

ENGLISH

主编：刘成



系列

进阶英语

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ENGLISH

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系列进阶英语

前言

多少年来，青少年的英语学习一直牵动着千万家长的心。各种教材充斥市场，究竟哪一本最适合孩子，谁也没有定论。

《ABC系列进阶英语》集ABC教育集团十年的英语教学经验和教学成果之大成，是一套适合青少年英语学习的优秀教材。学生从小学一年级开始一直到高中，只要坚持学习这套教材，就能循序渐进地提高英语听、说、读、写的基本技能。

五大特点

1. 从解决学生读音入手，用不到半年的时间，系统解决英语读音方面的各种问题，使学生能够认读英语单词。
2. 从单词、词组、句型入手，全面提高学生的英语阅读和写作能力。
3. 从语法入手，由浅入深，系统而又详细地讲解英语语法，使学生很快掌握所有的语法知识。
4. 从听说入手，内容选材丰富，对提高学生的听说能力大有帮助。
5. 从中考和高考入手，帮助学生掌握应试技巧，攻克难点，使学生快速提高英语学习成绩。



《ABC系列进阶英语》将彻底改变中国青少年英语学习的习惯，对青少年的一生，将产生深远的影响。

刘成



径成英教育文化发展有限公司



系列进阶英语

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UNIT

GREETINGS AND INTRODUCTION

Lesson 1

Good Manners



New words



chopstick ['tʃɒpstɪk] *n.* 筷子

fork [fɔ:k] *n.* 叉子

communicate [kə'mju:nikeɪt] *v.* 传播

track [træk] *n.* 足迹

vary ['veəri] *vt.* 改变; 变动

invade [in'veɪd] *vt.* 侵袭; 侵略; 拥挤

disgraceful [dis'greɪsful] *adj.* 举止行为优雅的

private ['praɪvɪt] *adj.* 私人的

earn [ɜ:n] *vt.* 赚钱

Rome [rəʊm] *n.* 罗马

Roman ['rəʊmən] *n.* 罗马人

otherwise ['ʌðəwaɪz] *adv.* 不然; 否则



Dialogue



Mary: Good morning, Helen.

Helen: Good morning, Mary.

Mary: This is Mandy. She is from Britain. We became good friends when I was in Britain last year. Mandy, this is Helen, she is my best friend in my class.

Mandy: Nice to meet you, Helen.

Helen: Nice to meet you, too, Mandy. Is this your first time to visit China?

Mandy: Yes, it is.

Helen: Do you think you can get used to Chinese way of life?

Mandy: I think I will need time because there are too many differences between China and Britain.

Helen: Could you give me some examples?

Mandy: Of course. For example, we drive on the left but in your country people all drive their cars on the right.

Mary: I also felt uncomfortable about it when I was in Britain. But it will become better after a short time.

Mandy: I know. I like Chinese food very much, but I cannot use chopsticks.

Mary: Don't worry. I can help you just like you help me use the knife and fork in your country.

Mandy: Thank you very much.



Text



Good Manners

We communicate with others every day. So we need follow the rules of good manners. But it is hard for us to keep on the right track when we are in a foreign country. Because different countries have different cultures and the rules of good manners vary greatly from country to country.

Take eating for an example. In many European countries such as England and France, people try their best to keep quiet when they are eating soup or food. Otherwise, they are thought to be rude or disgraceful. While in Japan, people like making sounds when eating noodles. Because making sound shows they like the noodles and it is polite to the host. In some western countries, it is impolite to ask private questions. For example “How much do you earn?” “How old are you?” Western people think that these invade their private life and they don't like others to know.

So we should remember a sentence “When in Rome, do as Romans do”.



Notes

1. become / make friends (with sb.) 交友；成为某人的朋友

2. be / get used to sth. / doing sth. 习惯做某事

例如：Can you get used to Chinese way of life? 你习惯了中国的生活方式吗？

3. on the right / wrong track 想法或做法对 / 不对

4. the rules of good manners vary greatly from country to country

国与国之间的礼貌标准很不同

5. take sth. for an example 以……为例

6. west *n.* 西方

western *adj.* 西部的；西方的；在西部的；在西方的

westerner *n.* 欧美人，欧洲人或美国西部的人。

7. When in Rome, do as Romans do. 这是习语，意思是“入乡随俗”。

用英文解释是 Wherever you are, follow local customs.



Ask and answer

1. Why it is hard for us follow the rules of good manners when we are in a foreign country?

2. People in which country like making sound when eating noodles?

3. What is the meaning of “when in Rome, do as Romans do”?





Exercises

一、单项选择

1. I have many video discs, some of them are cartoon, _____ are actions (动作片).
A. The other B. other C. the others
2. I am used to _____ up at 6:30 in the morning.
A. get B. getting C. got
3. I sure you are on the wrong _____ about this problem.
A. side B. way C. track
4. "Hi, Lily. You _____ very sad, what is wrong with you?"
"I lost my bike this morning."
A. get B. become C. look

二、完形填空

China is one of the 1 population countries in the world. Now there 2 fifty-six ethnic groups (少数民族) in China. Some ethnic groups have their own languages 3 culture. 4 the old days, some ethnic groups only 5 their own languages. 6 today they 7 speak Chinese.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. large | B. larger | C. largest |
| 2. A. is | B. are | C. be |
| 3. A. and | B. or | C. with |
| 4. A. On | B. At | C. In |
| 5. A. say | B. tell | C. speak |
| 6. A. But | B. And | C. So |
| 7. A. don't | B. never | C. also |



三、作文

写一段 100 字的短文介绍一下你自己。

Lesson 2

Body Language



New words



- match [mætʃ] *n.* 比赛
strength [streŋθ] *n.* 力量
forefinger ['fɔːfɪŋɡə] *n.* 食指
middle finger ['mɪdl] ['fɪŋɡə] *n.* 中指
gesture ['dʒestʃə] *n.* 姿势
outwards ['aʊtwədz] *adv.* 外部的
inwards ['ɪnwədz] *adv.* 内部的
- constant ['kɒnstənt] *n.* 连贯的
disrespectful [ˌdɪsɪs'pektfʊl] *adj.* 不尊重的
offensive [ə'fensɪv] *adj.* 冒犯的
sign [saɪn] *n.* 手势
insult ['ɪnsʌlt] *n.* 触犯
apology [ə'pɒlədʒi] *n.* 道歉
immediately [ɪ'miːdjətli] *adv.* 立即; 马上



Dialogue



(Tom and his dad are watching the football game on TV.)

Tom: Dad, which team do you think will win?

Dad: It's hard to say. The two teams match each other in strength, and they both have excellent players.

Tom: Yeah, but I hope the French team wins.

Dad: Why?

Tom: Just because my favorite football star is on the French team.

Dad: I think this will be an exciting game.

Tom: Yeah, the fans are so excited. Why do the fans often raise their forefinger and middle finger as a letter "v"?

Dad: Oh, this gesture means victory. But you must show your palm outwards when doing such a gesture.

Tom: Why?

Dad: If people show the palm inwards, which means you are mocking someone. So they are two entirely different matters. Don't mix them up.

Tom: Thank you. I will remember it.

Dad: Well, let's watch the game.



Text



Body Language

Body language must follow the local rules of good manners. And the correct body

language can make you feel welcomed when you get along with others.

In Europe and America, it is a basic and important matter for you to make eye contact with people when talking with them. If you wear sunglasses, take them off and then talk with people. However, in some Asian countries, people don't like eye contact because they feel disrespectful and uncomfortable. It is offensive to touch people's head and upper parts of the body. Because they are the most important and most private parts of one's body.

Avoiding hand movement when you communicate with people. For example, pointing at others with your fingers or doing "thumb up" sign and "OK" sign, these gestures may mean you are insulting someone in some countries. Besides you shouldn't stand with hands in yours pocket or fold your arms when you talk with others. Another example, in western countries they usually kiss each other to show their greetings, while in China, kissing in public is something of unusual and sometimes is regarded as impolite to somebody else.

So it is important to know what is regarded as polite and impolite before you go to a region. But remember that it is always right to be kind and helpful to others.



Notes

1. match each other in strength 实力相当
2. mix up 混合; 混淆
3. eye contact 目光接触
4. forefinger 食指
middle finger 中指
thumb 大拇指
ring-finger 无名指
little-finger 小指
5. "thumb up" sign 竖起大拇指的动作
6. fold one's arms 双臂在胸前合抱
fold sth. / sb. in one's arms 抱住某人或某物
7. make an apology (to sb.) 向某人道歉
8. if you're sitting in a chair, don't cross your legs and keep the feet on the floor.
如果你坐着, 不要两腿交叉或是跷二郎腿, 要把两脚放在地面上。
9. get along with sb. 和某人相处得好



Ask and answer

1. Do people everywhere like eye contact with others?
2. Why is it an offensive behavior to touch somebody's head?
3. Is it right to cross your legs when sitting?
4. Do you know any other bodies language used in our daily life?



Exercises

一、单项选择

1. Tom made an apology _____ his father because he broke the window.
A. for B. to C. in
2. He gets _____ well with his classmates.
A. along B. out C. 不填

二、阅读理解

A man passed by a desert and he saw a strong camel. He wanted to buy it. So he asked the owner of the camel, "How much is it?" The owner said, "It is not for sale." The man said, "I will give you \$300 for it." But the owner said, "The camel doesn't look well." The man insisted(坚持), "I give you \$500 for it." The owner said, "I have said the camel doesn't look well, but if you want it so much, you can buy it." After one week the man came back and said angrily to the owner, "You are a cheater. The camel is a blind camel!" The owner said with smile, "I said the camel doesn't look well. Don't you remember?"

1. The man wanted to buy the camel because _____.
A. the camel was blind B. he like the desert
C. The camel was strong and he liked it D. He knew the owner
2. How much did the camel cost at last in the story?
A. \$800 B. \$0 C. \$300 D. \$500
3. Did the owner tell the man the camel was blind?
A. Yes. B. No. C. He did not say directly. D. The owner said nothing.

三、完成下列句子

1. Western people often _____. (在交谈中有目光接触)
2. (我最喜欢的篮球明星) _____ is Yao Ming.
3. When you step on one's toes in the bus _____. (你应该马上向人道歉)
4. Jack _____. (和班里每个人相处得都很好)

Lesson 3

My Friend George



New words



interview ['intəvju:] *vt.* 面试
university [ˌjuːniˈvɜːsiti] *n.* 大学
major ['meɪdʒə] *adj.* 主要的
program ['prəʊgræm] *n.* 程序
CET4 国家大学英语考试

church [tʃəːtʃ] *n.* 教堂
Christian ['krɪstʃən] *n.* 基督教徒
Washington ['wɒʃɪŋtən] *n.* 华盛顿
Tibet [tiˈbet] *n.* 西藏



Dialogue



Manager: How do you do? Betty, I'm the manager of this company.
Betty: How do you do?
Manager: Welcome to this interview. First can you tell me something about yourself?
Betty: OK, I'm a senior student of Ren Min University. And I hope to have a part-time job in your company.
Manager: I see, what is your major?
Betty: My major is computer science. I want a job in computer. I have studied some of computer languages and I can write computer programs.
Manager: That is good. How about your English?
Betty: Not bad, I have passed CET4.
Manager: Very good, when do you have time to do a part-time job?
Betty: Saturday and Sunday.
Manager: OK! I can't give you an answer now. So please write down your telephone number. And we'll call you and tell you the result next Monday. Do you have any questions?
Betty: Yes, could you tell me how many hours do people work here each day?
Manager: Eight hours.
Betty: Thank you very much. I will wait for your call.
Manager: Good-by.



Text



My Friend George

My friend George was born on April 6, 1968 in New York. His father is a worker and his mother is a teacher. He has a younger sister and her name is Kate. When he was young he liked going to church very much. Later, he became a Christian.

When we were at school, he was interested in history and writing. And in 1988 he went to the university in Washington DC and studied history as his major. There, he met his wife, Alice. They got married in 1993.

In 2000, George and his wife went to China. Now they are working in a university as foreign teachers in Shanghai. While they are in Shanghai, they are learning Chinese and Chinese history. He and his wife are very kind so their students like them very much. In George's spare time, he likes playing basketball and traveling. He has been to many interesting places in China, for example, Beijing, Tibet and Yunnan. He likes China very much.



Notes

- 在四年制的大学里
大学一年级的学生 freshman
大学二年级的学生 sophomore
大学三年级的学生 junior
大学四年级的学生 senior
- part-time job 兼职，部分时间的工作，与 full-time job(全职)相对
例如：She is looking for a part-time job. 她正在找一个兼职工作。
- computer language 计算机语言
computer program 计算机程序
- My friend George was born on April 6, 1968 in New York.
我的朋友乔治 1968 年 4 月 6 日出生于纽约。
On April 6, 1968 介词 on 用在日期和星期前。如：on Saturday; on October.
介词 in 用在月、年及季节前。如：in May; in 2004; in spring.
而当年月日同时出现须用介词 on。如：on August 13, 2004.
- go to church 去教堂
- at the same time 同时
例如：He is calling his father, at the same time his father is calling him, too.
他在给他父亲打电话，在这同时他父亲也在给他打电话。



Ask and answer

1. Where is George from?
2. Is he a Christian?
3. Which subject did George like when he was at school?
4. How old is George?



Exercises

一、单项选择

1. It seems _____ find that post office.
A. easy B. hard C. easy to
2. "_____ do you write to your parents?"
"Every one-month."
A. How long B. How often C. How many
3. Would you like _____ to church?
A. to go B. going C. go
4. I was born _____ August 13, 1981 _____ Hebei province.
A. in; in B. on; in C. in; on

二、完形填空

I often _1_ my friend's birthday. But this time I remembered that tomorrow is Linda's birthday. So today I decided to buy a birthday _2_ for her. When I passed _3_ a cake shop I thought that I should buy a birthday _4_ for my friend. The cake was big and very beautiful. However, when the _5_ asked me _6_ many candles I needed, I was puzzled. Oh! My god! I couldn't remember my friend was 17 _7_ 18 years old.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. A. know | B. remember | C. forget |
| 2. A. present | B. card | C. cake |
| 3. A. to | B. by | C. away |
| 4. A. present | B. card | C. cake |
| 5. A. my friend | B. assistant | C. custom |
| 6. A. so | B. why | C. how |
| 7. A. not | B. or | C. and |



Lesson 4

Mrs. Smith



New words



plan [plæn] *n.* 计划

mid-autumn [mid'ɔ:təm] *n.* 中秋

reunion [ri:'ju:njən] *n.* 团聚

homesick ['həʊmsɪk] *n.* 想家

line [laɪn] *n.* 队列

praise [preɪz] *vt.* 表扬

memory ['meməri] *n.* 回忆

handbag ['hændbæg] *n.* 手提包

stupid ['stju:pɪd] *adj.* 笨的



Dialogue



Helen: Hi, Mandy, what are you going to do this weekend?

Mandy: I have no plans now. Maybe I should stay at home and have a rest.

Helen: Would you like to come to my home and have a dinner with my family on this Saturday?

Mandy: Thank you very much. I'd love to.

Helen: Did you know this Saturday is our Chinese mid-autumn festival?

Mandy: No, I didn't know. Please tell me what it is.

Helen: It is a day that family members come together and enjoy themselves. Also we'll have moon cake and many other delicious foods.

Mandy: Oh, the day for family reunion.

Helen: I can feel that you must be homesick.

Mandy: You are right. I have been in China for half a year. And I miss my parents very much.

Helen: I see. You can call them, chat on-line with them or send E-mail to them.

Mandy: Good ideas. Thanks a lot.

Helen: Come on, my friend, don't forget to come to my home on Saturday.

Mandy: No problem, see you then.

Helen: See you.



Text



Mrs. Smith

Mrs. Smith was a teacher five years ago. She was an excellent teacher when she

worked in a school. Her students like her very much and they often praise her when they speak of her. Now the old woman stays at home with her husband. She watches TV all the day because she had no time to watch it when she worked as a teacher. So she is satisfied with her life now.

As an old person, she finds that her memory is going bad. She often forgets to do something. But this doesn't make her and her husband unhappy. One day Mrs. Smith wanted to see a film. Her husband bought two tickets and told her to put into her hand-bag while she was watching TV. The next evening they arrived at the cinema, Mrs. Smith said to her husband, "I think we should bring our TV with us." "Don't be stupid, dear. We are not going to watch TV, but to see a film," said Mr. Smith. "Yes, I know," the old woman said. "I am sorry. I put our tickets on the TV set."



Notes

1. Would you like to come to my home and have a dinner with my families on this Saturday? 你愿意星期六来我家并和我的家人共进晚餐吗?
2. moon cake 月饼
3. chat on-line 网上聊天
4. praise sb. / sth. 称赞或赞赏某人 / 某物
例如: Tom's mother praised him. 汤姆的妈妈表扬了他。
The teacher praised her courage. 老师表扬了她的勇敢。
5. As an old person, she finds her memory is going bad.
作为一个老年人, 她发现她的记忆力变差了。
6. put... into... 把……放入……里
例如: I put the money into my pocket. 我把钱放入兜里。
7. We are not going to watch TV, but to see a film.
我们不是来看电视的而是来看电影的。
not... but... 不是……而是……



Ask and answer

1. Why do the students like Mr. Smith?
2. How does Mrs. Smith feel when she finds her memory going bad?
3. Do you think they can see the film at the end of the story?

