

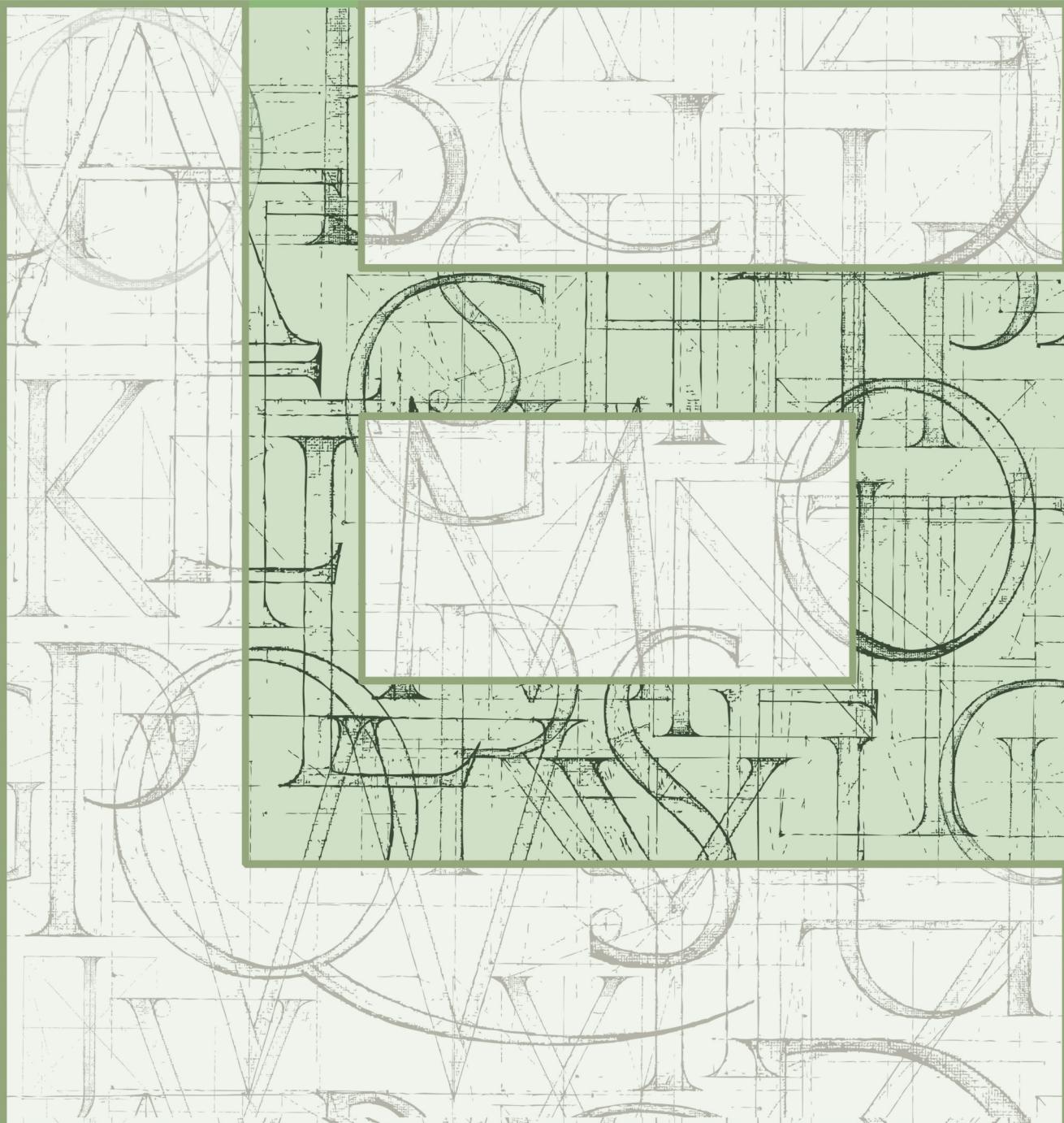
普通高中教科书

英语·练习部分

必修 第一册

学校 _____ 班级 _____

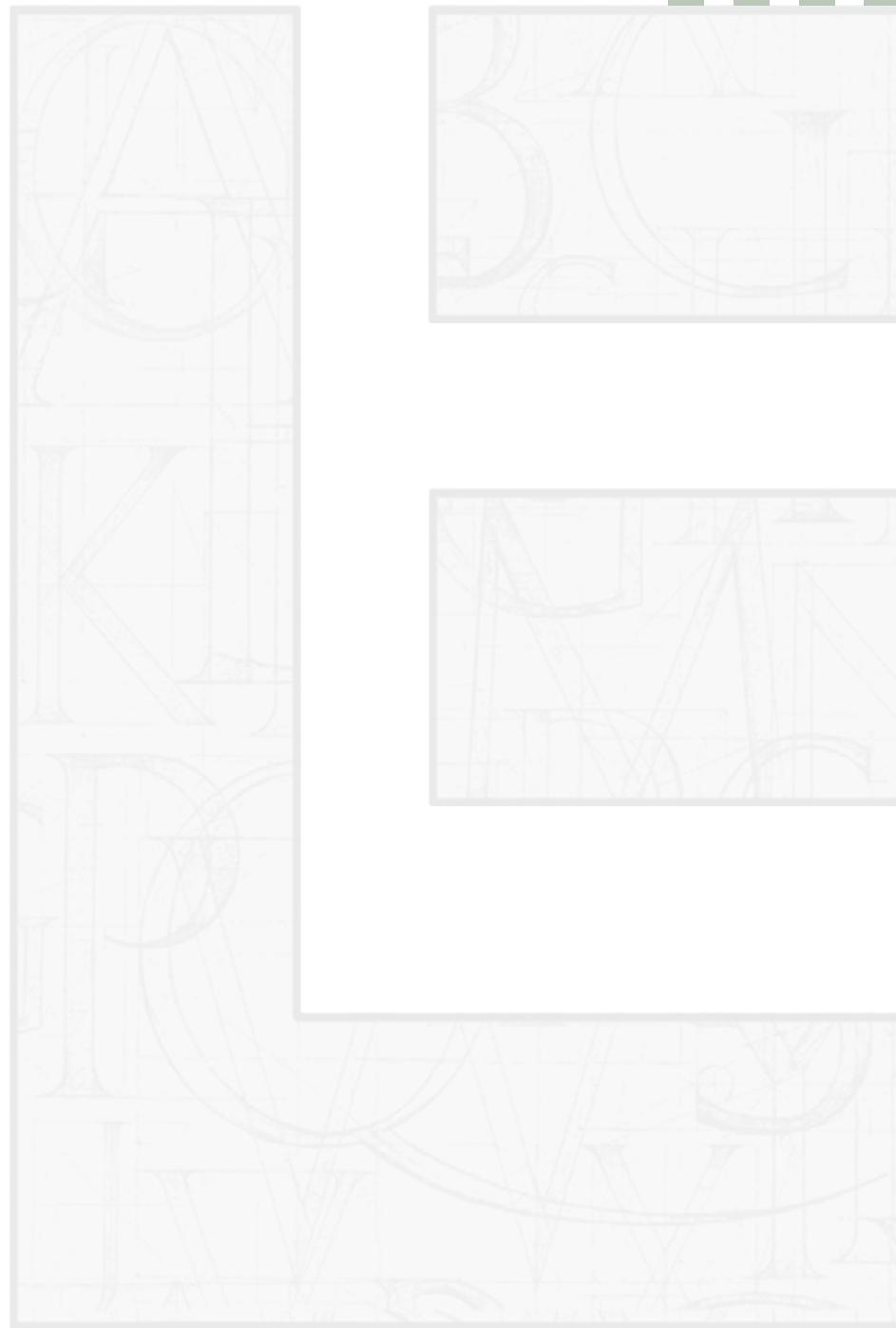
姓名 _____ 学号 _____



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

普通高中教科书·英语练习部分 必修 第一册 / 邹
为诚主编; 桑紫林副主编. —上海: 上海教育出版社,
2022.8
ISBN 978-7-5720-1418-5

I . ①普… II . ①邹… ②桑… III . ①英语课—高中
—教学参考资料 IV . ① G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2022) 第 102235 号

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普通高中教科书 英语练习部分 必修 第一册

上海市中小学(幼儿园)课程改革委员会组织编写

出 版 发 行 上海教育出版社有限公司

地 址 上海市闵行区号景路 159 弄 C 座

邮 编 201101

印 刷 上海中华印刷有限公司

开 本 890 毫米 × 1240 毫米 1/16

印 张 3.75

字 数 135 千字

版 次 2022 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次 2022 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5720-1418-5/G·1120

电子出版物号 ISBN 978-7-900841-71-1 (音频)

定 价 8.35 元(含音频)

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致同学们

亲爱的同学们：

当你们打开这本练习部分时，你们已经踏上高中阶段英语学习的旅程。这段旅程既有欣喜，也有挑战，这套练习部分将会始终和你们相伴，帮助你们夯实英语语言基础，提升语言交际能力。

本套练习部分是高中《英语》（上教版）学生用书的配套教学参考资料，是学生用书的重要补充。练习部分的编排与学生用书一致，共分七册，其中必修一至三为必修课程内容，选择性必修一至四为选择性必修课程内容，分别对应高中毕业要求和高考要求。每册均由四个单元组成，每个单元有五个板块。各板块的具体内容和建议完成时间如下：

Vocabulary

词汇板块帮助你们进一步训练本单元中出现的高频词汇和课标词汇，题型包括选词填空、多项选择、翻译等形式，由句子填空、篇章填空逐步过渡到汉译英。此外，该部分还包含一项开放性任务，供同学们进行探究学习。建议完成时间：45分钟。

Grammar

语法板块题型包括填空、改写句子、多项选择等形式，由单句练习逐步过渡到篇章练习，并开始有控制的表达，帮助你们达到在情境中熟练运用语法知识的目标。建议完成时间：25分钟。

Listening and speaking

听说板块的听力部分为你们提供了更多的听力素材，题型包括问答、判断正误、多项选择等形式，帮助你们提高听力技能和策略。口语活动在听力活动基础上开展，用于巩固口语交际技能。建议完成时间：40分钟。

Reading

阅读板块选取了优质的阅读篇章，结合段落总结、选择填空、回答问题等常规题型，帮助你们训练和巩固综合性的语言知识和语言技能。建议完成时间：25分钟。

Writing and viewing

写作与视听板块的写作部分为你们提供了真实的写作任务，以你们的日常生活和中国文化为主题，给予明确的写作指导，帮助你们提高书面表达能力。视听部分结合学生用书中的视频，设计了探究性任务，帮助大家巩固文化知识，拓展交际技能。建议完成时间：40分钟。

这套练习部分的内容安排紧扣学生用书，容量适中，难度随着学段逐步提升。相信它会帮助你们在高中英语学习阶段拾级而上，取得进步。

华东师范大学高中《英语》编写组

2020年6月

Contents

Unit 1	Our world	1
A	Vocabulary	1
B	Grammar	5
C	Listening and speaking	7
D	Reading	9
E	Writing and viewing	12
Unit 2	Places	14
A	Vocabulary	14
B	Grammar	18
C	Listening and speaking	20
D	Reading	22
E	Writing and viewing	25
Unit 3	Choices	27
A	Vocabulary	27
B	Grammar	31
C	Listening and speaking	33
D	Reading	35
E	Writing and viewing	38
Unit 4	My space	40
A	Vocabulary	40
B	Grammar	44
C	Listening and speaking	46
D	Reading	48
E	Writing and viewing	51

Unit 1 Our world

A Vocabulary

1 Match the words in column A to the words in column B to make six compound nouns. Then use them to complete the sentences.

A	B
credit	cards
birthday	ticket
parking	list
shopping	centre
ID	

- (1) Sending _____ has been a tradition in England for over 100 years.
- (2) All visitors are required to show their _____ and go through a security check before they are allowed into the museum.
- (3) The most popular food on his family's _____ is white bread.
- (4) If you leave your car in the wrong place, you will get a(n) _____ and you may have to pay a fine of ¥120.
- (5) In the 21st century, people seldom use cash: they pay with their phones or with their _____.
- (6) The newly opened _____ is one of the largest in the city, with over 300 stores and 70 restaurants.

2 Choose the correct prepositions.

- (1) I'm very proud _____ (about / of / in) my sister. She won the swimming gold medal!
- (2) The learning atmosphere at school cannot be more different _____ (about / from / in) when we were taking online courses at home.
- (3) Tom is very keen _____ (in / about / on) tennis. He plays every Saturday.
- (4) It's Bella's 16th birthday next week. I'm really excited _____ (on / of / about) the party.
- (5) My little brother is afraid _____ (with / of / about) the dark. He always leaves the light on at night.
- (6) I didn't do anything wrong. I'm not ashamed _____ (about / in / of) my behaviour.
- (7) As he is interested _____ (in / on / with) geography, he knows the names of all the major cities in the world.
- (8) Are you worried _____ (by / with / about) the English presentation tomorrow?

3 Complete the passage with the words below. There is one word that you do not need.

- computer game
- car keys
- ID card
- mobile phone
- sandwich
- proud
- home
- out
- laptop
- tired
- anxious

What's in your bag?

A recent survey shows that students in the UK regularly carry bags weighing between 5 and 10 kilograms, which is about 20% of their own body weight. Many parents are (1)_____ about this, because doctors say that anything over 15% is bad for your back. But why are school bags so heavy? We asked several teenagers from London: What exactly are you carrying in your bag today?



Lucy, aged 16

My bag is very heavy because I've got my (2)_____ in there. I need it for a project in my computer science class. I've got books, of course, and my (3)_____ for college—I need to show it when I go in, so they know I'm a student. Oh, and I've always got my (4)_____, although I don't call or text anyone while I'm at school.

Jacob, aged 15

I'm a bit (5)_____ of having to carry all this stuff every day, but the school hasn't got any lockers for students, so I have to. I've got a lot of books, and a(n) (6)_____ that a friend gave me—I can't wait to get (7)_____ and play it!

Paola, aged 18

I'm playing tennis with friends after school, so I've got my trainers. Then we're going (8)_____ for a pizza. What else? Well, I've just learned to drive and my parents gave me their (9)_____ today. They're very (10)_____ of me because I passed my driving test the first time!

4 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|
| ■ contrast | ■ nothing in common | ■ neither |
| ■ similar to | ■ a lot in common | ■ unlike |

- (1) To our surprise, the twins have _____ with each other.
- (2) _____ her sister, Lisa is quite outgoing and loves going to parties.
- (3) The weather in Ireland is pretty _____ the weather in Wales.
- (4) In _____ to Lisa, Ginny is keen on visiting museums.
- (5) _____ of my parents enjoys long walks.
- (6) Though they come from different countries, they have _____ in terms of hobbies and personality.

5 Translate the sentences or part of the sentences into English by using the words and phrases in brackets.

- (1) 我的同桌总是爱忘事。 (typical)

_____ to forget things.

- (2) 为了挣足够的钱养家，他勤奋努力地工作。 (earn)

The young man is working hard to _____.

- (3) 在这个重要关头，我们需要一个能鼓舞团队士气的人。 (inspire)

At this critical moment, we need someone _____.

- (4) 我们很抱歉地通知您，您的包裹因为今天家中没人未能投递。 (deliver)

We regret to inform you that _____
because there was no one at home.

- (5) 很多加拿大的年轻人都喜欢冬季运动。 (keen)

- (6) 昨晚我们一共八个人吃晚餐。 (in all)

- (7) 我谨代表全班向您表示感谢。 (on behalf of)

- (8) 除了两场讲座，这位教授的日程表还包括参观当地的一所幼儿园。 (schedule)

- 6 Imagine you have conducted an interview with the director (Kevin Macdonald) about his film *Life in a Day*. Rewrite the reading passage into an interview script in about 100 words, with at least three questions asked by the interviewer (you), followed by the director's answers. The first part of the interview is given below for your reference.**

I: Interviewer

K: Kevin Macdonald

I: Hi, Mr Macdonald. I'm quite impressed with your film *Life in a Day*. Can I ask you some questions about it?

K: Thank you for saying so. Sure, any questions are welcome.



B Grammar

1 Rewrite the sentences with the words provided.

(1) Global climate change is threatening many wild animals, especially those in Antarctica.

Many wild animals _____.
_____.

(2) The manager always welcomes new employees.

New employees _____.

(3) Somebody is making pancakes in the kitchen.

Pancakes _____.

(4) The questionnaires are being handed out to the audience by the volunteers.

The volunteers _____.

(5) The local school is now developing a plan to improve the quality of teaching.

A plan _____.

(6) We are being questioned and our car is being searched at the same time.

They _____.

(7) They are building a new supermarket near the park.

A new supermarket _____.

(8) Every year millions of people visit the museum.

The museum _____.

(9) He is not painting the wall properly.

The wall _____.

(10) Is the incident being investigated by the police?

_____ the police _____ ?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

(1) I can't use my office at the moment. It _____ (paint).

(2) Everything _____ (change) in the city. A new subway station _____
_____ (construct) across the street.

(3) A: _____ the computer _____ (use) at the moment?

B: Yes. Jim _____ (play) video games on it.

(4) As we all know, football _____ (play) all over the world.

(5) The student's English isn't very good, but it _____ (get) better.

(6) I've never seen these flowers before. What _____ they _____
(call)?

- (7) Don't go into the kitchen while the steak _____ (fry).
- (8) The cake _____ (bake) in the oven right now. Soon you'll have something to eat.
- (9) _____ we _____ (allow) to park here?
- (10) Can you see the seals? They _____ (feed).

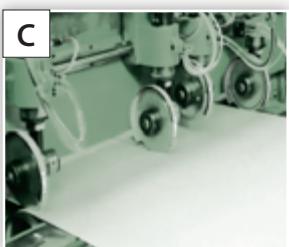
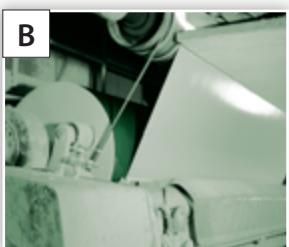
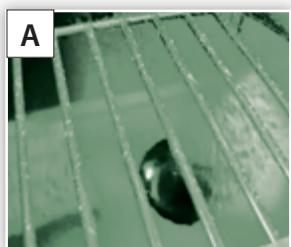
3 Make sentences using the words and phrases in brackets to describe what is being done.

- (1) _____ (my bicycle / repair)
- (2) _____ (a new hospital / build)
- (3) _____ (the school gym / clean)
- (4) _____ (the grass / cut)
- (5) _____ (floor / mop)
- (6) _____ (the brick house / pull down)
- (7) _____ (the gifts for the children / pack)
- (8) _____ (an important issue / discuss)

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.

How paper is made

Paper (1) _____ (make) in factories. Here are some photographs of how it is made from the pulp (纸浆). In picture A, you can see that water (2) _____ (add) to the pulp. Then the pulp (3) _____ (mix) in a huge container until it becomes a smooth milky liquid. In picture B, you can see the water (4) _____ (press) out of the pulp and the paper (5) _____ (pull) out and (6) _____ (heat) to remove all the water. Then in picture C, a machine (7) _____ (cut) the paper into different sizes. In picture D, the paper (8) _____ (ship) to its final destination.



C Listening and speaking

1 Listen to an interview and answer the question briefly.

What is the interview about?

2 Listen to the interview again and answer the questions.

(1) Where does Li Nan work as a volunteer?

(2) What does he do there?

(3) Does he like the job? Why?

(4) What does he think is difficult about the job?



3 Listen to the interview again. Decide whether the statements below are true (T) or false (F). Then correct the false ones.

(1) Li Nan works at the nursing unit of the reserve^① with a dozen other people.

(2) Young pandas eat the same type of food as adult pandas.

(3) An adult panda may eat as much as 13 kilos of food a day.

(4) Li Nan works 7 hours a day.

(5) One of the challenges of this job is that the workplace is dirty.

Take notes here!

① reserve /rɪ'zɜːv/ n. (动植物)保护区；自然保护区

- 4 Conduct a survey of your classmates, friends, family, or teachers about their attitudes to volunteering. Summarize the findings and make a one-minute oral presentation. You may record your oral work and send it to your teacher. Use the outline and the language guide below to help you.**

Outline	Language guide
Part 1 Introduce the purpose of the survey, the participants and the questions that were included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The purpose of the survey was to find out ... ● I interviewed ... (number) classmates / friends / family members ... (time). ● In all, ... (number) people participated in my survey. ● My survey questions were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Have you ever volunteered? Why or why not? What kind of volunteer work was it? ■ If you could, what kind of volunteer work would you like to do? ■ What are the advantages and disadvantages of volunteering? ■ What is your opinion of people who do volunteer work? ■ What do you think it means to be a volunteer? ■ ...
Part 2 Present the key findings of the survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The survey has generated some useful / interesting findings. ● Many of the participants have volunteering experience in ... (fields). ● They chose to do volunteer work because ... ● Volunteering can benefit them because ... ● Volunteering can contribute much to ... ● Most of them prefer to do volunteer work in ... (fields). ● Volunteering means ... to them. ● Opinions on volunteering are uniform / divided.
Part 3 Summarize the findings and present your conclusions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall, the participants hold a / an ... attitude towards doing volunteer work. ● It seems that they mainly do ... (types of volunteer work). ● In their understanding, the advantages / disadvantages of doing volunteer work include ... ● It is my hope that ...

D Reading

Read the passage and complete the exercises.

Plate and Spoon, London EC2

I didn't know much about the Plate and Spoon before setting off there for dinner, but at least three people have told me it's the best restaurant in London, so I thought I should give it a try.

As soon as we walked in, I realized that dining here was going to be an interesting experience. (1)_____ Some diners were talking, but many were not. And later I found out why.

(2)_____ There is variety: meat, fish and vegetarian dishes. They range from the simple (a plain grilled steak) to the more complex, such as a tower of aubergine (茄子), goat's cheese, and tomato served with a dressing of fresh herbs.

I choose plain dishes. (3)_____ If something simple can be made to taste really good, that is the mark of an excellent chef. I decide on a tomato salad, followed by a piece of grilled fish. My partner chooses soup and a seafood lasagna (千层面).

The tomatoes come with olives, herbs and taste as fresh as the tomatoes from my own garden. Harry's soup is steaming hot, as it should be, and delicious. My fish is perfect: not overcooked, not undercooked. (4)_____ The seafood lasagna is a creamy, fishy heaven.

This is when I discover why the room is so quiet. It's the silence of diners enjoying their food, tasting every mouthful. They talk when the plates are empty, but not while eating.

I finish with home-made ice cream.

Harry has an apple dessert that silences him for another ten minutes as he rolls his eyes with pleasure. Then the bill comes. And with all tips going directly to the staff, we happily add 10% and depart (离开), knowing that we will be back before too long.



1 Match sentences A–F to gaps 1–4. There are two sentences that you do not need.

- A. I often do so when eating somewhere for the first time.
- B. There were a lot of people in the restaurant.
- C. It comes with tiny, tasty vegetables.
- D. The restaurant was full, but not noisy.
- E. The menu isn't long, but changes daily and is beautifully written out on white card.
- F. They are always my favourite when I am on a diet.

(1) ____ (2) ____ (3) ____ (4) ____

2 Answer the questions briefly.

(1) Why did the writer go to the restaurant?

(2) Did the writer go there alone?

(3) Why did the writer choose plain dishes?

(4) What did she order for herself?

(5) How much did the writer leave in tips?

(6) Will the writer come back to the restaurant?

3 Choose the correct answers.

(1) The passage is ____.

- A. part of a letter
- B. a review
- C. an advertisement
- D. a book chapter

(2) The writer thinks ____.

- A. the food is reasonably priced
- B. the desserts aren't as good as the main courses
- C. the service isn't very good
- D. it will be a long time before she eats there again

(3) What is not true about the menu?

- A. The menu is short.
- B. The menu does not offer much choice.
- C. The menu is well designed.
- D. The menu is written on white card.

(4) Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. The tomatoes are very fresh.
- B. The fish is undercooked.
- C. The soup is tasty.
- D. The seafood lasagna is delicious.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases below.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ■ give it a try | ■ find out | ■ range from |
| ■ decide on | ■ with pleasure | ■ set off |

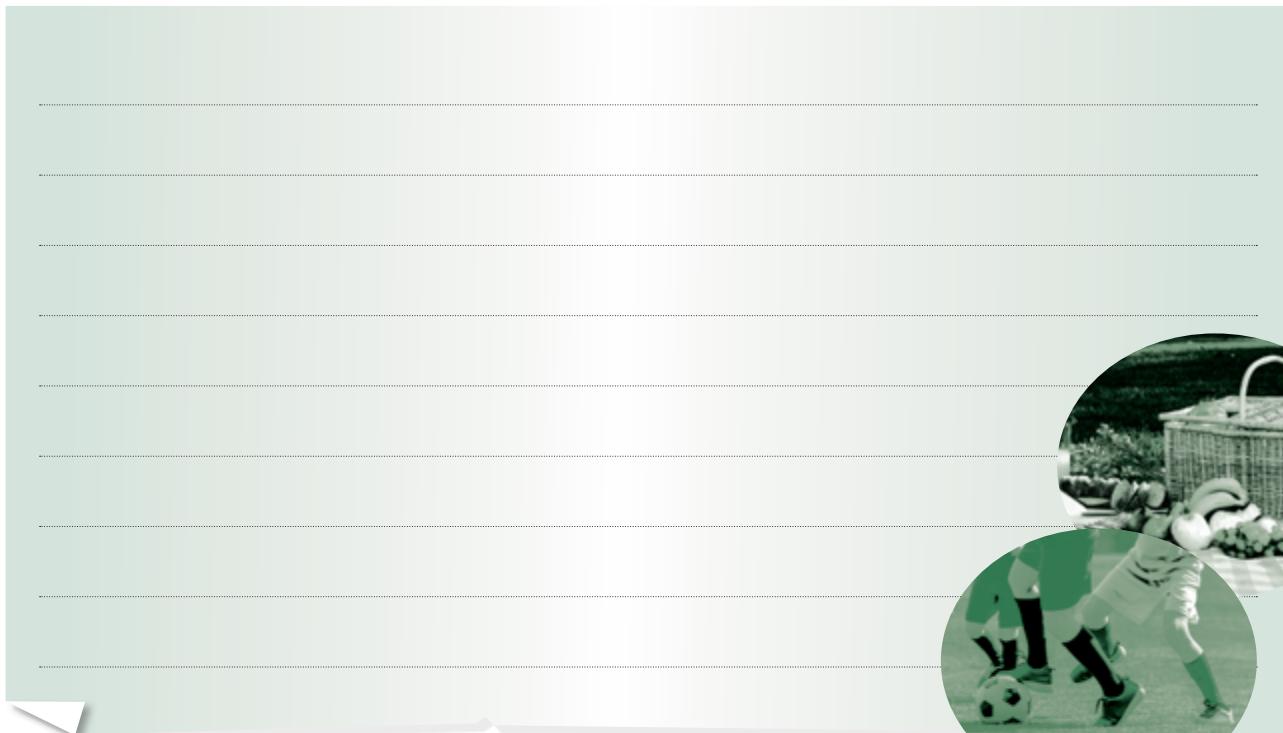
- (1) It only took us four hours to get to the destination because we _____ very early to avoid the rush-hour traffic.
- (2) She has never tried hot pot, but she really wants to _____ when she visits China.
- (3) It was difficult for Thomas to choose what to do after high school, but he finally _____ doing a gap year abroad.
- (4) Scientists all over the world are making a joint effort to _____ the reason for the outbreak of the disease.
- (5) Our neighbour accepted our invitation _____.
- (6) The members of the table tennis club _____ 6 to 78 in age.

E Writing and viewing

1 **Teens Magazine** is now calling for articles about high school students' off-campus life. Write a letter to the magazine about the free-time activities you and your friends enjoy in about 100 words. You may refer to the guide given below.

Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ What free-time activities do you enjoy?■ Do you and your friends enjoy the same activities?
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Paragraph 1: Write about the purpose of your letter.■ Paragraph 2: Write about the similarities. Say which activities you have in common with your friends.■ Paragraph 3: Write about the differences. Say which activities you enjoy that your friends do not.■ Paragraph 4: Write about your activities after school today or at the weekend.
Check	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Have you included the address and date? Have you signed your letter? <input type="checkbox"/>■ Have you included all the information asked for in the task? Have you used a variety of expressions to describe similarities and differences? <input type="checkbox"/>■ Have you checked spelling, grammar and punctuation? <input type="checkbox"/>

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- 2 Watch the video “From Ireland to the USA” again and take notes. Select two or three details that you like most. Write a short passage describing the selected details and explain why you like them in about 100 words. You may read your writing aloud and record it, and then send it to your teacher.

Take notes here!

Take notes here!

Unit 2 Places

A Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words below. Change the form if necessary.

- popular ■ kind ■ few ■ regular
- tidy ■ early ■ good ■ long

- (1) I love reading, and *Jane Eyre* is one of the _____ novels I have ever read.
- (2) He is one of the most _____ singers in jazz, known for his unique style.
- (3) Since ancient times, the Egyptians have been proud of the Nile (尼罗河), which is one of the _____ rivers in the world.
- (4) To the best of my knowledge, theirs is one of the _____ known studies on the virus.
- (5) During my stay in Germany, I got to know Mr Black, my landlord, who is one of the _____ people in the world.
- (6) I met him at one of the _____ lectures that the university organizes.
- (7) Since it was raining heavily, the young American was one of the _____ visitors on the square.
- (8) Chengdu is one of the _____ cities that the Greens have visited. There is hardly any rubbish in the street.

2 Study the names of places with the help of a dictionary. Then read the statements and write three places that are important for each person. There are two places that you do not need.

- cinema ■ football stadium ■ bus station ■ taxi rank
- library ■ skatepark ■ underground ■ art gallery
- concert hall ■ sports centre ■ police station ■ market
- university ■ hospital ■ theatre ■ factory
- railway station

- (1) I'm 19 and I study history at this place. In the city centre, there's an old building where I go to read and borrow books. At the weekend, I don't just want to read and study—I go and see a film with my friends.

a. university _____ b. _____ c. _____

(2) I'm crazy about sport. I go roller skating with my friends after school, and on Saturday, I play basketball or handball indoors. Sometimes, I go with my dad to watch a football match.

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

(3) I travel a lot in my job. I often take the train, but I never take the bus. When I'm late, I get in a taxi. I buy and sell paintings, so it's very important that I see the work of new artists.

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

(4) I work hard from Monday to Friday at Dacy's Parts. I make parts for cars. And, every evening, I take the number 40 bus to go and visit my dad. He is very, very ill and can't live at home.

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

(5) I'm busy today. I need to buy some fresh fruit and vegetables in the morning. I want to listen to some live classical music in the afternoon. And I've got tickets for a play in the evening.

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

3 Complete the passage with places in town, geographical features and adjectives describing places.

Ephesus

Ephesus is a very (1)_____ city—it was built 3,000 years ago. It's on the west coast of Turkey by the Mediterranean (2)_____. Nearby, there are some hills and (3)_____ such as Bubuldagı, which means Mount Nightingale in Turkish.

About 2,000 years ago, 250,000 people lived in Ephesus and it was one of the largest cities in the world. There was a famous (4)_____, which was full of books, and a large (5)_____ where up to 25,000 people enjoyed plays. In the centre, there was a(n) (6)_____ where people bought and sold food, clothes and animals.

Today, nobody lives in Ephesus. It's very quiet and completely (7)_____ at night, but during the day it's very busy. Ephesus is a(n) (8)_____ tourist attraction and people from all over the world come to see the ruins of the Temple of Diana, which was one of the Seven Wonders of the World.



4 Read about Kim and Dan's first day in Washington DC, the capital of the USA. Choose the correct prepositions of movement to complete the passage.

Our day in Washington DC

We came (1) our hotel at 8:00 a.m. and walked (2) the road, looking both ways to see if there was any traffic. Then we went (3) the steps into the underground (or "subway" as they call it in the USA), and got on the train. We got off the train at Gallery Place Metro Station, walked (4) the steps and came (5) the station at 9th Street. We went (6) 9th Street all the way from G Street to F Street. We walked (7) the International Spy Museum. On the way, we went (8) the National Portrait Gallery, but we didn't go in. In the Spy Museum, we walked (9) the rooms and learnt about some famous spies in history.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| () (1) A. down | B. out of | C. under |
| () (2) A. across | B. through | C. past |
| () (3) A. out | B. down | C. under |
| () (4) A. up | B. towards | C. out of |
| () (5) A. up | B. out of | C. across |
| () (6) A. through | B. out of | C. along |
| () (7) A. towards | B. across | C. up |
| () (8) A. through | B. past | C. into |
| () (9) A. under | B. along | C. through |

5 Translate the sentences or part of the sentences into English by using the words and phrases in brackets.

- (1) 我们的城市近年来已经成为一个当红的旅游圣地。 (destination)

Our city has become _____ in recent years.

- (2) 学生们都很想知道学校的新址将在哪里。 (site)

The students all wonder _____.

- (3) 我时间管理得不好，所以妈妈不让我上网。 (connect)

As I can't manage my time well, _____.

- (4) 我打算在我 18 岁生日那天独自出去旅行一次，锻炼自己的独立生活能力。 (set out on)

On my 18th birthday, I am going to _____.

- (5) 看到古迹遗址时，游客们感到很震撼。 (remains)

_____.

- (6) 在这个具有历史意义的时刻，让我们感谢志愿者们的努力付出。 (historic)

(7) 通过垃圾分类，我们都能为环保事业作出贡献。(contribute)

(8) 他的努力和才华让人钦佩不已。(admire)

6 Find pictures of Xi'an on the Internet. Select one that interests you. Describe what the picture is about and explain why you chose it. Write a description and your reasons for picking it in about 100 words.



B Grammar

1 Choose the correct answers.

- () (1) He said the event _____ at six the next morning.
A. had started B. started C. would start
- () (2) From our conversation I learnt that he _____ another foreign language next year.
A. studied B. was going to study C. had studied
- () (3) She had been away from home for almost one year, so she decided that she _____ at home for the spring break.
A. stayed B. had stayed C. would stay
- () (4) The newspaper reported that a new library _____ in our school next year to meet the needs of the students.
A. was to be built B. has been built C. is being built
- () (5) Whenever he was trying to solve a difficult problem, he _____ to eat or sleep.
A. will forget B. forgets C. would forget
- () (6) George said that he would come to see me in school the next day, but he _____.
A. wouldn't B. didn't C. hasn't
- () (7) A large group of local residents gathered outside the city hall where they _____ the mayor.
A. would meet B. is meeting C. meets
- () (8) After picking me up at the airport, Bryan took me to see the house where I _____.
A. have stayed B. would be staying C. had been staying

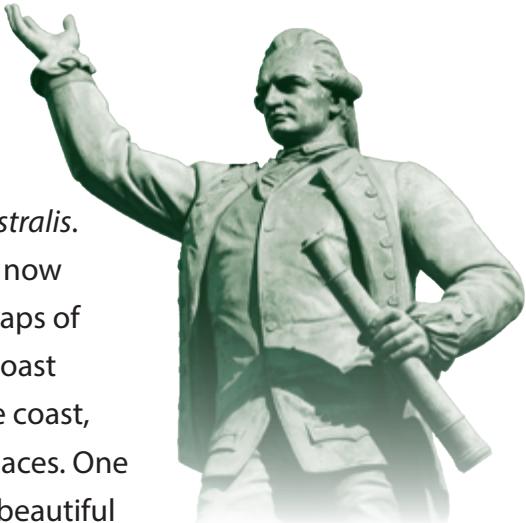
2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- (1) The school newspaper reported that the film star _____ (join) in our sports meeting next Friday.
- (2) They never knew that the virus _____ (become) such a big problem.
- (3) Whenever he had time, he _____ (visit) the bookstore and browse through all kinds of books.
- (4) Lily promised she _____ (do) some magic tricks at the party, but I'm not sure whether she will come.
- (5) The director announced that the new film _____ (release) sometime next month.
- (6) I didn't realize it _____ (be) so difficult to make progress until I started taking piano lessons.

- 3 Complete the biography of Captain Cook. Use the simple past or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

Captain James Cook

In 1769, while he (1)_____ (sail) across the South Pacific Ocean, the famous British explorer Captain James Cook, (2)_____ (open) a secret letter from the British government and (3)_____ (read) the instructions. The letter told him to find the unexplored continent of *Terra Australis*. When Cook (4)_____ (reach) the islands of what is now New Zealand, he (5)_____ (make) the first good maps of the coast. Then, in April 1770, he sailed west to the south-east coast of Australia. As his ship (6)_____ (travel) along the coast, Cook (7)_____ (give) names to the strange, new places. One day, when his men (8)_____ (get) off the ship at a beautiful bay, they (9)_____ (find) a lot of interesting animals and plants, so Cook (10)_____ (call) the place Botany Bay. And while they (11)_____ (repair) the ship near a river, Cook (12)_____ (name) the river after his ship, the *Endeavour*. Today, the Endeavour River reaches the Australian coast at a town called Cooktown, which is named after the explorer himself.



- 4 Complete the passage using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

An incident at the supermarket

I was buying some groceries the other day when I (1)_____ (see) an incident. Two women (2)_____ (stand) in front of me at the checkout. One of them had finished paying for her groceries, while the other one, who had a little three-year-old boy, (3)_____ about _____ (pay) for hers. They (4)_____ (chat) merrily and the boy (5)_____ (play) with a bottle of shampoo on the counter. Then he got bored and (6)_____ (throw) the unpaid bottle of shampoo into the shopping cart of his mother's friend. Soon it was my turn, and as they (7)_____ (leave), I felt really uncomfortable. I (8)_____ (be) afraid that the unpaid bottle of shampoo (9)_____ (set off) the alarm and that the security guard (10)_____ (come). It (11)_____ (cause) them a lot of trouble. I thought the security guard (12)_____ (call) the police, so I (13)_____ (go) over to explain to them what I had seen ...

C Listening and speaking

1 It is the second day of Kim and Dan's holiday in Washington DC. Listen to the dialogue.
Decide whether the statements below are true (T) or false (F). 

- (1) Kim and Dan don't have a map.
- (2) They ask an American woman for directions.
- (3) They're in front of the White House.

2 Listen again and complete the dialogue. 

Dan: Excuse me. (1)_____?

Woman: Yes, I am.

Dan: Great! Can you help us? We're looking for the White House. (2)_____?

Woman: Oh, sure. Er ... (3)_____. (4)_____ towards Pennsylvania Avenue. When you reach Pennsylvania Avenue, turn right and walk along the road to the White House.

Dan: (5)_____. Did you say turn left or right?

Woman: (6)_____. You'll see the White House on the right. (7)_____!

Dan: OK. Well, thank you very much.

Take notes here!

- 3 Think about your experiences of helping others or being helped. Draft an outline of the story by giving the basic information about the event, such as the time, place, people and what they said. You may record your oral narrative and send it to your teacher. Use the outline and the language guide below to help you.**

Outline	Language guide
Part 1 Set the scene by introducing when and where the event happened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Speaking of helping others, I would like to tell you about an unusual / interesting ... experience. ● It was a cold rainy day. ● I was walking to school when I saw ...
Part 2 Describe the event in detail, including what happened and what people said and did.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When I walked up to him, I realized that the old man couldn't ... ● Suddenly, I noticed that there was something wrong with his ... ● I asked him, "What's the matter?" ● He replied, "..." ● I didn't understand what he meant at first, but then he told me that he had been knocked down by a cyclist, and he had injured his leg / foot / ... ● Before he could finish his story, I ... ● We finally made it to the nearest hospital.
Part 3 Summarize what happened afterwards and how you felt about this experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Although I simply did what anyone else would have done, I received a lot of praise from ... ● My parents were ... ● I think I will ... ● A good deed is its own reward.

D Reading

Read the passage about a city in North America which was once called Nieuw Amsterdam and complete the exercises.



Nieuw Amsterdam

- 1 In 1625, settlers from Holland arrived on the southern coast of a long, narrow island off the east coast of North America. It was a beautiful island with thick forests full of wild animals, and deep rivers full of fish. There was a waterfall in the centre of the island, and in the north the settlers found a mountain with steep cliffs (悬崖). There were long beaches with sand dunes (沙丘) along the coasts, and a deep harbour in the south where it was safe for their ships. It was the perfect place to build a new town.
- 2 The men from Holland weren't the first people on the island. Native Americans lived in a forest near the mountain in the north, and they called their island Manna-hata, which meant "island of many hills". They were happy to see the unusual new visitors and didn't attack them. They wanted to meet them and buy things from them. The leader of the Dutch expedition met the Native Americans, and they agreed to sell the deserted south of the island to him. It wasn't expensive. It cost 60 Dutch guilders (荷兰盾), which is only about 20 euros now!
- 3 The settlers built a fort to protect the harbour. Then they started to build homes and shops. They constructed tall, narrow, wooden houses in the Dutch style. Next, they built churches, a theatre and government buildings. There were only about 300 people in the new town, but they all worked together and the town grew very quickly. In 1638, they built their first school, and a teacher came all the way from Holland to teach the children. The settlers designed very straight streets. The street that went through the centre of their city was very wide, so they called it Breede Weg, which means "broad way" in Dutch. And, in the northern part of their town, they built a wall that was three metres high, and they called the street next to it Wall Street. The town was very small, but it was clean, tidy and well-built. And the people who lived there loved it. They called the new city Nieuw Amsterdam.
- 4 Then everything changed. There was a war between Holland and England, and Holland lost. In 1664, four English ships sailed into the harbour of Nieuw Amsterdam, and the town became an English city. Life in the small wooden town didn't change completely. The government changed and the English settlers began to build houses in the English style, but Dutch residents continued to live there. However, there was one thing that the English didn't like about the city — its name. They decided to change it. They decided to call the city New York.

1 Match questions A–F to paragraphs 1–4. There are two questions that you do not need.

- A. How large and successful is the city today?
- B. When did people from Europe first arrive and start living on the island that became Nieuw Amsterdam?
- C. What were the names and jobs of the people who lived in the city of Nieuw Amsterdam?
- D. How did the first Europeans in Nieuw Amsterdam build their city?
- E. Who lived on the island before the Europeans arrived?
- F. When and why did Nieuw Amsterdam become an English City?

(1) ____ (2) ____ (3) ____ (4) ____

2 Choose the correct answers.

- (1) In 1625, Dutch ships arrived for the first time ____.
 - A. on the west coast of North America
 - B. on a beach in the north of a beautiful island
 - C. at a harbour on a long, green island
 - D. at a mountain near a river in the south
- (2) The Dutch discovered an island that ____.
 - A. had a lot of trees and wildlife
 - B. had a lot of high mountains
 - C. was short and wide with lots of cliffs
 - D. was very cold, dry and unfriendly
- (3) When the Dutch arrived, ____.
 - A. people were already living in the south of the island
 - B. native people attacked the unusual visitors
 - C. the island was completely deserted
 - D. people on the island met them and were friendly
- (4) The first buildings in Nieuw Amsterdam were ____.
 - A. a fort and some new houses
 - B. homes, shops and a new school
 - C. churches and government buildings
 - D. houses along a wide, central street

(5) In 1664, Nieuw Amsterdam became an English city when _____.

- A. Holland's ships went to protect other Dutch towns
- B. ships from England arrived in the city's harbour
- C. the people moved to other Dutch towns in America
- D. the Dutch government decided to build new colonies

(6) When Nieuw Amsterdam became English, _____.

- A. most Dutch people went back to Holland
- B. English people constructed different styles of buildings
- C. the people there decided to keep the same government
- D. most English people didn't want to give the city a new name

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

■ settlers	■ thick	■ deep	■ steep	■ constructed
■ designed	■ wooden	■ well-built	■ residents	

- (1) a. We got lost in the _____ forest — the trees were very close together.
b. The lake was so _____ that you couldn't swim down to the bottom. It was a very long way.
c. The hill was very _____. It was impossible to cycle up.
- (2) a. The architect _____ a tall building with large windows. His plans were very good.
b. The builders _____ a garage next to our house. It took six months to finish the work.
- (3) a. In the forest, there was a _____ house — they built it from trees.
b. The house didn't fall down in the storm because it was very _____.
- (4) a. Polynesian (波利尼西亚的) _____ arrived on the coast of New Zealand in the 14th century. They wanted to start a new life there.
b. Today, New York is a very popular city. Many US _____ would like to live in or near it.

E Writing and viewing

1 Have you ever visited a place of historical interest, such as a museum or an ancient town? You might have seen or done something unusual there. Write a diary entry about one of your trips in about 100 words. You may refer to the guide given below.

Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Which place did you visit?■ What did you see and do there?■ What was special about your visit?■ How did you feel about this visit?
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Paragraph 1: Give basic information about your visit, e.g. time, place, purpose and who you travelled with.■ Paragraph 2: Introduce the place briefly.■ Paragraph 3: Describe your experiences there.■ Paragraph 4: Conclude with a reflection on the trip.
Check	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Have you included all the information asked for in the task? <input type="checkbox"/>■ Does each paragraph stay focused on one central idea? <input type="checkbox"/>■ Have you checked spelling, grammar and punctuation? <input type="checkbox"/>

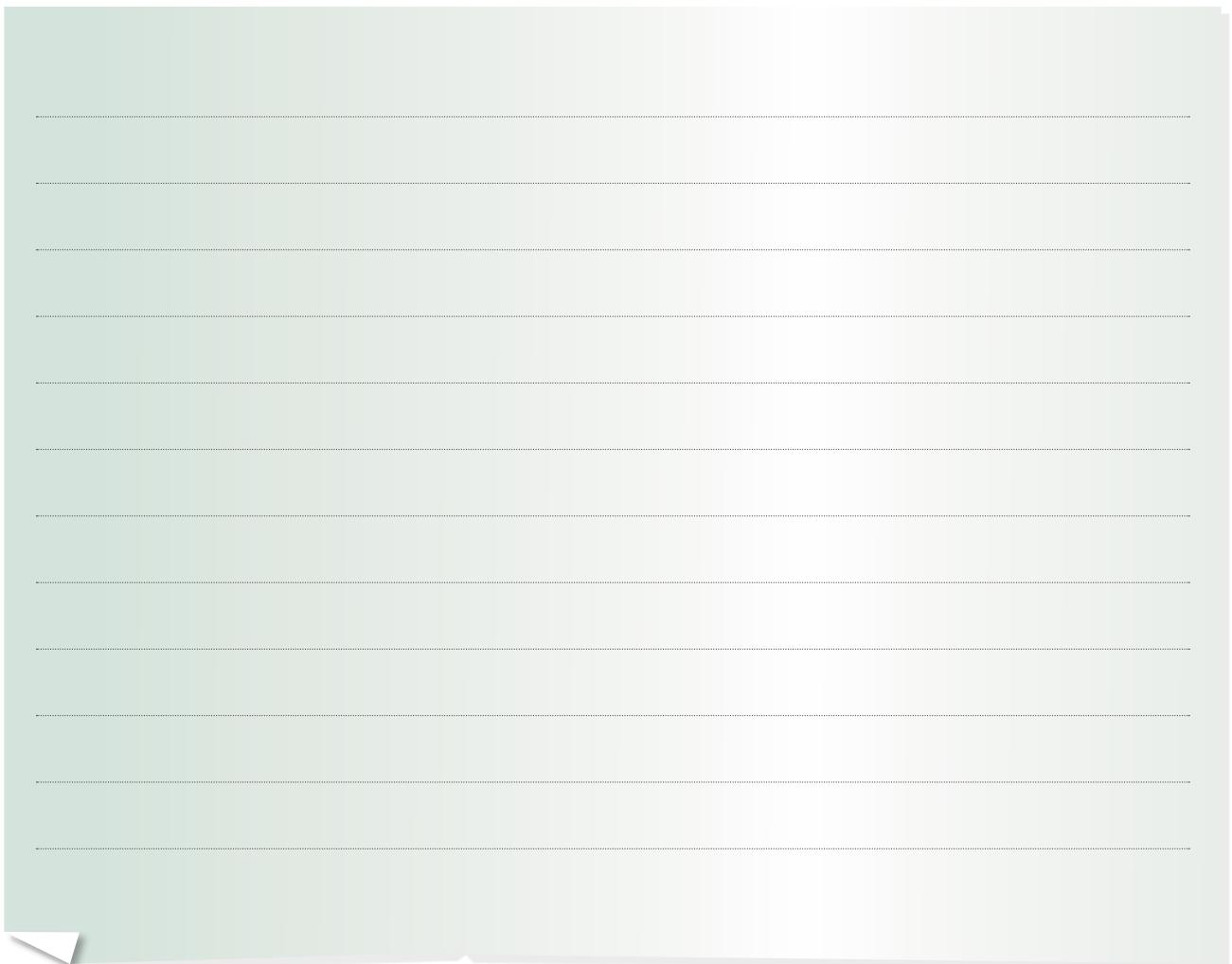
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- 2 Watch the video “Nanning: a city in southern China” again and take notes. Select two or three particularly impressive details. First write a description and then explain why they impressed you in about 100 words.



Take notes here!



Unit 3 Choices

A Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words below.

- eco-friendly
- energy-efficient
- food miles
- global warming
- greenhouse gases
- recycling centre
- rubbish dumps

- (1) At the _____, they sort the materials into different bins—glass, wood, paper and plastic.
- (2) Scientists say that _____ is causing sea levels to rise.
- (3) People who use _____ light bulbs can save up to ¥600 a year on their electricity bill.
- (4) The UK imports 95% of its fruit from other countries. This means that fruit has a lot of _____.
- (5) The label says this product is _____. They used recycled paper for the packaging.
- (6) The Clean Cars Act was one of the first laws in the USA that tried to reduce _____.
- (7) It costs billions of yuan a year to collect and transport waste to _____.

2 Match 1–8 to A–H to make meaningful sentences. Then put the sentences in the correct order to describe the life cycle of tomato ketchup.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Lorries transport the tomatoes | A. the tomatoes to produce ketchup. |
| (2) Machines wash, chop and cook | B. we refrigerate it. |
| (3) After we finish the ketchup, | C. put a label on it with the date and the ingredients. |
| (4) We buy ketchup in the supermarket | D. and we eat chips, hot dogs or hamburgers with it. |
| (5) To keep the ketchup fresh, | E. in fields or in heated greenhouses. |
| (6) Farmers grow tomatoes | F. to the factories. |
| (7) Factories package the ketchup and | G. supermarkets all over the world. |
| (8) Boats and planes transport the ketchup to | H. we throw away or recycle the empty bottle. |

(1) ____ (2) ____ (3) ____ (4) ____ (5) ____ (6) ____ (7) ____ (8) ____

The life cycle of tomato ketchup: _____

3 Study the words below with the help of a dictionary. Complete the passage with the correct form of the words.

■ vitamin

■ produce

■ eco-friendly

■ grow

■ transport

■ fat

■ carbohydrate

■ refrigerate

■ calorie

■ recycle

Liquid gold

Olive oil is very popular all over the world and some people even call it liquid gold.

Olive oil is healthy because it is high in

(1)_____ E and vegetable

(2)_____. It doesn't contain any

(3)_____ or sugar, but it is a rich source of energy — one tablespoon of olive oil has 119 (4)_____.

The olive tree mainly (5)_____ in the Mediterranean, where olive oil is an important part of life. However, it has also spread to other parts of the world. Spain (6)_____ the most olive oil, but the Greeks use the most, for cooking or just in salads. In the past, people also used it in oil lamps, medicines and cosmetic products.

Farmers in the Mediterranean pick the olives from November to March — you need 1,500 olives to produce one litre of oil. First, the farmers store the oil underground, then they put it into bottles, pack it into boxes and (7)_____ it to other countries.

You don't need to (8)_____ olive oil as it can stay fresh for two years if you keep it in a cool dark place. Although it is possible to (9)_____ the bottles, olive oil isn't very (10)_____. Olive production in some countries is so large that it is damaging the environment.



4 Replace the words in italics in each sentence with an abbreviation.

- (1) Can you bring some food and drinks, *for example* crisps and orange juice? _____
- (2) *Please reply* to this invitation by 9 December. _____
- (3) Let me know *as soon as possible* if you want to come. _____
- (4) Remember to take some paper, pencils, *and so on*. _____
- (5) *I also want to say*, don't forget to buy some tomatoes. _____
- (6) Please write your name, address and *telephone number*. _____
- (7) There is a new Japanese restaurant in *Appleton Street*. _____
- (8) The food at the party was great, *especially* the pizza and burgers. _____
- (9) *This is very important*: The course starts at 9:00 a.m. Don't be late! _____

5 Translate the sentences or part of the sentences into English by using the words in brackets.

- (1) 所有的空玻璃瓶都可以被回收利用。 (recycle)
All empty glass bottles _____.

(2) 这些咖啡豆已经包装好准备出售了。 (package v.)
These coffee beans _____.

(3) 温室气体对全球气候的影响是显而易见的。 (impact)
_____ on global climate is obvious.

(4) 近年来，开发节能产品的技术公司越来越多了。 (energy-efficient)
In recent years, more and more technology companies _____.

(5) 这部纪录片提醒每一个人全球变暖日益严重。 (remind)

(6) 他花了整整二十年时间才成为一名出色的厨师。 (establish)

(7) 人们普遍认为，均衡膳食对于青少年的健康尤其重要。 (assume)

(8) 尽管进口蔬菜给消费者提供了更多选择，但是它们的碳足迹太大了。 (despite)

- 6 Choose a food item that you like and describe its life cycle. Explain whether the food has a big or small carbon footprint in about 100 words.**

This image shows a blank, lined page from a spiral-bound notebook. The page has ten sets of horizontal ruling lines. A decorative border at the bottom of the page features a variety of fresh vegetables, including broccoli, tomatoes, cucumbers, and a watermelon, arranged in a colorful, overlapping composition.



B Grammar

1 Choose the correct words.

- (1) Did you meet the boy **who / whose** parents are both chefs?
- (2) There is a vending machine **that / where** sells frozen food.
- (3) The first American supermarket, **that / which** opened in 1930, was called King Kullen.
- (4) The person **who / whom** owned the supermarket was Michael Cullen, a 46-year-old American.
- (5) Michael, **whose / that** parents were Irish immigrants, lived in Queens, New York City.
- (6) Before he opened King Kullen, Michael worked for a company **who / that** sold tea and coffee.

2 Complete the sentences with **who, which, that, or whose**.

- (1) Sir Walter Raleigh was an Englishman _____ brought the first potatoes from America to England.
- (2) Queen Margherita was an Italian queen _____ favourite food was pizza.
- (3) People _____ don't eat meat or dairy products are called vegans.
- (4) There isn't any fruit _____ doesn't contain vitamins.
- (5) Cookie Crisp is a cereal _____ you can buy in America.
- (6) Fats _____ are from vegetable sources, like nuts and olives, are healthier than those from animals.
- (7) All fizzy drinks contain sugar. Even tonic water (奎宁水), _____ doesn't taste sweet, contains about 30 grams per can in it.

3 Use relative clauses to combine the sentences.

- (1) The mushrooms weren't fresh. We bought them yesterday.

- (2) What's the name of the female novelist? She wrote *Pride and Prejudice*.

- (3) I can't find the key. It opens the front door.

- (4) The man wasn't very helpful. We first knocked on his door.

- (5) I'd like to speak to the chef. He cooked this meal.

- (6) The cookery book is very good. You gave me the book last week.

4 Complete the passage with the correct relative pronouns.



Food revolution

Jamie Oliver is a British chef (1)_____ TV shows and cookery books are popular in many countries around the world. In his recipes, he always tries to use ingredients (2)_____ are fresh and organic, because he thinks processed foods are really bad. For one of his shows, called *Jamie's Food Revolution*, he travelled to Huntington, West Virginia. People there eat a lot of junk food and it is officially one of the unhealthiest towns in the USA. Jamie's show taught people how to make meals (3)_____ are healthy.

Jamie is also the person (4)_____ started the famous Fifteen restaurant. The restaurant, (5)_____ is in north London, serves delicious Italian food. Young people from poor families can train to become chefs there. When the restaurant first opened in 2002, Jamie chose fifteen unemployed young people (6)_____ needed help, and gave them a second chance. The project was very successful. Many of the students (7)_____ trained at the restaurant later found jobs, and some even started their own restaurants and appeared in TV shows.

C Listening and speaking

1 Listen to a radio programme about teenage diets and tick (✓) Yes or No.

Teenagers in the UK ...	Yes	No
(1) eat junk food.		
(2) miss out on meals.		
(3) are too lazy to eat well.		
(4) often eat with their families.		
(5) eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.		



2 Listen again and answer the questions.

(1) According to Lara, what do British teenagers usually eat?

(2) How many meals do some teenagers have every day?

(3) Why do teenagers have such bad eating habits?

(4) How many times a week do they eat with their family?

(5) What are the benefits of having a family meal?

(6) What suggestions does Lara give to those who don't have much time?

Take notes here!

- 3 Work in pairs to conduct a survey on breakfast habits. Ask at least 10 people and summarize your findings in a one-minute oral presentation. You may record your presentation and send it to your teacher. Use the outline and the language guide below to help you.**

Outline	Language guide
<p>Part 1</p> <p>Introduce the purpose of the survey, the participants and the questions that were included.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The purpose of the survey was to find out ... ● I interviewed ... (number) classmates / friends / family members ... (time). ● In all, ... (number) people participated in my survey. ● My survey questions were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Do you think it is necessary to have breakfast every day? ■ How many times a week do you skip breakfast? ■ What do you usually have for breakfast? ■ What do you think makes a healthy breakfast? ■ ...
<p>Part 2</p> <p>Present the key findings of the survey.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The survey has generated useful / interesting / ... findings. ● More than ... of all participants think it is necessary to eat breakfast every day, and ... of them said they rarely skip breakfast. ● Around ... of the participants skip breakfast at least once a week. ● The survey results show that most of them usually have ... for breakfast. ● In their view, a healthy breakfast consists of ...
<p>Part 3</p> <p>Summarize the findings and present your conclusions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall, it is interesting to note that ... ● It seems that they prefer ... for breakfast, because it is quick to prepare / rich in nutrients / ... ● Hopefully, ...

D Reading

Read the passage and complete the exercises.

Food: the fundamental question

- 1 NASA is planning a mission to Mars in the 2030s. It will take astronauts six months to reach the Red Planet. They will spend 18 months living there, and then it will take another six months to return home. As well as building a spacecraft for them to travel in and designing some kind of accommodation, scientists have another problem to solve.



What are the astronauts going to eat while they are away?

- 2 In 1961, the first person in space, Yuri Gagarin, ate food stored in toothpaste tubes while he travelled around the Earth. The next astronauts, who were American, had packets of dried food, which they mixed with water to make meals. Today, scientists on the International Space Station take pre-packaged meals with them. The problem with using this type of food on the Mars mission is that the astronauts are going to be away for longer. There won't be enough room on the spacecraft to store food for everybody on the mission, and anyway, the current meals only last for about two years. That is why researchers at NASA's Advanced Food Technology Project are trying to find a solution.
- 3 Senior research assistant Maya Cooper thinks she might have the answer. She studies how to grow plants without soil. Her plants grow on a shelf in a

laboratory, in a special liquid that contains all of the nutrients they need. And they grow surprisingly well. Maya's idea is for the astronauts to have a kind of Martian greenhouse, where they can grow a variety of fruits and vegetables. They could combine these ingredients with others, such as nuts and spices brought



from Earth, to prepare their meals. This will help the astronauts to get the amount of protein, carbohydrates and vitamins that they need to stay healthy. They will have to survive on a vegetarian diet while they are away because it isn't possible to preserve meat products for long enough to take them on the trip.

- 4 Maya also works on menus for the astronauts. With the help of several NASA experts, she has come up with more than a hundred different recipes. These include scrambled eggs (炒蛋) for breakfast, a lunch of soup and tomato salad, and a mushroom dish with spinach bread (菠菜面包), followed by a nice dessert for dinner. There is also some comfort food on the menu, such as pizza, chips and biscuits, so that the astronauts do not miss home too much. It is very important that the Mars mission is a success because the astronauts will do some valuable research while they are away. For example, they will be able to look for other life forms and study the effects of a different atmosphere on the human body. However, none of this will be possible until the food problem is solved.

1 Match summaries A–F to paragraphs 1–4. There are two summaries that you do not need.

- A. It is possible to grow fruit and vegetables in space, but astronauts cannot have meat.
- B. The astronauts who go to Mars in the 2030s probably will not take any junk food with them because it is important to stay healthy in space.
- C. The food that astronauts ate in space in the past is different from the food that they eat today, and it is not suitable for the mission to Mars.
- D. While they are in space, astronauts will eat eggs, tomato soup, salad and spinach bread every day.
- E. Before NASA can send astronauts on a long journey to Mars, scientists have to make a lot of preparations.
- F. NASA scientists think it is a good idea for astronauts to have both healthy food and junk food while they are away.

(1) ____ (2) ____ (3) ____ (4) ____

2 Complete the sentences with suitable expressions.

- (1) In total, the Mars mission will last for _____ years.
- (2) Yuri Gagarin ate his food from _____.
- (3) The astronauts can't take pre-packaged food on the Mars mission because there isn't room and it _____.
- (4) Maya Cooper works on a project called _____.

- (5) Maya's plants grow in a type of liquid with _____ in it, but no soil.
- (6) The astronauts will be able to eat _____ for lunch.
- (7) Scientists believe that eating _____ in space will make the astronauts feel happier.
- (8) Only when the food problem is solved will the astronauts be able to _____.

3 Find the nouns in the passage. Then complete definitions 1–8 with the nouns.

■ planet	■ researchers	■ plants	■ laboratory
■ liquid	■ ingredient	■ recipes	■ spinach

- (1) A(n) _____ is one of the things from which something is made.
- (2) _____ are living things, such as vegetables or flowers, which grow in soil or water.
- (3) _____ is a vegetable which has large, dark-green leaves.
- (4) A(n) _____ is something like water, milk, or oil.
- (5) _____ are people who study things so that they can find out new facts about them.
- (6) _____ give you instructions on how to make meals.
- (7) A(n) _____ is a place where scientists work and do experiments.
- (8) A(n) _____ is a large round object which moves around a star.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the nouns in exercise 3.

- (1) Scientists at the NASA _____ in Houston, Texas, design special food for space missions.
- (2) Grape vines and olive trees are _____ which need a lot of sunshine to grow.
- (3) _____ contains a lot of nutrients, minerals and vitamins. It is very healthy.
- (4) You need vegetables and spices to make soup, but the main _____ is water.
- (5) The _____ Saturn is more than 1.2 billion kilometres from Earth.
- (6) Charles Bourland, who worked for NASA for more than 30 years, wrote a cookery book of space food _____.
- (7) Scientists want to know if there is water or any other _____ on Mars.
- (8) In the 1950s, _____ did not know if humans could survive a trip away from Earth, so they first sent animals like monkeys and dogs into space.

E Writing and viewing

1 Read tasks 1–2 and choose one task. You may refer to the guide given below.

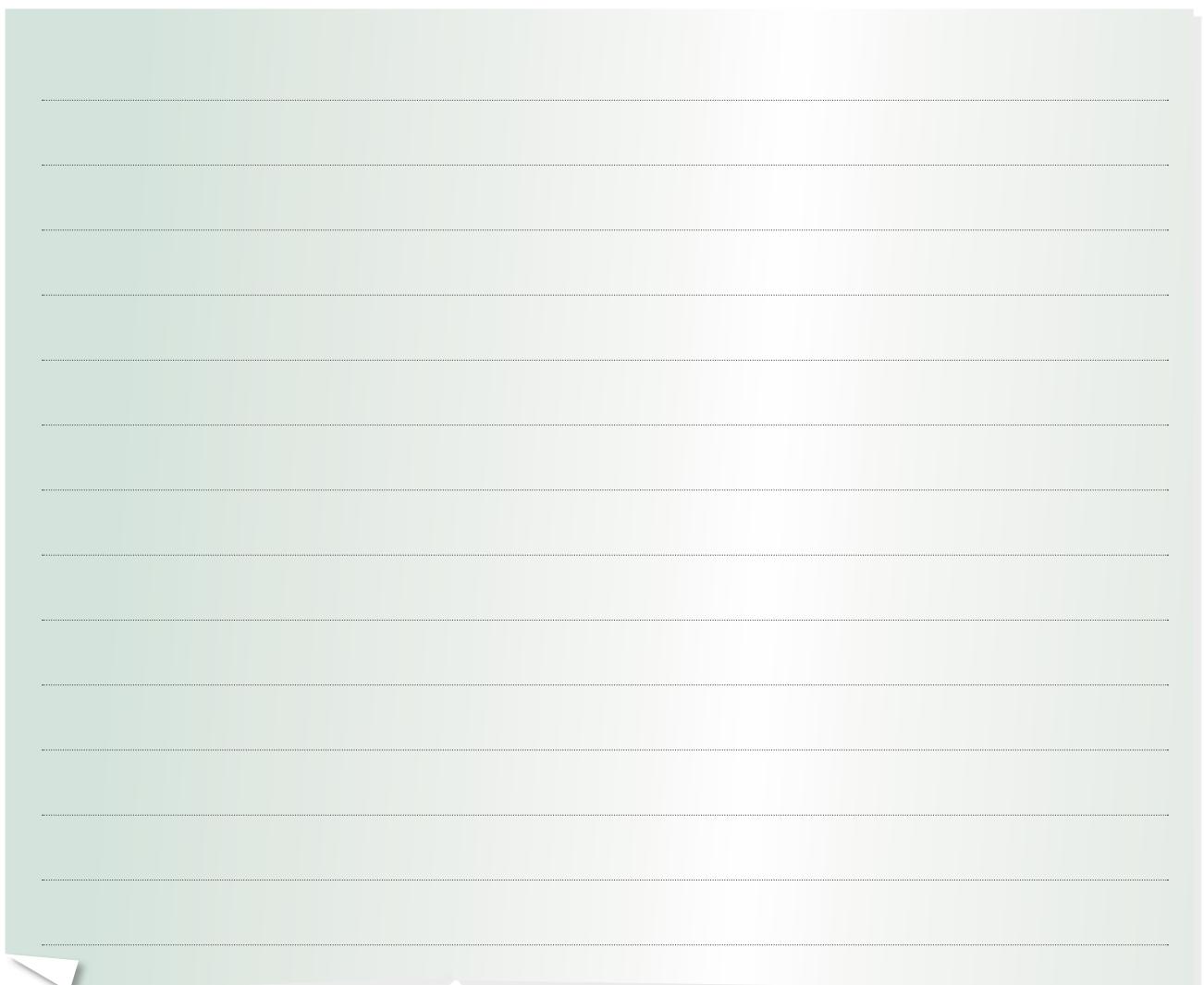
- (1) Your sister has invited you to go to the cinema with some of her friends this afternoon, but you have to go out. Write a note to your sister.
- Thank her for the invitation.
 - Say you are sorry you cannot join them and explain why.
 - Suggest doing something later in the week.
 - Say when you will be back.
- (2) You want to raise money to buy books for children in rural areas and you are planning a charity sale. Write an announcement to put on the school noticeboard.
- Say what the event is.
 - Give the date, place and time.
 - Explain what you are raising money for.
 - Give your contact details so that people can get in touch with you if they need more information about the event, or if they want to help with the preparations.

Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Who is each short message for?■ Are you writing to explain, invite, remind, make an offer, etc.?
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Write the name of the person or the event at the top, but do not include greetings.■ Explain your purpose clearly. Keep it short. Use short sentences, imperatives and abbreviations appropriately.■ Write your name and your contact information if needed.
Check	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Have you included all the information asked for in the task? <input type="checkbox"/>■ Have you used informal language, short sentences, imperatives and abbreviations appropriately? <input type="checkbox"/>■ Have you checked spelling, grammar and punctuation? <input type="checkbox"/>

- 2 Watch the video “Food in the UK” again and take notes. Choose one dish that you are most interested in, find more information about it on the Internet, and then make a poster for a food festival at your school in about 100 words.



Take notes here!



Unit 4 My space

A Vocabulary

1 Match the words in column A to the words in column B to make compound adjectives. Then use the adjectives to complete the sentences.

A	B
full-	bedroomed
modern-	hand
open-	day
old-	saving
post-	war
two-	fashioned
labour-	time
second-	plan

- (1) We can't afford a big house in Beijing, but we've got enough money for a(n)
_____ flat.
- (2) _____ families don't usually have many children.
- (3) People with _____ jobs don't have much time for housework.
- (4) Most young people today don't like _____ furniture.
- (5) Buying a(n) _____ car can be a risky business.
- (6) The _____ government faced the task of rebuilding the country.
- (7) More and more employees work in _____ offices and shared workspaces.
- (8) Modern houses have many _____ devices, e.g. washing machines, dishwashers, etc., which make housework easier.

2 Change the adjectives below into adverbs. Then use the adverbs to complete the passage.

■ helpful ■ lucky ■ necessary ■ quick ■ surprising ■ unfortunate

Labour-saving devices are designed to help people do household chores (1)_____ and efficiently. (2)_____, some of these devices are quite complicated and you don't (3)_____ save time the first time you use them. (4)_____, most companies have a hotline that you can call for advice. There's always an operator at the end of the line who will (5)_____ explain how to operate the machine. (6)_____, some of these operators work in call centres in countries as far away as India.

3 Complete the passage with the words below. There is one word that you do not need.

■ unsurprisingly ■ central ■ modern-day ■ personally ■ joined
■ two-storey ■ cottages ■ twenty-first ■ easy ■ full-time
■ labour-saving

Back-to-backs

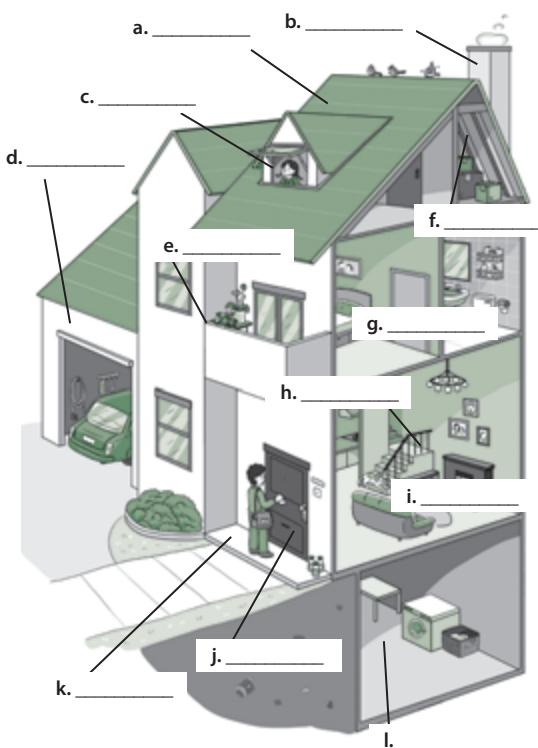


In England, until the early nineteenth century, most ordinary people lived in small (1)_____ in the countryside. However, during the Industrial Revolution, thousands of people moved to big cities, like Birmingham and Manchester, and started living in crowded houses (2)_____ together

at the side and at the back. They were terraced houses (排屋), and people called them back-to-backs. They were usually (3)_____ buildings. Of course, they were very different from (4)_____ homes. There was no running water or (5)_____ heating, and the toilets were outside. The people who lived in back-to-backs didn't have (6)_____ devices like washing machines. (7)_____, it wasn't a(n) (8)_____ life for people in those days. (9)_____, I think we're lucky to live in the (10)_____ century!

4 Study the expressions below with the help of a dictionary. Label the picture with the words and answer the questions.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| ■ attic | ■ balcony | ■ cellar | ■ chimney | ■ downstairs | ■ front door |
| ■ garage | ■ roof | ■ skylight | ■ stairs | ■ step | ■ upstairs |



Where

- (1) is the car? In the _____.
- (2) are the flowers? On the _____.
- (3) are the milk bottles? On the _____.
- (4) is the smoke? Coming out of the _____.
- (5) is the postman? At the _____.
- (6) are the kitchen and the living room?
_____.
- (7) are the boxes? In the _____.
- (8) are the birds? On the _____.
- (9) is the girl? Looking out of the _____.
- (10) is the dog? On the _____.
- (11) is the washing machine? In the _____.
- (12) are the bathroom and the bedroom?
_____.

5 Translate the sentences or part of the sentences into English by using the words and phrases in brackets.

(1) 这位老太太完全有能力照顾自己。 (capable)

The old lady _____.

(2) 据报道，没有人在这次空难中幸存下来。 (survive)

It is reported that _____.

(3) 他们的公司在经济危机中遭受了巨大的损失。 (suffer)

Their company _____.

(4) 昂贵的房子不一定住着舒服。 (not necessarily)

Expensive houses _____.

(5) 值得称赞的是，他把捡到的钱还给了主人。 (to one's credit)

(6) 超市对面有一家银行。(opposite)

(7) 重要的不是赢而是参与。(matter v.)

(8) 在婚礼这样的正式场合穿牛仔裤是不合适的。(occasion)

6 Use the information from the reading passage in the Student's Book, and imagine you are opening the front door of the 1940s house. Walk in and describe what you see there. Write your descriptions in a short passage in about 100 words.



This section provides a blank lined page for writing. The page has a decorative background of a garden scene with a path and flowers. On the left edge, there are white circular punch holes, suggesting it's part of a spiral-bound notebook. The page contains ten sets of horizontal dashed lines for handwriting practice.

B Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with **that, which, where, when or why**.

- (1) I want to buy a laptop _____ is reliable and inexpensive.
- (2) Do you know the reason _____ the Hymers participated in the experiment?
- (3) I need to find a shop _____ they sell gadgets (小器具) and digital equipment.
- (4) He is really looking forward to the day _____ he finally passes his driving test.
- (5) It is important to look after old buildings, _____ are often of architectural or historic interest.
- (6) The Italian town Parma, _____ my father was born, is famous for its ham.
- (7) We live in a world _____ new technologies are constantly being introduced.
- (8) The Industrial Revolution was a time _____ people began using new machines to make life easier.
- (9) Winter is a time of year _____ the days are short and nights are long.
- (10) The Summer Palace, _____ is situated in the north-west suburbs of Beijing, covers an area of over 290 hectares.

2 Complete the sentences with **who, that, which, where, when or why**. Use the words and phrases in brackets.

- (1) Hollywood is the place _____.
(most American films / make)
- (2) The first day of the first lunar month is the date _____.
(the Spring Festival / begin)
- (3) 1921 was the year _____.
(the Chinese Communist Party / found)
- (4) The vending machine is a machine _____.
(sell drinks, snacks, etc.)
- (5) Potatoes can be grown in places _____.
(too cold to grow rice)
- (6) Stratford-upon-Avon is the town _____.
(William Shakespeare / born / bury)
- (7) Can you tell me the reason _____?
(the car / break down)
- (8) Is there a service station around _____?
(I / get some petrol)
- (9) J. K. Rowling is the female novelist _____.
(write / the Harry Potter books)
- (10) UNICEF is an organization _____.
(help children around the world)

3 Use relative clauses to combine the sentences.

(1) I'd like a room. Its window looks out over the sea.

(2) The car ran into a lamp post. The brakes failed.

(3) The USA was the place. Credit cards were first used there.

(4) An attic is a room or space. It is often used for storing things.

(5) We visited a village in the countryside. There's a famous waterfall there.

(6) A black hole is a region of space. Nothing can escape from it.

(7) After living in Paris for 50 years, he returned to the small town. He grew up there.

(8) This may lead to a dangerous situation. The driver is likely to lose control of the vehicle.

4 Complete the passage with *who, which, that, when or where*.

The edible house

An "Eathouse" is a house that is a garden, or a garden in the shape of a house, if you prefer. It was the idea of a group of Dutch architects, (1)_____ are very proud of the design. The basic structure is a set of long thin metal poles (2)_____ you put together to form a house. Then you fill the spaces between the poles with special boxes called crates (板条箱). The crates are the walls of the house and they contain plants (3)_____, eventually, produce vegetables.



The house is eco-friendly, so you don't damage the environment when you build it. And you can take it down and build it in a different location whenever you want to. The good thing is that you don't leave any waste on the day (4)_____ you move it. The system is very simple, so anyone (5)_____ is keen on growing vegetables can use it. However, you'll probably need the help of some friends to hold the poles and carry the crates on your first day. You only need sunshine, water and a lot of loving care to look after the Eathouse, (6)_____ isn't as hard as you might think. And it doesn't cost much either, because plastic crates and growbags, (7)_____ specially prepared earth is contained, are cheap enough for most people to afford.

C Listening and speaking



1 Look at photos A–D. Then listen to four dialogues. For each one, decide and write down which room the speakers are in.

Dialogue 1: _____

Dialogue 2: _____

Dialogue 3: _____

Dialogue 4: _____

2 Listen again and answer the questions.

(1) What is Aunt Julia cooking?

(2) Who lays the table, Aunt Julia or Patrick?

(3) Which bathroom does Patrick use?

(4) Which room does Patrick use to make the phone call in?

(5) What does Patrick want to watch on TV?

(6) What does Patrick usually do before he goes to sleep?



Take notes here!

3 Look at photos A–D on page 46 and answer the questions. You may record your answers in one minute and send it to your teacher. Use the outline and the language guide below to help you.

- (1) What are the rooms in the four pictures like?
- (2) Which room impresses you most?
- (3) Compare the rooms in the photos with those in your own home. Which do you prefer? Why?

Outline	Language guide
Part 1 Introduce each of the four rooms (what it is used for, furniture layout, and so on).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The first room is a ...● It is well-furnished / brightly-lit / ...● In the room, there is a / an ... and ...● The room looks quite / rather ...
Part 2 Describe the room that impresses you most.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Of the four rooms, the ... impresses me most.● If I have to choose the most impressive one, I would pick ...● With its ..., it ...● What impresses me most is the interior decoration / simple style / ...● The most remarkable thing about this room is ...● The room is impressively clean and tidy / ...
Part 3 Compare the rooms in the photos with those in your own home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Unlike ..., ... in my own home is ...● Compared with ..., our kitchen seems ...● Although ..., I still prefer ... because ...● Taking ... into consideration / account, I would prefer ...

D Reading

Read the passage and complete the exercises.

Life in Ancient Rome

The Romans had one of the greatest and most powerful empires (帝国) in history. They built roads and canals, and hundreds of elegant cities full of theatres, markets and enormous sports stadiums. But what were ordinary Roman houses like, and what was life like in a typical Roman home?



Two thousand years ago, the ancient city of Rome had over one million residents, and there wasn't enough space for all the people. When we think of Rome, we think of magnificent stone buildings like the Colosseum (古罗马斗兽场) or the Pantheon (万神殿), but most of its houses

were wooden, especially in the poorer districts. Poorer people lived in two-storey houses around three sides of a central courtyard. Families were larger than today.

(1) _____ There was no privacy inside the house, and, in the summer it was often too hot as well as too crowded to sleep indoors, so younger people often slept on the roofs. Teenagers spent time with their friends in the courtyard, playing ball games and board games. (2) _____ The houses didn't have kitchens or bathrooms, so people used the courtyard for cooking and washing. There weren't many cats in Ancient Rome, but the most popular pets were dogs, and some people had monkeys or ducks!

Wealthier people had larger and more luxurious houses. (3) _____ And because rich Romans had so many servants and slaves, their lives were unbelievably comfortable. Their one-storey homes were made of brick with attractive red roofs, and the windows of all the rooms faced towards the



courtyard. (4)_____ Rich people wanted to be safe from crime. They had a big wall at the front of the house with a huge front door, and they had guards to watch out for thieves and burglars (盗贼), especially at night.

Inside a wealthy citizen's home, there were a lot of things that we think are modern.

(5)_____ They had pipes that carried hot water under the floor of their bedrooms and living rooms, so they were warm in winter and they had a hot bath whenever they wanted one. There were a lot of rooms in their homes, including an office, a kitchen and a huge bathroom, and also small rooms for their slaves.

Interestingly, they didn't have any carpets, or much furniture, and things like armchairs and desks simply didn't exist. The wealthy Romans decorated their walls with mosaics (马赛克), or by painting colourful pictures if the mosaics were too expensive. They often had a shady garden at the back of the house, which their gardeners looked after, and they usually tried to build their dining room opposite the garden so that they could eat and enjoy looking at the trees and flowers.



People lived in Ancient Rome two thousand years ago, but were their homes and their daily lives that different from our lives today?

1 Match sentences A–G to gaps 1–5 in the passage. There are two sentences that you do not need.

- A. They didn't mind eating outside, especially when the weather was good.
- B. In many ways, they were as attractive as a millionaire's mansion (宅第) today.
- C. Several generations lived together under one roof, including aunts, uncles and cousins.
- D. Amazingly, for example, they had running water and central heating.
- E. Of course, they avoided using the pipes in the courtyard in winter.
- F. However, they didn't have much free time because they needed to do their chores.
- G. That was because it was safer and more private to face the courtyard and not the street.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

2 Are the sentences true (T), false (F) or not given (NG)? Correct the false ones.

(1) Ancient Rome was a very crowded city.

(2) Poor people usually lived in stone buildings.

(3) Poor people often lived with their relatives.

(4) Teenagers often did the cooking for the family.

(5) Poor people cooked food outside.

(6) The bedrooms in rich people's houses were upstairs.

(7) Burglars often stole jewellery and paintings from rich people's houses.

(8) Rich people had the same type of furniture as we have today.

3 Complete the sentences about life in Ancient Rome with the correct form of the words below.

■ thief ■ guard ■ burglar ■ slave ■ generation ■ servant

(1) There were three _____ of emperors in Nero's family. His uncle Caligula, his great-uncle Claudius and his great-great-grandfather Augustus were all emperors.

(2) Two _____ attacked Maximus on his way home from the forum in central Rome. They stole all his money.

(3) Amelia was a _____. She had to work very hard in a rich Roman's house, but she was a free woman. The rich Roman didn't own her.

(4) Lucius was one of the _____ in front of the emperor's palace. He stopped people from coming inside.

(5) Delius was a _____. He often climbed over the wall into rich people's houses and stole expensive objects.

(6) Twenty-five per cent of Rome's population were _____. They were men, women and children that rich people owned.

E Writing and viewing

1 At home, we feel safe, comfortable and relaxed. Which other places do you enjoy spending time in? Write about and describe a place where you feel at home in about 100 words. You may refer to the quide given below.

Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ What is the place like?■ What makes you feel at home there?■ Would you recommend this place to others?
----------------	--

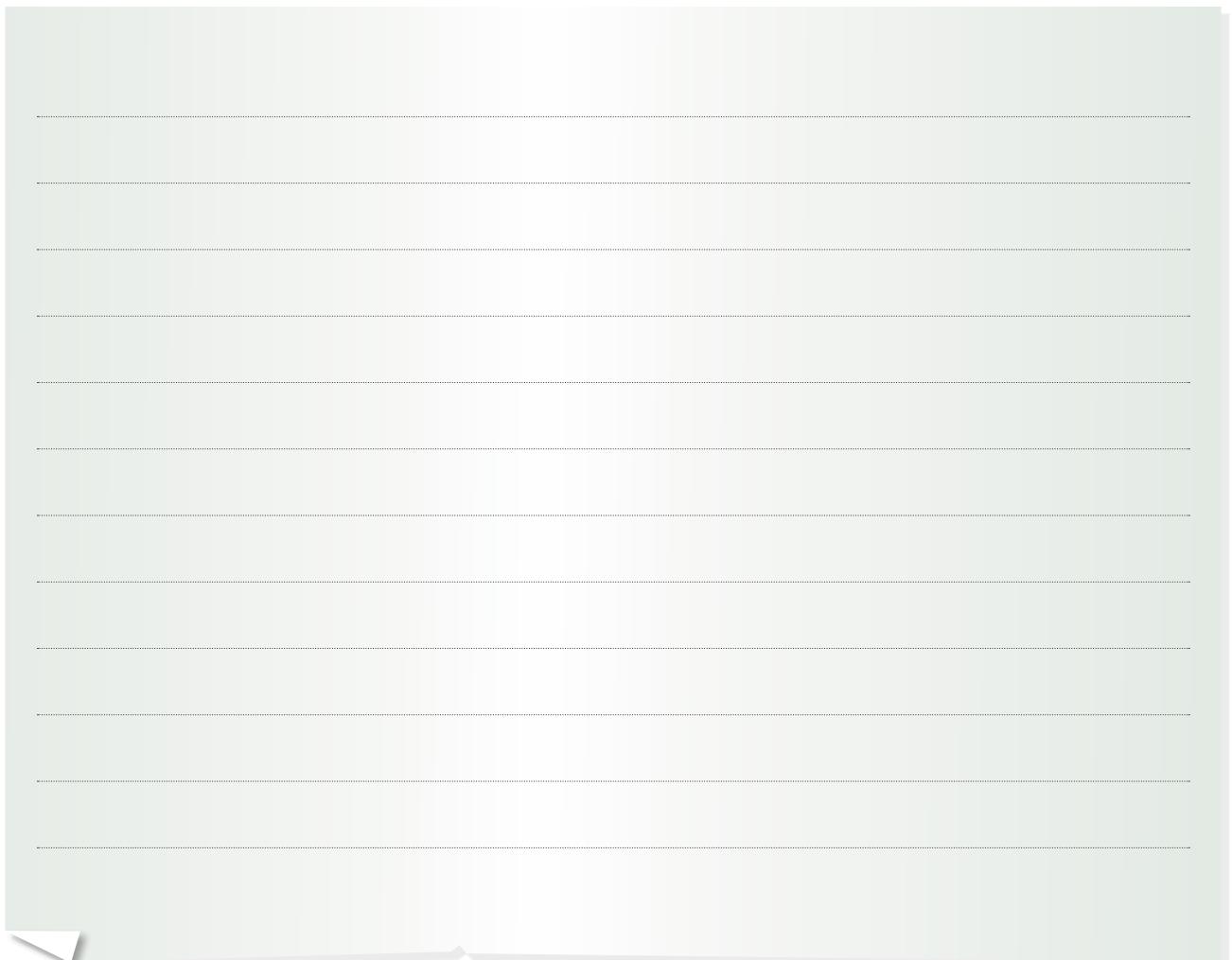
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Paragraph 1: Start your description with an interesting opening sentence.■ Paragraph 2: Describe the place and the things you can see there.■ Paragraph 3: Focus on the things that make you feel at home there.■ Paragraph 4: Write a conclusion or recommendation to your readers.
---------------------	---

Check	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Does each of your paragraphs stay focused on one central idea? <input type="checkbox"/>■ Have you used adjectives and adverbs appropriately? <input type="checkbox"/>■ Have you checked spelling, grammar and punctuation? <input type="checkbox"/>
--------------	---



- 2 Watch the video “Pastimes in the past” again and take notes. Select two or three details that attract you. Write a short passage in about 100 words to describe the particular details first, and then give reasons why they attract you.

Take notes here!



This section provides a large, light gray rectangular area with horizontal dotted lines for writing notes. A small white triangular tab is visible at the bottom left corner of this area.

后记

本练习部分是为高中《英语》(上教版)学生用书编写的配套教学参考资料，经上海市中小学教材审查委员会审查通过，准予使用。

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编写过程中，上海市中小学(幼儿园)课程改革委员会专家工作委员会，上海市教育委员会教学研究室，上海市课程方案教育教学研究基地、上海市心理教育教学研究基地、上海市基础教育教材建设研究基地、上海市英语教育教学研究基地(上海高校“立德树人”人文社会科学重点研究基地)及基地所在单位上海外国语大学，编写组所在单位华东师范大学等单位给予了大力支持。此外，众多高中英语教师、教研员和专家为练习部分的编写提供了很多有价值的意见。在此向这些单位和个人表示衷心的感谢！

华东师范大学高中《英语》编写组

上海教育出版社

2020年7月

致 谢

本书含有改编自牛津大学出版社 2013 年出版的 *Insight: Pre-Intermediate Workbook* 的内容，在此谨向原作者 Mike Sayer、Rachael Roberts 表示真挚的感谢！

另外，向为本书提供图片的单位致谢！

壹图网（第 2 页一张图，第 4 页一张图，第 6 页两张图，第 7 页一张图，第 9 页一张图，第 12 页两张图，第 15 页一张图，第 17 页一张图，第 19 页一张图，第 24 页两张图，第 27 页一张图，第 29 页一张图，第 31 页一张图，第 32 页一张图，第 34 页一张图，第 42 页一张图，第 49 页一张图）；

图虫网（第 21 页一张图）；

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绿色印刷产品

ISBN 978-7-5720-1418-5

A standard barcode representing the ISBN 978-7-5720-1418-5.

9 787572 014185 >

定价：8.35元
(含音频)