



九年义务教育课本

English

英
语

练习部分

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(试用本)

学校 _____
班级 _____
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1 Nature and environment

Unit 1 Trees

Vocabulary

- *A There are ten words from this unit hidden in the word square below. Find and circle them. One has been done for you.

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

- B Use the words and phrases in the box to complete the sentences.

release	protect	one another	communicate
average	alive	as well as	calculate

- 1 He can speak English _____ French.
- 2 Trees _____ oxygen into the air which keeps people _____.
- 3 Dolphins _____ with each other by sound.
- 4 They looked after _____ during the trip.
- 5 The car goes at a(n) _____ speed of 90 kilometres per hour.
- 6 A pair of suitable shoes can _____ you from being hurt while walking and running.
- 7 Trees produce oxygen. Scientists can _____ the amount made each day.

Grammar

A The present continuous tense

Statements and questions

Common errors

 1 I watching television.

2 I'm listen to the radio.

 1 _____

2 _____

A1 Write the correct *-ing* form of these verbs.

1 be _____

7 lie _____

2 become _____

8 pull _____

3 begin _____

9 put _____

4 carry _____

10 rain _____

5 drop _____

11 steal _____

6 escape _____

12 wait _____

A2 Put the verbs in brackets in the present continuous tense to make sentences.

Make the verbs with question marks into questions. The first one has been done for you.

1 the Grade Eight students (play) volleyball

The Grade Eight students are playing volleyball.

2 Richard and Ken (camp?)

3 Ye Qing (shop)

4 Mrs Tang (phone) a friend

5 the girls (swim)

6 Joseph (tie?) a knot

A3 What are the people in the pictures below doing? Write one sentence for each picture. Use the present continuous tense and the words below to help you. The first one has been done for you.



- 1 Alex/collect/soft drink cans

Alex is collecting soft drink cans.



- 2 Mr and Mrs Patel/use/cloth bags for shopping



- 3 Jane and Laura/put/litter in the bin



- 4 Henry/write/on both sides of his paper



- 5 Mrs Lu/send/old magazines to the recycling centre



- 6 Mr Yuan/plant/a tree in his garden

Verbs that are not usually used in the present continuous tense

Common errors

-  1 The car is belonging to my uncle.  1 _____
- 2 I am wanting a cool drink. 2 _____

A4 Some of the underlined verbs in the sentences below are incorrect. Cross out the incorrect ones and write the correct ones in the simple present tense. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 Dinner is smelling delicious. What are you cooking?
smells
- 2 The phone is ringing. Please answer it.
- 3 I'm having some tennis balls. Are you wanting to borrow them?
- 4 This box is containing a present for my mother. I'm taking it to her now.
- 5 I'm thinking she'll arrive soon.
- 6 Please tell me your address. I'm not knowing where you live.

Differences between the simple present and present continuous tenses

A5 Rewrite these sentences with either the simple present or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 I (drink) my fourth cup of tea this morning. I often (not drink) so much tea.
I'm drinking my fourth cup of tea this morning. I don't often drink so much tea.
- 2 It usually (not rain) at this time of year, but today it (rain) heavily.
- 3 Paul (hide) behind that tree. He (not want) us to see him.
- 4 We sometimes (watch) the Dragon Boat races on television. This year I (think) we'll see them on the Huangpu River.
- 5 Mr Ye nearly always (speak) English to Ms Johnson. Today he (speak) to her in Chinese!

A6 Sally is talking to her sister on the telephone. Sally's husband George is cooking dinner. He cannot hear part of the conversation. Can you complete it for him? Use the simple present tense or the present continuous form of the verbs given.

1

I am drinking (drink) coffee with milk. George likes (like) black coffee, but I hate (hate) it.



2

I learn (learn) Japanese. I can't speak it very well yet, but I can understand (understand) it quite well.

3

I read (read) a book about Japan. It contain (contain) a lot of interesting information. It belong (belong) to the library.

5

We joined a sports club last week. We play (play) badminton every Monday. We enjoy (enjoy) the exercise very much.

4

George cook (cook) dinner. It smell (smell) delicious. I hope it taste (taste) delicious too.

6

The computer isn't working. George says he know (know) how to repair it, but I not believe (not believe) him.

B Review exercises

B1 Rewrite the sentences with either the simple present or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Janice always _____ (forget) to lock the door to her flat.
- 2 We _____ (discuss) about tomorrow's Open Day.
- 3 What _____ this word _____ (mean)?
- 4 Jasper is asleep. He _____ (snore) loudly.
- 5 I _____ (arrange) a skiing holiday in Korea. _____ you _____ (want) to come?
- 6 I _____ (not think) this cartoon is funny.
- 7 Kate and her friends _____ (have) a barbecue in the garden.
- 8 Wei Hang _____ (need) a new pair of glasses.
- 9 _____ this calculator _____ (belong) to you?
- 10 My father _____ (not know) our teacher.

B2 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
Use the simple present tense or the present continuous tense.

- Miss Li: What's in that bottle? I ⁽¹⁾ _____ (not know) how to read Japanese.
- Mr Gao: It ⁽²⁾ _____ (contain) sake^①. That ⁽³⁾ _____ (mean) rice wine. Try some!
- Miss Li: Mmm ... it ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (smell) good. But I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (not think) I'll try it. I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (work) on my report, so I ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (need) a clear head!

Listening

There is a big hill fire in Green Valley. Tim, a reporter from SSTV is at the scene. He is reporting what is happening there. Listen to his report and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Circle T or F.

- 1 The fire started about half an hour ago. T / F
- 2 Two people working in Green Valley reported the fire. T / F
- 3 People nearby are wearing breathing equipment to protect themselves from the smoke. T / F
- 4 About 2 hectares are on fire. T / F
- 5 The fire is too serious to control. T / F

① sake n. 日本清酒

Reading

Read this passage about a special kind of plant. Then answer the questions below.



Plants give us a lot of different types of food and drink. In fact, the most popular drink in the world comes from the leaves that grow on bushes. China and India are famous for this drink. The bushes grow best on hills, and they like a lot of rain. They also like warm weather. The leaves contain caffeine^①. This can wake you up when you feel tired. Do you know what the drink is? It's tea!

The first person to drink tea was probably a man living in China about 4,000 years ago. According to history, he discovered tea when he was camping. Some leaves fell from a tea bush into a pot of boiling water. The man drank the mixture and thought it tasted delicious.

Nowadays, people all over the world drink tea in different ways. For example, the Chinese sometimes add flowers to tea. The Japanese enjoy plain^② green tea. Arabs^③ like tea with mint^④ and lots of sugar. In North America, many people believe iced tea with lemon is the best drink for a hot summer day.

There are so many different ways to drink tea. Why not try a new way?

1 What two kinds of weather do tea bushes like?

2 How can caffeine help you when you feel tired?

3 When did the Chinese first discover tea?

4 How do Arabs like their tea?

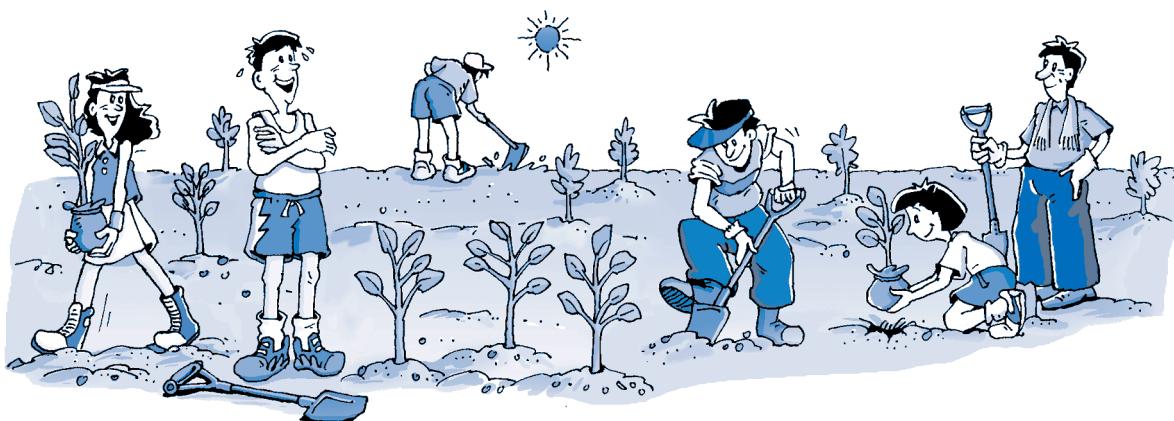
5 When do many North Americans drink iced tea?

6 Do you like tea? What is your favourite kind of tea?

① caffeine n. 咖啡因 ② plain adj. 清淡的 ③ Arab n. 阿拉伯人 ④ mint n. 薄荷

Writing

Look at the picture below. It is Saturday and some students are planting trees on some empty land near their school. Write an article about it. You can use the suggested outline to help you.



Suggested outline:

Paragraph 1 How useful are trees? Are there enough trees on the Earth?
Should we plant more trees?

Paragraph 2 What can you see in the picture? What are the students
doing there? Can you guess what the area was like before?
And what is the area like now?

Paragraph 3 What do you think of these students? What do you hope
other people will do? And why?

Trees do a lot for people. They provide food and release oxygen.

Unit 2 Water

Vocabulary

A The words below are all related to water. Match each word with its meaning. The first one has been done for you.



1 a drain	•	• a This is a building that contains machines (e.g., machines that clean water).
2 to freeze	•	• b This is dirty water after it has left people's homes.
3 a plant	•	• c There is one in your bathroom; you use it when you wash your hands or brush your teeth.
4 to pump	•	• d You use this to turn water on or off.
5 sewage	•	• e You can let water go down this when you don't want it any more.
6 a stream	•	• f This means to push water (or air) by machine.
7 a tap	•	• g Water does this at a temperature below 0°C.
8 a washbasin	•	• h This is a small river; you often see one flowing down mountains.

B Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

amount daily cleaning relax floating until

- 1 I saw a hot-air balloon _____ in the sky.
- 2 He exercises for about half an hour _____.
- 3 My father likes to _____ on the sofa when he gets home from work.
- 4 Jenny is not going out _____ she finishes her homework.
- 5 This book is really useful. It contains a large _____ of information.
- 6 Mr Smith has someone help him do the _____ once a week.

Grammar

A Talking about amounts

Talking about amounts with *a few, a little, many, much, a lot of* and *no*

Common errors

-  1 There aren't much people here.  1 _____
- 2 There is a few rice. 2 _____

A1 Complete the sentences with **There is** or **There are** and the correct word or phrases from the box. The clues (**✓✓**, **✓**, **✗**, **X**, etc.) in brackets will help you. The first one has been done for you.

✓✓ a lot of	✗ not many/not much
✓ a few/a little	X no

- 1 There is no time to waste. (✗)
- 2 There are people at the party. (✓✓)
- 3 There are children in the library. (✗)
- 4 There are spoons in the drawer. (✓)
- 5 There is rubbish on the floor. (✓✓)
- 6 There are furniture in this room. (✗)
- 7 There are knives on the table. (✗)
- 8 There is tea in the packet. (✓)

Using *how many* and *how much*

Common errors

-  Q How many milk is there?  Q _____
- A There is a lot of. A _____

A2 Complete the questions with **How many** or **How much**. Give short answers.

Look at the clues (✓✓, ✓, ✘, ✗, etc.) in brackets and choose the correct word or phrases from the box. The first one has been done for you.

✓✓ a lot	✓ not many/not much
✓ a few/a little	✗ none

- 1 A How many wild tigers are there in the zoo? (✗)
B There are none.
- 2 A paper do you need for your homework? (✓)
B
- 3 A eggs do you need to make a cake? (✓)
B
- 4 A money do they want? (✓)
B
- 5 A traffic is there in New York? (✓✓)
B
- 6 A friends do you have in Shanghai? (✗)
B

Talking about amounts with *too* and *enough*

A3 Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrases from the box.

too many too few too much too little enough

- 1 Sam got very sunburnt. He spent hours in the sun.
- 2 Eva failed her exam because she spent hours doing her homework.
- 3 John is getting very thin. He doesn't eat food.
- 4 Our classroom is very dark. There are windows.
- 5 We haven't had rain recently. There has been dry weather.
- 6 I'm going to be late for work. There are buses on this route.
- 7 There are people in this lift. The doors won't shut.
- 8 There is tea in the teapot. There won't be for everyone.

A4 Complete the questions with **Have/Has got enough** and the correct pronouns and nouns. Then give the answers with the words in brackets and any other necessary words. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 A _____ Has Nicola got enough eggs to make a cake?
- B Yes. In fact, Nicola's got _____ eggs. (too)
- 2 A _____ to study for the test?
- B No, I've got _____ time. (too)
- 3 A _____ to buy their sister a present?
- B Yes, they've got _____ money. (enough)
- 4 A _____ for our picnic?
- B No, we've got _____ drinks for it. (too)
- 5 A _____ to write her report?
- B Yes. In fact, she's got _____ information for it. (too)

B Review exercises

B1 Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. (You do not need to use all of the words and phrases.)

a lot/a lot of too many/too much no/none a few/a little
too few/too little many/much enough

- 1 Jane wants to buy a radio, but she can't. She doesn't have _____ money.
- 2 We haven't played tennis once this year. There have been _____ dry weekends.
- 3 I only have _____ CDs, but Amy has a lot.
- 4 I saw a lot of cheap T-shirts in a shop. I went back later, but there were _____ left. Someone bought them all!
- 5 There weren't _____ people at the beach. The weather was too cold and there was only _____ sunshine.
- 6 Our bill for a pizza was 400 yuan! The waiter said, 'Sorry, this is not your bill. 400 yuan is _____ money just for a pizza.'
- 7 I have only a few stamps in my collection, but Feng Jun has _____. His collection is very big.

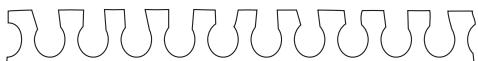
***B2** Andrew, Stephanie and Wendy are talking about the things they will take on a camping trip. Check the lists to see if they have enough of each thing, and complete their conversation with the words and phrases in the box. Use each word or phrase at least once.

a lot of	none
enough	too few
how many	too little
how much	too many
no	too much



Things we have

- batteries (2)
- torches (2)
- food (5 meals)
- water (5 litres)
- money (285 yuan)
- suntan lotion (1 bottle)
- sunhats (11)
- tents (0)
- workbooks (6)
- sleeping bags (3)



Things we need

- batteries (8)
- torches (2)
- food (3 meals)
- water (10 litres)
- money (0 yuan)
- suntan lotion (3 bottles)
- sunhats (6)
- tents (2)
- workbooks (0)
- sleeping bags (3)

Andrew: OK, let's compare our two lists. Have we got ⁽¹⁾ batteries?

Stephanie: No, there are ⁽²⁾ batteries. We must buy some more. What about torches? ⁽³⁾ do we need?

Wendy: Two. It's OK. We've got ⁽⁴⁾ torches.

Andrew: ⁽⁵⁾ food do we need?

Stephanie: We need enough for three meals, so we have ⁽⁶⁾ food. But let's check the water.

Wendy: We have ⁽⁷⁾ water. We mustn't forget to get some more. Next, money. ⁽⁸⁾ do we need?

Andrew: ⁽⁹⁾, of course! There aren't any shops at the campsite.

Stephanie: I see. We don't have ⁽¹⁰⁾ suntan lotion. But look, eleven sunhats for six people! We have ⁽¹¹⁾ sunhats. What about tents, Wendy?

Wendy: I'm afraid we have ⁽¹²⁾ tents. We need two!

Andrew: Oh dear! Hey! There are ⁽¹³⁾ workbooks here. Six, in fact. Who put them on our list?

Stephanie: Just my little joke!

Listening

Daisy is describing an experiment with water. Listen to her and put the following steps in the correct order. Write 1–7 in the boxes.

- a** The salt disappears.
- b** He stirs the water.
- c** He adds salt to the water.
- d** He heats the water.
- e** A white cloud appears above the glass.
- f** Some of the salt falls to the bottom of the glass.
- g** There is some white powder in the glass.

Reading

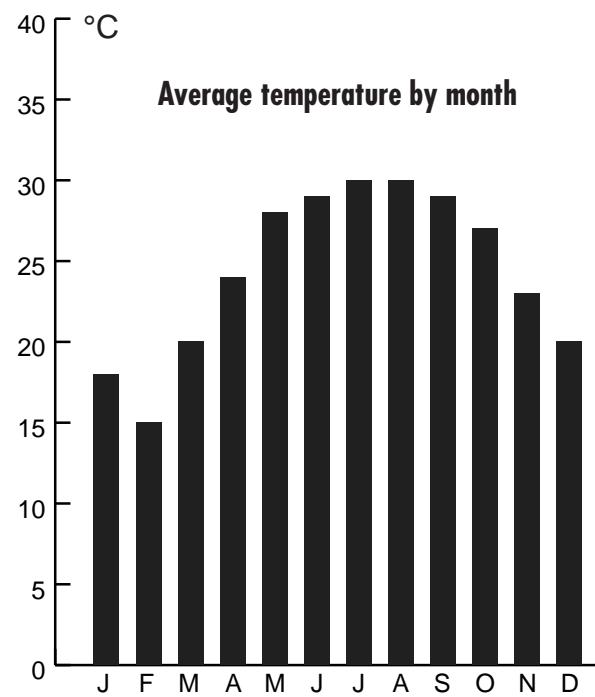
A Look at the bar chart below about the weather in a seaside town. Give short answers to the questions.

1 Which is the coldest month?

2 Which are the two hottest months?

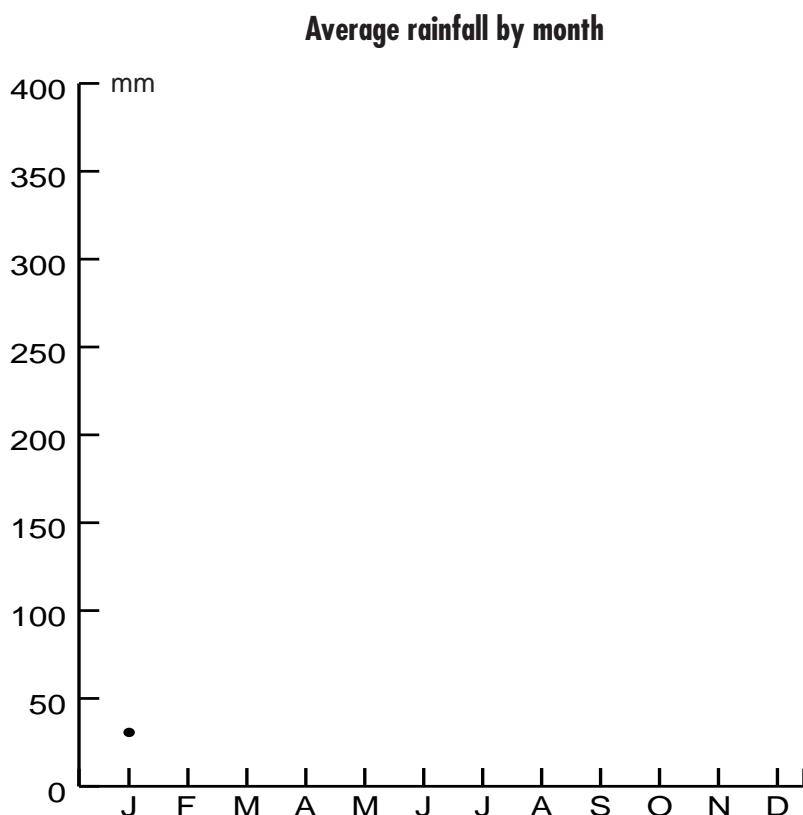
3 Which month has an average temperature of 27°C?

4 Which two months have an average temperature of 20°C?



- B** Read the paragraph below and make a line graph about the rainfall in the seaside town and then answer the questions. The first month (J) has been done for you.

The rainfall in the seaside town in January was 30 millimetres. In February, it rose to 55 millimetres. Then in March, it went on rising to 75 millimetres. In April, the rainfall rose to 135 millimetres. It rose rapidly to 300 millimetres in May. And in June, the rainfall was at its highest at 400 millimetres. The rainfall started to fall in July and it fell to 360 millimetres. It stayed the same in August. It then fell to 290 millimetres in September. It then fell again to 100 millimetres in October. The rainfall in November was 50 millimetres and it continued falling to 25 millimetres in December.



- 1 Which is the wettest month?
- 2 Which are the three driest months?
- 3 Which month(s) has/have an average rainfall between 100 and 300 millimetres?

Writing

Write at least 60 words about the topic 'Water—liquid gold'. Use the suggested outline below to help you.

Suggested outline:

Paragraph 1 Do you know the long journey of water?

Paragraph 2 Can you describe the importance of water in our daily life?

Paragraph 3 Can you list a few ways we can save water?

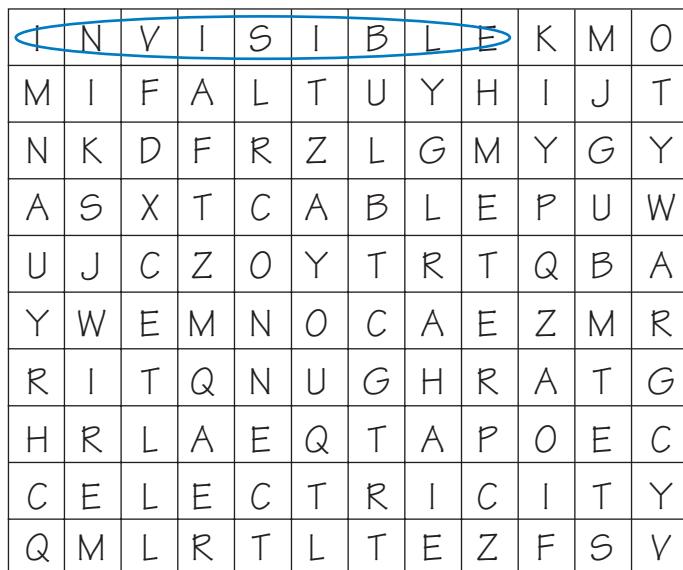
Water—liquid gold

Water falls from the clouds as rain and runs into rivers and seas.

Unit 3 Electricity

Vocabulary

*A There are seven words from this unit hidden in the word square below. They are related to electricity. Find and circle them. One has been done for you.



B Read part of the conversation between Daisy and her friend Jessica. Use the words and phrases in the box to complete it.

servant contain power station trick thin wires

- Daisy: Today, Benny tried to ⁽¹⁾ me by asking me to buy him a packet of electricity. Do you know what electricity is?
- Jessica: I know electricity is a dangerous ⁽²⁾.
- Daisy: You're right. We should be careful with it. Do you know how electricity comes into our flat?
- Jessica: It comes into our flat through ⁽³⁾.
- Daisy: Yes. These are connected to cables that are buried under the street.
- Jessica: What are the cables connected to?
- Daisy: They are connected to a ⁽⁴⁾.
- Jessica: So, what did you buy for Benny?
- Daisy: Batteries. They ⁽⁵⁾ electricity.
- Jessica: You're smart, Daisy!

Grammar

A Modal verbs: *can*, *must*, *may*

Using *can* and *cannot*

Common errors

-  1 What dishes you can cook?  1 _____

2 Where do we can go today?  2 _____

A1 Complete A's questions with **can** and the words in brackets. In B's answers, use both **can** and **can't** (+ verb) once. The first one has been done for you.

- 1** A Can you play the piano? (you/play)
B No, I can't, but I can play the drums.

2 A Korean? (you/speak)
B Yes, I , but I it well.

3 A ? (your brother/drive)
B Yes, he , but he well.

4 A the 8.30 ferry? (we/take)
B No, we , but we the 9.30 ferry.

Using *must* and *must not*

Common errors

- | | |
|--|---|
|  1 Must he works today? |  1 _____ |
| 2 When do they must come? | 2 _____ |

A2 Complete A's questions with **must** and the verb in brackets. Then complete B's answers. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 A Must Peter go to bed early tonight? (go)
B Yes, he must. He has a test early tomorrow morning.

2 A we the door? (lock)
B . A thief might come in.

3 A Where the students the teacher? (meet)
B her at the underground station.

4 A Doctor, I a lot of medicine? (take)
B . You must only take a little.

5 A What time you and Bob at the theatre? (be)
B there at 7.45.

Using *may* and *may not*

A3 Read the sentences in *italics*. Then write A's questions with the words in brackets. Add any other necessary words. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 *The television is very loud, and you and your sister are studying.* (may, turn down)
A May I/we turn down the television?
B Yes, you may.
- 2 *You and your friend see some lost tourists.* (can, help)
A _____
B Oh, that's very kind of you!
- 3 *You see three of your friends playing tennis.* (may, join)
A _____
B Yes, please! We need a fourth player.
- 4 *You don't understand an English word.* (could, use)
A _____
B Sure. Here you are.

*Using *can*, *could* and *would* to make requests

A4 Read the sentences in *italics* and imagine you are in the situations described. Then complete the requests with the words in brackets and a suitable verb from the box.

be check pass wake repeat

- 1 *You didn't understand what someone said.* (could)
_____ what you said, please?
- 2 *You have finished a maths question.* (can)
_____ my answer for me, please?
- 3 *You're having lunch, but you cannot reach the rice.* (would)
_____ me the rice, please?
- 4 *You have to get up early to do your homework, but you think you might oversleep.* (could)
_____ me up early please, Mum?
- 5 *You're trying to do your homework, but your sister is making a lot of noise.* (can)
_____ quiet? I have a test tomorrow.

B Object clauses (I)

B1 Complete the sentences with object clauses.

1 The staff room is on the third floor.

I think _____.

2 My sister will post the letter soon.

I know _____.

3 Where are they going to meet us?

Do you know _____?

4 How many people have you invited to our party?

Please tell me _____.

5 Who will stay with Eva at home?

I wonder _____.

B2 People are asking you for information in four different situations. Look at the pictures below and on the next page and then answer their questions.

1 a Pat: How much do those shoes cost?

You: The price tag shows they cost 255 yuan.

b Pat: And when will the store open?

You: The sign tells us _____.

c Pat: What about the sale? Is it on all week?

You: No. The poster says _____.



2 a Don: Which film is playing at the Star Theatre?

You: Well, the newspaper says _____.

b Don: How long will it be running for?

You: The advertisement says _____.

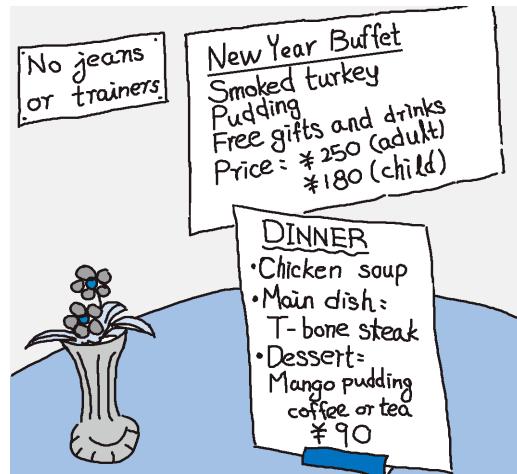
c Don: Have you heard about it? Is it worth seeing?

You: Well, the *East Times* reviewer tells us _____.

- 3** **a** May: Do you know the time?
 You: Yes, that clock on the wall
 says _____.
- b** May: And what time does the last
 underground train leave from
 this station?
 You: The sign shows _____.
- c** May: Oh dear! Well, then, can we
 take a taxi from here?
 You: No. The notice says _____.



- 4** **a** Ken: What is the dessert for today's
 dinner?
 You: The menu says _____.
- b** Ken: How much is the New Year
 buffet for an adult?
 You: The poster says _____.
- c** Ken: Can we wear jeans and trainers
 in the restaurant?
 You: No. The notice tells us _____.



C Review exercises

C1 Give short answers to these questions. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 Can we stay at the party until midnight?
- 2 Can you play the guitar?
- 3 Must I do my homework now?
- 4 May I look at this magazine?
- 5 Can you swim?
- 6 May we watch a DVD?

- No, I'm afraid not _____.
- No, _____.
- No, _____.
- Yes, _____.
- Yes, _____.
- No, _____.

C2 Complete the conversation with **can**, **can't**, **must**, **mustn't**, **may** or **needn't**.

Li Na: ⁽¹⁾ I look at this computer, please?

Salesperson: Yes, of course you ⁽²⁾. Computers ⁽³⁾ be very useful machines. You ⁽⁴⁾ save a lot of time with a computer.

Li Na: I ⁽⁵⁾ use a computer yet, so I ⁽⁶⁾ buy an easy machine to learn on. Is this one easy to use?

Salesperson: Oh, yes. They're all easy to use. You ⁽⁷⁾ learn how to use it with this simple instruction program.

Li Na: ⁽⁸⁾ I have a look at how it works?

Salesperson: Yes, certainly. I ⁽⁹⁾ show you. But first, let me tell you the rules, because there are some things you ⁽¹⁰⁾ forget.

Li Na: Oh, really? What ⁽¹¹⁾ I remember?

Salesperson: Well, first, you ⁽¹²⁾ always switch your computer off when you're not using it. You ⁽¹³⁾ switch your computer on and off a lot because it's bad for it.

Li Na: What else ⁽¹⁴⁾ I do?

Salesperson: You ⁽¹⁵⁾ be very careful where you put your computer. For example, you ⁽¹⁶⁾ keep it in a cool dry place. Now, let me show you how the computer works ...

C3 Kim and Eva are talking about an advertisement for a microwave oven.

Change the sentences in the box into object clauses to complete the conversation.

This type of microwave oven saves electricity.

Does a microwave oven use much electricity?

What kind of dishes can I put in it?

What can a microwave oven do?

It can make baked potatoes.

Kim: I want to know ⁽¹⁾.

Eva: Look at the pictures. I think ⁽²⁾.

Kim: Do you know ⁽³⁾? Can I put metal dishes in it?

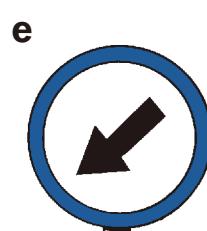
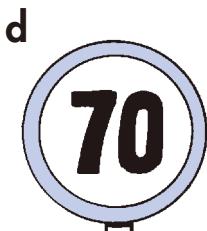
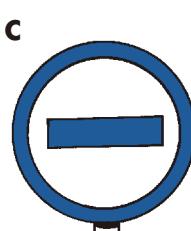
Eva: Oh, no! That's dangerous. You must put glass or china dishes in it.

Kim: I wonder whether ⁽⁴⁾.

Eva: I'm not sure, but the advertisement says ⁽⁵⁾.

Listening

A Listen to the passage about driving and number the pictures. The first one has been done for you.

 1

B Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Circle T or F.

- 1 Workmen are always digging up the road outside Sara's home. T / F
- 2 Last week they buried some big water pipes. T / F
- 3 Yesterday some workmen started digging up the road again. T / F
- 4 It will take the workmen seven weeks to put in some new cables. T / F
- 5 People will not be able to use the road after that because the gas company will put in new gas pipes. T / F

Reading

Many students with problems at school write letters to Aunt Hazel's problem page. Read these students' letters and Aunt Hazel's replies. Then complete the table on the next page.

Dear Aunt Hazel

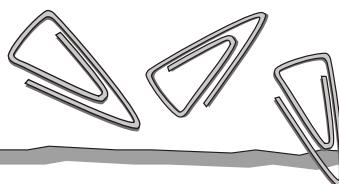
My problem is that I never have enough time to do my homework. I play volleyball or badminton with my friends after school every day. Then I go home and watch TV for an hour. After that, I have dinner and play the piano for about 40 minutes. Then my whole family goes for a walk. When we return home, I'm so tired that I go to bed! What can I do?

Busy

Dear Busy

I think you do too much! You can solve the problem easily. First, tell your friends that you can't play volleyball or badminton every day. Twice a week is enough! Second, you can still watch TV, but only for half an hour. Third, you'd better spend less time playing the piano every night. But it's very good to go for a walk every evening. If you follow my advice, you can do everything, including your homework!

Aunt Hazel



Dear Aunt Hazel

My problem is that I can't get up in the morning. I'm always late for school.

After I finish my homework in the evening, I like to listen to rock music and drink lots of tea. I can't go to sleep before midnight. How can I wake up feeling fresh?

Night Owl

Dear Night Owl

Here is my advice.

I think you can listen to some soft music or do something quiet, like reading a book. You mustn't drink tea at night because it keeps you awake. Instead, you can drink a glass of warm milk before you go to bed. It helps you sleep well. You must go to bed earlier. Then you can wake up earlier. Don't always be late for school. This will get you in trouble.

Aunt Hazel

	Problem	Aunt Hazel's advice
Busy	He never ⁽¹⁾ _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tell his friends he can't ⁽²⁾_____ every day.• Watch TV for ⁽³⁾_____.• Spend ⁽⁴⁾_____ playing the piano every night.
Night Owl	He can't ⁽⁵⁾ _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listen to ⁽⁶⁾_____ or do ⁽⁷⁾_____, like reading a book.• Drink ⁽⁸⁾_____ instead of ⁽⁹⁾_____ before going to bed.• Go to bed ⁽¹⁰⁾_____.

Writing

Write a short article on the topic 'Electricity in our life'. Use the suggested outline and useful words and expressions to help you.

Suggested outline and useful words and expressions:

Paragraph 1	Electricity is important in our life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• use different kinds of electrical appliances• give us light and heat• make life more enjoyable/convenient• help us work more efficiently• change our life
Paragraph 2	Sometimes electricity is dangerous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• get electric shock• cause fires/accidents• hurt/kill people
Paragraph 3	We should use electricity properly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• be careful• not play with electricity• save electricity• make good use of

Electricity in our life

Electricity is very important in our life.

Unit 4 Newspapers

Vocabulary

Some of the Grade Eight students at Mayfield School decided to start a Video Club. Complete the article below about their first meeting. Use the words and phrases in the box only once. The first one has been done for you.

chief editor	take charge of	suggesting	concluded
talked over	decision	consider	publish
experience	elected		

SCHOOL NEWS



Grade Eight Starts Video Club

This year, some students made an important ⁽¹⁾ decision. They decided to start a Video Club. They wanted to make a video about the sports students do. They held a meeting to ⁽²⁾ _____ some things they must do to make the video.

First, they ⁽³⁾ _____ a group of students to ⁽⁴⁾ _____ making the video. They ⁽⁵⁾ _____ who should be the sports editor. Most students agreed Clara should do this job. She has a lot of



⁽⁶⁾ _____ as sports editor of the school newspaper. For the chief editor, they voted for Ying because she is good at ⁽⁷⁾ _____ new ideas. Her first suggestion was to ⁽⁸⁾ _____ the Video Club's election results here in the school newspaper. Then the group voted for Jimmy to be secretary because he can type well. Later, they ⁽⁹⁾ _____ their first meeting. The next meeting will be on Friday.

The ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ and all the staff of the newspaper would like to say 'good luck' to the new Video Club.

Grammar

A Modal verbs: *should, ought to*

Common errors

-  1 I should to speak English every day.
-  1 _____
-  2 You ought not spend so much money.
-  2 _____

A1 Two students are talking about one another. Complete the conversations. Use **should, shouldn't, ought** or **ought not**. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 A Look at Ming. He is getting very sunburnt, isn't he?
B Yes. He ought to use suncream. He shouldn't stay in the sun for a long time.



- 2 A Jimmy always arrives late for school.
B He arrive late. He to get up earlier.

- 3 A Angela often spends more money than she has.
B She spend so much. She save more.

- 4 A Peter is getting fat.
B He eat so much, and he do more exercise.

- 5 A Su Yin often takes my tapes without asking me.
B She ask to borrow your tapes, or she to buy her own.

- 6 A Frank makes the playground dirty by littering.
B He to throw rubbish on the ground. He put it in the bin.

- 7 A Ying can't type fast, but she often has good ideas.
B You're right, so we elect her as secretary of the Video Club. We to elect her as chief editor, instead.

- 8 A Clara knows a lot about sports.
B We elect her as sports editor. We to vote for her.

A2 Complete each conversation with **should**, **shouldn't**, **ought to** or **ought not to**. Add any necessary pronouns. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 A Ought Ann to stay at home today?
B No, she ought not to. She ought to go to school.
- 2 A Jim do his homework now?
B He have dinner first.
- 3 A David and Vincent play tennis today?
B They visit Valerie in hospital.
- 4 A we to leave now?
B We leave in half an hour.
- 5 A Mrs Lin to buy an expensive vase?
B She save her money.

***A3** Read the passage and write down seven things that John should or ought to do. Use the verbs in brackets with **should** in numbers one to four, and **ought to** in numbers five to seven. The first one has been done for you.

John has just come home after a long day at work, but he has a lot of things to do. There are some dirty clothes near the washing machine. There are some clean, dry clothes in the drier. The fish are hungry. The plants are dry. The kitchen light doesn't work. The breakfast dishes are dirty. The flat is very untidy. If he's lucky, he'll get to bed before midnight.

- 1 He should put the dirty clothes into the washing machine. (put)
- 2 (take)
- 3 (feed)
- 4 (water)
- 5 (replace)
- 6 (wash)
- 7 (tidy)

A4 Jimmy is checking the notes Su Yin took in a club meeting. He found one spelling mistake in each sentence. Complete their conversation with the words in brackets and the verb **be**.



- 1 Clara said our ~~video~~ should have all the sports we do at school.
- 2 Angela said we ought to have a ~~cheif~~ photographer.
- 3 Ying said the video should be very ~~shirt~~, so we can't include every sport.
- 4 Neil said we should make that ~~decizion~~ later.
- 5 Chris disagreed with Neil's ~~suggestion~~. He said we ought to decide immediately.
- 6 Frank said there was a lot of work to do. We should ~~else~~ new committee members.
- 7 Ping said we should ~~push~~ some information about the Video Club in the school newspaper.
- 8 Tina agreed. She said we need someone to take ~~charge~~ of publicity.

Su Yin: OK, Jimmy. Let's start. You crossed out this word.

Jimmy: Yes, it's wrong. It ⁽¹⁾ _____ . (should)

Su Yin: I see. And what about this word?

Jimmy: It's wrong too. It ⁽²⁾ _____ . (ought)

Su Yin: Oh, dear. My spelling is really terrible!

Jimmy: Don't worry! Now, look at this word. It ⁽³⁾ _____ .
(ought)

Su Yin: And what about this one?

Jimmy: It ⁽⁴⁾ _____ . (should)

Su Yin: And how about this one?

Jimmy: Let me see. Oh, yes, it ⁽⁵⁾ _____ . (should)

Su Yin: And this one?

Jimmy: It ⁽⁶⁾ _____ . (ought)

Su Yin: And what's wrong with this one?

Jimmy: It ⁽⁷⁾ _____ . (should)

Su Yin: We've got to the last mistake. What's wrong with it?

Jimmy: It ⁽⁸⁾ _____ . (should)

B Object clauses (II)

There is a questionnaire about the school newspaper on the noticeboard. Read and complete the following sentences.

Questionnaire

We have decided to publish our English school newspaper. But we still have some questions.

- 1 Should we publish our newspaper every week?
- 2 Are we going to publish the first edition this month?
- 3 Shall we have six sections?
- 4 Can we call our newspaper *The Mayfield Mirror*?
- 5 Will our newspaper be free to the readers?

Any suggestions you have are appreciated!

- 1 The questionnaire asks _____.
- 2 The questionnaire asks _____.
- 3 The questionnaire asks _____.
- 4 The questionnaire asks _____.
- 5 The questionnaire asks _____.

C Review exercise

Complete the conversation on the next page, reporting the statements and questions in the box below.

Our teacher: 'You should do more sports.'

Sylvia's parents: 'Sports will make you stronger.'

Our teacher: 'How many hours does each student spend on sports every week?'

Our monitor: 'For a long time we have had one hour of exercise every day.'

Andy: 'Why didn't I do much exercise in the past?'

Many people: 'Sports are important in people's life.'

Magazine: 'Exercise is good for the heart.'

Sylvia: 'Do you want to read it?'

Sam and Virginia: 'Can we play tennis twice a week?'

Sylvia: 'Would you like to join us?'

Andy: Our teacher often tells us ⁽¹⁾ _____.

Sylvia: Yes. And my parents always say ⁽²⁾ _____.

Andy: Our teacher wants to know ⁽³⁾ _____.

Sylvia: Oh. Our monitor has reported that ⁽⁴⁾ _____.

Andy: I sometimes ask myself ⁽⁵⁾ _____.

Many people know ⁽⁶⁾ _____.

Sylvia: That's true. I bought a health magazine recently and it says

⁽⁷⁾ _____. I don't know ⁽⁸⁾ _____.

Andy: Yes, of course. Thanks a lot.

Sylvia: I have an idea, Andy. The summer holidays are coming, and Sam and Virginia want to know

⁽⁹⁾ _____. We need a fourth player. I

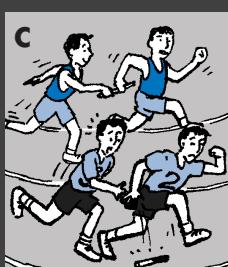
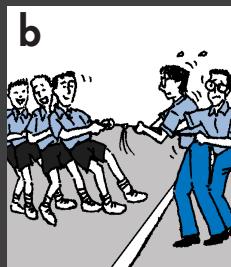
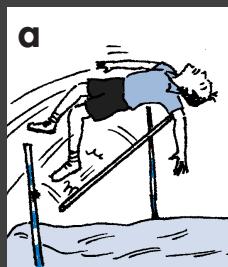
wonder ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____.

Andy: Good idea, Sylvia. I'll be much stronger when we start school in September.



Listening

A Last Saturday was Sports Day. Listen to the report and put the pictures in the correct order.



B Listen to the report again and answer the following questions.

1 Which team has some heavy members?

2 How do the teachers look?

3 How does Sally often start the running contest?

4 Why does Neal look angry?

5 Which team dropped the stick?

Reading

Frank wrote a short report about the history of video games and gave a talk to the Video Club. Read Frank's article and complete his notes, giving one example of each type of video games.

The history of video games

The first people to play video or electronic games were computer engineers in the late 1960s. They played the games in their lunch breaks.

Video games first appeared in shops in the early 1970s. Many of these games included sports, such as table tennis. The first video game to become very popular was *Space Invaders*. That was in 1979.

Since the 1980s, shops have been full of different types of video games. You can buy sports games which improve co-ordination^①, for example, football, baseball and basketball. There are also card games, like poker, as well as educational games. Word and number games can help with students' spelling and maths, and quiz games can help students memorize facts.

However, you should remember not to play video games too much!

The history of video games

- late 1960s: (1) first _____ games
- early 1970s: (2) first _____ in _____
- 1979: (3) _____ popular
- 1980s: (4) _____ were in shops
- (5) sports _____, e.g., _____
- (6) _____, e.g., _____
- (7) _____ help _____ and _____,
e.g., _____ and _____
- (8) quiz _____ facts

① co-ordination *n.* 协作; 配合

Writing

A The headmaster asked the students to find solutions^① to the following problems. Write down your solutions. Use **ought to** or **should**.

Problems	Solutions
Teachers and students feel very hot in the classrooms during the summer.	_____.
Students have to share one computer in their computer lesson.	_____.
Students have to wait in a long line at lunch time.	_____.

B Imagine you are the headmaster. You would like to publish a letter in the school newspaper to let all the teachers and students know your solutions to the problems. Complete the letter below. You may follow the suggested outline.

Suggested outline:

Paragraph 1 Explain why you decided to write this letter.

Paragraph 2 Describe the problems above and then give your solutions to the problems.

Paragraph 3 Promise that you will take action as quickly as possible.

Dear all the teachers and students

I've decided to make some changes to improve our school life.

When summer comes, students and teachers often feel very hot in the classrooms. _____

Yours sincerely

① solution n. 解决办法

Unit 5 Magazine articles

Vocabulary

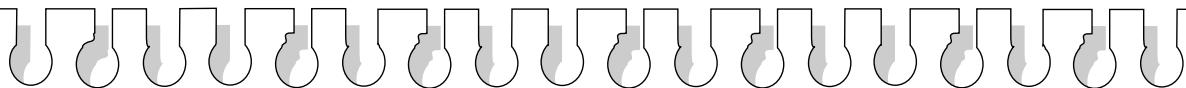
Read the passage about hotels below. Then fill in the blanks. Use the words and phrases in the box. The first one has been done for you.

fire alarms
go off

personally
guests

reception
sensible

booked



Hotel managers have a difficult job. They are responsible for everything that happens in their hotels. One thing is safety. They have to make sure everything is working well when there is an emergency. For example, if a fire starts, the ⁽¹⁾ fire alarms must ⁽²⁾ _____ immediately.

A good hotel manager should always be polite to the guests. However, it is not only the manager who should be polite to the ⁽³⁾ _____. The clerk at the ⁽⁴⁾ _____ desk is the first person most

guests meet.

The clerk should write down each guest's initials. Then he or she should find out if the guest has ⁽⁵⁾ _____ a room.

If a guest has a problem, the clerk should try to solve it quickly. For example, if a guest says he or she is cold at night, the clerk should make sure the guest has more blankets. A ⁽⁶⁾ _____ clerk will phone the manager immediately if he or she cannot solve the problem. The manager will then try to solve the problem ⁽⁷⁾ _____.

Grammar

A Using pronouns

Personal pronouns

Common error

 He showed she the photo.



A1 Answer the questions with the correct personal pronouns. Make any other necessary changes. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 A Did you meet John?
B Yes. _____
yesterday.
- 2 A Did the dog bite May?
B Yes. _____
badly.
- 3 A Do you and May like ice cream?
B No. _____
at all.
- 4 A Did Tony and Jim visit you?

- B Yes. _____
yesterday evening.
- 5 A Can you help me?
B Yes. _____ at any time.
- 6 A Will David phone you?
B No. _____, I'm afraid.
- 7 A Does Sue like pop music?
B Yes. _____ very much.

Common errors

 1 We brought her it.



1 _____

2 He sold the bag me.

2 _____

A2 Replace the underlined words with the correct pronouns and rewrite the sentences. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 Sandy brought me the book.

He brought it to me.

- 2 Jean and I lent Peter and Paul the video.

- 3 Mr and Mrs Lan sent my sister the parcels.

- 4 Mrs Yao sold Tim this flat.

Common error

They took off them.



A3 Use each phrasal verb once to complete these instructions for setting up a computer.

pick up
plug in

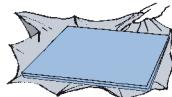
switch on
take off

take out
throw away

1 _____ the computer _____ of its box.



2 _____ any plastic wrapping carefully.



3 _____ all the plastic wrapping.



4 _____ it _____ immediately because it's very dangerous for children.



5 _____ the computer.



6 Finally, _____ it _____.



Possessive adjectives

Common errors

1 They car is old.



1

2 The parrot ate it's dinner.

2

A4 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.

1 Give him the badminton racket. It's _____ racket.

2 Lend me a pen, please. _____ pen doesn't work.

3 Can you give Mary these shoes? They're _____ favourite shoes.

4 Please tell Mrs Jones your phone number again. _____ memory is very poor.

5 They live in Block A. _____ flat is Number 505.

6 Can you help us? _____ homework is really difficult.

*** A5** Match the pairs of sentences in Columns A and B. Fill in each blank in Column B first, using the correct possessive adjectives and adding a word or phrase from the box. The first one has been done for you.

new book
destination

purse
bedroom

prices
ambition

A

- 1 Can I borrow some money, please? c
- 2 She needs another blanket.
- 3 We got off the underground train at the last station. _____
- 4 That shop is having a sale. _____
- 5 More people in Hong Kong are learning Putonghua these days. _____
- 6 Daniel is a famous writer. _____

B

- a _____ was North Country Park.
- b _____ is very popular.
- c _____ My purse is empty!
- d _____ are very low now.
- e _____ is cold.
- f _____ is to speak it very well.

Reflexive pronouns

Common errors

-  1 Lin fell and cut her.
2 They hurt themself.

-  1 _____
2 _____

A6 Use the guide words with the correct reflexive pronouns to write complete sentences. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 we enjoyed/at the beach today
We enjoyed ourselves at the beach today.
- 2 all of you, please make/at home

- 3 some children can look after/

- 4 I am going to teach/Japanese

- 5 Mr Pan fell and cut/on the knee

- 6 Jin, don't hurt/with that knife

- 7 the bird built/a nest

- 8 she washed/after swimming

B Adverbial clauses (I)

Complete the sentences with the clauses from the box.

Although computers work accurately,
because he has been there before
Though I had his address,
until I pass the test

as soon as she got on the bus
When we were in America,
After we leave Britain,
before I go to bed

- 1 I usually have a bath _____.
- 2 _____ we stayed with our cousins.
- 3 I will not have a driving licence _____.
- 4 John stood up to give his seat to an old lady _____.
- 5 _____ we are going to Germany.
- 6 _____ some people still prefer to use abacuses.
- 7 Tim will not go to Japan with me _____.
- 8 _____ I could not find his house.

C Review exercises

C1 Mimi is telling us about her family. Use the correct pronoun to complete each sentence.

- 1 Jane likes reading. I gave _____ a book for her birthday.
- 2 My grandparents live in that block. _____ flat is on the 27th floor.
- 3 My uncle enjoys playing poker. He plays it every day with _____ friends.
- 4 Every evening, my father says, 'Did you do _____ homework _____?' He wants _____ to do well at school.
- 5 My brothers are going to Guangzhou next week. _____ are going there by train. They are sure they will enjoy _____ there.
- 6 We are lucky. We can see the beach from _____ living room.
- 7 Our dog is always hungry. It eats _____ meals quickly.
- 8 One of these pens belongs to Jane, and the other one belongs to me. _____ pen is the black one.

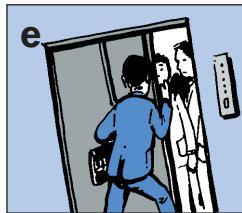
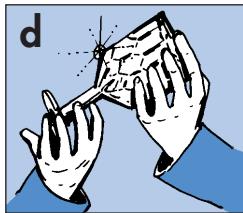
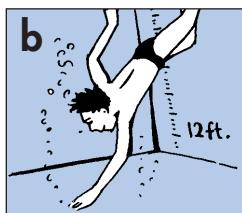
C2 Complete the passage with the correct words or phrases in brackets.

It was my sister Ann's birthday yesterday. My mother gave ⁽¹⁾ _____ (her/herself) two new dresses. Ann ⁽²⁾ _____ (put them on/put on them). She looked very good in them.

In the evening, we went out to a Korean restaurant. ⁽³⁾ _____ (As soon as/Before) we sat down, the waiter brought ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (us/ourselves) the menu. We chose ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (our/us) favourite dishes. My father said ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (our/we) could order any dish we wanted. Ann ordered barbecued meat ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (after/because) she liked it very much, ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (though/before) she had to cook ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (them/it) ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (her/herself) at the table. ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ (Although/When) the meat was cooked on one side, she ⁽¹²⁾ _____ (turned it over/turned over it) and cooked the other side. It was delicious. The waiter was very friendly too. ⁽¹³⁾ _____ (Before/After) we finished our dinner, my father gave ⁽¹⁴⁾ _____ (him/himself) a big tip.

Listening

A Mr Yang is the manager of the Sunshine Hotel. He is telling the following people to be careful. Listen and match his warnings with the pictures.



B Mr Yang received complaints from a guest, Doris Thomson. Listen to the letter and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Circle T or F.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Doris stayed at the hotel for two days last week. | T / F |
| 2 Doris thought that the waitress at the restaurant was friendly. | T / F |
| 3 Doris waited for a long time for her dinner at the restaurant. | T / F |
| 4 The waitress brought Doris's food immediately after she complained. | T / F |
| 5 The soup that Doris had was cold. | T / F |
| 6 Doris would not like to stay at the hotel again. | T / F |

Reading

Read the passage and answer the questions below.

Every year during the Qingming Festival, many people go to the countryside. They sweep the graves of their ancestors^①, burn paper and incense^② for them. It is good to remember our ancestors. However, some careless people may cause hill fires in the countryside at this time.

Hill fires are bad for four reasons. First, the fires cause smoke and pollution. Second, they may destroy trees. Third, the fires may burn some buildings down. Fourth, they are dangerous for people. They may burn or kill people.

For example, three years ago, I went to Old Town with my friends. We planted hundreds of trees. We worked hard. One year ago, I went back to Old Town with my friends. We wanted to see our trees. However, all of the trees were dead. There was a fire during the last Qingming Festival. It burnt all the little trees. I felt very sad.

People who visit graves in the countryside must be very careful with fire. They must not drop paper or litter. They must not have a fire if it is very windy. And before they leave, they must put out the fires.

If you see a big fire, please call 119 immediately.

We must all look after our countryside and stop hill fires during the Qingming Festival.

1 What do some people do in the countryside during the Qingming Festival?

2 Why does the writer think hill fires are bad?

3 What did the writer do with his friends three years ago?

4 What did the writer see when he went back to Old Town one year ago?

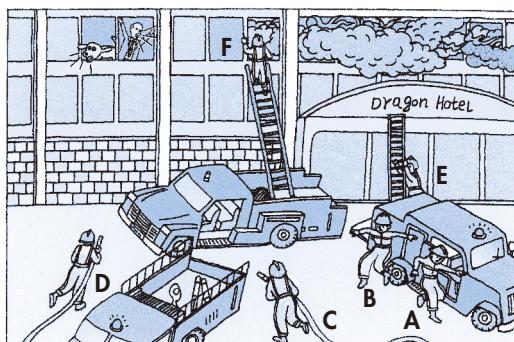
5 What suggestions did the writer give?

6 What does the writer suggest doing if there is a big fire?

① ancestor *n.* 祖宗；祖先 ② incense *n.* 香（尤指宗教礼仪用）

Writing

A Look at the picture below and then complete the sentences.



- 1 The Dragon Hotel _____.
- 2 Thick smoke _____.
- 3 Firemen A and B _____.
- 4 Firemen C and D _____.
- 5 Fireman E _____.
- 6 Fireman F _____.
- 7 The blind man _____.
- 8 The dog _____.

*B Imagine that you are a news reporter. Write a report about the fire at the Dragon Hotel. Use the expressions in the box to help you. Remember to put the verbs in the correct tense.

climb up the ladder
reach the window
shout and wave
bark loudly

down the ladder to
at the window
take the dog
his eyes

bark happily
the ground



Yesterday, there was a fire at the Dragon Hotel. A blind man was staying at the hotel. _____

Unit 6 Travel

Vocabulary

A Match each word with its meaning. The first one has been done for you.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 1 agricultural | • | • a This word means beautiful, e.g., a beautiful place. |
| 2 a concert | • | • b This is part of a country. |
| 3 attraction | • | • c This word describes something about crops. |
| 4 to enable | • | • d This is an interesting or enjoyable place or thing. |
| 5 a region | • | • e This is an event where you listen to music. |
| 6 scenic | • | • f This means to make something possible. |

B Use the words and phrases in the box to complete the sentences.

influence
excellent

throughout
abroad

such as
go on

- 1 We had an _____ meal in the new restaurant around the corner.
- 2 Although I have never heard of this author before, he is very famous _____ Europe.
- 3 They will _____ with the project after a short rest.
- 4 Television sometimes has a bad _____ on children.
- 5 He is going to study _____ for two years.
- 6 Places of interest in Paris, _____ the Eiffel Tower and the Arc de Triomphe, are popular among tourists all over the world.

Grammar

A Using *the*

Common error

 We live in small flat. Flat is in
the city centre.



A1 Add *a*, *an* or *the* to the sentences below where necessary. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 I have ^a_^ goldfish. ^{The g}_^ Goldfish is called Rosemary.
- 2 We are staying in hotel. Hotel is on Church Street.
- 3 There is air conditioner in our classroom. I sit near air conditioner.
- 4 I saw interesting insect. Insect was butterfly.
- 5 I have red shirt and green shirt. Red shirt is too small and green shirt is too big.
- 6 This ATM card has secret number. I do not know number.
- 7 We have English grammar exercise for homework. I can't understand exercise.
- 8 There is exhibition at the New World Centre. Exhibition is about skiing holidays in France.

Common error

 A woman sitting beside me is my aunt.



A2 Use the nouns and phrases in brackets to complete each of the following conversations. Add **the** where necessary. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 A Where are you going?
B I'm going to the bookshop on Garden Street (bookshop/on Garden Street).
- 2 A Who is your best friend in this photo?
B _____ (boy/wearing a blue T-shirt) is my best friend. His name is Alan.
- 3 A May I try on _____ (hat/with flowers and feathers), please?
B Certainly.
- 4 A Which of these books would you like to borrow?
B I'd like to borrow _____ (book/about travelling). I'm planning a trip.
- 5 A Where shall we have lunch?
B Let's try _____ (Chinese restaurant/downstairs). It just opened last week.

Common error

-  Where is a front entrance to this block of flats?  _____

A3 Add **the** to these conversations and change capital letters to small letters where necessary. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 A Where's ^{the} dictionary?
B It's on ^{the} shelf near ^{the} window.
- 2 A Can I turn on air conditioner?
B Yes, switch is near television.
- 3 A David, did you open fridge?
B Yes. Oh, sorry. I left door open.
- 4 A Light in bathroom is on.
B It's my fault. I'll turn it off.
- 5 A Fan is blowing my papers everywhere!
B Turn fan off and use air conditioner.
- 6 A What time is it, please?
B I don't know. Clock has stopped.
- 7 A What's wrong with calculator?
B Batteries have run out.

Common errors

 1 Tom sometimes doesn't have the breakfast.

 1 _____

2 Kate plays piano every evening.

2 _____

A4 Complete the conversations with **the** where necessary. Write '/' to show that no word is needed.

1 A Which subject do you like best?

B My favourite subject is _____ Physics.

2 A Do you play any sports on _____ Saturday?

B Yes. I play _____ football.

3 A Can you sing?

B No, my voice is terrible. But I can play _____ guitar.

4 A Where do you have _____ lunch?

B At _____ school.

5 A Are you learning to play _____ violin?

B Yes. I just started. I also want to learn how to play _____ piano if I have a chance.

Common error

 I hope a sun will shine for our barbecue today.

 _____

A5 Add **the** to the following sentences where necessary.

1 We get light and heat from sun.

2 Yangtze River is over 6,300 kilometres long.

3 Which is highest mountain on Earth?

4 Shanghai is one of most beautiful cities in world.

5 The Zhangs are going to move into a new flat on fifteenth floor.

B Using conjunctions: *and*, *but*, *so*

B1 Choose the right conjunction to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1 We are going to hold a meeting this afternoon _____ we want to discuss the new project in the meeting. (and/but)
- 2 I have a pet dog _____ his name is Bob. (so/and)
- 3 He had a bad cold, _____ he went to bed early. (so/but)
- 4 I cannot go to the cinema with you tonight, _____ I can tomorrow. (and/but)
- 5 We are in China, _____ we can still see the brands of top French designers in some places. (but/so)
- 6 The weather is nice today, _____ many families are having picnics in the park. (but/so)
- 7 France is a wonderful place, _____ many people go there for a holiday. (so/but)

B2 Complete the passage with **and**, **but** or **so**. You can use the words more than once.

We had a nice Sunday. We went out of town by car to a nice place in the country. It was quiet at first, ⁽¹⁾ it didn't last long. Some people arrived by bus. They sat near us and listened to the radio. The music was very loud, ⁽²⁾ we decided to move. We went to the beach nearby. We went swimming in the sea, ⁽³⁾ then we ate lunch. After lunch, we went to sleep for about an hour. Later, we drove home. In the evening, we went to the cinema ⁽⁴⁾ we saw a really good film.

C Review exercises

C1 Complete this conversation. Add **a**, **an** or **the** and change the capital letters to small letters where necessary.

Yi: There was good concert at City Hall last night. Woman from Canada played piano. She played very well.

Dave: I was there too! I had excellent seat in one of front rows.

Yi: Really? I'm sure you had wonderful view.

Dave: Yes, view was great. Actually, I nearly missed concert. I took bus from my home, and it was very slow!

Yi: I took underground. It was really fast! Hey, do you want to go to cinema this weekend?

Dave: Yes, that's a good idea! There's new film at Star Cinema. Film's about dancer. I heard someone talk about it on radio.

Yi: It sounds interesting. Let's meet at six o'clock on Saturday and have dinner before we go to cinema.

Dave: OK.

* **C2** Complete the letter with the words in the box. You can use them more than once.

and but so

Dear Tina

Thank you for your letter and photographs. It was interesting. I enjoyed reading about all the sports you do, ⁽¹⁾ _____ I also enjoyed looking at the photos. I can see you are a very good tennis player! I like tennis too. I am in the tennis team, ⁽²⁾ _____ I am not a good player like you!

Last week, I bought some new sports clothes. I bought a white shirt, ⁽³⁾ _____ my father bought me a pair of trainers and a pair of shorts. The shirt has an orange stripe ⁽⁴⁾ _____ the shorts have special pockets to hold balls. The trainers fit me well. I also have an old tennis racket. The strings are loose, ⁽⁵⁾ _____ I'd like to buy a new one soon.

There are always things to spend money on, ⁽⁶⁾ _____ I'm afraid I never have enough money! How do you spend your pocket money, Tina?

Best wishes
Luke

Listening

Listen to the people talking and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Circle **T** or **F**.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Every morning the woman goes to People's Square by bus. | T / F |
| 2 It is difficult for her to find an empty seat on the bus. | T / F |
| 3 The man can see a busy street in Xujiahui from his bedroom. | T / F |
| 4 The post office is on the left and the bank is on the right. | T / F |
| 5 The woman really loves music and she is learning to play the piano. | T / F |
| 6 She is going to learn to play the guitar next month. | T / F |
| 7 The man wants to see three famous things: the Great Wall, the Eiffel Tower and the Great Pyramid. | T / F |
| 8 The girl's parents bought her a computer for her birthday. | T / F |
| 9 The girl's brother bought her a cassette player. | T / F |
| 10 The problem with the man's plan to travel around the world is his health. | T / F |
| 11 He has got enough money to buy an aeroplane ticket to Paris. | T / F |

Reading

- A Match the messages on the next page with the postcards below by putting the correct letters on the address blanks.

a



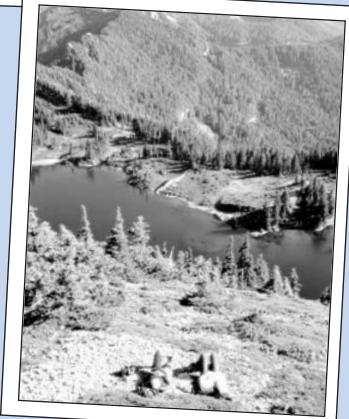
b



c



d



Hi! I flew here last weekend. It is a little like our city. The food and many other things are similar. I am staying in a nice hotel here in the mountains. I am going to climb one of them tomorrow. I will be back next week.

Best wishes
Tony

1

It is so nice to be in a warm place! I love it here. The sky and the sea is blue, and the beach is beautiful. All the local products are very cheap. I really like the cotton skirts. My hotel is only 20 kilometres from Malaysia, so I'm going there tomorrow. I think I will like Malaysia too.

Best wishes
Pauline

3

Hello! We arrived here yesterday. This is our first time abroad so we are very excited. We are staying at a hotel in a city called Sapporo. It is really cold here. There's a lot of snow. Tomorrow, we are going to go skiing in the mountains near here.

See you soon!
Dean and Betty

2

It is usually so easy to come here — it only takes one hour by car from our city. However, when we arrived this time, the police examined everybody's passport very carefully. I think they were looking for stolen products! Today, I saw this famous church. It is the city's most famous building. As you can see in the picture, it is very old!

See you soon!
Tom

4

B Read the messages again and answer the following questions.

1 a What is Tony's hotel like?

2 a Have Dean and Betty been abroad before?

3 a What product does Pauline like?

4 a What did the police do with everybody's passport?

b What is he doing tomorrow?

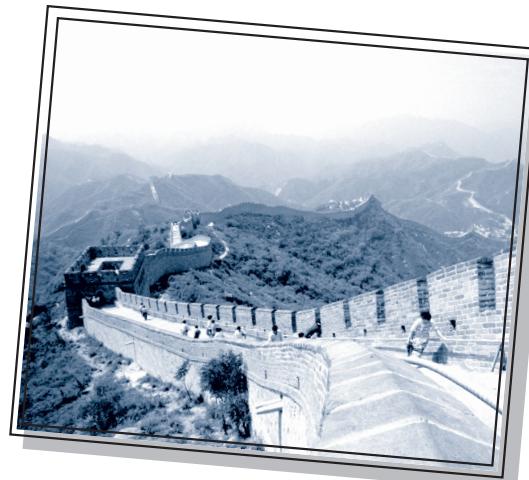
b What is the weather like in Sapporo?

b How far is her hotel from Malaysia?

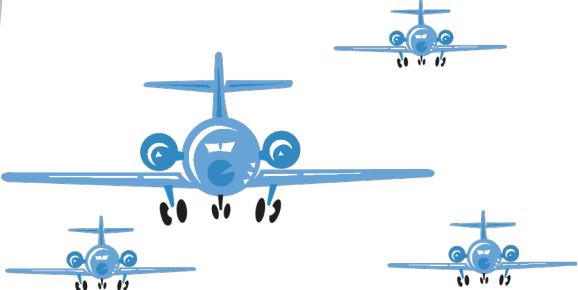
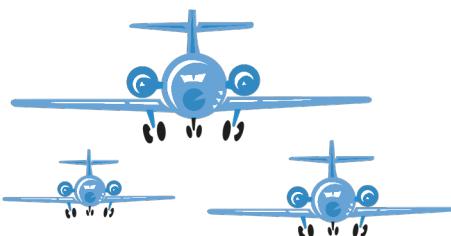
b What might the police be looking for?

Writing

You and your family have just returned from a world tour. Your father has written the paragraph below. Write a paragraph for each of the other three places you visited with the words given. Pay special attention to **a**, **an** and **the**.



We stayed at a hotel in Beijing. The hotel was called the Garden Hotel. After breakfast, we took a bus. The bus went to the Great Wall. It was very exciting. In the evening, we went to a restaurant. The restaurant was called the Four Seasons Restaurant.



We/guest house/Fiji
guest house/named/Paradise Inn

lunch/bicycles
bicycles/around/island

evening/went/beach
beach/called/Hideaway Bay

We stayed at _____
_____ in Fiji.

The guest house was _____
_____.

After _____,
we rode _____.

We rode _____.
It was very relaxing.

In _____.
The beach was _____.



We/hotel/Paris
hotel/called/Old World Hotel

breakfast/taxi
taxi/Eiffel Tower
beautiful

evening/went/restaurant
restaurant/called/French Kitchen



We/hotel/New York City
hotel/called/New World Hotel

breakfast/boat
boat/along/Hudson River
interesting

evening/went/the Empire State Building^①
enjoyed/view



^① the Empire State Building (纽约) 帝国大厦

Unit 7 Poems

Vocabulary

A Some students are talking about their teachers and classmates in the classroom. Complete the sentences using the words in the box. Use each word once only.

fair generous honest patient cross

I often ask Miss Li questions. She is always ⁽¹⁾ _____ with me and explains the answers clearly.

Sue is a(n) ⁽²⁾ _____ girl.
She never tells a lie.



Mr Yu, the P.E. teacher, is always ⁽³⁾ _____ to both the players or teams when he is the judge of a match.

Tim is often late for school. Miss Chen is ⁽⁴⁾ _____ with him.

Mike is ⁽⁵⁾ _____ to his friends. He is always happy to help them and share interesting things with them.

B Match the words in the box with the words or phrases in italics below. Then rewrite the sentences.

pleased alone chatted narrow rejected

1 I cannot sit comfortably because the seat is *not wide*.

2 We were all *happy* to hear the good news.

3 He went on a trip to Europe *without any other people*.

4 Alice felt sad because the manager *refused to consider* her suggestions.

5 I *talked* with an old classmate on the Internet for an hour yesterday.

Grammar

A Using **who** and **whose**

Common errors

 Q Who dog is it?

A It's Su Mei dog.

 Q _____
A _____

A1 Correct the answers to these questions. Add an apostrophe + **s** ('s) or only an apostrophe (') where necessary. The first one has been done for you.

1 A Who is coming to the party?

B Ruth^{'s} sister is.

2 A Who are Mr and Mrs Wo?

B They're Peter neighbours.

3 A Who is John's tennis partner today?

B He is Alex brother, Andy.

4 A Who is that nice lady?

B She is my parents friend.

Common errors

 Q Whose is Mrs Ye?

A Mrs Ye is Lin mother.

 Q _____
A _____

A2 Use the underlined words in the answers with **whose** to complete the questions. Add apostrophes where necessary in the answers. The first one has been done for you.

1 A Whose computers are these?

B They're my school^{'s} computers.

2 A _____ is that?

B She's Lins mother.

3 A _____ are those?

B They're the childrens books.

4 A _____ is the boy in the photograph?

B He's my brothers penfriend.

5 A _____ are they?

B They're Mr and Mrs Chens children.

6 A _____ are these?

B They're the girls bedrooms.

7 A _____ is that?

B It's Peter and Susans dog.

8 A _____ are those in the playground?

B They're Mr Tangs students.

A3 Use the pictures to ask and answer questions. Write each question in both the **+ noun** and **- noun** forms. Add an apostrophe + **s** ('s) or an apostrophe (**'**) to the answers where necessary. The first one has been done for you.

1 John 

A Whose bicycle is that? / Whose is that bicycle?

B It's John's.

2 Li Hua 

A

B

3 Mandy 

A

B

4 Andrew 

A

B

5 Ms Hou 

A

B

6 Yang Ping 

A

B

7 Richard 

A

B

A4 Complete the questions with **who's** or **whose**.

1 _____ jumper is that?

5 _____ penfriend is she?

2 _____ Sally's best friend?

6 _____ your English teacher?

3 _____ the tallest student in
Grade Eight?

7 _____ telephone should I use?

4 _____ is this book?

8 _____ going to Eva's party?

B Using **mine**, **yours**, **his**, **hers**, **ours**, **theirs**

Common errors

 1 That book is my.

 1

2 Which is yours ice cream?

2

Complete the passage with the words from the box. You can use the words more than once.

my	your	our	their	hers
mine	yours	ours	theirs	

I was having lunch with a friend in a restaurant. Suddenly, a woman shouted at us, 'That table is ⁽¹⁾! You can't sit there.' I said, 'It's not ⁽²⁾! We came first, so it's not ⁽³⁾ table.' My friend said, 'It's ⁽⁴⁾ today because we are already eating our food here.' Then ⁽⁵⁾ waiter came and said to the woman, 'It's ⁽⁶⁾ table today. They arrived before you.' The woman was very angry and said, 'Well, which table can I have?' The waiter showed her a table. Then he said to us, 'She usually sits at this table, so she thinks it's ⁽⁷⁾!' Later, the woman shouted again, 'Waiter, I have two bills! Which is ⁽⁸⁾ bill?' Pointing at us, she added, 'And which bill is ⁽⁹⁾?' We looked at the two bills, and the second one was ⁽¹⁰⁾.

I hope such a thing will never happen again! I think we should always be kind and friendly to others.

C Using **one** and **ones**

Common errors



1 Bring me a pair of chopsticks.
I'd like plastic.



1

2 Pass me a pen, please. I need a blue.

2

Complete the conversations. Write questions for B beginning with **Would you like**. Use the adjectives in brackets and **one/ones**. The first one has been done for you.

1 A I need a new bookshelf. (wooden/metal)

B *Would you like a wooden one or a metal one?*

2 A Could I have a drink, please? (hot/cold)

B

3 A I'd like some beans, please. (fresh/frozen)

B

4 A Can I have a shirt, please? (cotton/silk)

B

D Review exercises

D1 Complete the questions with **who** or **whose**.

- 1 _____ can swim two kilometres? (Jenny can.)
- 2 _____ table tennis racket is green? (It's Daniel's.)
- 3 _____ are these shorts? (They are Ye Kang's.)
- 4 _____ television receives satellite TV? (Mine does.)
- 5 _____ are Jane and Fang? (They are my friends.)
- 6 _____ speaks four languages? (Charlie does.)
- 7 _____ brother passed his driving test? (Charlie's did.)
- 8 _____ parents live on Hainan Island? (Ours do.)

D2 Complete B's answers. Begin each one with correct possessive pronoun.

Use the correct form of **be** + **the** + the adjective in brackets + **one/ones**. The first one has been done for you.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 A Which are your trousers?
(blue) | 4 A Which tennis racket is May's?
(metal) |
| B _____ | B _____ |
| 2 A Which drawing is his? (best) | 5 A Which are our umbrellas?
(black) |
| B _____ | B _____ |
| 3 A Which office is Maggie and
Kelly's? (small) | 6 A Which are my shoes? (dirty) |
| B _____ | B _____ |

D3 Complete the passage with the words from the box. You can use the words more than once. Add an apostrophe + **s** ('s) or only an apostrophe (') to the words where necessary.

one	my	our	parents
ones	mine	theirs	Vincent

We moved from ⁽¹⁾ _____ old flat to our new ⁽²⁾ _____ last weekend. In some ways, I liked the old ⁽³⁾ _____ better. For example, it had big windows, but our new flat only has small ⁽⁴⁾ _____. In other ways, I like our new home. It's in a nice neighbourhood, and a quiet ⁽⁵⁾ _____ too. My ⁽⁶⁾ _____ bedroom has a good view of the harbour. ⁽⁷⁾ _____ brother ⁽⁸⁾ _____ room is very small. ⁽⁹⁾ _____ is small too, but I know I'm lucky to have my own room. May and June, my twin sisters, share a larger ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____, and ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ also has a nice view.

Listening

Listen and choose the best response to each sentence you hear.

- 1 a I'm happy.
b I'm bored.
c Big ones, please.
- 2 a May I have a drink?
b No, thanks. I don't feel like it.
c Yes, he can.
- 3 a That's a good idea.
b No, it isn't.
c Who is it?
- 4 a Red ones or green ones?
b No, thanks. I don't feel like it.
c Whose are they?
- 5 a They're mine.
b Who are you?
c It is theirs.
- 6 a She is fine, thanks.
b She is old.
c She is my grandmother.
- 7 a We're all right.
b Why don't you play tennis?
c I'm very dull today.
- 8 a Yes, it's hers.
b Yes, let's listen to it.
c Yes, give me the old one.
- 9 a What's the matter?
b Yes, it's bored.
c No. It's not ours.
- 10 a It's theirs.
b That's a good idea.
c She's very lively.

Reading

A Read the poem below and answer the questions.

There was a young man in a cartoon,
Who wanted to go to the Moon.

He jumped in the air,
But he didn't get there,
So instead he went up by balloon.

There was a young boy called Martin,
Who loved playing his new violin.

But the neighbours all said,
'Please send him to bed!
How can we sleep with that din^①?'

1 How many verses are there in this poem?

2 How many lines are there in each verse?

3 What are the rhyming words in this poem?

① din n. (持续的) 嘈杂声

- B** Read another poem and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Circle **T** or **F**.

The old newspaper seller

He's sitting at his stall,
Near the North Point ferry,
And he's smiling.

The sun is shining, it's too hot.
The air is dirty, full of smoke,
But he's smiling.

A ferry docks, and the people rush out.
They are hurrying to work.
They're not wasting time on smiling.

They grab their papers,
Throw some cash, speak rudely.
But he's a patient man.
And he's still smiling.

A crowd of people, with worried faces,
Tired faces, miserable faces,
And just one smile.

Is there just one smile in the city?
Or will you make it two?



- 1 The old newspaper seller's stall is near the South Point ferry. **T / F**
- 2 The old newspaper seller doesn't care about the heat and smoke. **T / F**
- 3 People are nice to the old newspaper seller. **T / F**
- 4 The poet wants us to smile often. **T / F**

Writing

- A William wrote this poem about his birthday but it is not very good. He used one word lots of times in this poem. What is that word?

A nice day

I woke up at six. It was my birthday!
A nice day! I felt very nice.
I opened the curtains, and looked at the sky.
The sun was shining. It was a nice day.
The postman brought me fifteen nice cards.
Jenny sent a nice card. I laughed!
Uncle drove us to Ocean Park in his nice car.
We watched a nice water show,
with nice dolphins and nice seals.
We walked in a nice aviary.
We went on a nice boat ride.
Later, we had dinner in a nice restaurant,
with nice food and nice presents, all for me.
Birthdays are so nice!



- * B Now, work with a partner. Underline the words that need rewriting in the poem above. Then use a dictionary to help you find some better words for them. Do not use the same word twice.

说 明

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