



九年义务教育课本

English

英
语

练习部分

牛津上海版 OXFORD Shanghai Edition



英
语

九年级

第一学期
(试用本)

学校 _____
班级 _____
姓名 _____
学号 _____

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1 Legends, traditions and opinions

Unit 1 Ancient Greece

Vocabulary

Read two TV news stories. Choose the correct words from the boxes to fill in the blanks.

Ten tourists took shelter in an old, (1) _____ house when the storm hit at (2) _____. The old house fell down because of the strong wind. All of the tourists were able to escape except one.

A rescue worker from the (3) _____ talked to our news team, 'We have just rescued the missing tourist! After a long search, we finally found him. His legs were hurt so we (4) _____ him out. He was sent to hospital immediately.'

dragged midnight
wooden army

disappeared succeeded
celebrate won

The police are looking for a man. The man (5) _____ after a very lucky day. He (6) _____ a lot of money from horse racing. On the same day, he (7) _____ in getting the right numbers in the lottery. Altogether he won several million US dollars. The police do not know what happened to the man, but some people think maybe he decided to (8) _____ by taking a world trip.

Grammar

The present perfect tense

A has/have done something

Common errors

 1 Has she spoke to Mrs Li?

2 We have booked our tickets yesterday.

 1 _____

2 _____

A1 Write the past participle form of the verbs below. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 be been
2 capture _____
3 celebrate _____
4 drag _____
5 seize _____
6 become _____
7 do _____

- 8 drive _____
9 eat _____
10 fall _____
11 fly _____
12 have _____
13 run _____
14 swim _____

A2 Complete the conversation below with the correct form of the present perfect tense or the simple past tense. Use the words in brackets to help you. The first three have been done for you.

- A ⁽¹⁾ Have you spoken (you/speak) to Matthew about the party?
B Yes, ⁽²⁾ I have. ⁽³⁾ I spoke (I/speak) to him yesterday. He's bringing some soft drinks.
A ⁽⁴⁾ (you/ask) Betty to bring some drinks too?
B No, ⁽⁵⁾ . But ⁽⁶⁾ (she/promise) to bring some CDs. ⁽⁷⁾ (I/phone) her last night.
A ⁽⁸⁾ (John/agree) to bring some food?
B Yes, ⁽⁹⁾ . ⁽¹⁰⁾ (I/see) him at lunchtime. He's bringing some snacks.
A I see. And who ⁽¹¹⁾ (you/forget) to invite?
B ⁽¹²⁾ (I/not/forget) anyone! ⁽¹³⁾ (I/arrange) everything.
A ⁽¹⁴⁾ (you/not/invite) me!

B *just, already* and *yet*

Common errors

-  1 We haven't done our homework  1 _____
already.
- 2 They have bought their new
school books yet. 2 _____

B1 For these conversations, use the guide words and any other necessary words to write questions with the present perfect tense and **yet**. Complete the answers with **just**, **already** or **yet**. The first conversation has been done for you.

- 1 A /you (have) dinner/?

Have you had dinner yet?

B Yes, I've already had it. I had it at 6.30.

- 2 A /Iris (see)/doctor/?

B No, she hasn't seen him _____.

- 3 A /Tina and Michael (take)/eye tests/?

B Tina has _____ taken hers. Look! She's leaving the optician^①'s room now. But Michael hasn't taken his _____.

- 4 A /your parents (phone) you/?

B My mother has _____ phoned, less than a minute ago, in fact.

- 5 A /your older brother and sister (learn)/drive/?

B My brother has _____ passed his driving test. My sister has _____ begun her driving lessons. Her first lesson was this morning.

- 6 A /Jim (send) you/e-mail/?

B Yes, he has _____ sent it to me. I replied to him this morning.

① optician n. 验光师

B2 Look at the two notes and pictures below. Write sentences saying what the people have or have not done. Use the present perfect tense with **already** or **not ... yet**. Make any other necessary changes.

Agnes, please do these things while I am out:

- Do your homework.
- Write a letter to your aunt.
- Tidy your room.
- Empty the waste-paper basket.
- Water the plants.
- Iron your school uniform.

Mum



1 Agnes has not done her homework yet.

2 She has already written a letter to her aunt.

3

4

5

6



Keith and Wendy, please do these things today:

- Mend the window.
- Clean the table.
- Paint the walls.
- Sweep the floor.
- Get rid of the rubbish.
- Put away the tins of paint.

Mrs Chen

7 Keith and Wendy have already mended the window.

8 They have not cleaned the table yet.

9

10

11

12

C ever and never

Common errors



1 They have ever learnt Korean.



1

2 I haven't never eaten rabbit meat.

2

C1 Complete these conversations with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets. Use **ever** in the questions, use **never** in the negative answers, and give short positive answers (e.g., **Yes, I have.**). The first conversation has been done for you.

1 A Have you ever been (be) to Paris?

B No, I have never been there, but I have been (be) to Italy. I was (be) there last weekend.

2 A Has your brother studied a foreign language?

B Yes, he has. He studied German last year.

3 A Have your grandparents travelled abroad?

B No, they haven't travelled abroad, but they travelled a lot in China. They have gone to Hainan two days ago.

C2 Some Grade Nine students have written a survey to find out how adventurous^① their classmates are. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets and then answer the questions. Tick **Yes** or **No**.

Grade Nine Class Survey

Name Sue

Grade Nine Class Survey

Name _____

How adventurous are you? Answer these questions truthfully to find out.

Have you ever

1 Learned (learn) to skate?

Yes No

2 Been (be) hiking on Chongming Island?

Yes No

3 Been (be) to Mount Tai?

Yes No

4 Taken (take) a trip alone?

Yes No

5 Seen (see) a whale?

Yes No

6 Travelled (travel) to the Sahara Desert^②?

Yes No

7 Rescued (rescue) someone from a fire?

Yes No

Yes	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

① adventurous adj. 有冒险精神的 ② Sahara Desert 撒哈拉大沙漠

C3 Look at Sue's answers in **C2**, and then write sentences about things she has done and things she has never done, using the words in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

1 (learn/skate) Sue has learnt/learned to skate.

2 (be/Chongming Island) _____

3 (take/trip alone) _____

4 (travel/the Sahara Desert) _____

* **C4** Write sentences about things in the survey that you have or have not done.

D **since and for**

Common errors

 1 My older sister has studied Physics since eight months.

2 I haven't felt very well for the day before yesterday.

 1 _____

2 _____

Complete the conversation below by writing questions with **how long**. Use the words in brackets. Also, add **since** or **for** to B's answers. The first two have been done for you.

A ⁽¹⁾ How long have you lived in America? (live/America)

B We've lived there ⁽²⁾ since 2005. At first, we lived in New York, but now we're in Los Angeles.

A Oh? ⁽³⁾ _____ (be/Los Angeles)

B We've been there ⁽⁴⁾ _____ two years. We moved into a flat, but then my parents bought a nice house. We've been in the house ⁽⁵⁾ _____ nearly a year—⁽⁶⁾ _____ Chinese New Year, in fact.

A ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (study/St John's School)

B I've studied there ⁽⁸⁾ _____ about three months.

A And have you had any problems so far?

B Yes! I can't speak English very well, so I've had extra classes ⁽⁹⁾ _____ last month.

E *been and gone*

Common errors



1 Jim has been to the shop.
He will be back in ten minutes.



1

2 I have gone to Beijing twice.

2

Complete the conversations with **has/have been** or **has/have gone**.

- 1 A Alice, long time no see. Where _____ you _____?
B I _____ to Australia. I went there to visit my aunt.
_____ you ever _____ there?
A Not yet.
- 2 A Kitty, where is your mum?
B Oh, she is not at home. She _____ to the dentist.
She wants to have her teeth examined.
A How long _____ she _____ there?
B About 3 hours, I think. I hope she will be back soon.

F Review exercise

Complete Ann's diary by putting the verbs in italics in the present perfect tense and choosing the correct underlined words. The first one has been done for you.

I ⁽¹⁾ have just finished (ever/just finish) reading a wonderful book. It's the best book I ⁽²⁾ (ever/never read). My friend Penny is reading it too. She ⁽³⁾ (not finish it/already/yet), but she really likes it.

I asked her, ' ⁽⁴⁾ (you/ever/already enjoy) a book so much?' 'No, I haven't. I ⁽⁵⁾ (just/never read) such a good book,' she replied.

I love reading, and I ⁽⁶⁾ (already/never start) another book. It's the first science fiction story I ⁽⁷⁾ (try for/since) a long time—⁽⁸⁾ (for/since) last year, in fact.

Listening

A Listen to a story about the marathon^① and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Circle T or F.

- 1 The war between the Greeks and the Persians^② started in 419 BC. T/F
- 2 The Persians had a more powerful army than the Greeks and the Persians won the war. T/F
- 3 The Greek soldier ran a long way to tell the Greeks the news about the war. T/F
- 4 The distance of the marathon was 24 miles in ancient times. T/F
- 5 People still celebrate the ancient long run in the modern Olympic Games. T/F
- 6 The distance of the marathon in the modern Olympic Games is the same as the distance run by the Greek soldier. T/F

B Listen to a talk about the Olympic Games and circle the correct answers.

- 1 When were the first Olympic Games held?
a Hundreds of years ago. b Thousands of years ago.
c Eighty years ago.
- 2 Where were the first Olympic Games held?
a In Rome. b In Greece. c In Paris.
- 3 Why were the Olympic Games started?
a To celebrate Christmas. b To celebrate New Year.
c To show respect^③ to the gods.
- 4 How long did the first Olympic Games last?
a One day. b Two days. c One week.
- 5 How many different types of sports were there in the ancient Olympic Games?
a About 15. b About 10. c About 5.
- 6 What would happen if a married woman was found at the ancient Olympic Games?
a She would be punished^④. b She would be killed.
c She would be laughed at.

① marathon n. 马拉松赛跑 ② Persian n. 波斯人 ③ respect n. 尊重；尊敬 ④ punish v. 惩罚

Reading

Read the two postcards below and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Circle **T** or **F**.

Dear Grace

You won't believe what a terrible time we've had here! Everything has gone wrong since Thursday. Bill has been ill. He hasn't eaten anything for several days. The weather has been really awful since Friday. We will stay for just six days and then return. I can't wait to get back to Shanghai.

Sarah



Grace Ning

Flat 2A

88 Garden Road

Shanghai 200000

China

Dear Ken

Greetings from Paris! We have been here since the day before yesterday, and we're having a great time. Yesterday, we met a student from Beijing. He and his family have lived here for nearly half a year. He says he has only studied French since July, but I don't believe him! I think he has studied it for a long time. He speaks French just like the French! See you next week!

Ping and Kate



Ken Wang

Room 501

401 Starway Road

Beijing 100000

China

- 1 Sarah is writing to Grace to say how much she is enjoying her holiday. T/F
- 2 Bill is ill and hasn't had any food for several days. T/F
- 3 Sarah has stayed there for six days and will come back soon. T/F
- 4 Sarah is looking forward to going back to Shanghai. T/F
- 5 Ping and Kate have been in Paris for two days. T/F
- 6 Ping and Kate are having a terrible time. T/F
- 7 Ping and Kate met a student from Beijing. T/F
- 8 The student has studied French for more than two years. T/F

Writing

A Kevin is a fan of Michael Holt, a famous tennis player. Read the letter below that Kevin recently wrote to Michael.



Dear Michael

I have often watched you play tennis on TV, but I have never seen you play 'live'. I play tennis too, but I'm not very good at it. One day, I hope I will play it well like you.

Can I ask you some questions? Have you ever been to Shanghai? Have you played tennis in Shanghai yet? How many countries have you visited? How long have you played tennis? Have you ever won the US Open Championship^①? What are your hobbies?

Best wishes

Kevin

B Imagine you are Michael Holt. You have read Kevin's letter and have written these notes to answer his questions. Now use your notes to complete your reply to Kevin.

- been/Shanghai/already played tennis there several times/like Shanghai/not been there/several months
- visited lots of countries, including Australia, the UK, Canada, France, Italy
- played tennis/since 2000
- never/won/US Open Championship
- favourite hobby/keeping beautiful fish/kept fish/many years

Dear Kevin

Thank you very much for your letter. I enjoyed reading it. I am glad you enjoy watching and playing tennis. Keep practising, and you will get better and better!

Now let me answer your questions. I have been to _____

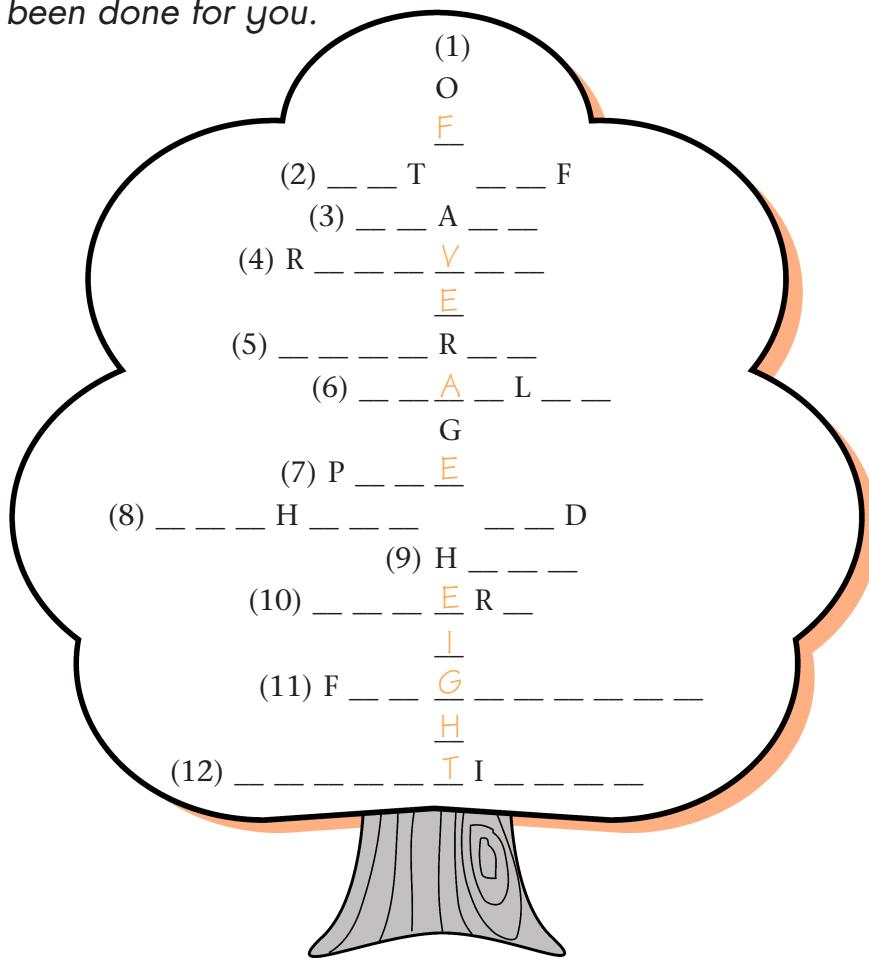
Best wishes
Michael

^① the US Open Championship 美国网球公开赛

Unit 2 Traditional skills

Vocabulary

Complete this word tree. Use the underlined words in the clues to help you. The first one has been done for you.



- 1 I'm neither tall nor short for my age.
- 2 We started our journey early in the morning.
- 3 We didn't arrive at the hotel until 6 p.m.
- 4 I took away the books from the desk.
- 5 A young man helped the old lady carry her bags upstairs.
- 6 The light makes it possible for Damin to see better.
- 7 This is a long piece of wood.
- 8 This is a long piece of wood with string for catching fish.
- 9 Why don't we fix this picture on the wall?
- 10 We live in a very new flat.
- 11 The dog made the little girl feel afraid.
- 12 Cormorant fishing is a very old way to catch fish.

Grammar

Passive voice (I)

A Active and passive sentences

Common error

 Thousands of books print in Garden City every year. 

Match the information in Column A and Column B, and write active or passive sentences accordingly.

A

- 1 People
- 2 Milk
- 3 Fast trains
- 4 English
- 5 The students

B

- a (build) in France and Japan.
- b (go) for a picnic every year.
- c (grow) tea in Hangzhou.
- d (produce) by cows.
- e (speak) in many countries.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

B Passive sentences with *by*

Common error

 These letters were delivered by he. 

Change the following sentences using the present passive + *by*.

1 Robert usually visits his grandma twice a week.

2 The Earth runs around the Sun.

3 Floods hit the small village every spring.

4 She teaches the students of Class Three this term.

5 Julia designs clothes for the famous film star.

C Passive verb forms

Common errors

 Q Will the cartoon shown on TV at 8 o'clock tonight?

 Q

A No. It was showed at 8 yesterday evening, but it will be show again at 8.30 tonight.

A

C1 Look at the pictures to find out how banana milkshakes are made at Jimmy's Beach Café. Then complete the description with the present passive form of the verbs in brackets. The first one has been done for you.



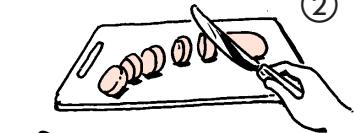
Jimmy's Beach Café Staff Recipe Book

How a banana milkshake is made

First, the bananas ⁽¹⁾ are peeled (peel).



The bananas ⁽²⁾ cut (cut) into pieces.



Then the banana pieces ⁽³⁾ put (put) into a machine. The machine ⁽⁴⁾ call (call) a blender⁽¹⁾.



Next, milk ⁽⁵⁾ pour (pour) into the blender.



^① blender n. 食物搅拌器

Sometimes, a little sugar and ice cream ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (add).



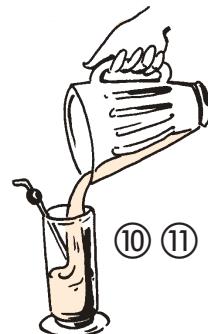
The blender ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (turn) on.

After about thirty seconds, the bananas and all the other things ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (mix) together.



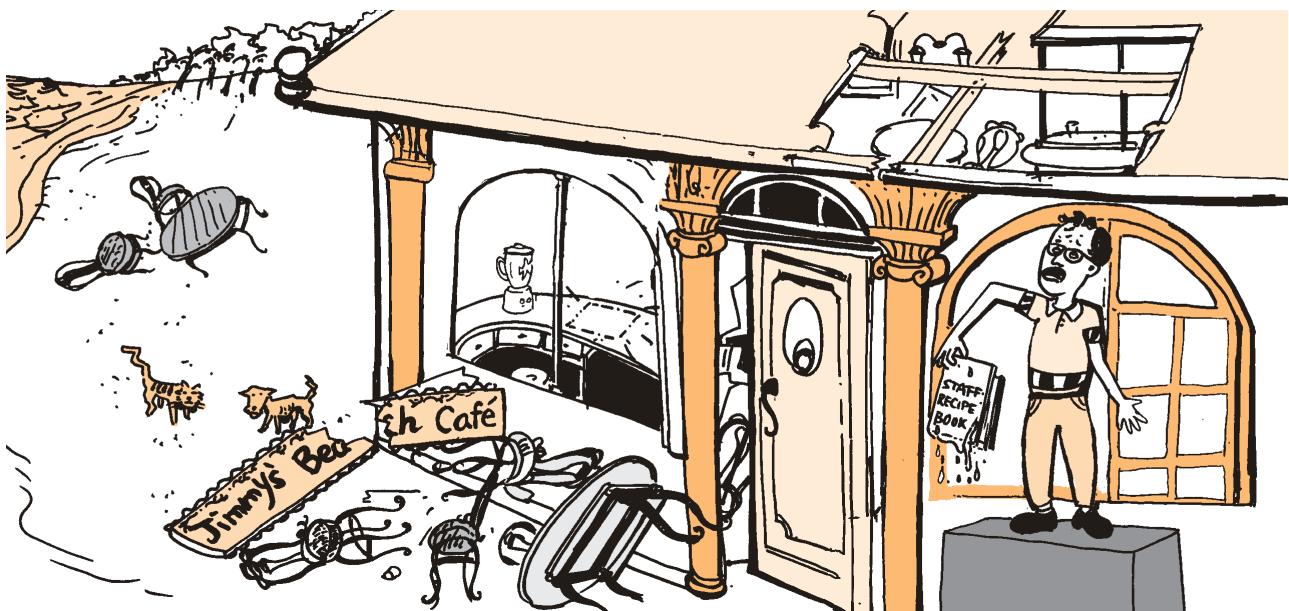
The blender ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (switch) off.

The glass ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (fill) with the milkshake.



Finally, it ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ (give) to the customer.

* C2 Last night there was a typhoon, and Jimmy's Beach Café was very badly damaged. Match the problems with possible explanations. Then complete the explanations with the past passive form of the verbs in brackets. One has been done for you.



Problems

- a Jimmy's Staff Recipe Book was completely wet.
- b Jimmy couldn't find the cash register^①.
- c The door didn't open easily.
- d There were no hamburgers or chicken pieces left.
- e The blender didn't work when Jimmy switched it on.
- f Parts of the roof were missing.
- g The 'Jimmy's Beach Café' sign was in two pieces on the ground.
- h Some of the chairs and tables were lying on the beach.

Possible explanations

- 1 Perhaps it _____ (break) when it fell.
- 2 They _____ (tear) off the building by the wind.
- 3 Maybe it _____ (block) by something.
- 4 Perhaps they _____ (blow) there by the wind.
- 5 It _____ (soak) by the rain.
- 6 Probably they _____ (eat) by stray^② dogs and cats.
- 7 Either it _____ (damage) or the electricity supply _____ (cut) off.
- 8 Maybe it _____ (steal).

C3 Complete the sentences below with **because** and suitable information from the box. Put the verbs in brackets in the past passive form. The first one has been done for you.

the road (block) by snow
it (not prepare) properly
it (not cut) to his size
it (not switch) on

they (not clean) after the night market closed
they (not feed) for a couple of days
they (tear) in the washing machine
too many books (put) on it

- 1 The traffic couldn't move _____ because the road was blocked by snow _____.
- 2 The bookshelf broke _____.
- 3 The video recorder didn't record the TV programme _____.
- 4 The fish were very hungry _____.

① cash register *n.* 收银机 ② stray *adj.* 迷路的

- 5 The lemon chicken tasted awful _____.
- 6 The streets are full of rubbish this morning _____.
- 7 This shirt doesn't fit John _____.
- 8 Martin couldn't wear his favourite trousers _____.

C4 Complete the conversations below with the future passive form of the words in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 A The computer is broken. Will it be repaired today?
(repair/today)
B No, it won't be repaired until tomorrow.
- 2 A The office phones are dirty. _____?
(clean/soon)
B Yes, _____ this afternoon.
- 3 A The rubbish bin is full. _____? (empty/today)
B No, _____ until tomorrow morning.
- 4 A This work is very important. _____? (do/this afternoon)
B Yes, _____ by five o'clock.

D Review exercise

Complete this radio traffic report with the words in brackets. Put the verbs in the correct passive form. Add **by** where necessary.

Workers are repairing several main roads in Garden City this week. Angry drivers are reporting long traffic jams in Park Road. Police say the repairs there ⁽¹⁾ _____ (complete) by Friday. However, the repairs to Market Road ⁽²⁾ _____ (not finish) until next month. This job is taking longer than police expected because a large water pipe ⁽³⁾ _____ (break) a workman with a digging machine. This area ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (flood). The workmen haven't removed the water yet. Mr Yang, a road engineer, said, 'We are bringing a special machine to Market Road now. Soon, it ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (use) to remove the water.' Water pipes and electricity cables ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (damage) workmen every year. It's not really unusual.

Listening

A reporter is interviewing Mr Smith, a farmer in England, about training dogs to control the sheep. Listen to her interview and fill in the blanks.

Reporter: It is known that in England farmers have traditionally used dogs to ⁽¹⁾ _____ their sheep. In some parts of the country, farmers teach their dogs from a very young age to be ⁽²⁾ _____ for keeping the sheep together. This ⁽³⁾ _____ a lot of training. Here we have Mr Smith, a farmer in England to talk to us about this topic.

Mr Smith, may I ask you a few questions, please?

Mr Smith: Certainly.

Reporter: What do you teach your dog to do?

Mr Smith: I teach him to keep sheep together and ⁽⁴⁾ _____ them around.

Reporter: Does this require a lot of time?

Mr Smith: Yes. It takes a long time to remove the dog's desire⁽¹⁾ to ⁽⁵⁾ _____ the sheep.

Reporter: After the dog is trained, what do you need to do then?

Mr Smith: All I have to do is stand with a ⁽⁶⁾ _____ in the corner of the field and call or whistle⁽²⁾ to the dog.

Reporter: Is there a more modern method that can be used to control the sheep?

Mr Smith: Yes. A ⁽⁷⁾ _____ motorbike can be used.

Reporter: Have you ever tried that?

Mr Smith: No, I don't like that. I ⁽⁸⁾ _____ working with my dog.

Reporter: Thanks for your time, Mr Smith.

Mr Smith: You're welcome.

⁽¹⁾ desire n. 渴望 ⁽²⁾ whistle v. 吹口哨

Reading

- A Read Dick Zhang's letter to the **Problem Page** of a newspaper and give short answers to the questions below.

Dear Editor

A few years ago, I had no problem sleeping at night. After eleven o'clock, the city was quiet and everybody went to sleep. Now, things are completely different! There is noise twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. It's non-stop!

In my street, it's not just buses and taxis but also people! There is a disco near my flat. It stays open all night. People often leave the disco at three o'clock in the morning. They always shout 'good night' very loudly, get in their cars and drive away very fast!

I cannot sleep well at night. I have to close my bedroom window! It's the only thing I can do to try to block out the noise. Can you help me? Will things be changed in the near future?

Yours faithfully

Dick Zhang

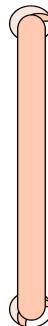
1 When is it noisy in Dick Zhang's street?

2 Why is it noisy in his street at three o'clock in the morning?

3 How does he try to stop the noise from coming into his bedroom?

- B The editor of the **Problem Page** has decided to help Dick Zhang and has started writing notes for her reply. Complete her notes saying what she will do. Use the future passive form of the verbs in the box.

ask put up telephone tell write



A letter ⁽¹⁾ _____ to the owner of the disco in your street.

Also, he ⁽²⁾ _____ so we can speak to him personally.

He ⁽³⁾ _____ to close the disco at midnight on weekdays and at 2 a.m. at the weekend. If the owner agrees, a notice ⁽⁴⁾ _____ in the disco. People ⁽⁵⁾ _____ to leave the disco quietly and to drive away slowly.

Writing

A Work in groups of three. Talk to your group about your future job plans. What kind of job do you want? The information below may help you.

I want	work in a/an	bank/flower shop/office/...
I'd like	to be a/an	banker/shop assistant/office worker/...
I hope	work with	money/flowers/computers/...
	build/mend/...	houses/bikes/...
	look after/help/...	animals/children/...

B Write a short article about your future job. Use the following questions to help you.

- What are you good at?
- Why do you like this job?
- What skills are needed for this job?
- What do you need to study first?

My future job

Unit 3 Pets

Vocabulary

A Find ten words or phrases from this unit in the word fish and circle them.
The first one has been done for you.

- 1 fomnichoice
- 2 syuinmyopinionwis
- 3 thunhappyeik
- 4 sheapologizeter
- 5 patextremelynost

- 6 saetauregularly
- 7 denreviewolo
- 8 nejresponsibilitytami
- 9 secleanupa
- 10 jenitrainoodiar

B Now write the words and phrases you found in the word fish next to their meanings.

- 1 often
- 2 I think
- 3 very
- 4 something you have to do
- 5 say sorry
- 6 not happy; sad
- 7 decision that you have made
- 8 make a person or animal learn
- 9 remove something dirty
- 10 a report about a person's opinion of a book, film, etc.

Grammar

A Passive voice (II)

Common error

 These invitations must send to the foreign guests.



Complete the sentences in the passive form with modal verbs. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 The rubbish _____ by some of the students after the event.
(can/pick up)
- 2 All suitcases _____ at the airport before they are put on a plane. (must/check)
- 3 Lion dances and fireworks _____ during the Spring Festival if it doesn't rain heavily. (may/see)
- 4 Extra-curricular^① activities _____ to make our school life more interesting. (should/organize)

B Using adverbs

Common errors

 1 He did the job good.
2 She runs fastly.



1

2

B1 Write the adverb form of each adjective in the blank. The first one has been done for you.

adjective	adverb
1 bad	<i>badly</i>
2 beautiful	
3 bright	
4 free	
5 fast	
6 hard	

adjective	adverb
7 greedy	
8 clear	
9 patient	
10 easy	
11 successful	
12 main	

^① extra-curricular adj. 课外的

B2 Mr Wo will be away from his pet shop tomorrow morning, so he has left some instructions for his new assistant Kingsley. Rewrite the instructions so that Kingsley can understand them. The first one has been done for you.

- Kingsley
- I'm very sorry, but I'll be late tomorrow. Please follow these
- instructions carefully. Thank you.

Cleaning the bird cage

- 1 open/very/slowly/the cage door

Open the cage door very slowly.

- 2 another/the birds/cage/put/first/safely/in

- 3 close/securely/the door/then

- 4 the empty cage/extremely/next/carefully/clean

- 5 put/back/the clean cage/finally/in/the birds

- 6 sure/close/tightly/the door/make/really/you

Looking after the dogs

- 7 the dogs/water/give/early/in the morning/some

- 8 their dishes/full/make/completely/are/sure

- 9 at noon/them/exactly/feed

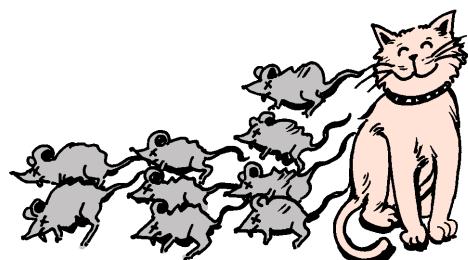
- 10 bite/be careful with/because/can/your hands/dogs/suddenly

B3 Complete the story by changing the adjectives in brackets into adverbs.

Sue and Martin were having a picnic on a hill. They played ⁽¹⁾ _____ (happy) on the grass. Suddenly, Benji, the family's dog, started barking ⁽²⁾ _____ (loud). Sue ran ⁽³⁾ _____ (quick) towards Benji. She tried ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (unsuccessful) to make him calm down, and he continued to bark. Benji led Sue towards the edge of the cliff. Sue waved ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (impatient) at her brother to follow. When they reached the cliff, they looked ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (careful) over the edge. There was a man halfway down the cliff. He was hanging ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (dangerous) from a rock. Martin ran to call the fire department. He told the rescue team to come ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (immediate) and to bring a rope. Later, the rescue team lifted the man to safety. But it wasn't only the rescue team that saved the man's life. Benji wagged his tail ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (excited). He was proud to have behaved so ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (good).

B4 Kate is in Mr Wo's pet shop. She is complaining about the cat she bought. Complete their conversation with the adverb form of the words in the box. Use each word only once.

noisy usual close proud



- Kate: Excuse me, Mr Wo. I want to complain about this cat. I bought her from you recently. Last Monday, in fact.
- Mr Wo: I'm sorry. What's wrong? Does she 'miaow' ⁽¹⁾ _____ late at night?
- Kate: No, the problem is she ⁽²⁾ _____ catches five mice a day. She can even catch up to ten mice in one day.
- Mr Wo: So? What did you expect? Dogs bark, cats catch mice!
- Kate: I know that, Mr Wo! But this cat brings her dead mice to my front door. She puts them neatly on my doormat in a long line! She guards them ⁽³⁾ _____. She sits ⁽⁴⁾ _____ and waits for me to praise her!

C Review exercises

C1 There is one mistake in each of these sentences. Rewrite the sentences, correcting the mistakes.

1 Trees should planted every year in order to make our city more beautiful.

2 Dirty water mustn't be pour into rivers or lakes.

3 Lisa did carefully her homework.

4 Mr Davies drives extreme quickly.

5 Although Tom's teacher teaches him writing personally, Tom still writes bad.

* **C2** Look at the information in the box. Then write the correct adverb or adjective form of **good** or **bad** to complete the conversation. Add **a** or **an** where necessary. The first one has been done for you.

Marks

90+	= very good	60–69	= not very good
70–89	= good	40–59	= bad

Lin: How well did you do in the history test, Paul?

Paul: I didn't do ⁽¹⁾ **very well**, Lin. I didn't get ⁽²⁾ mark. I only got 72.

Lin: Oh. And how well did Leo do?

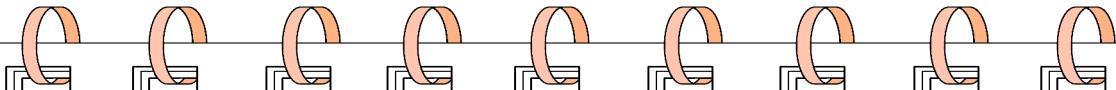
Paul: He got ⁽³⁾ mark: 93.

Lin: How about Daniel and Angela?

Paul: Daniel did ⁽⁴⁾. He got 85. Angela did ⁽⁵⁾. She only got 57. Oh, and June got ⁽⁶⁾ mark: 77.

Listening

A Listen to a passage about keeping a pet mouse and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Circle **T** or **F**.



- 1 It is more difficult to keep a pet mouse than a pet dog. **T/F**
- 2 Your neighbours may not like a pet mouse because it makes a lot of noise. **T/F**
- 3 A pet mouse likes to exercise a lot. **T/F**
- 4 A pet mouse eats fruit only. **T/F**

B Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1 Who does a pet mouse love being with?

2 What can be used as a pet mouse's house?

3 What can people do to help a pet mouse exercise?

4 How often do people need to feed a pet mouse?

5 What kind of water does a pet mouse need?

Reading

Martin read a book called **Know Your Pet Well** and started making notes for a school project. Help him complete his notes.

Chapter 5: Dogs

- Dogs are excellent pets. They are very friendly and very beautiful too. Most
- dogs are good with children. Others are especially good watch-dogs because they bark loudly when someone arrives unexpectedly.
- When you buy a dog, an important thing to consider is its size. Buy a small dog for a small flat. Buy a bigger one for a larger flat. Also, check if the dog you want to buy needs rabies^① injections^②. Rabies is a very dangerous disease, but you can prevent it with injections.
- Many people wonder how to feed their dogs. Dogs eat almost anything! They like meat, rice, biscuits and lots of other things. You can find lots of specially-made dog food in shops. Don't let your dog eat too much. Feed it only once a day. Always leave water for your dog. It can get thirsty very quickly, especially in summer.
- Remember that dogs need exercise. Don't keep your dog inside all day. You should take it for a daily walk. Remember, big dogs need longer walks than small ones.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Dogs as pets | • (1) excellent pets, _____, _____, good _____ |
| | • (2) also especially _____ because they _____ loudly |
| Buying a dog | • (3) consider _____, buy _____ for small flat,
_____ for _____ |
| | • (4) check for _____ |
| Keeping a dog | • (5) feeding: dogs like _____, _____, biscuits, etc.,
specially-made _____ in shops |
| | • (6) feed it _____ |
| | • (7) drink: always _____ your dog,
_____ quickly, especially in _____ |
| | • (8) exercise: don't _____ all day, take it
_____ |
| | • (9) big dogs _____ |

① rabies *n.* 狂犬病 ② injection *n.* 注射

Writing

Read the letter Martin wrote to a zoo. Imagine you are the director of the zoo. Use the notes below to write a reply. Add an address and date, and sign your name.

Dear Sir/Madam

I visited the zoo yesterday, but I was very unhappy and angry about the things I saw. The large animals were in extremely small cages. The lion was walking back and forth. It was completely bored. The tiger was asleep all afternoon. I saw people feeding the fish. They were throwing rice and meat into the aquarium. That could kill the fish, but no one tried to stop them.

When I had a drink at the zoo restaurant, the staff served me rudely. Outside the restaurant, the rubbish bins were completely full, and rubbish was blowing everywhere.

It seems the zoo does not look after the animals or the visitors very well.

Yours sincerely
Martin Wo

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|-------|---|
| lion | — moved into larger cage/
more space/move/easily |
| tiger | — no problem/always/sleep
in afternoon/especially in
summer |
| fish | — big problem/put big notice
near aquarium/warns/
strongly/'Don't feed the
fish! Fine: ¥1,000' |

Paragraph 3

- | | |
|------------|---|
| restaurant | — told staff/speak/politely/to
visitors |
| | — put three new rubbish bins
near restaurant |

Dear Martin

Thank you for telling me some of the problems at the zoo. Here are some of the things we have done to solve the problems.

I hope this letter answers some of your complaints about the zoo. We are certainly not perfect, but we will try very hard to make it a nice place both for animals to live and for people to visit.

Unit 4 Computers

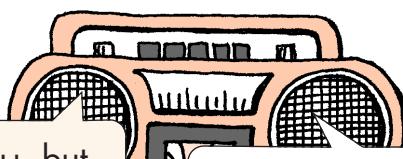
Vocabulary

A There are eight words related to computers hidden in the word box below. Circle them.

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

B Use the words in the box to complete the radio advertisement from a travel agency.

unaware knowledge rarely realize common



I wish I could take a holiday, but it's just too expensive!

Did you ⁽¹⁾ _____ that you could get really cheap air fares this week?

No, I didn't. I was ⁽²⁾ _____ of that.

I thought it was ⁽³⁾ _____ ⁽⁴⁾ _____. At *Gateway Travel*, you can get up to seventy per cent off!

Seventy per cent? Wow! I have ⁽⁵⁾ _____ heard of more than fifty per cent off air fares. Seventy per cent is the chance of a lifetime! What was that name again?

Gateway Travel in the city centre. Go there and find out all about it! But it's essential to go there this week. The sale ends on Saturday!

Grammar

A Comparison of adjectives

Common errors

-  1 Your marks in the science test
are higher than I.
-  1 _____
2 Sue is most careless student in
our class. 2 _____

A1 Complete the sentences below with the correct comparative form of the adjectives in brackets + **than**. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 In Europe, potatoes are more popular than (popular) rice.
- 2 Gold is more expensive than (expensive) silver.
- 3 Boys are not always as strong as (strong) girls.
- 4 Friends are more important than (important) money.
- 5 Money in the bank is safest than (safe) money in your pocket.
- 6 Thailand is wetter than (wet) many other countries in the world.
- 7 The summer in Singapore is hotter than (hot) that in Shanghai.
- 8 The weather today is better than (good) it was yesterday.
- 9 Computers are more useful than (useful) typewriters.
- 10 We both wear glasses, but my eyesight is worse than (bad) yours.

A2 Complete the conversation below with **the** + the correct superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

- Tim: Which student is ⁽¹⁾ the youngest (young) in our class?
- Tom: Jim. He's still only fourteen. And Kim is ⁽²⁾ the oldest (old).
- Tim: And who is ⁽³⁾ the cleverest (clever)?
- Tom: Rita. She always gets very high marks, especially in Chinese.
- Tim: Yes. I think she will possibly be a reporter. What about sports?
- Tom: Well, I think Luke is ⁽⁴⁾ the best (good), and Maggie is ⁽⁵⁾ the worst (bad). And who's ⁽⁶⁾ the most popular (popular)?
- Tim: Kitty. Everyone likes her. She's ⁽⁷⁾ the kindest (kind) student in the class. In fact, she's ⁽⁸⁾ the most wonderful (wonderful) person I know.

B Comparison of adverbs

Common errors

-  1 Peter works more hardly than you do.  1 _____
- 2 Natalie speaks English the most slowest of all my friends. 2 _____

Complete B's statements with the comparative and superlative forms of the underlined adverbs. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 A Colin argued wisely in the speech competition, didn't he?
B Yes, but Stella argued more wisely than Colin, and Maggie argued (the) most wisely.
- 2 A Diana listened to the teacher carefully, didn't she?
B Yes, but Patrick listened _____, and George listened _____.
- 3 A Rupert cooks well, doesn't he?
B Yes, but Francis cooks _____, and Jacky and Helen cook _____.
- 4 A Miss Li speaks fast, doesn't she?
B Yes, but Mr Ma speaks _____, and Mrs Wang speaks _____.
- 5 A Jill types badly, doesn't she?
B Yes, but Jonathan types _____, and Jonathan's brother types _____.
- 6 A Kate works hard, doesn't she?
B Yes, but Judy works _____, and Steve works _____ of all.
- 7 A Helen sings beautifully, doesn't she?
B Yes, but Alex sings _____, and Sandra sings _____ in their class.

C Review exercise

Complete the conversation below with the words in brackets. Use either the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives or adverbs. Remember to use **the** with superlatives. Add any other necessary words.

Andrew: So you went shopping too! What did you get?

Mandy: Well, I did more looking than shopping! Everything was
⁽¹⁾ _____ (expensive) than I expected. I bought this toy animal for my cousin as a birthday gift. It was ¥50.

Andrew: You're lucky, Mandy. I saw the same toy animal in a shop window, and the price was ⁽²⁾ _____ (high) than that. It was ¥100, I think.

Mandy: Really? Anyway, what about you, Andrew? I hope you found things ⁽³⁾ _____ (successfully) than me.

Andrew: Well, I bought a puzzle book. It has ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (unusual) puzzles in the shop. And it was selling ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (cheaply) than all the other puzzle books.

Mandy: That's good. Was that all you bought?

Andrew: No. I bought a storybook too. It is ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (popular) storybook at the moment because it is ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (interesting), and I got it on sale!

Mandy: Great! Did you buy anything else?

Andrew: Yes. I spent my last ¥10 on ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (cheap) pencils there and then went home.

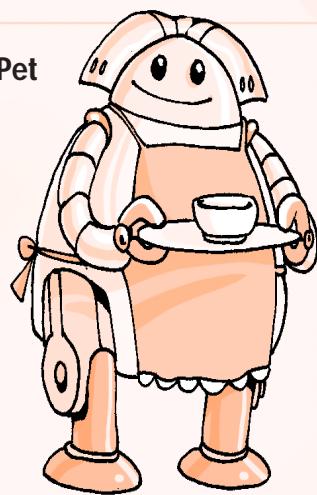
Mandy: Well, we both bought ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (good) things available at ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (fair) prices!



Listening

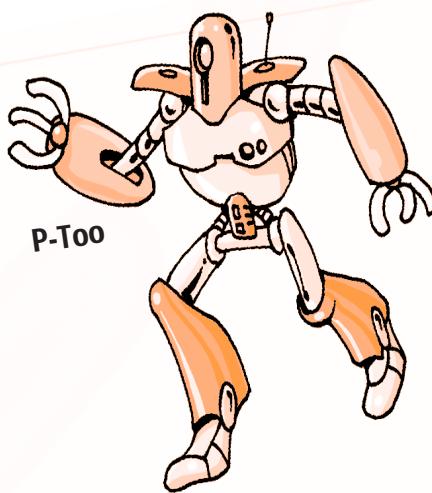
Listen to April and Peter talking about three robots and complete the notes below.

1 RoboPet



- a Price: _____ yuan
- b It's _____ robot in Garden City.
- c When you _____ it, it can _____.
- d It can _____. It can say things like '_____, sir'.
- e It can tell you _____ things.

2

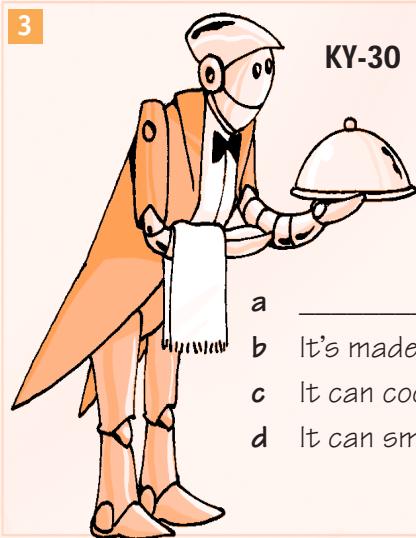


P-Too

- a Height: _____ metres
- b Weight: _____ kilos
- c It can run and _____ stairs.
- d It helps make _____ in factories.

3

KY-30



- a _____: Ken Tan
- b It's made in _____.
- c It can cook _____.
- d It can smile and it can _____.

Reading

A Read the news below and decide whether the statements on page 34 are true or false. Circle **T** or **F**.

Computer News

A big change in our life

The Internet has greatly changed our life. Every day, more and more people are going online. The Internet has brought us many benefits and wonders.

The search engine

A search engine is used to search for information on the Internet. Search results are usually a list of websites, web pages or other types of files. A survey shows that about 50% of people will use search engines to find information they need, for example, ‘where do people go shopping in Hong Kong?’



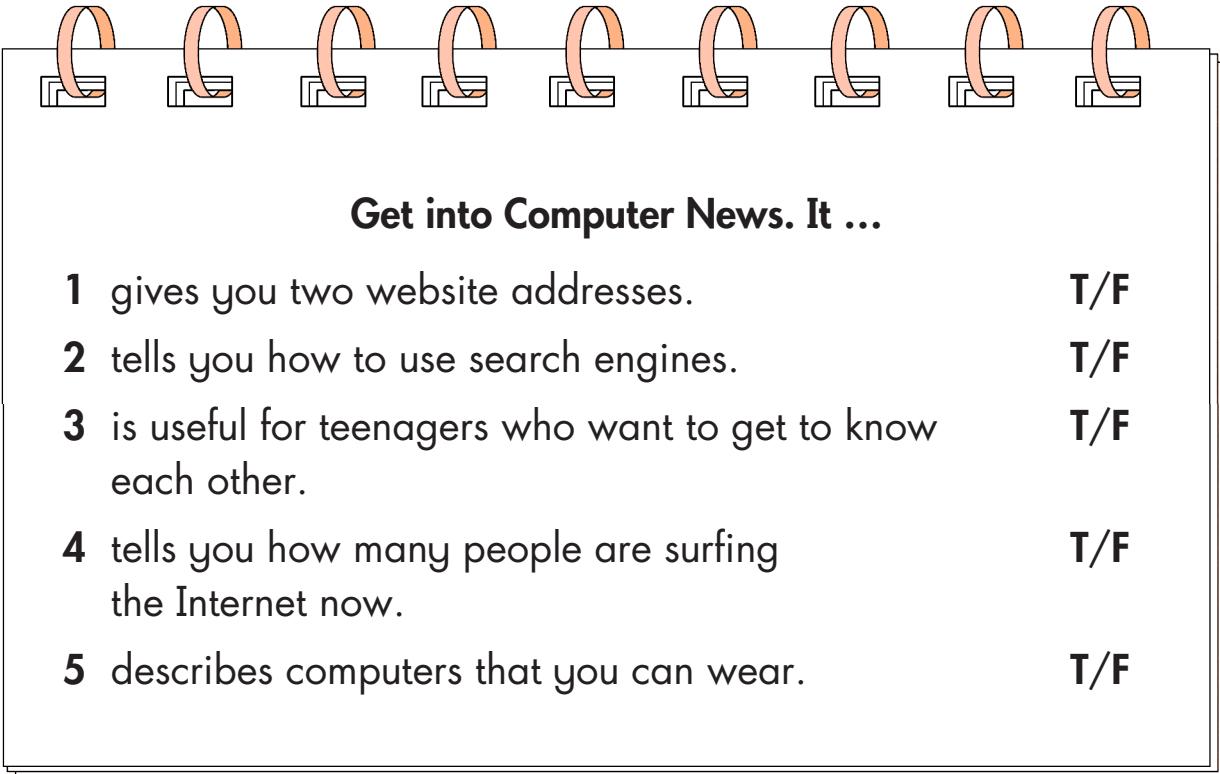
iYouthnet

iYouthnet is a website for teenagers. You can talk to other young people all over the world by e-mail. It’s a fun site!



Computers that you can wear

The latest thing is computers that you can wear. You can soon throw out your palmtops, mobile phones and WAP phones. Modern computers will work from the heat of your body. There is already a jacket that gets and sends e-mails, and there is even a dress that plays music when you move.



Get into Computer News. It ...

1 gives you two website addresses.	T/F
2 tells you how to use search engines.	T/F
3 is useful for teenagers who want to get to know each other.	T/F
4 tells you how many people are surfing the Internet now.	T/F
5 describes computers that you can wear.	T/F

B Read about these students. Which news would they find useful? Write the headings in the blanks.

- 1 Vivian wants to know how computers affect our life.
-
- 2 When Amy needs some information for her project, she uses search engines.
-
- 3 Samuel likes communicating with other teenagers by e-mail.
-
- 4 Henry is interested in what modern computers will do.
-

Writing

A Peter is telling April about an 'environmentally friendly' computer game. Read their conversation and help Peter complete his e-mail about the game to his friend.

Peter: Everybody is interested in the sea and the air in Garden City. So, my new game is about the environment.

April: Has it got a name? Maybe you should call it *The Clean Garden City Game*.

Peter: No, I'll call it *The Garden City Environment Game*. There's a man in the game. He keeps throwing rubbish into the sea, but he's very clever. He hides from you.

April: So what do I have to do?

Peter: You have to find him, and give him a message about the environment. You get points for every message. If you get 1,000 points, you win the game.

To: Sam

From: Peter

Dear Sam

I've created a new game recently. The game is about _____.

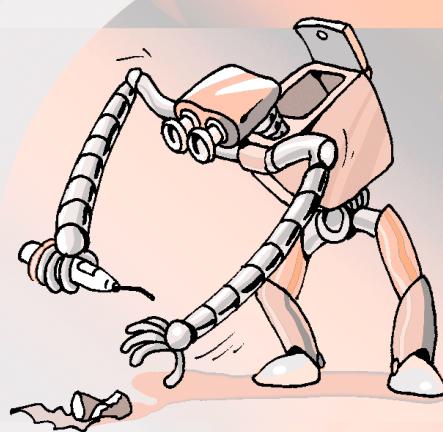
I hope you will like my game.

Best regards
Peter



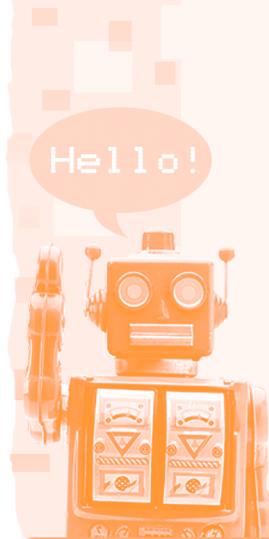
* B Here are some notes about Millie, a robot who can pick up rubbish. First, number the notes in the correct order. The first one has been done for you. Then use the notes to write a short paragraph about Millie.

- a Eyes are like webcams
so they can see rubbish _____
- b Hands pick up rubbish _____
- c Eyes send information
to head _____
- d Head sends information
to hands _____



Millie

Millie's eyes are like _____



Unit 5 The human brain

Vocabulary

A Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

improve remember colourful afterwards lost

- 1 The poor old man _____ his daughter's address and telephone number. He couldn't contact her.
- 2 Shall we do the cleaning first and go shopping _____?
- 3 Music makes our lives more _____.
- 4 At the international conference, experts will discuss how to _____ the environment.
- 5 Jim looks worried because he can't _____ where he has put his keys.

*B Read the clues below and fill in the missing words or phrases from this unit. Change the forms if necessary.

- 1 The woman _____ her son because he behaved badly at the dinner table.
- 2 I haven't been to Singapore, but I _____ it's an interesting place.
- 3 I am not good at History. My _____ is very poor. I can't remember important dates.
- 4 The East Yan'an Road Tunnel is an important _____ between Puxi and Pudong in Shanghai.
- 5 There are several _____ for improving your English. One of them is to watch English-language TV programmes.
- 6 There was a car crash in my street which _____. Luckily, they were not badly hurt.
- 7 The new film is very exciting. It has a very _____ ending.
- 8 If you go camping, it is _____ to take some food and water.

Grammar

Adverbial clauses (II)

A *if* sentences: actions with definite results

Common error

 If it will rain tomorrow, we won't have a picnic. 

Match the clauses in Column A and Column B to make *if* sentences below. Put the verbs in brackets in the simple present tense. The first one has been done for you.

A

- 1 if you (boil) milk
- 2 fruit (cost) less
- 3 if there (be) a lot of traffic
- 4 rice always (taste) good
- 5 people (not/go) to work
- 6 if you (sleep) badly
- 7 it (be) very dangerous
- 8 if the wind (blow) in winter

B

- a if you (cook) it in a rice cooker
- b the journey (take) a long time
- c if a strong typhoon (hit) our city
- d it usually (feel) cold
- e it (burn) easily
- f if you (drive) too fast on wet or icy roads
- g you usually (feel) tired the next day
- h if you (buy) it in a market

1 If you boil milk, it burns easily.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

B if sentences: actions with possible results

Common errors

-  1 If I'll swim every day this summer, I'll be very healthy.
-  2 What do you do if you can take a holiday next week?

-  1 _____
-  2 _____

Complete these conversations. Make questions using the guide words. Then write answers using suitable words in the box with **will**. The first one has been done for you.

(will not say) anything

(will study) harder

(will play) him again tomorrow

(will help) in her father's office

- 1 what/you (do) if you (get)/a low mark/test?

A What will you do if you get a low mark in the test?

B If I get a low mark in the test, I'll study harder.

- 2 if Ann (not get)/a summer job/what/she (do)?

A _____

B _____ if _____.

- 3 if James (beat) you/at tennis today/what/you (do)?

A _____

B If _____.

- 4 what/you (say) if Amy (not invite) you/to the party?

A _____

B _____ if _____.

C Using *if ... not* and *unless*

Common error

 Unless you see a dentist, you will not get a toothache.



1

C1 Match the clauses in Column A and Column B to make sentences with *if* or *unless*. Add commas where necessary. The first one has been done for you.

A

- 1 you'll never play the piano well
- 2 you save your money carefully
- 3 I won't see the horse race very well
- 4 we don't hurry
- 5 you keep quiet
- 6 we'll get badly sunburnt
- 7 it doesn't rain soon
- 8 they can't go out

B

- a I wear my new glasses
- b they finish their homework
- c you don't practise every day
- d you'll have to leave the library
- e you won't be able to buy earphones
- f we don't stay under the umbrella
- g we won't see the beginning of the film
- h the crops won't grow very well

1 *You'll never play the piano well if you don't practise every day.* _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

* **C2** Complete these warnings with the words in italics and in brackets. Add other words and commas where necessary. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 Stop talking! (have to leave the library)

You'll have to leave the library unless you stop talking!

- 2 Pay me back today! (never lend you money again)

Unless _____ !

- 3 Put on your sunglasses! (hurt your eyes)

Unless _____ !

- 4 Study hard! (fail the exam)

unless _____ !

- 5 Stop your dog barking! (call the police)

unless _____ !

D Review exercise

Complete the conversation below with *if ... not, unless* and the words in brackets. Put the verbs in the correct tense.

Shelly: Well, it's Friday afternoon, but I'll have to study all weekend.

Virginia: Me too, Shelly! My maths teacher said today, '⁽¹⁾ you _____ you _____ (not/work) harder, you _____ (get) a very low mark in the exam.'

Shelly: My maths teacher told me something much worse. She said, 'I'm not sure, but I think you ⁽²⁾ _____ (fail) the exam _____ you _____ (not/do) your homework carefully every day.'

Virginia: But it's not only Maths! I'm sure I ⁽³⁾ _____ (fail) the English exam _____ I _____ (study) much harder.

Shelly: English is my only good subject. I try to read one book in English every week. ⁽⁴⁾ _____ I _____ (finish) a book, I always _____ (feel) happy, and my English _____ (get) better too.

Virginia: I love watching TV. That's my problem! ⁽⁵⁾ _____ I _____ (spend) less time watching TV, I _____ (do) very badly in all my exams. I'm not sure yet, but I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (stop) watching TV _____ I _____ (not/pass) the maths exam.

Listening

- A Listen to the recording about the Magic Memory Manager and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Circle **T** or **F**.

1 This is an advertisement to ask more people to try the Magic Memory Manager.								T/F
2 Thousands of people have tried the special method.								T/F
3 People who have tried the method are disappointed with the results.								T/F
4 The method will teach people how to memorize numbers only.								T/F
5 If you keep on trying the new method for three weeks, you will notice amazing results.								T/F
6 You need to phone for information if you want to try the amazing new method.								T/F

- B Listen to the recording again and complete the answers to the questions below.

- 1 What kind of people can try the Magic Memory Manager?
People who need to _____.
- 2 How many people have tried the special method?
_____ have.
- 3 How do people who have tried the special method feel about the results?
They _____.
- 4 What does the method teach people to do?
It teaches them how to _____ and to _____.
- 5 What will happen to people if they use the special method according to the advertisement?
They will _____.

Reading

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Your Amazing Brain!



Your brain weighs about 1.4 kg. Inside your brain are billions of cells. Each cell is a thousand times more powerful than a computer!

The active part of your brain is called the grey matter. This part stores information and gives instructions to the rest of your body. Most scientists believe that we use about 1% of our grey matter. That is why our memory system is poorer than a computer.

Scientists think that some parts of our brains can grow bigger if we use them a lot. For example, they found that parts of a taxi driver's brain got bigger because he had to memorize all the streets in a city!

We do not lose our memory completely. We never forget who we are or what our names are. We may forget what happened after a car accident, for example, but our memories usually come back later.

We can remember smells better than we can remember words or pictures. Certain smells can help us remember things from the past. This is because the part of our brains that remembers smells is close to the part that stores memories.

1 How heavy is a human brain?

2 Which is more powerful, a cell or a computer?

3 What stores information and gives instructions to the rest of the body?

4 What can we do to make some parts of our brains bigger?

5 Why can we remember smells better than we can remember words or pictures?

Writing

When something dramatic or amazing happens in your life, you will always remember it. Have you had such experiences? Write a story for your school newspaper. The following questions may help you.

- What is the most unforgettable day in your life?
- What happened that day? Where did it happen?
- How did you feel about it?
- Has it changed your life?

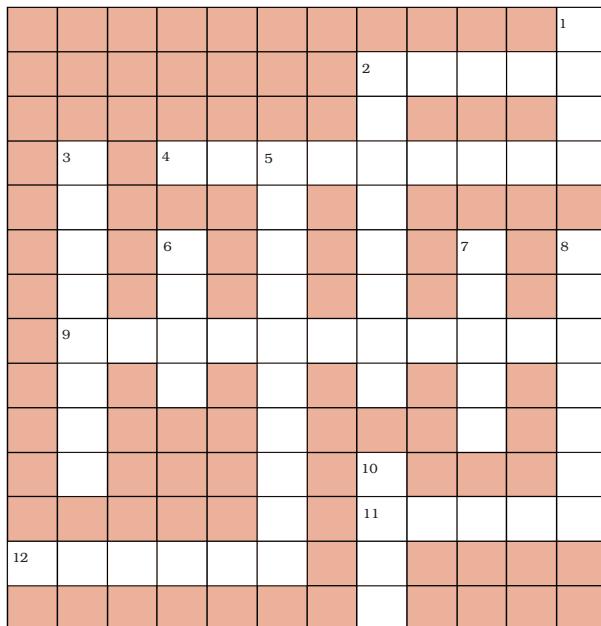
A day to remember

3 Fighting crime

Unit 6 Detectives

Vocabulary

Look at the clues **across** and **down** for this crossword puzzle. Can you fill in all the boxes?



clues across

- 2 The earring has a black _____. This word is also part of the name of the TV tower in Shanghai.
- 4 Someone stole my car. Luckily, the _____ company will pay me enough money to buy another one.
- 9 A detective should never jump to _____.
- 11 When the police asked the man about the crime, he said, 'Yes, I _____ it. I'm the one you want.'
- 12 If the police can find the _____, they can protect the innocent.

clues down

- 1 A _____ is something that helps a detective solve a crime.
- 2 My parents decided to _____ a new flat.
- 3 Detectives enjoy their work because they protect the _____.
- 5 He washes his car every weekend. So it is always _____ clean.
- 6 Someone stole Judy's vase. I didn't do it. I _____ that I stole it.
- 7 The detective saw a photo of the man with a gun in the bank. That was the _____ that the man was a bank robber.
- 8 The police think Sam committed the crime. He is a _____.
- 10 The detective told me about a _____ he dealt with last week.

Grammar

Using infinitives

A Infinitives after verbs or verbs + objects

Common errors

 1 We decided going to Beijing this weekend.

 1 _____

2 They wanted us come early.

2 _____

A1 Complete the conversation below with the pairs of verbs in brackets. Put the first verb in the correct tense. Use the **to** form for the second verb. The first one has been done for you.

Victor: An odd thing happened to me today, Daniel. I saw an old lady with a heavy bag. So I ⁽¹⁾ **offered to carry** (offer/carry) it for her. She said she ⁽²⁾ _____ (need/go) to the railway station. So I ⁽³⁾ _____ (agree/walk) there with her.

Daniel: What's odd about that, Victor?

Victor: You shouldn't ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (expect/hear) the end of the story before you hear the beginning, Daniel! A policeman happened to approach us.

Daniel: Oh dear! ⁽⁵⁾ _____ he _____ (want/arrest) the old lady?

Victor: Very funny, Daniel! No, he asked for my ID card. I said, 'I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (not/remember/bring) it.'

Daniel: But you always ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (need/have) your ID card with you.

Victor: I know that, but I ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (forget/put) it in my wallet. However, the old lady said to the policeman, 'This boy ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (help/carry) my bag, so leave him alone! You should ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (try/catch) real criminals instead!'

A2 Rewrite the sentences according to the clues given. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 The policeman said to the taxi driver, 'You can't park there!'
The policeman didn't allow the taxi driver to park there.
- 2 The head teacher said to her, 'I'll let you leave school one hour early, Monica.'
The head teacher let _____.
- 3 Tim's father said to him, 'Here's some money, Tim. Now you can buy a new pair of shoes.'
Tim's father enabled _____.
- 4 We said to her, 'Can you join us for lunch, Mrs Hammond?'
We invited _____.

A3 Match each thing with what it is for. Then write a sentence about each one. The first one has been done for you.

1 camera	<u>e</u>	a cut things
2 chopsticks	_____	b eat with
3 dictionary	_____	c make clothes
4 cotton	_____	d look up words
5 knife	_____	e take photos

- 1 We use a camera to take photos.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

* **A4** Complete each of the second sentences below with a suitable verb in the box. Write each verb in the past tense. Then write the **to** form of the underlined verb in the first sentence. The first one has been done for you.

manage	forget	promise	want
fail	hope	refuse	try

- 1 We'd really like to go to the zoo today, but it's raining hard.
We _____ to the zoo today, but now we can't.
- 2 The taxi driver didn't stop at the red light.
He _____ at the red light.
- 3 Christopher said, 'Believe me, I'll help you!'
He _____ me.
- 4 The waiter said, 'We're closed. We can't serve you dinner.'
He _____ us dinner.
- 5 I worked hard to solve the problem, but I'm not sure if my answer is correct.
I _____ the problem.
- 6 May didn't remember to send Louise a birthday card.
She _____ Louise a birthday card.
- 7 The dentist was very busy today, but he was able to see me at 5.30.
He _____ me at 5.30.
- 8 Eva said she would like to take evening classes in English.
She said she _____ evening classes in English.

B Infinitives after wh- words

Common error

 Adam explained how use
the machine.



Rewrite the questions into statements. Use the verbs in brackets in the simple past tense followed by a **wh-** word or phrase with an infinitive. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 'Where should we look for the map?' asked Victoria. (not/know)

Victoria didn't know where to look for the map.

- 2 How can we find the way, Alex? (show us)

- 3 How far do we need to drive, Carol? (explain to us)

- 4 'When shall we leave Beijing?' asked Gary. (forget)

- 5 Whose speech should we go to, Jan? (tell us)

- 6 'Who should we talk to?' asked Kevin. (not/remember)

- 7 What time should we arrive, Melvin? (tell us)

- 8 Which medicine do I have to take, Doctor Wang? (tell me)

- 9 Which train should we catch, Cindy? (not/tell us)

C Infinitives after certain nouns

Common error

 Mr Wo made a decision lose some
weight.



Complete the paragraph below by writing the **to** form of the verb phrases in the box.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| to do maths problems | to be a scientist |
| to go to university | to try again |

At school, Einstein's ability ⁽¹⁾ _____ amazed his teachers, but he showed little interest in other subjects. At the age of 15, he was given the chance ⁽²⁾ _____, but he did not do well enough in the entrance exam. The following year he made a decision ⁽³⁾ _____. This time he passed. After years of hard work he achieved his ambition ⁽⁴⁾ _____.

D Review exercise

Complete the passage below, using the verbs in brackets in the **to** form.

Francis likes shopping very much. One day, she felt very tired after shopping for a long time. So she went into a cafe and asked

⁽¹⁾ _____ (have) a window seat. The waiter let her ⁽²⁾ _____ (have) a seat with a good view of the street.

'Here is the menu. What would you like?'

'Thank you. But I'm not ready yet.'

When she finished reading the menu, she decided ⁽³⁾ _____ (order) a cup of iced coffee.

Soon the waiter brought her the coffee. It tasted nice and made her ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (feel) relaxed.

She rested for a while and thought about what ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (do) next. She considered seeing a film, but it was already 5 p.m. At last she made the decision ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (go) home as it was nearly time ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (have) dinner.

Listening

A Listen to a funny story and circle the correct answers.

- 1 Where did the man get stuck when he tried to run into the bank?
a Outside the bank. b At the counter. c In the doorway.
- 2 What did the man carry when he returned to the bank?
a A bag. b A gun. c A knife.
- 3 How many times did the man change his requests?
a Once. b Twice. c Three times.
- 4 How much money was the man asking for when the police arrived?
a \$5. b \$50. c \$5,000.
- 5 What did the man think of himself in the end?
a Clever. b Guilty. c Foolish.

B Listen to another funny story and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

I'll tell you another funny story. This ⁽¹⁾ _____ happened in England a few years ago. A woman called Mrs Smith owned a white parrot. It was an ⁽²⁾ _____ bird, and she ⁽³⁾ _____ it for 10,000 pounds. The parrot was called Snowy. One night, someone stole Snowy from Mrs Smith's home.

Then, about ⁽⁴⁾ _____ weeks later, the police found that a man called Bill had a new white parrot. They went to question Bill. He ⁽⁵⁾ _____ stealing the parrot. He said his ⁽⁶⁾ _____ gave it to him, and its name was Happy. Bill said he was an ⁽⁷⁾ _____ man. But the police did not ⁽⁸⁾ _____ him.

They took Bill and the parrot to Mrs Smith's house. When the parrot saw Mrs Smith, it was very ⁽⁹⁾ _____. It flew to her, ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ on her shoulder, and shouted, 'Hello! Hello! I'm Snowy! I'm Snowy!'

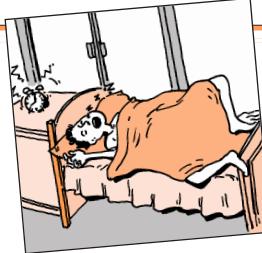
After that, Bill ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ stealing the parrot from Mrs Smith's home. The police arrested the ⁽¹²⁾ _____ man and took him away.

Reading

It was Peter's birthday yesterday, but he had a terrible day. Look at the pictures, read his diary and answer the questions.

1st November

Today was my birthday, but it was a terrible day. I failed to hear my alarm clock, so I got up late. Then I forgot to close the windows before I went out, so the rain came into my bedroom.



My friend Ben invited me to a birthday lunch and promised to meet me at noon, but he didn't remember to come. So I had lunch by myself. The food wasn't bad, but then I realized I didn't have any money with me. The waitress was very angry, and she refused to let me leave the restaurant.

At first, I didn't know what to do. Then the waitress said I could make one telephone call. I decided to phone my father. I told him I wanted to borrow some money. He said he was busy, and he couldn't come and help me until seven o'clock.

What could I do? No money, no more phone calls! There was only one thing I could do. I offered to wash the dishes at the restaurant. The waitress thought this was a good suggestion. She said there was a lot of washing-up to do. I didn't manage to finish the washing-up until seven o'clock.

What a day! I'm glad birthdays only come once a year!

1 Why did Peter get up late on his birthday?

2 What did he forget to do before he went out?

3 When did his friend Ben promise to meet him?

4 Why was the waitress very angry with Peter?

5 Who did Peter want to borrow money from?

6 What did Peter have to do at the restaurant in the end?

7 When did Peter finish his work at the restaurant?

Writing

A Read a newspaper article about a robbery and the notes Inspector Ted made when he interviewed some people. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box and a suitable phrase from the notes to complete each statement on the next page. The first one has been done for you.

Police Look for Jewellery Thieves!

There was a robbery on the eighth floor of a block of flats in West Town last night. Someone stole earrings and a necklace worth about \$10,000 from Mr and Mrs Jones's flat while they were out.

The police decided to interview all the residents on the eighth floor. Inspector Ted said, 'We won't jump to conclusions. First, we will interview the six people who are Mr and Mrs Jones's neighbours. They are our chief suspects. Then we will talk to other people in the building. After that, we will consider all the facts of the case. Finally, we will come to a conclusion.'



forget/close refuse/answer
deny/steal suggest/talk
remember/see like/wear

- ... a strange-looking man in the lift just before the robbery.
- ... large earrings.
- ... some of my questions.
- ... some of their windows.
- ... the jewellery.
- ... to the watchman.

- 1 Frank had a good idea. He suggested talking to the watchman.
- 2 Richard said he was innocent. He _____.
- 3 Ada loves to dress up. She _____.
- 4 Louis and Bob might be witnesses. They _____.
- 5 Chris was not helpful. He _____.
- 6 Mr and Mrs Jones were careless. They _____.

* **B** Help Inspector Ted complete his report on the robbery in West Town. Use the statements above to help you.

There was a robbery on the eighth floor of a block of flats in West Town last night. Someone stole earrings and a necklace worth about \$10,000 from Mr and Mrs Jones's flat while they were out.

I decided to interview all the residents on the eighth floor. First, I interviewed _____

I didn't want to jump to conclusions. I thought that _____ might be the suspect because _____

Unit 7 Escaping from kidnappers

Vocabulary

Read this film review in the magazine **Big Screen**. Choose suitable words from the box to fill in the blanks. Use each word only once.

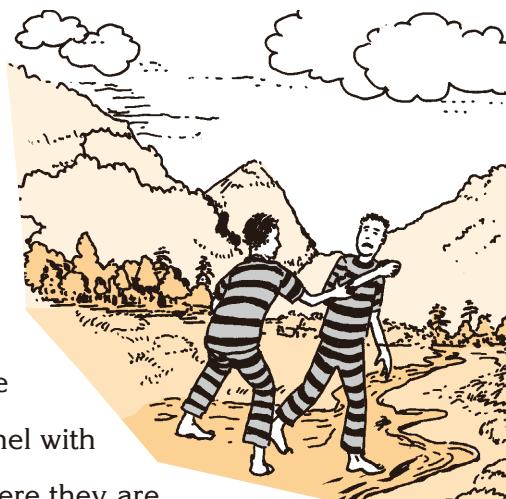
personalities	variety	invention
appeals	action	plot

POLICE AT SEA is a wonderful new detective film. The film has a clever ⁽¹⁾ _____, and you don't know if the police will catch the criminals until the very end.

The story starts when some dangerous criminals escape from prison. The prisoners somehow make an ⁽²⁾ _____, a machine that can dig fast and silently. So they dig a tunnel with their machine and run away. No one knows where they are.

The police make several ⁽³⁾ _____ to the public to help them look for the criminals.

There is a lot of ⁽⁴⁾ _____ in the film. Some scenes have wonderful views of mountains and lakes. Other scenes are full of ⁽⁵⁾ _____. For instance, there is a scene at sea. The police happen to see a boat, and they think the criminals are on the boat. But suddenly, the police boat sinks. The people in the other boat have to save the police! It's very dramatic.



Another interesting thing about the film is the ⁽⁶⁾ _____ of the two police officers. One never smiles, but the other is always joking. So some scenes are serious and some are funny.

Go and see this great new film for yourself!

Grammar

Using adjectives

A Adjectives before nouns

Common error

 They have a new big flat.



Put the words in brackets in the correct order to make sentences. The first one has been done for you.

1 (city/it's/modern/a)

It's a modern city.

3 (long/curtains/they're/purple)

2 (this/tool/a/useful/is)

4 (are/new/torches/these/plastic)

B Adjectives after verbs

Common errors

 1 Mrs Davies cooks good.



2 He became happily after the exam.

2

B1 Complete the sentences below by matching each verb with the most suitable adjective. Use each word once only. Put the verbs in the correct tense. The first one has been done for you.

Verbs

feel sound
get seem
be smell

Adjectives

easy happy
fresh tired
dark loud

1 This puzzle seemed easy at first, but it's really difficult.

2 I bought these vegetables from the market today, so they should _____.

3 I was working late, and I _____.

4 Sally has a good new job, so she _____.

5 It was very cloudy today, and it _____ at five o'clock.

6 The music _____. Please turn it down a little.

B2 Complete the passage below with the correct words in brackets.

We were all ⁽¹⁾ _____ (excited/excitedly) about our trip to the mountains. But we soon felt ⁽²⁾ _____ (disappointed/disappointedly) because the bus was so ⁽³⁾ _____ (slow/slowly). The driver drove extremely ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (careful/carefully). When we complained to him, he became ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (angry/angrily) and said, 'It's not my fault! This bus is very old.'

When we reached the mountains, we got ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (hungry/hungrily). Our lunch smelt ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (delicious/deliciously), and it tasted really ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (good/well) too.

Later, the bus stopped ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (sudden/suddenly) and lots of steam blew ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (noisy/noisily) out of the engine. We were afraid, so we jumped out of the bus ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ (quick/quickly). Then we noticed the front tyres. They seemed nearly ⁽¹²⁾ _____ (flat/flatly). It's good that the mountains around us looked so ⁽¹³⁾ _____ (beautiful/beautifully) because we had to wait ⁽¹⁴⁾ _____ (patient/patiently) for three hours before a new bus arrived.

C Adjectives with *It is* and *to + verb*

Common error



Watch football matches is exciting.



C1 Write statements below for a noticeboard at a public swimming pool. Put the words in brackets in the correct order, and add **It's** and **to** to each statement. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 (the swimming pool/rude/in/shout)
It's rude to shout in the swimming pool.

- 2 (important/before/wash/swim/you)

- 3 (essential/a locker/lock/your clothes/in)

- 4 (own/comb/necessary/bring/your)

- 5 (often/healthy/swim)

* **C2** Complete the sentences by (a) choosing the correct underlined adjectives in brackets, (b) using the guide words, and (c) adding any other necessary words. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 Roger wants to be a taxi driver.
(essential/impossible/pass/driving test)

It's essential for him to pass the driving test.

- 2 Maggie finishes school at 3.15.
(convenient/impossible/reach/dentist/3.10)
-

- 3 Jenny isn't feeling very well.
(impossible/necessary/take/medicine/three times/day)
-

- 4 Michael and Flora have put on lots of sun cream.
(OK/necessary/stay/beach/several hours)
-

D Adjectives ending in **-ing** or **-ed**

Common errors

-  1 I'm disappointing because I got a C in the maths test.  1 _____
-  2 It's relaxed to stay at home and read magazines. 2 _____
-

Complete the sentences with either the **-ing** or the **-ed** form of the words in brackets.

- 1 We didn't watch the football match because it was _____ (bore).
2 I was _____ (bore) with the TV programme, and I didn't stay awake till the end.
3 The geography lesson was _____ (interest). We enjoyed it very much.

- 4 We were _____ (disappoint) in the film, and we won't see it again.
- 5 We couldn't stop watching the video because it was very _____ (excite).
- 6 We didn't believe Linda's story because it was too _____ (amaze).

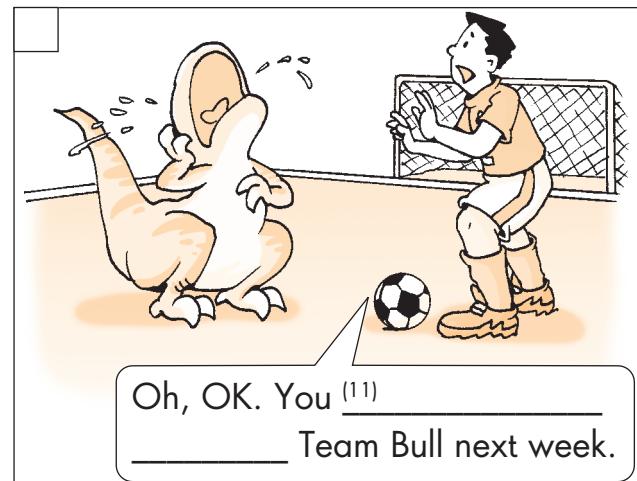
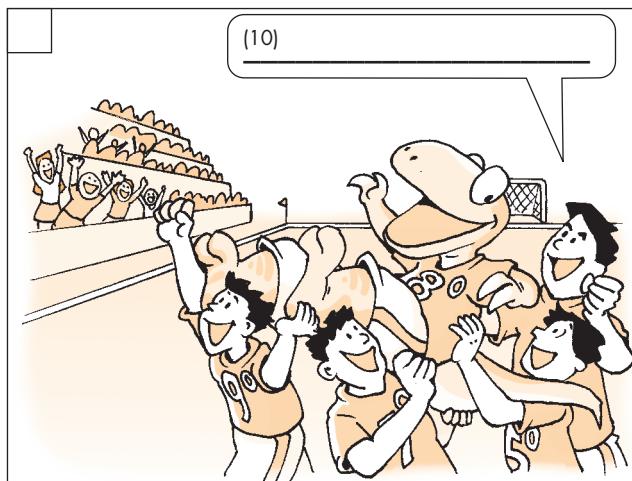
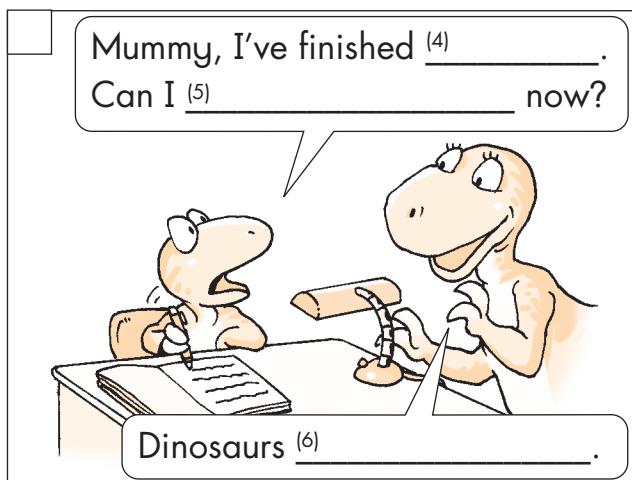
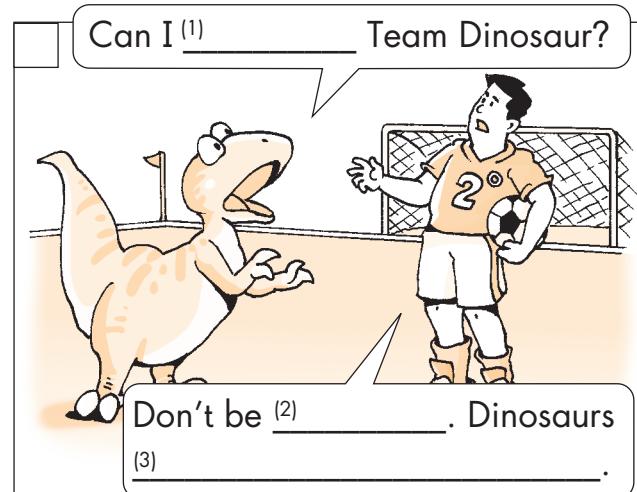
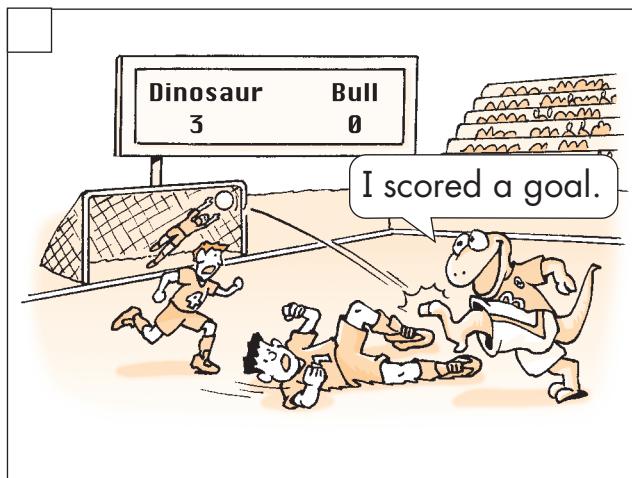
E Review exercise

Complete the conversation below. For the underlined words, choose the correct way to write them with **It's** and **to**. Where you see two words in italics, choose which form to use.

- Anita: ⁽¹⁾ _____ (difficult/find) nice cheap clothes.
- Shirley: Well, what are you looking for, Anita?
- Anita: I'd really like a long purple cotton dress.
- Shirley: Wow! You want everything! Purple looks very ⁽²⁾ _____ (nice/nicely), but it's fairly ⁽³⁾ _____ (unusual/unusually).
⁽⁴⁾ _____ (easy/get) nice cheap red dresses, but purple ...!
- Anita: Yes, but ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (not/easy/buy) really nice things here. Everything looks ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (terrible/terribly), Shirley.
- Shirley: You are hard to please! Now, what about this yellow cotton dress? It is ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (amazing/amazed)!
- Anita: Yellow?! It seems very ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (bright/brightly) for a dress.
- Shirley: It goes ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (good/well) with your hair.
- Anita: But everyone will look at me if I wear a bright colour!
- Shirley: Well, what about this brown short dress?
- Anita: Brown is ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (dull/dully). I'm not ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ (interesting/interested) in anything brown. Look, here's a nice, long, blue dress. It'll look ⁽¹²⁾ _____ (good/well) on me. How much is it, Shirley?
- Shirley: 1,500 yuan.
- Anita: No! ⁽¹³⁾ _____ (foolish/pay) 1,500 yuan for a dress. Let's go home!

Listening

Listen to a story about a baby dinosaur. Put the pictures in the right order and complete the dialogues. The first one has been done for you.



Reading

A Read the following leaflet about how to make an animated cartoon. Then complete the leaflet using the words in the box.

enjoyable differently plot speech frame characters

How to make an animated cartoon

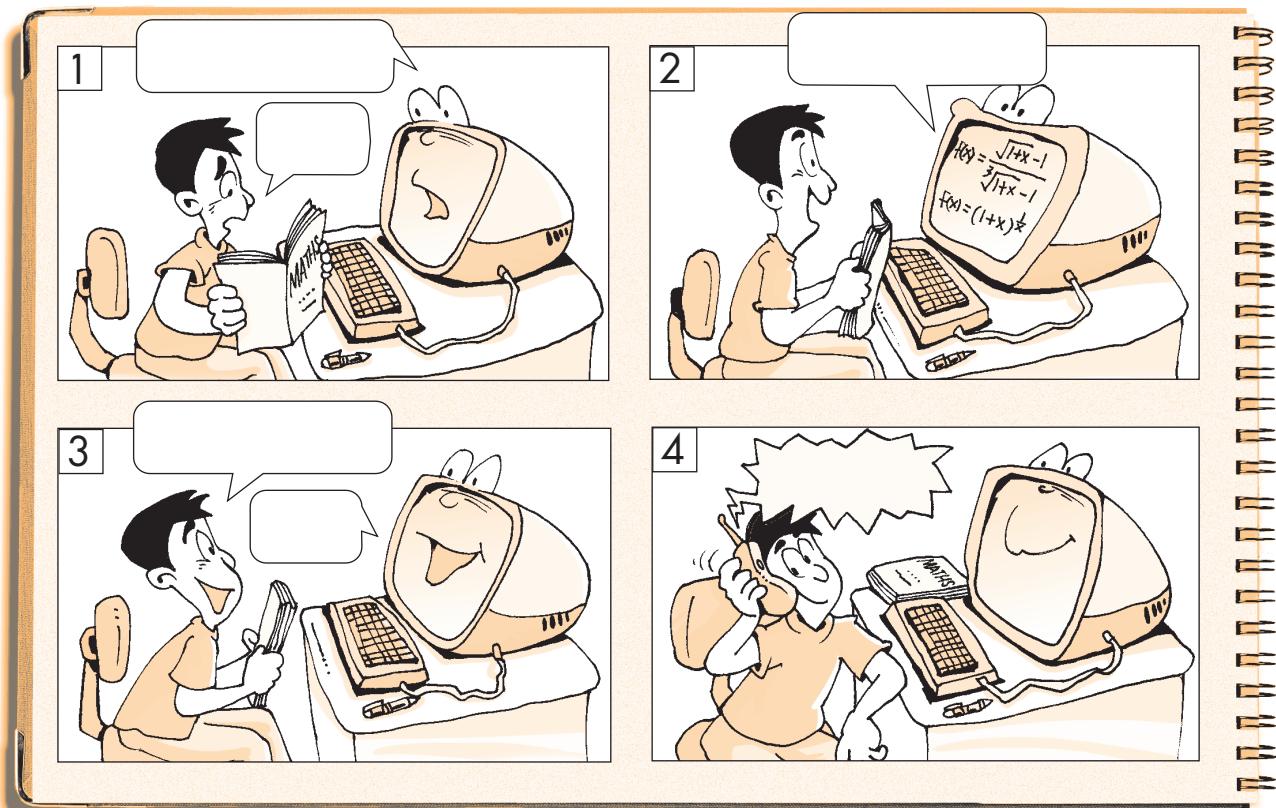
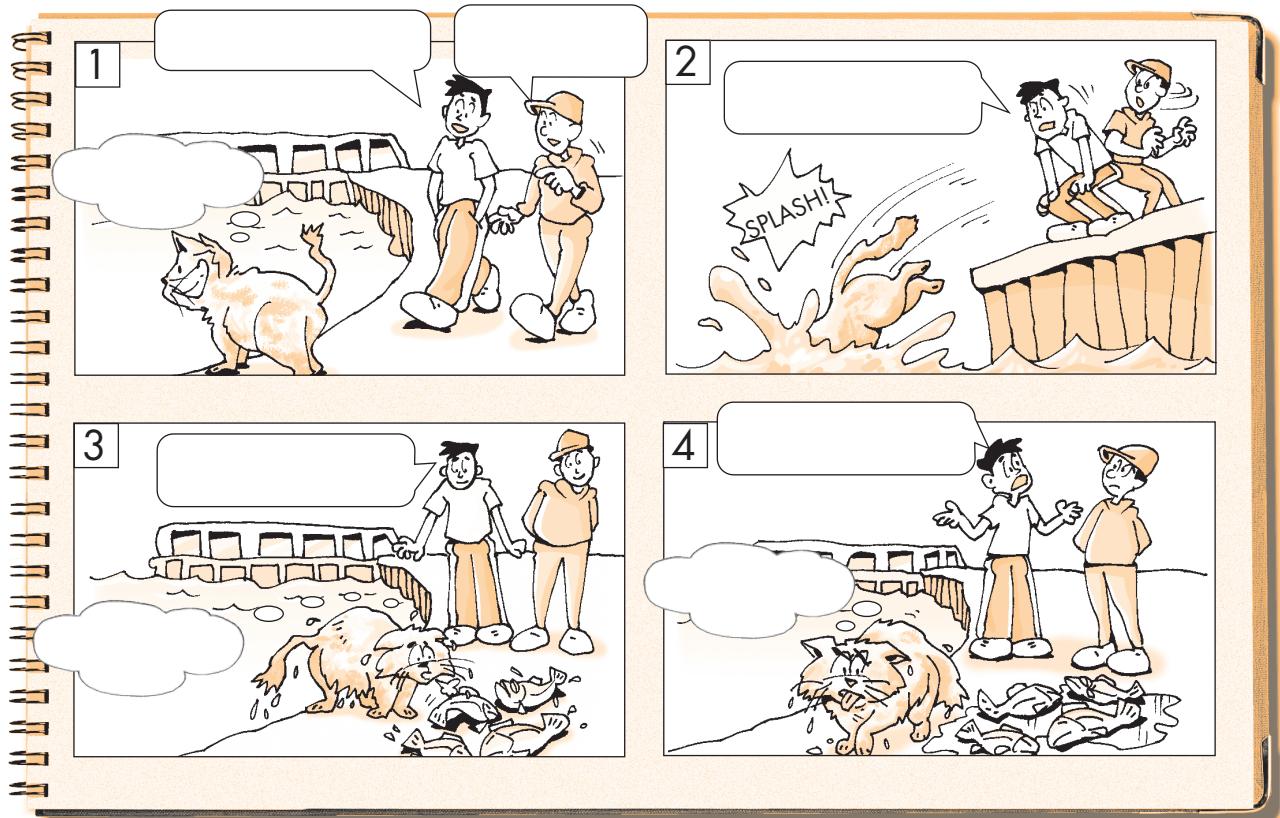
- 1 **What** will happen in your cartoon? This is called the ⁽¹⁾ _____, or the sequence of events in your story.
Who are the ⁽²⁾ _____ in your story? What will they look like? Will they be friendly?
Where will the events in your story take place? Choosing different settings or places will make your cartoon more interesting.
- 2 Make your characters sound and speak ⁽³⁾ _____. Draw pictures of them to help you choose the right voices and sounds.
- 3 Draw a rough sketch of your story. It should look like a black and white comic strip. Include ⁽⁴⁾ _____ bubbles and insert captions near the pictures.
- 4 Different voices and sounds make your cartoon more ⁽⁵⁾ _____ to watch.
- 5 Add more details to your pictures and colour them. Next, set the camera angles for each drawing, making sure the camera is in the correct place.
- 6 Photograph each ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (or drawing) separately. Use a computerized camera. Then put all the photographed frames together and play them very fast to make your animated cartoon.

B Read the leaflet again and match the subtitles with the correct paragraphs. Write the numbers of the paragraphs in the blanks.

- _____ a Make a storyboard
- _____ b Think about your story
- _____ c Take computerized camera photographs
- _____ d Make detailed drawings
- _____ e Decide on your characters' voices and sounds
- _____ f Record the sound

Writing

You and some classmates are members of the Cartoon Club at school. You are learning to write better comic strips. An artist is teaching you. He shows you these drawings and wants you to add some things to them by following the steps on the next page.



- A** Work with a partner. Read these sentences. Then discuss what the characters are saying and thinking in the two comic strips. Write the correct sentences in frames 1 and 2 of each comic strip.

You seem unhappy. What's wrong?

My homework looks difficult.

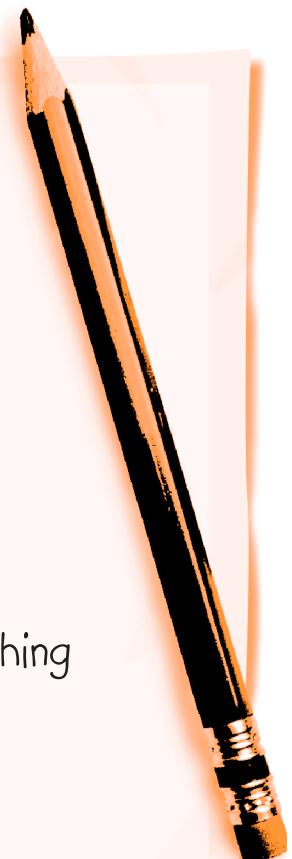
It seems hungry.

That's a very big, ugly cat.

It's fun to do Maths. Try this problem.

This is an interesting place. There should be something nice to eat.

What a stupid cat!



- B** With your partner, read your comic strip dialogues again to check them. Then compare your sentences with another pair of students and discuss if you need to make any changes.
- * **C** Complete frames 3 and 4 of each comic strip in your own words. Remember to use adjectives correctly in your sentences. You can also add some symbols and sound effects too. For example:



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