



1

U N I T

Listening and speaking

Pronunciation and listening skills

Scripts

1 view 2 safe 3 fine 4 bathe 5 rise
6 buzz 7 thick 8 sing 9 mouse 10 breathe

Keys

1 view 2 safe 3 fine 4 bathe 5 rise
6 buzz 7 thick 8 sing 9 mouse 10 breathe

Tips

Pronouncing fricatives properly

/f/ 和 /v/ 是唇齿音。发 /f/ 时，上齿轻轻咬住下唇内侧，将气流从唇齿的缝隙间轻轻吹出来；/v/ 的发音和 /f/ 大致相同，发此音时，上齿轻轻咬住下唇内侧，再用力将气从唇齿的缝隙间吹出来，同时需要振动声带。

/θ/ 和 /ð/ 是齿间音。发 /θ/ 时，双唇微开，上下齿轻咬住舌尖，将气流从牙齿的缝隙间吹出来。发 /ð/ 时，双唇微开，上下齿轻咬住舌尖，让气流尽量被上下齿堵住，只允许少量气体从牙齿缝隙间吹出来，同时振动声带发出声音。

/s/ 和 /z/ 是齿龈音。发 /s/ 时，舌尖及舌中靠近上齿龈，其间形成窄缝，气流从窄缝中流出，摩擦成音，但只送气不振动声带；发 /z/ 和发 /s/ 时的舌形和口形相同，不同的是发此音时声带需要振动，但不送气。

Conversations

Conversation 1

Scripts

Jason: Hi, Anna, how's it going?

Anna: Not too bad. I haven't seen you for some time. What have you been doing lately, Jason?

Jason: Same as usual, I'm still busy with my work. You know, working in one of the world's top 500 companies is quite demanding.

Anna: How long have you been working in this company?

Jason: Over two years.

Anna: Are you satisfied with your present job?

Jason: Yes, I am quite pleased with it. I have a big office, some helpful colleagues, and an open-minded boss. There is nothing to complain about.

Anna: It seems that you have a lot of fun at work.

Jason: Yes, it's just what I wanted from work.

Anna: You are really lucky!

Keys

1

1 busy 2 top 500 3 over two 4 fun

2

1 He has a big office.

3 His boss is open-minded.

5 His job provides good opportunities for promotion.

6 There is not much pressure at his work.

2 He is well-paid.

4 His colleagues are helpful.

3 Sample conversations**SITUATION 1**

Ann: Hi, Betty! How was your dinner last night?

Betty: Great! My friend and I like it very much. Thanks for your recommendation.

Ann: Oh, really? Could you tell me why you like it?

Betty: The restaurant is filled with a cozy atmosphere and it is quite relaxing to be there.

Ann: Yes, I have the same feeling as you.

Betty: Moreover, the food there is very delicious and the service is pretty good.

Ann: Yeah, I totally agree with you.

SITUATION 2

Ann: Good morning, Professor Brown.

Brown: Good morning.

Ann: I have just finished a painting. Could you please take a look at it?

Brown: Sure. Hm, this is a very satisfying one. I like it very much.

Ann: Really? Why do you say so?

Brown: Because it shows your personality and can arouse the viewer's imagination. I'm glad to see the improvement in your painting, Ann!

Ann: Thank you very much!

Conversation 2**Scripts**

Jane: You don't look very cheerful. What's the matter, Jack?

Jack: Oh, nothing special, Jane. I'm just a bit fed up.

Jane: With your job? Aren't you satisfied with your present work?

Jack: No, I'm under a lot of pressure at work. My boss always wants me to increase sales. Sometimes the sales goal is almost impossible to achieve. I'm not pleased with it.

Jane: I used to feel stressed out like you but I managed to find some time to jog every morning. It did work.

Jack: Maybe I should try it. But you know, I am very busy. The work here is really tiring.

Jane: Cheer up! Maybe being busy means there are more opportunities for a promotion.

Jack: I hope so. But Miss Green, my boss, enjoys picking on me. I really can't stand it.

Jane: Stop dwelling on it. Think about the positive side of your work and you will feel better then.

Keys

1

1 T 2 F 3 T

2

Column A	Column B
Jack	wants to increase sales.
Jane	feels a bit fed up.
Miss Green	managed to find some time to jog.

3 Sample conversations

SITUATION 1

Ann: Hi, Betty.

Betty: Hi, Ann. It seems you are not in a good mood. What's wrong?

Ann: I don't like living in the dorm. I wish I could move into an apartment and live on my own.

Betty: What happened?

Ann: The dorm is too cramped and noisy. I just can't stand it.

Betty: I see. What you said is true. But it is fun to live with your friends and classmates. Besides, it's safer and more convenient to live in the dorm.

Ann: You are right. Thanks for talking with me.

SITUATION 2

Jack: Hi, buddy! You look very down in the mouth. What's the matter?

Henry: I'm dissatisfied with my performance in the basketball game this afternoon.

Jack: Oh, what happened?

Henry: I only got two points. It never happened to me before. I'm really disappointed.

Jack: Come on. That's just one game. You still have chances in the future. What's the most important is that you are having fun from playing basketball.

Henry: I guess you are right. Thank you!

Passage

Scripts

There are various kinds of jobs in the world, such as writing, nursing, teaching, and engineering. But different people choose different jobs as their ideal careers. This is because everyone has his own interest.

As for me, I have made up my mind to be a teacher. I choose to do so mainly for three reasons: Firstly, I like the pace of the academic calendar. Two long vacations offer me an opportunity for reflection, research, and writing. Secondly, I can have the opportunity to motivate myself to keep on learning. Finally, being around the students who are beginning to change and grow, I can get improvement too.

Keys

1

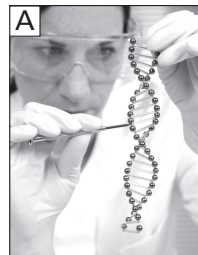
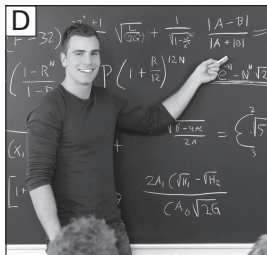
1 T 2 F 3 T

2

1 Three 2 opportunity 3 learning

3

1



- 2** My ideal job is to be a news reporter. It will offer me opportunities to go to different places to interview different people and report to the audience.
- 3** I choose to be a news reporter mainly for three reasons. First, I am always interested in amazing news. Second, I like talking with different people. Being a news reporter can bring me opportunities to communicate with people and get new ideas and thoughts from them. Third, I like traveling. Being a news reporter may offer me opportunities to visit different places.

Teaching tips

A guessing game

Ask one student to describe his / her ideal job without saying the name. Then the rest of the class can guess what the job is.

Reading

Passage A

Background information of the passage

Back to School Night: It is a tradition for American schools to host a Back to School Night within the first few weeks of school. The purpose is to introduce the new faculty and let parents know what their kids are learning at school. Typically, Back to School Night is a big event on the school calendar and an opportunity for parents and teachers to meet and connect for a successful school year.

Detailed study of the passage

- 1 Crayons danced across sheets of paper to illustrate our dream jobs.
dance 在这里是拟人用法。
- 2 I remember looking down the line and seeing pictures of ballet dancers dancing...
 - 1) remember doing sth.: 记得做过某事 (事情已经发生)
e.g. I remember reading something about the girl in the newspaper.
 - remember to do sth.: 记住去做某事 (事情还未发生)
e.g. I remembered to post the letter.
 - 2) see sb. / sth. doing sth.: 看见某人 / 某物正在做某事
e.g. I saw her chatting with Jim.
- 3 Underneath was my hardly readable handwriting...
 - 1) 该句子是把 underneath 置于句首的倒装句。正常语序为: My hardly readable handwriting was underneath.
 - 2) hardly: *adv.* almost not 几乎不; 几乎没有
e.g. I can hardly believe his story.
- 4 To this day my parents won't let me forget that out of everything I could have wished to be, my five-year-old self wished to work at the local grocery store.
 - 1) could have done 是虚拟语气, 表示对过去情况的假设, 意为“过去本能够做某事”。
e.g. If my father had lived, he could have done all these for me.
 - 2) wish to do sth.: 想要做某事
e.g. I wish to leave my house to my son.
- 5 When we are young, questions of what we want to be when we grow up are common.
question of 后面接的是 what 引导的宾语从句, 介词后面接宾语从句的现象在英语很常见。
e.g. Can you give us a description of what has happened?
She was excited by what she had seen.

6 Yet we are not expected to respond with an answer that is likely to come true.

1) respond 的固定搭配有:

respond with sth.: 以……作为回应

e.g. Villagers responded with offers of help.

respond to sth.: 对……作出回应

e.g. The teachers usually respond quickly to the needs of their students.

2) be likely to do sth.: 有可能做某事

e.g. She is likely to ring me tonight.

3) come true: 实现

*e.g. With hard work, my brother's dream has come true.***7** As teenagers, we are expected to know exactly what we want to be and how we are going to achieve that goal.

1) 动词 know 后面接了由 what 和 how 引导的宾语从句, 从句使用陈述语序。

2) achieve that goal 意为“实现那个目标”。“实现目标”还可以用 reach a goal。

*e.g. They achieved their goal of increasing sales by five percent.**Our team reached its sales goal for the month.***8** ... but in reality, if that was what would make me happy, I would do it.

1) in reality: 实际上

e.g. She had believed that she could control these feelings, but in reality it was not so easy.

2) if 引导的从句中包含一个由 what 引导的表语从句。

Translation**当我长大的时候**

在幼儿园时,老师问我们:“你们长大了想干什么?”彩色蜡笔在纸上飞舞,描绘着我们梦想的工作。我们的画被挂在走廊里,好让我们的父母在“返校之夜”可以看到。我记得放眼望去,有的画上是正在跳舞的芭蕾舞演员,有的是正在扑灭大火的消防员,有的是正在月球上跳跃行走的宇航员,这些工作都是五岁孩子梦想中的工作。

我画的是一个留着棕色头发的人物线条,她站在柜台前,手里拿着一瓶橙汁。画的下面是我那难以辨认的字:长大后,我想在“购物篮”杂货店工作,因为在收银台旁边用扫描仪扫橙汁的条形码会很有趣。至今,我的父母都没有让我忘记:在所有我可以希望拥有的工作当中,五岁的我只是想在当地的食品杂货店工作。

小时候,我们通常会被问到长大了想干什么的问题。然而没人期待我们能给出一个可能实现的答案。当我们十几岁时,别人问我们这个问题的次数更多了。不同的是,此时别人期望我们充满自信地回答这个问题。

作为青少年,人们希望我们明确地知道自己长大了想干什么以及如何实现这一目标。但并不是我们所有人对此都很确定。即使上了高中,我也不能充满信心地回答这个问题。但我并不认为那是件坏事,我怎么知道自己40岁时想做些什么呢?

想到未来,我一定不会想象自己在“购物篮”杂货店工作,但实际上,如果那样能让我快乐,我就会去做。所以,下一次有人问我长大想成为什么样的人时,我会简单地说一句:“成为幸福的人。”

幸福是每个人的最终目标。我们在一生中也许会走不同的路,但是无论我们最终到达哪里,我们都希望自己幸福。选择自己的道路,但不要过于担心你的选择正确与否。犯一两次错误,再尝试新的事物。但是要永远记住:如果你不幸福,你就还没有到达旅途的终点。

Keys

Pre-reading

1

If you are interested in...	then you might like to be a(n)...
law	singer / dancer / composer
sports	flight attendant (航空服务员) / tour guide
music	programmer / network engineer / software engineer
computers	athlete / personal trainer / bodyguard
traveling	judge / policeman / lawyer

2

- 1 I dreamed of being a scientist. I thought a scientist appeared to be knowledgeable and respectable. Now I want to be an artist and to create and discover beauty in life.
- 2
 - Yes, I think I can realize my dream. I want to be an artist, so I have chosen Art as my major and always work very hard in and after class. I'm sure that as long as I persist, I can realize my dream.
 - No, I probably can't realize my dream because generally it's hard for art majors to find a related job after graduation. In order to make a living, they have to do some other jobs instead of being an artist.

Comprehension

1

- 1 B 2 C 3 A

2

- 1) dream 2) counter 3) swipe 4) teenager 5) achieve 6) sure 7) happiness

Vocabulary and structure

1

- 1 readable, reading 2 Drawing, draw 3 likely, likes 4 confidently, confidence

2

- 1 up 2 in 3 out 4 in 5 at

3

- 1 shyness 2 darkness 3 kindness 4 loneliness 5 Tiredness

4

- 1 Even though it was a hard job, I enjoyed it.
Or: I enjoyed it even though it was a hard job.
- 2 Even though it was raining, she went out.
Or: She went out even though it was raining.
- 3 Even though I take exercise regularly, I am still gaining weight.
Or: I am still gaining weight even though I take exercise regularly.
- 4 Even though he was wounded, he went on fighting.
Or: He went on fighting even though he was wounded.
- 5 Even though they quarreled from time to time, they loved each other.
Or: They loved each other even though they quarreled from time to time.

Translation**1**

- 1 我画的是一个留着棕色头发的人物线条，她站在柜台前，手里拿着一瓶橙汁。
- 2 然而没人期待我们能给出一个可能实现的答案。

2

- 1 His wish to become a singer has come true.
- 2 This train is likely to be late.
- 3 My advice is to make speeches with confidence.

Passage B**Detailed study of the passage**

- 1 Since I was five years old, I have been playing the game of football.
have been doing 是现在完成进行时的构成形式，表示动作从过去开始一直延续到现在，常和 since 或 for 引导的时间状语一起使用，其中，since 后加时间点，for 后加时间段。
e.g. They have been quarreling since they got married.
It has been raining for two hours.
- 2 As I've grown into the real world, I have begun to see the ties between life and football.
 - 1) as: while or when sth. is happening 当……的时候；随着
e.g. As time passed, things seemed to get worse.
 - 2) tie: *n.* connection or relationship 关系；联系。需要注意的是，tie 此时通常用复数形式。
e.g. the importance of strong family ties
tie 作“关系；联系”讲时，常和 between / with 搭配。
e.g. close ties between the two countries
Japan's strong economic ties with the U.S.A.
- 3 When things get hard, like what we experience in our workouts, there is no giving up.
 - 1) when things get hard 中的 get hard 是系表结构，相当于 become difficult.
 - 2) like 在这里是介词，意为“像……”，后面接了一个 what 引导的宾语从句。

- 4 If you lose your job, you have to go out and find a new one because you have to pay the bills.
bill: *n.* a written list showing how much you have to pay for sth. 账单
phone bill / electricity bill / water bill: 电话费 / 电费 / 水费
pay the bills: 支付账单
- 5 Whether it is holding the state championship or getting a promotion, hard work always reaps rewards.
whether 在这里引导了让步状语从句。
e.g. Whether you like it or not, I'll go abroad.
- 6 Now, you and your partners have faith in each other, and this faith will do great things.
faith: *n.* a strong feeling of trust or confidence in sb. 信心; 信任
have faith in sb. / sth.: 对某人 / 某事物有信心
e.g. The people have faith in their government.
lose faith in sb. / sth.: 对某人 / 某事物失去信心
e.g. The teacher finally lost faith in Tom.
- 7 I see life lessons that are there for us to learn and prepare us for the real world.
1) that 引导定语从句, 并在定语从句中作主语, 定语从句的先行词为 life lessons。
2) prepare sb. / sth. for...: 使某人 / 某事物为……作好准备
e.g. Schools should do more to prepare children for their future job.

Translation

足球——人生的博弈

从五岁起,我就一直在踢足球。我认为足球不仅仅是一种球类运动,还是一场生活的博弈。当我不在球场时,我喜欢看其他孩子踢球。他们踢球时无所畏惧,充满激情,满脸绽放着笑容。随着我渐渐适应现实世界,我开始明白生活和足球之间的联系。

当我向站成一排的队员望去时,我看到每个人都在流汗,也看到了每个队员脸上悲壮的表情。教练哨声一响,所有人都开始向对面场地冲去。遇到困难时,就像训练中遇到困难一样,我们不会放弃。如果放弃、退出,我们就会输球、被打败。现实世界也是如此。如果你失业了,就必须出去找个新工作,因为你必须支付各种账单。你不能放弃,因为一旦放弃,你将会一无所获。生活并不总是充满乐趣,有时会非常艰难。无论是卫冕州冠军还是想要晋升,努力工作都能使人受益。

要想在足球赛中获得胜利,需要齐心协力组成一个团队。如果没有人后退,你便不能进攻;如果没有人接球,你便不能传球;如果没有团队,你便不能获胜。无论你和别人之间存在何种差异,你们都必须齐心协力。这种团队协作在你的职业生涯中同样适用。你需要依靠同事做他们分内之事,同时你做你自己的,以此来共同完成任务。此时,你和你的同伴彼此信任,这种信任将成就大事。

足球意味着建立和依靠与他人的关系。当你和队友共同经历流血、流汗和流泪后,你就会拥有伴随一生的深厚友谊。你学会了互相信任。你知道他们会为你做任何事,你也会为他们做任何事。

足球吸引人们去关注球星及他们所在的球队,但在我看来,它不只是如此。我从足球运动中看到了我们可以获得的生活经验,这些经验让我们对现实世界有所准备。对我来说,足球一直是给我生活启迪的运动,将来也会如此。

Keys

Pre-reading

- 1**
- Yes, I like football. On the one hand, playing football not only helps keep my body fit, but also helps release the pressure of my life. On the other hand, watching football games is enjoyable because there are often many cool and handsome players in the games.
 - No, I don't like football. There are two reasons: First, the results of football games are too unpredictable. Besides, it is kind of boring with so many people running for one ball for a long time, and sometimes with no one getting even one point during a match!
- 2** Yes. Playing football is similar to living a life. A football game is unpredictable, just like our life. Nobody knows what will happen next second. As long as we try our best, the result can be different. Besides, teamwork is very important in a football game. Similarly, life also needs teamwork. If every team member does his / her own part well, the whole team will get the work done more easily.

Comprehension

1

- 1** T **2** T **3** F **4** T **5** T

2

- 1** They can get a strong friendship that could last a lifetime. The teammates can trust each other and help each other.
- 2** The writer sees the following life lessons from the game of football:
- 1) When things get hard, there is no giving up. If we give up and quit, we may lose and be defeated.
 - 2) Teamwork is very important.
 - 3) Friendship can be reaped which is important to playing football as well as to living a life.

Vocabulary and structure

1

Column A	Column B
drip	sb. who plays or works on the same team with you
extremely	to let liquid fall in the shape of small drops
workout	sb. or sth. that gives you new ideas and the enthusiasm to create sth. with them
reap	a series of physical exercises that you do to keep your body strong and healthy
teammate	correct and including all the necessary details
exact	very much
inspiration	to get sth. as a result of what you have done

2

- 1 grin 2 championship 3 whistle 4 teamwork
5 promotion 6 extremely 7 lifetime 8 reward

3

- 1 into 2 up 3 out 4 through 5 In

4

- 1 I am going to London and my sister is going as well.
2 Professor Smith can speak English; he can speak French as well.
3 After cleaning the bathroom, we can clean the kitchen as well.
4 Are you going to Shanghai as well? We can go together.

Translation

1

- 1 无论是卫冕州冠军还是想要晋升，努力工作都能使人受益。
2 足球吸引人们去关注球星及他们所在的球队，但在我看来，它不只是如此。

2

- 1 We will all reap benefits from the important research.
2 He said his grandmother was going through an illness.
3 Can we rely on him for support?

Oral work

- 2 All my classmates can ride a bicycle very well. Most of them can play table tennis very well. Most boys are good at playing basketball and football.

Reference for oral work

What sports do you like to play?
Can you play... ?
How often do you play... ?
Are you good at playing... ?

Grammar

The present simple tense & the past simple tense (一般现在时和一般过去时)

Keys

1

- 1 is, was
- 2 gets, got
- 3 lived, lives
- 4 read, reads

2

- 1 plays, watched
- 2 majored, is
- 3 told, travels
- 4 hoped
- 5 opens

Writing

Topic sentences

Keys

- 1 A 2 A 3 C

Additional examples

1 主题句置于段落开头

The beach party was a total disaster. The cooler leaked and all the ice melted, so we drank warm Coke. Also, most of the potato salad was spoiled. Some kids charged across the blanket and kicked sand onto the fried chicken. Bob brought two rackets but forgot the shuttle.

该段的主题句在开头就清楚表明海边晚会完全是场“灾难”。下文围绕这一主题展开了具体介绍：冰箱坏了，冰块融化了，他们不能喝冰冻可乐；土豆沙拉大部分坏掉了；一些孩子还把沙子踢到了炸鸡上；Bob带了球拍却没带羽毛球。

2 主题句置于段落中间

Body language is communication by facial expressions, head or eye movements, hand signals, and body postures. Misunderstandings—often amusing but sometimes serious—can arise between people from different cultures if they don't understand nonverbal signals. Take, for example, the differences in meaning of a gesture very common in the United States: a circle made with the thumb and index finger. To an American, it means that everything is OK. To a Japanese, it means that you are talking about money. In Greece, it is an obscene gesture. Therefore, an American could unknowingly offend a Greek by using this particular hand signal.

该段开始介绍了什么是身体语言及理解身体语言的重要性，后面用一个手势的例子阐释了不同文化背景下的人们对这同一个手势的不同理解。段落的主题句在中间提出。

3 主题句置于段落结尾

We now have, as a result of modern means of communication, hundreds of thousands of words flung at us daily. We are constantly being talked at, by teachers, preachers, and salesmen. The cries of advertisers pursue us into our very homes, thanks to the radio—and in some houses the radio is never turned off from morning to night. We go out and get more words at bookstores and libraries. Words fill our lives.

该段列举了形形色色的话语形式，最后加以总结概括：话语充斥着我们的生活。

Culture express

Attitudes to work

Keys

1

I agree with Americans' attitude to work because work is not only a means for us to make a living, but also a way to realize our own values. In the process of working, we can get the sense of identification and accomplishment, which will make us feel good about ourselves.

I don't agree with the attitude of the Japanese to work because overwork causes too much pressure and usually puts people in the danger of physical and mental diseases.

I appreciate the attitude of the French to work because there are many important things we should value besides our work. We should do things we enjoy, like traveling, chatting with our friends, visiting our parents, doing our bit for society, etc.

2

I would like to choose a job that I like but maybe is not well-paid. Choosing a job is an important life decision and income is just a part of it. Only doing the job I like, can I devote myself to it and do it well. Then I will regard it as my lifelong career. If I choose a high-income job but not the one I like, I definitely will not commit to it.