /pɔ:t/ *n.* 港口城市; 港口 p.6

position /pə'zɪʃn/ *n.* 位置; 地方

v. 安置; 使处于 p.32

pride /praɪd/ *n.* 自豪(感); 骄傲 p.77

print /prɪnt/ *n.* 印刷品 *v.* 打印 p.29

printer /'prɪntə(r)/

n. 打印机; 印刷公司 p.43

produce /prə'dju:s/ <i>v.</i> 生产; 繁育	p.43	require /rɪ'kwaɪə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 要求; 需要	p.55
product /'prɒdʌkt/ <i>n.</i> 产品	p.4	resource /rɪ'sɔ:s/ <i>n.</i> 资源; 资料	p.26
production /prə'dʌkʃn/ <i>n.</i> 生产; 制作	p.48	responsible /rɪ'spɒnsəbl/	
profession /prə'feʃn/ <i>n.</i> 职业; 行业	p.67	<i>adj.</i> 作为原因的; 有责任的	p.46
project /'prɒdʒekt/ <i>n.</i> 专题研究; 项目	p.22	responsible for sth 引起某事	p.46
pronunciation /prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃn/		result in 造成; 导致	p.47
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proudly /'praʊdli/		rhythm /'rɪðəm/ <i>n.</i> 节奏; 韵律	p.61
<i>adv.</i> 自豪地; 壮观地	p.66	rocket /'rɒkɪt/ <i>n.</i> 火箭	p.55
publish /'pʌblɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 刊登; 出版	p.55	Roman /'rəʊmən/ <i>adj.</i> 古罗马的; 罗马的	
pull-up /'pʊl ʌp/ <i>n.</i> 引体向上	p.72	<i>n.</i> 罗马人; 罗马字体	p.78
purple /'pɜ:pl/ <i>n.</i> 紫色 <i>adj.</i> 紫色的	p.65	romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/	
put sth to good use		<i>adj.</i> 浪漫的; 爱情的	p.64
有效使用 (或利用) 某物	p.33	root /ru:t/ <i>n.</i> 根	p.3
pyramid /'pɪrəmɪd/ <i>n.</i> 金字塔	p.14	rough /rʌf/ <i>adj.</i> 崎岖的	p.2
R		rover /'rəʊvə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 探测器; 漫游者	p.52
radio /'reɪdiəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 无线电; 收音机	p.16	run out (of sth) 用完; 耗尽	p.32
rail /reɪl/ <i>n.</i> 铁路	p.8	runner /'rʌnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 参加赛跑的人	p.73
railway /'reɪlwei/ <i>n.</i> 铁路	p.4	S	
rap /ræp/ <i>n.</i> 说唱乐 <i>v.</i> 表演说唱乐	p.62	sadness /'sædnəs/ <i>n.</i> 悲伤	p.32
rapid /'ræpɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 迅速的; 瞬间的	p.46	sandstorm /'sændstɔ:m/ <i>n.</i> 沙尘暴	p.3
rapidly /'ræpɪdli/ <i>adv.</i> 迅速地; 快速地	p.48	sandy /'sændi/ <i>adj.</i> 铺满沙子的;	
rating /'reɪtɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 评分; 等级	p.65	含沙的	p.3
react /rɪ'ækt/ <i>v.</i> 作出反应; 回应	p.32	satellite /'sætəlaɪt/ <i>n.</i> 人造卫星; 卫星	p.54
reality /rɪ'æləti/ <i>n.</i> 现实; 事实	p.46	satisfy /'sætɪsfai/ <i>v.</i> 使 (某人) 满意	p.78
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recent /'ri:snt/ <i>adj.</i> 最近的; 最新的	p.29	schoolwork /'sku:lwɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 学校作业	p.29
recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/ (=recognise)		scientific /ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk/	
<i>v.</i> 辨认出; 认可	p.38	<i>adj.</i> 科学 (上) 的	p.16
reform /rɪ'fɔ:m/ <i>n.</i> 改革; 变革	p.77	seed /si:d/ <i>n.</i> 种子	p.15
reform and opening-up 改革开放	p.77	set a record 创造纪录	p.76
region /'ri:dʒən/ <i>n.</i> 区域; 地区	p.15	set foot on 访问; 参观 (某地)	p.57
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unique /ju'ni:k/		with ease 轻而易举地	p.6
<i>adj.</i> 独一无二的; 罕见的	p.75	woodwork /'wʊdwɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 木工手艺	p.19
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valley /'væli/ <i>n.</i> 山谷; 溪谷	p.27	wound /wu:nd/ <i>n.</i> 伤口; 创伤	
view /vju:/ <i>v.</i> 看; 观看 <i>n.</i> 观点; 视野	p.36	<i>v.</i> 使受伤	p.38
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weightless /'weɪtləs/		Z	
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Vocabulary from Primary School

Unit 1

hill /hɪl/ *n.* 山丘

Unit 3

internet /'ɪntənət/ *n.* 互联网

Unit 4

p.2 mouth /maʊθ/ *n.* 嘴 p.35

paper /'peɪpə/ *n.* 纸 p.37

Unit 6

p.26 star /stɑ:(r)/ *n.* 星; 恒星 p.56

ship /ʃɪp/ *n.* (大) 船; 舰 p.58

Irregular Verbs

(注：本词表不含情态动词。)

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
awake	awoke	awoken
be (am, is, are)	was, were	been
bear	bore	born / borne
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got / gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang (悬挂)	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie (躺)	lay	lain

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mistake	mistook	mistaken
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped / speeded	sped / speeded

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

后 记

本套教科书（七~九年级）由人民教育出版社课程教材研究所英语课程教材研究开发中心依据教育部《义务教育英语课程标准（2022年版）》编写。

本套教科书集中反映了基础教育课程改革的最新成果，总结了上一版《义务教育教科书 英语》的编写经验，凝聚了教育专家、学科专家、教材编写人员、教研人员及一线教师的集体智慧。本套教科书封面设计由中央美术学院设计团队完成，人民教育出版社设计部制作。本册教科书版式设计为胡白珂，内文插图绘制为王平。参加本书编写工作的还有马小洁、游晓霞、张译峻、张琳琳、肖菲、熊金霞、王生军，参加编辑工作的还有辜翔宇。我们感谢为本册教科书提供部分内容素材和咨询的中国科学技术馆、全国科学技术名词审定委员会、中国原子能科学研究院以及所有对教科书的编写、审读、试教、出版等提供过帮助与支持的同仁和社会各界朋友。

本册教科书出版之前，我们通过多种渠道与教科书选用作品的作者进行了联系，得到了他们的大力支持。视觉中国等图库、陕西省林业局、四川师范大学附属中学锦华分校、北京市上地实验学校、北京市陈经纶中学分校以及张朝平为本册教科书提供了图片素材。对此，我们表示衷心的感谢！

我们真诚地希望广大教师、学生及家长在使用本册教科书过程中提出宝贵的意见和建议。我们将本着精益求精的态度，集思广益，不断修订，努力使教科书日趋完善。

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英 语

九年级

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