

# English

# 英语

## 第一册 (必修 1)

(供高中一年级上学期使用)

主 编: 陈 琳 Simon Greenall (英)

副主编: 张连仲

编 者: Mary Tomalin (英) Ken Wilson (英)  
Nick Sampson (英)

学生用书

Student's Book 1



普通高中课程标准实验教科书  
经全国中小学教材审定委员会2004年审查通过

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钱建源



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# 前言

本教材是外语教学与研究出版社依据教育部制定的国家《英语课程标准》，在充分调研和科学论证的基础上，与著名教育出版机构——英国麦克米伦出版公司共同推出的中小学“一条龙”英语教材——《英语》（新标准）的高中部分。

本教材的中方主编为北京外国语大学陈琳教授，副主编为张连仲教授，英方主编Simon Greenall先生是世界知名的教材编写专家，曾任国际英语教师协会主席。编者David Newbold先生、Ken Wilson先生和Mary Tomalin女士均为具有丰富经验的英语教材编写专家。参加本书编写的还有高中一线英语教学专家薛中梁、钱建源、吴燕、俞平、庞森等。

《英语》（新标准）高中教材共分11个模块：学生学完必修的1-5模块，将会达到课程标准七级的要求；学完顺序选修的6-8模块，会达到课程标准八级的要求。本教材具备以下特色：

一、遵循“以人为本”的教育理念，以学习者的年龄和认知能力为基础，充分考虑学生的语言学习和人格塑造的发展性要求，全面培养学生的综合英语能力，寓素质教育于英语教学之中。

二、继续遵循《英语》（新标准）系列教材的“题材—功能—结构—任务”编写原则，博采众家之长，探索适合中国学生英语学习的途径和方法。

三、题材多样，语言地道鲜活，难度适中，体现高中学生的兴趣特点；注重培养学生运用英语进行恰当交流、获取和处理信息以及用英语思维的能力。

四、从多方面强化语言技能的训练，特别关注学生的学习策略的培养；结合每个单元教学的主题，对学生进行文化意识和跨文化交际能力的培养。

五、在初中语法体系的基础上，高中必修1-5模块对初中所呈现的语法内容进行进一步的深化和拓展；顺序选修6-8模块将进行新一轮语法知识的复现，从而确保学生达到《英语课程标准》八级的整体要求。

六、在初中阶段学习过的1600个词汇的基础上，通过多种语境和有意义的训练，使学生在完成1-5模块时掌握2500的词汇量；在完成顺序选修6-8模块时达到3500的词汇量，从而为进一步学习打下良好基础。

七、本教材的附录部分内容丰富，列举了对“学生用书”语言点的讲解、主要语法现象的归纳总结、词汇表以及第15版的国际音标表。

八、针对不同层面和处于不同教学环境的教师，我们特别编写了信息量大且实用的“教师用书”，不仅包括详细的授课流程引导（全英文），还有针对每个模块所编写的教学目标、内容分析、教学过程建议、教学评价建议和教学资源库等。

九、本教材遵循教学资源化的理念，分别邀请英方专家和中方测试专家编写配套的“同步阅读”和“评价手册”，今后还将陆续为广大师生提供更多的多媒体配套资源。

我们希望，这套《英语》（新标准）系列教材的高中部分能使学生进一步扩展语言知识，提高英语素养，拓展视野，为自身的终生发展打下坚实的基础。

《英语》（新标准）系列教材  
高中阶段编委会

# 致 同 学

同学们，欢迎大家学习高中《英语》(新标准)！

经过初中阶段的英语学习，我们已经打下了英语学习的基础。进入高中后，同学们对自己的学习目标是否提出了更高的要求？由国家教育部制定并颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》明确规定：高中英语课程的目标是在进一步发展学生综合语言运用能力的同时，着重提高学生用英语进行恰当交流的能力；用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析和解决问题的能力；逐步培养学生用英语进行思维和表达的能力。这就是同学们在高中学习英语的努力方向 and 标准。也就是说，通过高中的学习，同学们要初步掌握英语的“人文性”和“工具性”的功能，形成内化的语言能力。

2004年2月26日，党中央发出《关于进一步加强和改进未成年人思想道德建设的若干意见》，要求在各种课程的教学突出素质教育，体现思想道德培养。《英语》(新标准)系列教材很好地响应了这一指示精神，力图做到“寓素质教育于外语教材之中”，不仅让学生学到英语，更能有助于良好的道德品质的培养。

本教材为同学们提供探究式、发现式、任务型等多种学习方式，为大家提供语言应用的平台。遵循“为用而学，在用中学，在学中用，学而能用”的原则，力图使学生逐步获得独立学习和自主学习的能力。每个模块包含如下内容：

**Introduction**——引出本模块的话题及词汇。

**Reading and vocabulary**——提供丰富多彩、新颖有趣的阅读材料。有层次、有梯度地进行阅读理解技能训练和词汇练习，满足大家对阅读理解指导的需要。

**Listening and vocabulary**——借助于听力练习，在继续提高听力理解能力的同时，巩固对词汇意义的理解及正确使用。

**Listening and speaking**——采用互动、讨论式的学习方式，进一步培养大家对基本语言的运用能力及口语表达能力。

**Writing**——既有基础的句型练习，又有对能力要求较高的篇章练习。着眼于培养大家用英语进行书面表达的交际能力。

**Function and everyday English**——强化对日常交流中所需要的语言及在语境中的正确使用的能力。

**Grammar**——用发现、归纳的方法，讲授语法知识，强化语法知识在各种语境中的应用。

**Pronunciation**——以听、读的形式，强化单词、句子的正确发音以及重音、语调等表意功能。

**Cultural corner**——借助于篇章阅读的形式，介绍丰富翔实的文化背景知识。

**Task**——以任务型学习方式，着重提高同学们用英语获取和处理信息的能力，使同学们最终逐渐达到对语言的灵活运用。

我们希望同学们通过使用本教材，全面提高语言综合运用能力，并在良好道德品质的形成中获得有益的营养。愿《英语》(新标准)伴随同学们度过有意义的高中时代！

# Scope and sequence

Module	Topic and Task	Grammar / Functions	Skills
1 P1	<b>Topic:</b> My First Day at Senior High <b>Task:</b> Writing a brochure about your school	<b>Grammar:</b> Revision of the present tenses Adjectives ending in <i>-ing</i> and <i>-ed</i> <b>Function:</b> Making conversation	<b>Reading:</b> Paraphrasing and reading <b>Listening:</b> Listening for attitudes <b>Writing:</b> Writing an email <b>Speaking:</b> Talking about different <b>Pronunciation:</b> <i>-ed</i> endings
2 P11	<b>Topic:</b> My New Teachers <b>Task:</b> Setting criteria for a good teacher	<b>Grammar:</b> Verbs followed by <i>-ing</i> <b>Function:</b> Expressing preference	<b>Reading:</b> Understanding how to <b>Listening:</b> Listening for specific <b>Writing:</b> Using commas <b>Speaking:</b> Expressing preference <b>Pronunciation:</b> Sound stress
3 P21	<b>Topic:</b> My First Ride on a Train <b>Task:</b> Talking about a trip you made to a tourist spot	<b>Grammar:</b> The <i>-ed</i> form Past tense time expressions <b>Function:</b> Being polite	<b>Reading:</b> Reading about one's <b>Listening:</b> Listening for one's <b>Writing:</b> Writing about one's <b>Speaking:</b> Speaking about one's <b>Pronunciation:</b> Word stress
4 P31	<b>Topic:</b> A Social Survey – My Neighbourhood <b>Task:</b> Planning a presentation to give a brief report of your neighbourhood	<b>Grammar:</b> Present perfect tense <b>Function:</b> Showing position and direction	<b>Reading:</b> Understanding how to <b>Listening:</b> Listening for large <b>Writing:</b> Learning to use <i>and</i> and <b>Speaking:</b> Talking about where <b>Pronunciation:</b> Word stress
5 P41	<b>Topic:</b> A Lesson in a Lab <b>Task:</b> Preparing a report on a simple scientific experiment	<b>Grammar:</b> Degrees of comparison <b>Function:</b> Using sequence	<b>Reading:</b> Understanding a scientific <b>Listening:</b> Finding the main parts <b>Writing:</b> Describing a simple scientific <b>Speaking:</b> Talking about numbers <b>Pronunciation:</b> Intonation in questions
6 P51	<b>Topic:</b> The Internet and Telecommunications <b>Task:</b> Preparing a poster showing the uses of the Internet	<b>Grammar:</b> Compound words Definite and zero articles <b>Function:</b> Talking about percentage and numbers	<b>Reading:</b> Paraphrasing <b>Listening:</b> Finding opinions <b>Writing:</b> Expressing views <b>Speaking:</b> Talking about advantages <b>Pronunciation:</b> Word stress
7 P61	Revision		

Notes to the Texts	P103	Phrases	P117
Appendices	Grammar	Vocabulary	P118
	Word List	Pronunciation Table	P122

	<b>Culture / Learning to learn</b>	<b>Vocabulary / Everyday English</b>	<b>Work- book</b>
for one's opinions  school systems	<b>Cultural corner:</b> American school system <b>Learning to learn:</b> Dealing with mistakes	<b>Vocabulary:</b> School subjects, feelings <b>Everyday English:</b> How are you doing? Oh really? So have I. Cool! That's great! What about ...? Oh, that's too bad.	P67
describe a person facts	<b>Cultural corner:</b> School differences in different countries <b>Learning to learn:</b> How to deal with a new word while listening	<b>Vocabulary:</b> Adjectives for personality, school life and work <b>Everyday English:</b> Have you got that? Take a look, kids. That's settled. It's up to you.	P73
experiences experiences experiences own experiences	<b>Cultural corner:</b> The fastest train in the world <b>Learning to learn:</b> Reading to improve your English	<b>Vocabulary:</b> Vehicles and places <b>Everyday English:</b> Tell me... Is that right? Absolutely! Goodness! Definitely!	P79
describe a place numbers but you live	<b>Cultural corner:</b> Village problems in western Europe <b>Learning to learn:</b> Listening to radio to improve your listening skills	<b>Vocabulary:</b> Neighbourhood <b>Everyday English:</b> Am I right in thinking that ...? Congratulations! It's fascinating! We make it ...	P85
experiment of an experiment experiment	<b>Cultural corner:</b> Science teaching in Canada <b>Learning to learn:</b> The difference of expressing numbers Learning from your mistakes	<b>Vocabulary:</b> Numbers, scientific experiment <b>Everyday English:</b> Where do we go from here? Keep the noise down. You've got it! It's your turn. Go ahead!	P91
and disadvantages	<b>Cultural corner:</b> Text messages and emoticons <b>Learning to learn:</b> Studying with the Internet	<b>Vocabulary:</b> Computers and the Internet <b>Everyday English:</b> I think / In my opinion / If you want my personal opinion ... But I should tell you ... How would you like to pay? Don't hesitate to call us. See you again soon, I hope.	P97

# My First Day at Senior High

**Task:** *Writing a brochure about your school*

## INTRODUCTION Vocabulary and speaking

① Answer the questions about the words in the box.

biology   chemistry   English   Japanese   geography  
Russian   history   IT (Information Technology)   Chinese  
mathematics   physics   PE (Physical Education)

- 1 How many of the subjects are science subjects?
- 2 Which of the science subjects do you study at your school?
- 3 How many of them are languages?
- 4 Which languages do you study at your school?
- 5 Which of them are not academic subjects?
- 6 Which are your three favourite subjects?

② Complete the sentences with a subject and a reason.

Example: *I like Chinese because I enjoy reading stories and poems.*

- 1 I like \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I think \_\_\_\_\_ is important because \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I think \_\_\_\_\_ is difficult because \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I would like to study \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

③ Show your answers to other students and discuss them.



## READING AND VOCABULARY

### ① Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What are the main differences between Junior High school and Senior High school?
- 2 Do you think that work at Senior High school is harder than at Junior High school?
- 3 Are Senior High teachers similar to Junior High teachers?

### ② Answer the questions about the words in the box.

attitude   behaviour  
comprehension   handwriting  
instruction   method   photograph  
spelling   textbook

- 1 Describe your **attitude** to studying English. Are you (a) enthusiastic? (b) interested? (c) not very interested?
- 2 Describe the general **behaviour** of your Junior High class in English lessons. Do you all (a) work hard in class? (b) behave in a serious and polite manner? (c) sometimes get noisy?
- 3 Give an example of your English teacher's teaching **method**. Does he / she (a) tell stories? (b) explain grammar? (c) write new words on the blackboard?
- 4 What do you find most difficult about English? (a) reading **comprehension** (b) speaking (c) **handwriting** (d) **spelling** (e) understanding **instructions** (f) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 What's the difference between this **textbook** and the one you used at Junior High? Think about (a) difficulty (b) **photographs** (c) reading texts.

### ③ Read the school diary and find ...

- 1 something about this school which is different from Li Kang's Junior High school.
- 2 two things that the English teacher thinks are important to do in class.
- 3 two things that the English teacher wants to improve.

## My First Day at Senior High

My name is Li Kang. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing. It is the capital city of Hebei Province. Today is my first day at Senior High school and I'm writing down my thoughts about it.

My new school is very good and I can see why. The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are amazing. Every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as big as a cinema screen. The teachers write on the computer, and their words appear on the screen behind them. The screens also show photographs, text and information from websites. They're brilliant!

The English class is really interesting. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's



25 method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school. She thinks that reading comprehension is important, but we speak a lot in class, too. And we have fun. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

30 Today we introduced ourselves to each other. We did this in groups. Some students were embarrassed at first but everyone was very friendly

and it was really nice. Ms Shen gave us instructions and then we worked by ourselves.

35

Ms Shen wants to help us improve our spelling and handwriting. We do this in a fun way, with spelling games and other activities. I like her attitude very much, and the behaviour of the other students shows that they like her, too.

40

There are sixty-five students in my class — more than my previous class in Junior High. Forty-nine of them are girls. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys. They say that girls are usually more hard-working than boys, but in this class, everyone is hard-working. For our homework tonight, we have to write a description of the street where we live. I'm looking forward to doing it!

45

50

#### 4 Choose the answers with the same meaning as the sentences from the text.

- 1 Lines 21 - 24: Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.
  - (a) My previous teachers' method of teaching is better than that of Ms Shen.
  - (b) My previous teachers' method of teaching is different from that of Ms Shen.
- 2 Lines 27 - 28: I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!
  - (a) I will find the class interesting!
  - (b) I will find the class difficult!
- 3 Lines 31 - 32: Some students were embarrassed at first ...
  - (a) The students stopped being shy eventually.
  - (b) The students couldn't do the activity.
- 4 Lines 33 - 35: Ms Shen gave us instructions and then we worked by ourselves.
  - (a) We did everything by ourselves.
  - (b) We listened to Ms Shen's explanation and then worked with each other.

**5 Read the passage again. Say which words appear in it.**

amazed	amazing	bored	boring	brilliant
embarrassed	embarrassing	enthusiastic	exciting	
hard-working	interested	interesting		

**6 Read the three summaries of Li Kang's opinion about the new school. Decide which is the best.**

- ☐ 1 Li Kang's new school is very different from his old school. There is new technology and they speak a lot in the English class. Everyone in the class works hard.
- ☐ 2 Li Kang is very impressed with the teachers and the technology in his new school. The English teacher's method is very different from that in his old school and very interesting. The class is bigger and the students work hard.
- ☐ 3 The most important thing about the new school is the technology in the classroom. There are more girls than boys in the class. Li Kang's first homework is a description of the street where he lives.

**7 Work in groups. Discuss these questions with other students.**

- 1 Is your English classroom like Li Kang's?
- 2 Is your class the same size as his? Is the number of boys and girls the same?
- 3 Are you looking forward to doing your English homework?

## **GRAMMAR 1 Revision of the present tenses**

**1 Read the sentences and answer the questions.**

- 1 Which verbs are in the present simple tense?
  - A I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing.
  - B We're using a new textbook.
  - C The teachers write on the computer, and their words appear on the screen behind them.
  - D I'm writing down my thoughts about it.
- 2 Which uses of the present simple tense are they examples of?
  - ☐ indicating a permanent state of affairs
  - ☐ indicating a habit, or something you do regularly
  - ☐ indicating something which is always true (e.g. scientific facts)
- 3 The verbs in the other two sentences are in the present continuous tense. Which uses of the present continuous tense are they examples of?
  - ☐ indicating that something is taking place at this moment
  - ☐ indicating that something is taking place in this period of time (e.g. this month, this term, this year)

- ② Read the passage again. Choose three sentences in the present simple tense and two in the present continuous tense. Say which uses they show.

## LISTENING AND VOCABULARY

- ① Complete the chart with the words in the box.

correction   encouragement   enjoyment   explanation  
fluency   misunderstanding   progress   pronunciation

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	<i>correct</i>	_____
	<i>encourage</i>	_____
	<i>enjoy</i>	<i>enjoyable</i>
	<i>explain</i>	_____
	_____	<i>fluent</i>
	<i>misunderstand</i>	_____
	_____	<i>progressive</i>
	<i>pronounce</i>	_____

- ② Complete these sentences. Use a suitable form of each word in the box.

- He isn't Chinese, but he's \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.
- The first lesson was very \_\_\_\_\_ — I liked it a lot!
- Mr Davies gave us a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ — he made us feel really good about being there.
- I think we all made a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ — in just an hour!
- The most important thing at the beginning is \_\_\_\_\_, getting the sounds right.
- He had an interesting attitude to \_\_\_\_\_ — he said it didn't matter if we made mistakes.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher — I thought the class was for people who already speak Spanish.
- I was a bit disappointed — she \_\_\_\_\_ everything in English.



**3 Read the sentences in activity 2 again. Answer these questions.**

- 1 What do you think the students are doing? Choose from this list. More than one answer may be correct.
  - (a) They're talking about a Chinese lesson that they both attended.
  - (b) They're talking about a Chinese lesson that one of them attended.
  - (c) They're talking about different language lessons that they attended.
- 2 What do you think about the lessons they attended?
  - (a) They were both happy with their lessons.
  - (b) They were both disappointed with their lessons.
  - (c) One was happy but the other was disappointed.

**Now listen to the conversation and check your answers.**

**4 Listen again and answer these questions. Add information.**

Example: —*Is Rob studying Chinese?*

—*Yes, he is. And he thinks it is good to study Chinese.*

- 1 Is Diane studying Chinese?
- 2 Is Rob's teacher a native speaker of Chinese?
- 3 Is the assistant teacher a native speaker?
- 4 Did the Chinese teacher encourage the students?
- 5 Did he give the students anything to read?
- 6 Did Diane understand the level of the class she went to?
- 7 Was Rob disappointed with his first lesson?
- 8 Was Diane excited about her first lesson?

## **GRAMMAR 2 Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed**

**1 Read *My First Day at Senior High* again and underline the adjectives with -ing or -ed endings.**

**2 Choose the correct explanation.**

- ☐ the -ing form describes things; the -ed form describes people
- ☐ the -ing form describes the people or things that cause the feeling; the -ed form tells us how people feel

### 3 Read the examples and complete the sentences.

Example: **amazed/amazing**: The classroom was **amazing**.

I was completely **amazed** by the classroom.

- 1 **bored/boring**: I wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ with the lesson.
- 2 **interested/interesting**: I was very \_\_\_\_\_ in her teaching method.
- 3 **amazed/amazing**: The computer screen is absolutely \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 **disappointed/disappointing**: He was \_\_\_\_\_ because Ms Shen won't be the teacher every day.
- 5 **embarrassed/embarrassing**: Group work activities won't make you \_\_\_\_\_ because you can keep quiet if you want to.
- 6 **bored/boring**: The journey home from school was \_\_\_\_\_.

## PRONUNCIATION -ed endings



### 1 Listen to the pronunciation of these words. What is different about the pronunciation of the ends of the words in the different groups?

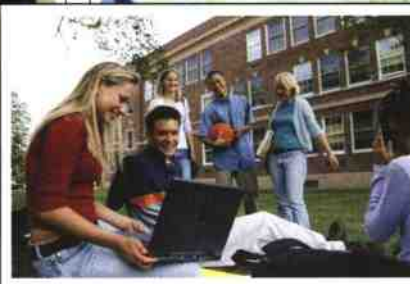
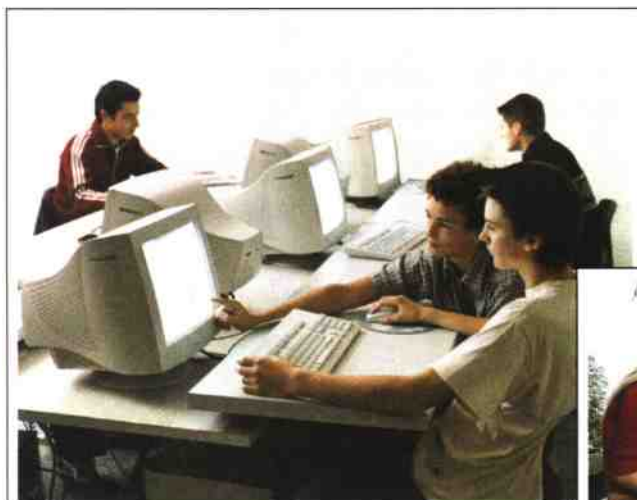
- |                |         |            |
|----------------|---------|------------|
| 1 amazed       | bored   | tired      |
| 2 embarrassed  |         |            |
| 3 disappointed | excited | interested |

### 2 Listen and repeat the sentences in Grammar 2 activity 3.

## SPEAKING

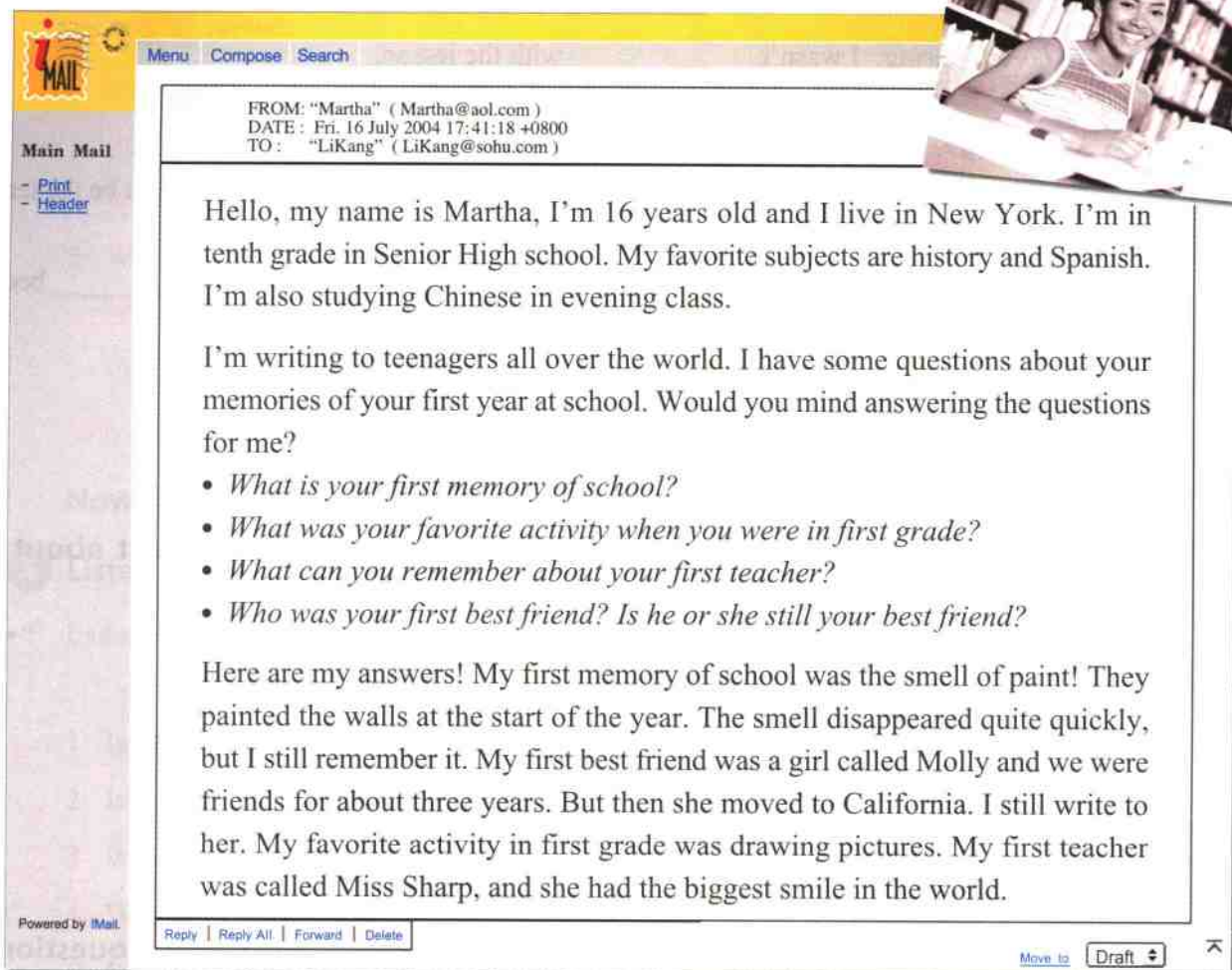
Look at the photos from a US high school brochure. Answer the questions.

- 1 Is the school similar to your school? Explain why it is or isn't.
- 2 Do students at your school do things like this?
- 3 What similarities or differences do you know about American and Chinese school systems?



## WRITING

① Read this email from an American student in tenth grade.



FROM: "Martha" ( Martha@aol.com )  
DATE: Fri, 16 July 2004 17:41:18 +0800  
TO: "LiKang" ( LiKang@sohu.com )

Hello, my name is Martha, I'm 16 years old and I live in New York. I'm in tenth grade in Senior High school. My favorite subjects are history and Spanish. I'm also studying Chinese in evening class.

I'm writing to teenagers all over the world. I have some questions about your memories of your first year at school. Would you mind answering the questions for me?

- *What is your first memory of school?*
- *What was your favorite activity when you were in first grade?*
- *What can you remember about your first teacher?*
- *Who was your first best friend? Is he or she still your best friend?*

Here are my answers! My first memory of school was the smell of paint! They painted the walls at the start of the year. The smell disappeared quite quickly, but I still remember it. My first best friend was a girl called Molly and we were friends for about three years. But then she moved to California. I still write to her. My favorite activity in first grade was drawing pictures. My first teacher was called Miss Sharp, and she had the biggest smile in the world.

② Write a reply, answering the questions in the email above.

## EVERYDAY ENGLISH AND FUNCTION

### Making conversation

① Read this part of the conversation between Rob and Diane. Look for the expressions they use to keep the conversation going and underline them.

Rob: Hi, Diane!

Diane: Hi, Rob! How are you doing?

Rob: I'm fine. I've just been to my first language class.

Diane: Oh really? So have I. Which language are you studying?

Rob: Chinese.

Diane: Is that right? Cool! How was it?

Rob: There's an assistant teacher called Miss Wang. She's Chinese. We're going to see her once a week.

Diane: And what do you think ...?

- ② Work in pairs. Have a conversation about one of your classes. Use the conversation in activity 1 to help you.

## CULTURAL CORNER

Read the letter from a Senior High student in the US. What's similar and what's different in the American and Chinese school systems?

### *A Letter from a Senior High Student*

Dear Li Kang,

How's it going? I thought I'd write to tell you about the American school system. Secondary school in the US usually covers seven years, grades six to twelve. Ninth to twelfth grades are high school. At the end of twelfth grade, American students receive the high school diploma. Students need a high school diploma if they want to go to college.

The school year is divided into two semesters, the first of which is September through December, and the second January through May. We have a LONG summer vacation! We start school at 7:50 am and we finish at 3 pm.

I take part in all kinds of after-school activities — I play football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis and I go to theater club.

Will you tell me something about your summer vacation and the Chinese school system in your next letter?  
Best wishes,

Rob Marshall



## TASK Writing a brochure about your school

### ① Work in groups. You are going to prepare a brochure about your school.

- Choose the best classroom and the best after-school activities.
- Choose special features of your school (architecture, location, famous students, etc.).

### ② Prepare material for the brochure.

- Find out more about the special features you choose.
- Write a paragraph about each one.
- Think of a slogan for your school: *A Great Place to Learn!*

### ③ Show your brochure to other students in the class.



#### Learning to learn

When you speak English, remember:  
Don't worry too much about making mistakes — everybody makes mistakes when they speak another language.

## MODULE FILE

In this module, you have learnt :

### Vocabulary

#### Words to learn

amazed amazing attitude behaviour  
biology bored brilliant  
comprehension correction embarrassed  
embarrassing encouragement  
enthusiastic fluency geography  
handwriting hard-working instruction  
IT (Information Technology) method  
misunderstanding  
PE (Physical Education) physics  
photograph progress spelling textbook

#### Words to revise

boring chemistry Chinese enjoyment  
English exciting explanation Japanese  
Russian history interested interesting  
mathematics pronunciation

### Grammar focus

#### Revision of the present tenses

#### Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed

### Function

#### Making conversation

Oh really?  
Is that right?

### Pronunciation

#### -ed endings

### Everyday English

How are you doing?  
Oh really?  
So have I.  
Is that right?  
Cool!  
How was it?