

第一单元

Unit One

Checkpoints

Grammar

The Future Tense

I'll go to the beach with my family this summer.

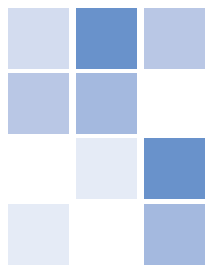
He said he **would read** books this weekend.

What **are you going to do** this Sunday?

Sentence Patterns

I'm going to...

Don't do it, or...



Unit One

Reading Aloud

Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!

Dialogue

■ Read the following dialogue.

What Are You Going to Do This Summer?

A: What are you going to do this summer?

B: I'm going to stay in the city.

A: What will you do all day?

B: I'm going to work with my father at the store in the evening. I'll read books on weekends. I'll go to the beach with my family. What are you going to do this summer?

A: I'm going to camp. I've been to camp for four summers.

B: I've never been to camp. What do you do there?

A: We do many things. In the morning, we go swimming and boating. In the afternoon, we play basketball or tennis. We sit around a campfire at night. We sing or tell stories.

B: That sounds wonderful.

A: It is wonderful. Well, so long. Have fun.

B: You too. Give my regards to your parents. I'll see you in September.

■ Use the dialogue as a model, and make your own dialogues.

A: What are you going to do _____?

B: I'm going to _____. What about you?

A: I'm going to _____.

Text

After a Heavy Snowstorm

One night there was a heavy snowstorm, and in the morning Mr. Smith's garden was full of deep snow. Mr. Smith wanted to take his car out, so he paid a man to clean the path from his garage to his gate. He said to this man, "Don't throw any snow on that side, because it will damage the bushes in my garden; and don't throw any snow into the street, or the police will be angry." Then Mr. Smith went out.

When he came back, the path was clean and the snow from it was not on the bushes, or the fence, or the street. Mr. Smith was very pleased. Then he opened the garage to get his car out. To his surprise, the garage was full to the top with all the snow from the path, and his car was somewhere under it all!



Reading Comprehension

■ Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Why did Mr. Smith pay a man to clean the path from his garage to his gate?
2. Could the man throw any snow on the bushes? Why or why not?
3. Could he throw any snow into the street? Why or why not?
4. Was Mr. Smith pleased when he came back? Why?
5. Could Mr. Smith get his car out? Why or why not?

New Words

summer	/'sʌmə(r)/	n.	夏季
will	/wɪl/	v.	将; 愿; 要
store	/stɔ:(r)/	n.	商店
		v.	贮存
camp	/kæmp/	v.	露营

boat	/bəʊt/	<i>v.</i>	划船
		<i>n.</i>	船
tennis	/'tenɪs/	<i>n.</i>	网球
around	/ə'raʊnd/	<i>prep.</i>	环绕
		<i>ad.</i>	在周围
campfire	/'kæmpfaɪə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	营火
night	/naɪt/	<i>n.</i>	夜晚
sing	/sɪŋ/	<i>v.</i>	唱(歌)
fun	/fʌn/	<i>n.</i>	乐趣; 顽皮; 嬉戏
give	/ɡɪv/	<i>v.</i>	给
regards	/rɪ'ɡɑ:dz/	<i>n.</i>	问候; 致意
after	/'ɑ:ftə(r)/	<i>prep.</i>	在……以后
		<i>conj.</i>	在……以后
heavy	/'hevi/	<i>a.</i>	大的; 重的
snowstorm	/'snəʊstɔ:m/	<i>n.</i>	暴风雪; 大风雪
deep	/di:p/	<i>a.</i>	深的; (指人) 难了解的
snow	/snəʊ/	<i>n.</i>	雪
car	/kɑ:(r)/	<i>n.</i>	小汽车
out	/aʊt/	<i>ad.</i>	外; 出外
pay	/peɪ/	<i>v.</i>	付(款), 支付
clean	/kli:n/	<i>v.</i>	把……弄干净; 擦干净
		<i>a.</i>	干净的
path	/pɑ:θ/	<i>n.</i>	小径; 小路
garage	/'gærɑ:ʒ/	<i>n.</i>	汽车间; 汽车修理厂
gate	/geɪt/	<i>n.</i>	大门; 水闸; 交通栏杆
throw	/θrəʊ/	<i>v.</i>	掷, 投
side	/saɪd/	<i>n.</i>	边; 旁边; 侧; 侧面
damage	/'dæmɪdʒ/	<i>v.</i>	毁坏, 损害
		<i>n.</i>	损失
bush	/bʊʃ/	<i>n.</i>	灌木丛
police	/pə'li:s/	<i>n.</i>	警察
angry	/'æŋɡrɪ/	<i>a.</i>	生气的, 愤怒的
fence	/fens/	<i>n.</i>	篱笆
pleased	/pli:zd/	<i>a.</i>	高兴的; 满足的
open	/'əʊpən/	<i>v.</i>	打开
		<i>a.</i>	打开的
get	/get/	<i>v.</i>	得到
top	/tɒp/	<i>n.</i>	顶; 上部
somewhere	/'sʌmweə(r)/	<i>ad.</i>	某处; 在某处

Proper Nouns

January	/'dʒænjuəri/	一月
February	/'febrʊəri/	二月
March	/mɑ:tʃ/	三月
April	/'eɪprəl/	四月
May	/meɪ/	五月
June	/dʒu:n/	六月
July	/dʒʊ'laɪ/	七月
August	/'ɔ:gəst/	八月
September	/səp'tembə(r)/	九月
October	/ɒk'təʊbə(r)/	十月
November	/nəʊ'vembə(r)/	十一月
December	/dɪ'sembə(r)/	十二月

Phrases and Expressions

on weekends	在周末
in the morning / afternoon / evening	在早上 / 下午 / 晚上
at night	在夜间
tell a story	讲故事
have fun	玩得开心
so long	再见
give one's regards to	代……向……问好
be full of	充满; 装满
come back	回来
to one's surprise	使……吃惊的是

Notes

- 1 学校假期 (school vacations): 在大多数西方国家, 每年学生有三个假期: 暑假 (summer vacation)、寒假 (winter vacation / Christmas holiday) 和春假 (spring break / Easter holiday)。
- 2 ... and his car was somewhere under it all! ……，他的车埋在雪下的某处。

Pattern Practice

1. I **am going to see** my parents this Sunday.
She **is going to buy** a new TV tomorrow.
It **is going to rain** tonight.

- We **aren't going to study** in America next year.
They **aren't going to do** some shopping this weekend.
2. What **are** you **going to do** this afternoon?
When **are** they **going to see** the movie?
Who **is going to** teach us next year?
Which dictionary **is** Mary **going to buy**?
Where **are** we **going to live** in the next century?
3. It **will damage** the bushes in my garden.
I**'ll call** you when I come back.
The police **will be** angry at the news.
They **won't meet** (迎接) you at the station.
They **won't throw** any snow into the street.
4. **Will** you **come** and **see** us? Yes, **I will**.
No, **I won't**.
Will there **be** enough food for us? Yes, there **will**.
No, there **won't**.
When **will** you **go** to New York? **I'll go** there next week.
How **will** you **go** there? **I'll go** there by air.
5. He **said** he **was going to see** his parents this Sunday.
I **knew** they **were going to** clean the snow.
She **promised** she **would come** back by nine o'clock.
John **told** me he **would go** out in the heavy snowstorm.
They **thought** their teacher **would answer** the question.



Grammar



The Future Tense

1. will (shall) / would + *v*.

Affirmative 肯定式		
He / She / It / You / They	'll (will)	soon come back.
	'd (would)	
I / We	'll (shall / will)	
	'd (would)	

Negative 否定式		
He / She / It / You / They	won't (will not)	come back by 5 o'clock.
	wouldn't (would not)	
I / We	shan't (shall not) / won't (will not)	
	wouldn't (would not)	
Interrogative 疑问式		Answer 回答
Will he / she / it / you / they	go there?	Yes, he / she / it / I / they will .
Shall I / we		No, I / we shan't
Where	go?	He / She / It / I / They' ll go to school.
		I / We' ll go home.

2. be going to + v.

Affirmative 肯定式			
I	am / was	going to learn a new language.	
He / She	is / was		
We / You / They	are / were		
Negative 否定式			
I	am / was	not going to learn it.	
He / She	is / was		
We / You / They	are / were		
Interrogative 疑问式			
Am / Was	I	going to learn it ?	
Is / Was	he / she		
Are / Were	we / you / they		
	am / was	I	going to learn ?
What	is / was	he / she	
	are / were	we / you / they	

Language Practice

I Read and recite the following sentences.

1. Give my regards to your parents.
2. What are you going to do this summer?
3. Mr. Smith's garden was full of deep snow.
4. Don't throw any snow into the street, or the police will be angry.

II Dictation.

III Read and spell the following words.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. /'febrʊəri/ F _ br _ _ _ y | 2. /'wʌndəfʊl/ w _ nd _ _ f _ l |
| 3. /'dæmɪdʒ/ d _ m _ g _ | 4. /sə'praɪz/ s _ _ pr _ s _ |
| 5. /'kæmpfaɪə(r)/ c _ _ pf _ _ e | 6. /'gærɑ:ʒ/ g _ r _ g _ |
| 7. /'æŋgrɪ/ _ _ gr _ | 8. /'ɔ:gəst/ A _ g _ st |
| 9. /dɪ'sembə(r)/ D _ c _ _ ber | 10. /'sʌmwɛə(r)/ s _ m _ wh _ r _ |

IV Combine the following words and phrases into sentences.

- my father, I, work, am going to, with, at the store
- wanted to, Mr. Smith, so, take his car out, a man, paid, he, from his garage to his gate, to clean the path
- was clean, when, the path, came back, he
- the garage, to his surprise, with all the snow from the path, was full
- it, on the bushes, will damage, you, if, throw any snow, them

V Collocation: Find the words or phrases that collocate the given items in the dialogue or the text and fill in the rest.

Given Word	Collocation from the Dialogue or Text	Other Possibilities	
clean		the table	
damage			the boat
open			
heavy		traffic	
deep			
angry			

VI Group Work: Complete the following sentences.

- The old lady won't go out today because _____.
- Let's go now, or _____.
- I'm sorry I can't go to see your parents, so _____.
- Open the door and _____.
- We'll meet at the station first, then _____.
- Mr. Black was very angry when _____.

VII Fill in the blanks with the future tense of the given verbs.

- The teacher said the class _____ (begin) soon.
- Our American friends _____ (leave) on Friday.
- _____ you _____ (say) it again?
- When _____ you _____ (write) to him?

5. They _____ (go) to the bookstore next week.
6. Did he tell you he _____ (work) with his father at the store this summer?
7. Your mother _____ (be) pleased if you do that.
8. Mrs. Johnson promised that she _____ (pay) us for the work.

VIII Complete the following sentences with proper adverbials of time.

1. I'll speak to her _____.
2. He has already read the book _____.
3. I was watching TV _____.
4. Mr. Smith reads newspapers _____.
5. Be quiet! I am listening to music _____.
6. Henry lived in Paris _____.
7. She told me she was going to spend the summer in the country _____.
8. Will he cook for us _____?

IX Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given verbs.

How Old Is She?

A woman _____ (have) a bad headache, so she went to see the doctor. The doctor _____ (ask) her, "How old _____ (be) you?"

"Well," she _____ (answer), "I _____ (not, remember), but I _____ (try) to think." She _____ (think) for a minute and then _____ (say), "Yes, I _____ (remember) now, doctor. When I _____ (marry), I _____ (be) eighteen years old, and my husband _____ (be) thirty. Now my husband _____ (be) sixty, I know. And that is twice (两倍于) thirty. So I _____ (be) twice eighteen. That _____ (be) thirty-six, right?"

X Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 你现在就走吗? 祝你玩得开心。(have fun)
2. 你打算什么时候给这些工人付钱? (pay)
3. 晚会上你要唱歌还是讲故事? (tell a story)
4. 使警察吃惊的是, 这起事故 (accident) 没有损坏任何车辆。(surprise, damage)
5. 这只箱子 (box) 很重, 因为里面放满了书籍。(heavy, full of)
6. 汤姆已经决定周末在店里给父亲帮忙, 父亲感到很满意。(pleased)
7. 请别把报纸扔得满房间都是, 否则你妈妈会不高兴的。(throw, or)
8. 我这个星期六下午要擦窗户或者洗衣服。你呢? (clean)

Across the Channel

Erna Hart is going to swim across the English Channel tomorrow. She is going to set out from the French coast at five o'clock in the morning. Erna is only fourteen years old and she hopes to set up a new world record. She is a strong swimmer and many people feel that she is sure to succeed. Erna's father will set out with her in a small boat. Mr. Hart has trained his daughter for years. Tomorrow he will watch her anxiously as she swims the long distance to England. Erna will take short rests every two hours. She will have something to drink but she will not eat any solid food. Most of Erna's school friends will wait for her on the English coast. Among them there will be Erna's mother. She swam the Channel herself when she was a girl.

Words and Expressions

across	/ə'krɒs/	<i>prep.</i>	穿过
		<i>ad.</i>	横过
Erna Hart	/'ɜ:nə hɑ:t/	<i>n.</i>	厄娜·哈特 (女子名)
English Channel	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'tʃæənəl/	<i>n.</i>	英吉利海峡
coast	/kəʊst/	<i>n.</i>	海岸
record	/'rekɔ:d/	<i>n.</i>	记录
	/'rɪ'kɔ:d/	<i>v.</i>	记载
succeed	/sək'si:d/	<i>v.</i>	成功; 达到; 成就
train	/treɪn/	<i>v.</i>	训练; 培育
anxiously	/'æŋkʃəsli/	<i>ad.</i>	焦虑地; 不安地
distance	/'dɪstəns/	<i>n.</i>	距离; 远处; 疏远
short	/ʃɔ:t/	<i>a.</i>	短的; 矮的; 缺乏的
solid	/'sɒlɪd/	<i>a.</i>	固体的
among	/ə'mʌŋ/	<i>prep.</i>	在……之中
girl	/gɜ:l/	<i>n.</i>	女孩
set out			开始; 着手
set up			设置; 竖起; 建立
be sure to			肯定; 确信



Comprehension Practice

■ Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. Who is going to swim across the English Channel tomorrow?
2. How old is she? Is she a strong swimmer or not?
3. Will Erna's father follow her in a small boat or not?
4. Where will Erna's mother wait for her?
5. What did Erna's mother do as a girl?

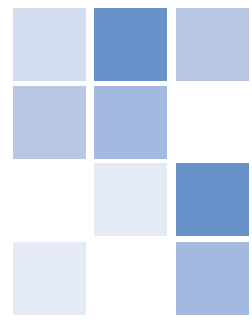
■ Translate the underlined sentences in the passage into Chinese.



Reading for Fun

Read and recite the following proverbs.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Well begun is half done. | 好的开始是成功的一半。 |
| 2. Easier said than done. | 说起来容易做起来难。 |



第二单元

Unit Two

Checkpoints

Grammar

1. Modal Verbs

Could I speak to Jim, please?

Pilots **must** adjust to changes.

He **shouldn't** be long.

2. Articles

He went out **an** hour ago.

A passenger can leave London at noon.

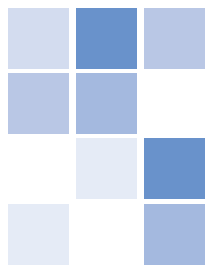
The pilot is from New York.

Sentence Patterns

Could I..., please?

Any idea...

These rockets will be able to...



Unit Two

Reading Aloud

Life Is Full of Steam

Chew, chew, chew your bread
Gently down the throat.
The more you eat, the happier you feel.
Life is interesting.

Row, row, row your boat,
Quickly down the stream.
Merrily, merrily, merrily,
Life is full of steam (充满活力).

Dialogue

■ Read the following dialogue.

Could I Speak to Jim, Please?

A: Hello, 3328531.

B: Oh hello, Sally. This is Dave Thomas here. Could I speak to Jim, please?

A: I'm afraid he's not in at the moment, Dave. He went out about an hour ago and he's not back yet.

B: Any idea when he might be back?

A: Well, he shouldn't be long. He said he was just going to get some paint. But I wouldn't be surprised if he's stopped off at the pub on the way back.

B: Well, tell him I've called, will you? I'll try again later.

A: All right. Goodbye, Dave.
B: Thanks then, Sally. Goodbye.

■ Use the dialogue as a model, and make your own dialogues.

A: Hello, _____.
B: Hello, this _____ here. Could I speak to _____?
A: I'm afraid he / she _____.
B: Well, tell him / her _____.
A: All right. Goodbye.
B: _____.

Text

Air Travel

A modern airliner flies much faster than sound. A passenger can leave London at noon and get to New York at ten that same morning! There is a five-hour time difference between the two cities and the airliner can fly the Atlantic in only three hours. That evening the passenger will feel it is time to go to bed, but at that time it is only six in New York, and the evening will only just begin. Pilots must adjust to constant changes in time. This causes many kinds of problems.

Air travel is getting faster all the time. Engineers say that soon people will be “shot” to their destinations in big rockets. These rockets will be able to carry 170 passengers at a time.



Reading Comprehension

■ Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Can a passenger leave London at noon and get to New York at ten that same morning?
2. What is the time difference between London and New York?
3. How many passengers can these rockets carry at a time?
4. Do you like to travel by modern airliner? Why or why not?

New Words

moment	/'məʊmənt/	n.	瞬间; 片刻; 时机
yet	/jet/	ad.	还; 仍; 至今
might	/maɪt/	v.	也许; 或许; 可能
just	/dʒʌst/	ad.	正好; 刚好; 刚刚
paint	/peɪnt/	n.	油漆; 颜料
		v.	涂抹
would	/wʊd/	v.	将会
pub	/pʌb/	n.	(英国) 酒吧; 客栈
way	/weɪ/	n.	道路; 方法; 方式
later	/'leɪtə(r)/	ad.	过些时候
travel	/'trævəl/	n.	旅行
		v.	旅行
modern	/'mɒdən/	a.	现代的; 新式的
airliner	/'eəlaɪnə(r)/	n.	客机; 班机
fly	/flaɪ/	v.	飞行
passenger	/'pæsɪndʒə(r)/	n.	乘客
leave	/li:v/	v.	离开; 留下
noon	/nu:n/	n.	正午
same	/seɪm/	a.	同样的; 同一的
difference	/'dɪfərəns/	n.	不同; 差别; 差异
pilot	/'paɪlət/	n.	飞行员
must	/mʌst/	v.	必须; 应该
adjust	/ə'dʒʌst/	v.	调整, 适应
constant	/'kɒnstənt/	a.	不断的; 时常发生的
change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	n.	变化
		v.	改变
cause	/kɔ:z/	v.	引起
		n.	起因
problem	/'prɒbləm/	n.	难题; 问题
engineer	/,endʒɪ'nɪə(r)/	n.	工程师
shoot	/ʃu:t/	v.	发射, 射击
destination	/,destɪ'neɪʃən/	n.	目的地
able	/'eɪbl/	a.	能干的; 能够的
rocket	/'rɒkɪt/	n.	火箭



Proper Nouns

Sally	/'sæli/	萨莉 (女子名)
Dave Thomas	/deɪv 'tɒməs/	戴夫·托马斯 (男子名)
Jim	/dʒɪm/	吉姆 (男子名)
Atlantic	/ət'læntɪk/	大西洋



Phrases and Expressions

stop off	逗留; 中途停留片刻
on the way back / home / to school	在回来 / 回家 / 上学的路上
at noon	在正午
go to bed	去睡觉
adjust (oneself) to	(使自己) 适应
all the time	一直
be able to do sth.	能够做某事
at a time	一次



Notes

- 1 Pub:** Pub 是 Public House 的简称。在英国有许多小酒馆。人们在小酒馆里交友、聊天，它是人们生活重要的一部分。小酒馆中出售各种饮料，但啤酒最为常见。
- 2 London:** 伦敦是英国的首都、第一大城及第一大港，也是世界四大世界级城市之一，与美国纽约、法国巴黎和日本东京并列。著名景点有泰晤士河 (River Thames)、伦敦塔桥 (Tower Bridge)、威斯敏斯特宫 (Palace of Westminster)、大本钟 (Big Ben)、千禧桥 (Millennium Bridge)、伦敦眼 (London Eye) 和伦敦塔 (Tower of London) 等。
- 3 New York:** 纽约是世界商业、金融和文化中心之一。有众多有名的建筑和旅游景点。如：帝国大厦 (the Empire State Building)、时代广场 (Times Square)、联合国总部 (the United Nations Headquarters)、华尔街 (Wall Street)、百老汇 (Broadway)、中国城 (Chinatown) 以及其他许多摩天大楼、剧院、大学和教堂。
- 4 Any idea when he might be back?** 知道他大概什么时候回来吗?
此句为省略句，完整的句子为：Do you have any idea when he might be back?
- 5 ... he shouldn't be long.** ……他不会 (耽误) 很久。
- 6 But I wouldn't be surprised if he's stopped off at the pub on the way back.**
如果他在回家的路上进了酒馆，我不会感到吃惊。
would 用于现在时，表示“可能”的意思，语气比 will 温和、委婉。
e.g. Don't call her now; it would make us late. 现在别给她打电话，那会使我们迟到。
Would I be able to help? 我能帮上忙吗?
I would feel sorry to leave the farm. 离开这个农场我会感到很难过。
- 7 Well, tell him I've called, will you?** 请告诉他我打过电话，行吗?

8 There is a five-hour time difference between... 在……之间有五小时的时差。

five-hour 是复合形容词，作定语，故 hour 后不能加 “s”。

9 ... soon people will be “shot” to their destinations... 人们将被“发射”到目的地……



Pattern Practice

- I **can** speak four languages.
You **can** use my dictionary.
The airliner **can** fly the Atlantic.
He **can't** write in English.
The passengers **can't** leave London this evening.
- They **may** come tomorrow.
He **may** call me this evening.
It **may** be very hot this summer.
She **may** be in the bookstore now.
You **may** do your homework tomorrow.
- Pilots **must** adjust to constant changes in time.
We **must** get to London before 7 a.m.
You **must** stay at home all day.
The doctor **must** be in the office now.
The man with a hat **must** be Tom.
- Can** I go to the party tonight? Yes, you **can**.
No, you **can't**.
May I sit here? Yes, please.
Sorry, I'm afraid not.
Must we leave New York at six? Yes, you **must**.
No, you **needn't**.
May I take the book out of the reading room?
Yes, you **may**.
No, you **mustn't**.
- You **should** tell him about it.
They **should** clean the house every weekend.
We **should** go to the meeting on time (准时).
She **shouldn't** leave her baby alone.
He **shouldn't** stay at home all day.

Modal Verbs

情态动词表示说话人的语气，不能单独使用，必须与主要动词一起构成谓语动词，没有人称和数的变化，其否定形式只需加“not”。

Modal Verb	Meaning	Examples
can	能，会	I can use the computer now.
	可能性	It can't be true.
could	许可	Can / Could we go now?
may	可以	May I use your car?
might	祝愿	May you succeed!
	或许	He might be at home.
must	必须	Must I do the work now?
should	应该	You shouldn't say that!

Articles

冠词分定冠词 (the) 和不定冠词 (a, an) 两种，放于名词前，帮助说明该名词的含义。the 含有“这个”、“那个”、“这些”、“那些”的意思，表示特指。

a, an 含有“一个”、“一类”的意思。用于单数可数名词前，表示泛指。

e.g. Mr. Black has **a** daughter and **a** son.

She is **an** English writer.

The book on **the** table is mine.

Language Practice

I Read and recite the following sentences.

1. Could I speak to Jim, please?
2. I'm afraid he is not in at the moment.
3. Air travel is getting faster all the time.
4. These rockets will be able to carry 170 passengers at a time.

II Dictation.

III Read and spell the following words.

1. /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/ pa ___ en ___ r
2. /flaɪ/ fl ___
3. /'dɪfərəns/ di ___ er ___ nc ___
4. /'eələɪnə(r)/ a ___ l ___ n ___
5. /,destɪ'neɪʃən/ d ___ st ___ n ___ t ___
6. /'rɒkɪt/ r ___ et
7. /ə'dʒʌst/ a ___ j ___ st
8. /'kɒnstənt/ c ___ st ___
9. /,ɛndʒɪ'nɪə(r)/ en ___ in ___
10. /tʃeɪndʒ/ ch ___ g ___

IV Combine the following words and phrases into sentences.

1. went out, not back, yet, he, about an hour ago, he's, and
2. when, might, be back, any, idea, he
3. much, flies, sound, faster, than, a modern airliner
4. adjust to, pilots, constant, must, in time, changes
5. be able to, these rockets, at a time, will, 170 passengers, carry

V Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list given below. Change the form where necessary.

stop	cause	surprise	difference	travel	fly
constant	change	shoot	adjust... to		

1. The boy's words _____ his mother.
2. When you get to a new country, you must _____ yourself _____ the life there.
3. I really don't see the _____ between the two toys. They're almost the same.
4. Their success _____ great surprise among their classmates.
5. He is a great traveller. He has _____ all over the world.
6. Boys in that place learn to _____ when they are very young.
7. Who _____ the Atlantic in an airplane first?
8. Mrs. White has had a _____ pain in her back since last weekend.
9. The music _____ suddenly and all the guests at the party felt greatly surprised.
10. Jane, You've _____ a lot since I last saw you.

VI Rewrite the following sentences, using the words given in the brackets.

1. I'm afraid Jane is out now. (in, at the moment)
2. Do you know what he is going to do tonight? (idea)
3. Sound goes much slower than a modern airliner. (fly, fast)
4. Can you come tomorrow? (be able to)
5. The bus will not go any further here. (stop)

Ⅶ Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal verbs.

1. _____ you swim? No, I _____
2. _____ I use your pen? Yes, of course.
3. I'm busy, I _____ go now.
4. —_____ we do the experiment now?
—No, you _____. You _____ do it tomorrow.
5. _____ I smoke (吸烟) here? No, please don't.
6. Miss Smith _____ not come today. She doesn't feel well.
7. Jane _____ like to study Chinese next year.
8. Where is Joe? He _____ be in the classroom. I saw him just now.
9. John said he _____ help me.
10. There is no light in the classroom, he _____ not be there.

Ⅷ Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles. Put a “×” where articles are unnecessary.

1. We have _____ friends all over _____ world.
2. Do you know _____ answer to _____ this problem?
3. My father is _____ engineer, my mother is _____ doctor.
4. Sunday is _____ first day of the week.
5. _____ woman over there is my teacher.
6. There is _____ map of _____ United States on _____ wall.
7. On _____ Wednesday afternoon she usually goes to _____ park.
8. What did you do after _____ school yesterday?
9. He works in _____ office over there, He works from about nine in _____ morning to six in _____ evening.
10. This is _____ interesting book. It's about _____ life of Mark Twain (马克·吐温).

Ⅸ Choose appropriate words to complete the passage.

Sour Grapes (酸葡萄)

One hot day, Mr. Fox (狐狸) _____ (go / went) for a walk. Soon he came to a high wall. He looked (up / down) and saw a bunch (串) of grapes. You see, there _____ (were / was) a grapevine (葡萄藤) on the other side _____ (of / off) the wall.

Mr. Fox _____ (thought / thinks), “Ha, here _____ (is / are) something very nice for me.”

He stood on tiptoe (脚尖) and tried to get _____ (× / the) grapes, But he _____ (couldn't / mustn't) get them. So he jumped (跳). But he failed (失败) again.

“Maybe I will be able to get _____ (they / them) if I stand on _____ (a / the) box,” thought Mr. Fox. So he found a box and put it against the wall. He stood on _____ (a / the) box and tried again. But still he couldn’t get the grapes.

Now Mr. Fox was very hot and thirsty (渴 的). And he _____ (become / became) angry too. “Who wants _____ (to eat / eat) these grapes?” he said. “I’m sure they _____ (were / are) sour. Good sweet (甜的) grapes never grow so high up.” And with that Mr. Fox walked _____ (off / near) in anger.

X Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. 两小时的会议 | 2. 三个月的旅行 |
| 3. 一位能干的医生 | 4. 同一天 |
| 5. 在上学的路上 | 6. 不断的变化 |

XI Translate the following sentences into English.

- 喂，我是玛丽 史密斯，爱丽斯在吗？(in)
——对不起，她大约两小时前出去了。(out)
- 在去火车站的路上，他买了些鲜花。(on the way to)
- 这列火车不能一次把所有的乘客都送到目的地。(destination)
- 当我到办公室的时候，他们已经走了。(get to)
- 你坐过从北京到巴黎的飞机吗？(fly)
- 明天你能来吗？
——恐怕不行。(be afraid)
- 现在你必须去睡觉，明天早上6点还得起床。(go to bed)
- 他走不了很远，因为他背上背了个很重 (heavy) 的包。(carry)

Reading Practice

The Sahara

The Sahara is the largest desert in the world, 1, 000 miles from north to south and 3, 000 miles from east to west. But you mustn't think of it as a "sea of sand". There are plains of hard sands and plateaus with dried-up water courses, and there are mountain ranges. Most of the Sahara receives almost no rain at all, and so there are no trees, no flowers, and no grass. But there are places with plenty of underground water. Where underground water comes to the surface, there are trees. There you will find lots of date

palms, and people also grow millet and vegetables. There the tired traveller takes a rest under the shady trees and has a good drink of its clear well water. The Sahara has a very important mineral—oil. This makes the Sahara rich and important.

Words and Expressions

Sahara	/sə'hɑ:rə/		撒哈拉 (沙漠)
desert	/'dezət/	<i>n.</i>	沙漠
mile	/maɪl/	<i>n.</i>	英里
north	/nɔ:θ/	<i>n.</i>	北; 北方
		<i>ad.</i>	向北方
south	/sauθ/	<i>n.</i>	南; 南方
		<i>ad.</i>	向南方
east	/'i:st/	<i>n.</i>	东; 东方
		<i>ad.</i>	向东方
west	/west/	<i>n.</i>	西; 西方
		<i>ad.</i>	向西方
plain	/pleɪn/	<i>n.</i>	平原
plateau	/'plætəʊ/	<i>n.</i>	高原
dried-up	/'draɪdʌp/	<i>a.</i>	干涸的
course	/kɔ:s/	<i>n.</i>	道路; 过程; 进程
receive	/'ri:si:v/	<i>v.</i>	收到; 领到; 受到; 接待
underground	/'ʌndəgraʊnd/	<i>a.</i>	地下的
surface	/'sɜ:fɪs/	<i>n.</i>	表面
date palm	/deɪt pɑ:m/	<i>n.</i>	椰枣树
millet	/'mɪlt/	<i>n.</i>	小米
shady	/'ʃeɪdɪ/	<i>a.</i>	成阴的; 遮阳的
clear	/kliə(r)/	<i>a.</i>	清澈的; 明亮的; 透明的
well	/wel/	<i>n.</i>	井
mineral	/'mɪnərəl/	<i>n.</i>	矿物
rich	/'rɪtʃ/	<i>a.</i>	富有的; 有钱的; 丰富的
mountain range			山脉



Comprehension Practice

Read the following statements and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

_____ 1. The Sahara is the largest desert in the world.

- _____ 2. Most of the Sahara seldom receives rain all year round.
- _____ 3. But there is plenty of underground water in some places.
- _____ 4. People can't grow things there.
- _____ 5. The Sahara has plenty of underground water. This makes Sahara rich and important.


■ Translate the underlined sentences in the passage into Chinese.



Reading for Fun

Read and recite the following proverbs.

1. Let bygones be bygones.
2. You can't eat your cake and have it too.



过去的就让它过去吧。
鱼和熊掌不可兼得。