

BLOCKBUSTER

潮流英语

Workbook & Grammar Book

练习与语法手册

Jenny Dooley – Virginia Evans

梅德明 总改编



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《潮流英语》简介

《潮流英语》是一套为初级水平英语学习者度身定制的综合英语教程，旨在系统传授语言知识和文化知识，全面培养学生的“听说读写”交际能力。

《潮流英语》教材通过各种任务型交际活动，循序渐进、逐级而上地训练语言项目，突出外语教学的积极性、整体性和人文性三大特点。

《潮流英语》强调“教学的积极性”，是指教师可以通过呈现学生所熟悉的日常生活的语境来传授新词语和新结构；强调“教学的整体性”是指教师在激发学习者语言分析能力的同时，还可以激发他们整体使用语言的创造性；强调“教学的人文性”是指教师可以根据学生的学习愿望和情感要求，通过设置和完成轻松愉快的学习任务和交际话题来达到习得语言的目的。

《潮流英语》属等级模块式教材，全套教程共含4册，每册由8—9个模块组成，每个模块各含5个单元，每个单元的课时数设计为5节，每节课设计为50分钟。每一模块含有十分丰富的教学内容，除了“词汇”、“阅读”、“语法探索”、“听力”、“会话”、“写作”、“发音”、“日常英语”、“边唱边学”、“游戏”、“学习技巧”等主要学习内容之外，结尾处还设置了“文化角”、“知识拓展”、“自测练习”、“结对活动”等内容。

《潮流英语》作为一套体系完整的英语教程，除了“学生用书”之外，还包含有“教师用书”、“练习与语法手册”、“测试手册”、“录音磁带”、“录音CD”和“多媒体光盘”等。

《潮流英语》适合不同类型学习风格的学生，教师可以根据学生“视觉型”、“听觉型”或“动作型”的不同学习风格，适时调整教学内容和教学方法。

《潮流英语》关注教学评估，本教程的使用者可以根据教学目标、任务和对象等因素，决定是否采用“先期性评估”、“形成性评估”或“累积性评估”等教学效果评价方法，并通过积极使用“学生自评报告表”、“学习进展报告卡”和“学生评价单”及时了解和改进教学效果。

梅德明

上海外国语大学英语学院

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1 Messy or tidy? 整齐还是杂乱?

Vocabulary

1 a) Where can you find the following in your house?

- pillows • bedsheets • carpet
- cupboard • fridge • chest of drawers
- sofa • bedside table • armchair
- bookcase • bed • wardrobe • chairs
- mirror • TV • posters • curtains
- sink • forks • spoons • paintings
- towels • knives • toothbrushes

Living room

Kitchen

Bedroom

Bathroom

b) What else can you find in each room? Add to the list.

2 Fill in: lazy, wrong, come, like, bother, mess, joking, pressed.

- 1 Stop complaining. There's nothing with my room.
- 2 Liz does nothing. She's such a person.
- 3 John's room is always a
- 4 It looks a bomb's hit the place.
- 5 My problem is I'm always for time.
- 6 off it. What you are saying is just nonsense.
- 7 Nothing we do will make any difference, so why?
- 8 You can't be serious. You must be

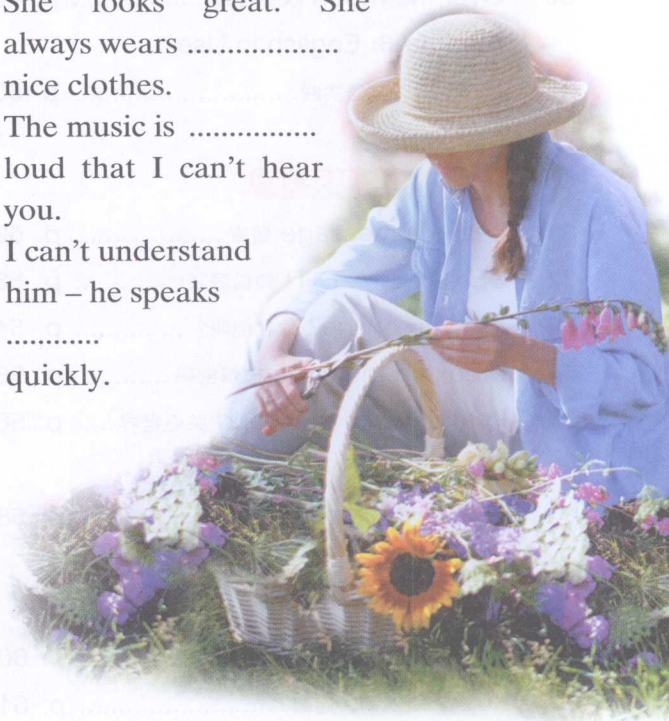
3 Match the words in column A to those in column B.

A		B	
1	address	a	games
2	football	b	album
3	computer	c	strip
4	sports	d	book
5	stamp	e	posters

Grammar

4 Fill in: so or such.

- 1 She has a beautiful garden. She spends most of her afternoons there.
- 2 I like Ann. She's nice to people.
- 3 Let's go to the beach. It is a nice day.
- 4 She looks great. She always wears nice clothes.
- 5 The music is loud that I can't hear you.
- 6 I can't understand him – he speaks quickly.



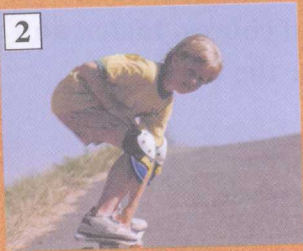
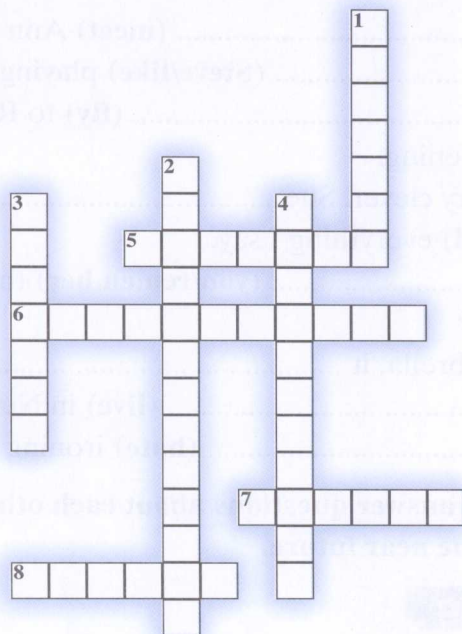
Phrasal Verbs (take)

5 Underline the correct particle.

- 1 Let me take you **out/off** to dinner tonight.
- 2 I want to take **after/up** dancing but I can't find a partner.
- 3 Mike takes **off/after** his father.
- 4 The plane takes **off/up** at 8:15.

Vocabulary

- 1 a) Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



- b) Which of these activities do you enjoy? Tell your partner.

Grammar

- 2 a) What do Megan and Luke do at the weekends? Use the key to make sentences, as in the example.

	Megan	Luke	You
<input type="radio"/> play baseball	50%	25%	
<input type="radio"/> play music	10%	75%	
<input type="radio"/> go to the cinema	75%	10%	
<input type="radio"/> go bungee jumping	25%	0%	
<input type="radio"/> go to the gym	0%	50%	
<input type="radio"/> do homework	100%	100%	

KEY

100%	75%	50%	25%	10%	0%
always	usually	often	sometimes	seldom/ rarely	never

Megan often plays baseball at the weekends.

- b) What about you? Complete the third column and compare with your partner's.

Prepositions

- 3 Fill in: at, with, in, on, about, to.

- Jack is crazy computer games.
- Joan is very interested films.
- Peggy is really keen hiking.
- I'm bored this play. Let's leave.
- Marie is excellent French; she's really fluent.
- He prefers skiing cycling.

3 Chores! 家务劳动!

Vocabulary

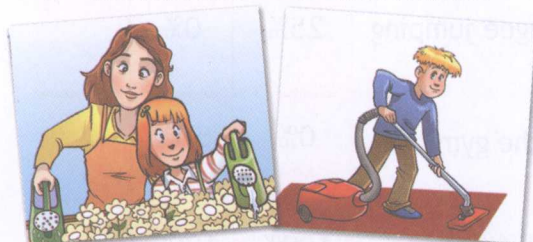
1 a) Label the pictures below.



1 2



3 4



5 6

b) What chores do you do?
How often?

2 Fill in: mow, shovel, dig,
mop, prune, iron, rake.

- 1 Every autumn we have to the leaves in our garden.
- 2 We have to the snow from the driveway.
- 3 Can you please the floor? It's very dirty!
- 4 I never my clothes. My dad always does it!
- 5 Could you the lawn, please?
- 6 You must the garden before you plant new flowers.
- 7 We have to get someone to the trees.

Grammar

3 a) Complete the sentences with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I (meet) Ann tonight.
- 2 (Steve/like) playing tennis?
- 3 My boss (fly) to Rome on Thursday evening.
- 4 My cat is very clever. She (understand) everything I say.
- 5 (you/remember) the words to this song?
- 6 Take an umbrella, it (rain).
- 7 She (live) in New York.
- 8 Delia (hate) ironing clothes.

b) Ask and answer questions about each other's plans for the near future.

Listening

4 a) You will hear Mike and Paula talking about household chores. Listen and underline Mike's chores for the week.

Mike's Chores

MON	cook dinner/set table
TUES	mop floor/wash dishes
WED	make beds/vacuum carpets
THU	water plants/take out rubbish
FRI	do the shopping/iron clothes
SAT	do the dusting/clean bathroom

b) What are your chores for next week?

Vocabulary

1 List the words/phrases under the headings.

- aunt • do homework
- go to school • play football
- play ice hockey • parents
- niece • sister • surf the Net
- enjoy computer games
- listen to CDs • grandmother
- go out with friends • uncle
- read magazines • watch TV
- brother • have lunch • work
- catch the bus • go to bed
- have a bath • cook dinner
- brush teeth

Free-time Activities

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Daily Routine

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Family Members

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Grammar

2 Make complete sentences.

Use usually, often, always or sometimes.

- 0 Dave/have a Maths class/ Monday – take a test

Dave usually has a Maths class on Monday but this Monday he is taking a test.

- 1 Joe/ride his bike to school in the morning – catch the bus
2 They/take a walk in the afternoon – play music
3 Dad/go to the office in the morning – work from home
4 We/go jogging/Saturday – play tennis

Reading

3 Read the text and choose the correct word A, B or C to complete the gaps.

More Family Time!

Mrs Smith:



My husband often works late but never 0) B Thursdays. We always have dinner together on Thursdays. We 1) together at the table and tell each other our news and make jokes. Sometimes we play a dinnertime game. For example, last week we played I SPY and this Thursday we 2) a word game.

Mr Smith:



We like to know who 3) children's friends are. So, at the beginning of 4) school year my wife plans a picnic. It's not just for us, though. She invites our children's friends together with their parents. There are usually five or six families. There is always a 5) noise, but we have great fun!

Harry & Joy:



We love exercising 6) our mum and dad. They often take us with them to the gym. We sometimes go surfing and we often 7) walks. 8) weekend we are all going hiking. We can't wait!

0 A in

1 A sitting

2 A playing

3 A we

4 A all

5 A much

6 A with

7 A take

8 A This

Ⓑ on

B are sitting

B are playing

B us

B each

B lot of

B for

B taking

B That

C at

C sit

C play

C our

C a

C lots of

C also

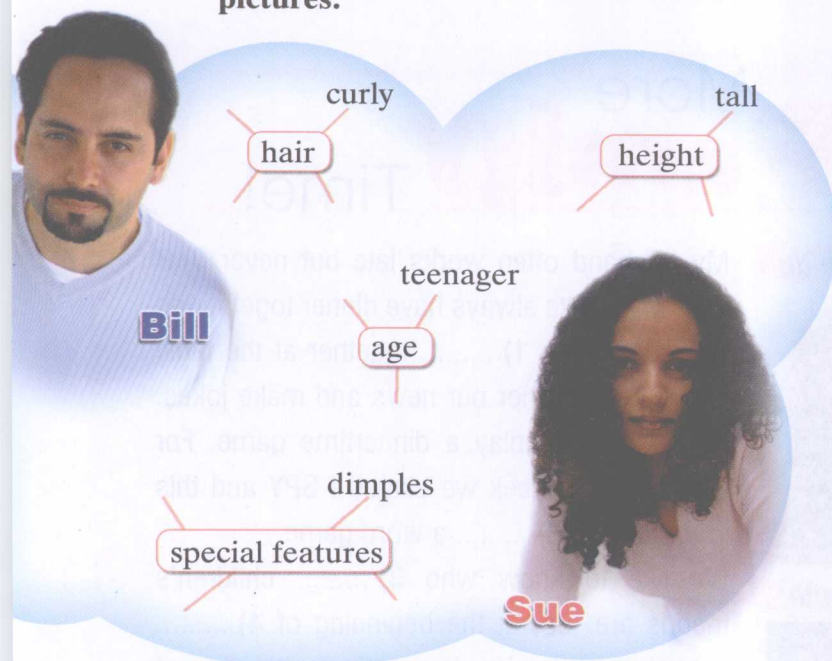
C are taking

C A

5 Heroes & villains 英雄与坏蛋

Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the spidergrams. Use the words to describe the people in the pictures.



- 2 Mark the adjectives as P (Positive) or N (Negative). Which best describes each person (a-j)?

1 <input type="checkbox"/>	patient	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	brave	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	loyal
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	selfish	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	sociable	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	caring
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	lazy	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	shy		
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	funny	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	honest		

- a Lynn enjoys talking with other people.
 b Pete stays calm and doesn't get annoyed.
 c Bob always makes people laugh.
 d Mary always supports her friends.
 e Sue only cares about herself.
 f Bill doesn't show fear in dangerous situations.
 g Laura doesn't want to work.
 h Ann feels uncomfortable with others.
 i John always tells the truth.
 j Sandra always helps others.

Grammar

Word Formation (Adjectives)

- 3 Complete the sentences with an adjective derived from the word in brackets.

- 1 Your new hairstyle makes you look very (attract).
 2 He told a (fun) joke.
 3 She always cries during sad films. She's so (sense).
 4 He is a (power) man; he gets what he wants.
 5 Don't be so (self). Think of others too.
 6 He wants to get on in life; he's (ambition).

Everyday English

- 4 Use the phrases to complete the dialogue.

- Let's go • I can't stand • come off it
- That's a good idea. • we could • I hate
- Why don't we go • You must be joking!

- Owen: 1) to the cinema tonight?
 Fiona: What would you like to see?
 Owen: *Nightmare on Ash Street – Part 8*.
 Fiona: 2)
 There's no way I'm going to see that.
 3)
 to *Lost Love* instead.
 Owen: Now, *you* must be joking! 4)
 romantic films. And I heard that it's really soppy. I'm going to the horror film. Join me if you like.
 Fiona: But that's not fair. You always choose what we watch. You know 5)
 horror films. This time I insist. It's *Lost Love* and that's final.
 Owen: Oh, 6)! Look,
 7) choose a different film altogether.
 Fiona: 8) Let me call the cinema to ask what else is on.

Writing (an article about a famous person)

- 1 Read the rubric and underline the key words. Then, look at the list below and decide which information you would include in your article.

Write an article for the school magazine about a famous person that you admire. Give reasons. (100-120 words)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 name & profession | 5 members of his/her family |
| 2 place & date of birth | 6 character traits |
| 3 daily routine | 7 hobbies & interests |
| 4 physical appearance | 8 your feelings |

- 2 Read the article and put the paragraphs in the correct order. Think of a catchy title for the article.

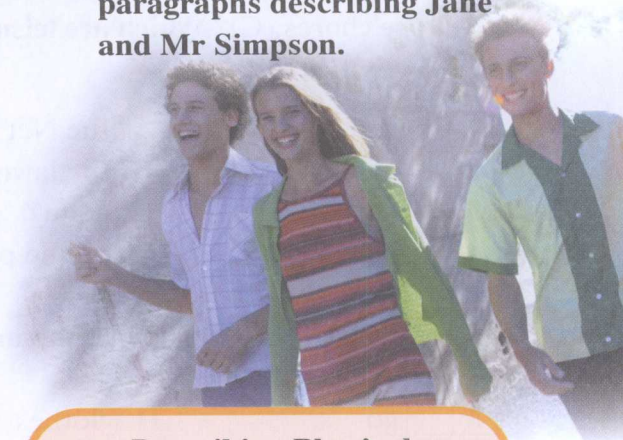
1 ☐ Viggo is very talented. He is interested in painting, photography, jazz music and poetry. He writes short stories and poems as well as jazz music. His book *Coincidence of Memory* is a collection of his work.

2 ☐ One of the people I greatly admire is Viggo Mortensen. He is a Danish-American actor who stars in my favourite films, *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy.

3 ☐ Viggo was born in 1958, in New York. He is tall and slim with shoulder-length wavy hair and blue-green eyes. In *The Lord of the Rings* films he has a beard and a thin moustache.

4 ☐ All in all, Viggo is a great actor. I love watching his films and I would like to be just like him one day.

- 3 Read the theory box below. Use the prompts to write paragraphs describing Jane and Mr Simpson.



Describing Physical Appearance

When you describe someone's physical appearance, you start with the general features (**height, build, age**) and move on to the more specific features (**hair, eyes, nose, etc**).

- 1 Jane
- long, straight, fair hair
 - in her teens
 - tall and very beautiful
- 2 Mr Simpson
- wrinkles
 - tall with short red hair
 - in his late fifties with a round face
 - beard and brown eyes

- 4 Write an article about a person you admire (100-120 words). Use the text in Ex. 2 as a model. Include:

- who the person is and what he/she does
- when & where he/she was born
 - what he/she looks like
- his/her hobbies & interests
- how you feel about him/her

Module 单元 1: English in Use 英语实践

Vocabulary

- 1 Match the words to form phrases. Which are chores (C)? Which are leisure activities (L)?**

1	mow	A the Net
2	ride	B the lawn
3	surf	C a meal
4	watch	D on the phone
5	talk	E horses
6	iron	F to the movies
7	prune	G TV
8	go	H clothes
9	prepare	I the trees

- 2 Fill in the appropriate words.**

- straight • bad • thin • sparkling
- hard • quick • high • uninhabited
- amusement • package • air • round

- 1 temper 7 eyes
 2 lips 8 tours
 3 learner 9 fares
 4 forehead 10 face
 5 hair 11 island
 6 working 12 park

- 3 List the adjectives under the headings. Which best describes you?**

- mean • loving • brave • caring • loyal
- patient • dishonest • sensitive • cheeky
- calm • polite • intelligent • wise • shy
- greedy • sociable • talkative

Positive	Negative

- 4 Circle the correct item.**

- 1 Many people their own transportation instead of getting a package tour.
 A purchase B arrange C rent
- 2 George was on an island for twelve days.
 A uninhabited B civilised C shipwrecked
- 3 Children their parents more than anyone else.
 A show B trust C visit
- 4 His Christmas is for two weeks.
 A vacation B arranges C ranges
- 5 It is important to show people your feelings.
 A high B true C straight

Words Often Confused

- 5 Use the verbs to complete the sentences.**

- hire (sb) • hire (sth) • rent • let

- 1 She a flat with her friend.
- 2 To a car you need a passport and a driving licence.
- 3 My father five people for his business.
- 4 They decided to out a room in their house to help pay the mortgage.

Grammar

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 A: What time
(the train/leave) in the morning?
B: At 7:00.
(you/want) me to give you a lift?
- 2 A: Can I speak to Mr Thomas?
B: I'm afraid he
(not/be) in his office at the moment.
- 3 A: (you/feel) like
going for a walk?
B: I'd love to but it (rain).
- 4 A: (you/do)
anything tomorrow?
B: I (play) football.
Would you like to come?
- 5 A: (Sandra/be) still here?
B: Yes, she (leave) for
New York on Friday.
- 6 A: Where (Laura/be)?
B: She (do) her
homework at the moment.
- 7 A: How (you/go) to work?
B: By car, but today I (go)
by bus.
- 8 A: What (Mary/do)
for a living?
B: She (work) as a cashier.
- 9 A: (you/travel)
abroad this year?
B: No. I (stay)
here.

7 Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

- 1 I playing tennis every Sunday afternoon.
- 2 Luke is in the garden. He are raking the leaves.
- 3 I go to the gym daily. But I'm not go today.
- 4 Does Judy sleeping at the moment?

8 Use the time adverbs to make sentences about yourself.

- now • every Monday • on Fridays
- in the morning • this summer

Word Formation (Adjectives)

9 Complete the sentences with words derived from the words in bold.

- 1 He is a good history teacher. His lessons are very **INTEREST**
- 2 She is a **TALENT** actress.
- 3 He has a **SUCCESS** career.
- 4 I hope you will always be to me. **FAITH**
- 5 I prefer hair to straight hair. **CURL**
- 6 Driving without a seatbelt is **DANGER**

Sentence Transformations

10 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use one to three words.

- 1 Paul and his grandfather look alike.
Paul his grandfather.
- 2 I hate romantic comedies.
I can't romantic comedies.
- 3 How do you like my new car?
What do my new car?
- 4 Let's go out.
Why go out?
- 5 Are you a member of a sports club?
Do you a sports club?
- 6 Do you have plans for this weekend?
What this weekend?

Vocabulary

- 1 Look at the newspaper extracts (1-4) and fill in the gaps with a type of crime or a criminal.

1 An 80-year-old man was in hospital yesterday after a attacked him in the street and stole £23. The ...

2 caused over £50,000 worth of damage to buildings in the Newport area last month.

3 A demanded £1 million yesterday for the safe return of a rich businessman's son. Police ...

4 One took place every 12 seconds last year, police warned home-owners on Friday ...

- 3 (the alarm/go off) when the teller opened the safe?
- 4 Unfortunately, the security camera (not/capture) the robber's face on film.
- 5 Someone (stop) the man in the street and (take) his wallet and mobile phone.
- 6 (the man/drop) the gun when he (see) the police officer?
- 7 She (not/know) the man at the door, so she (not/open) it.

Listening

- 3 a) You will hear two people talking about an incident involving a criminal. Read questions (1-4) and say what you think happened.

b) Listen and choose the best answer A, B or C.

- 1 What did Paul see last night?
A Someone kidnapping a boy.
B Someone vandalising something.
C Someone mugging an old lady.
- 2 What was Mrs Baker doing out at night?
A Crossing the road to get home.
B Walking her dog.
C Taking out her rubbish.
- 3 What did the criminal do?
A Hit Mrs Baker with a bag of rubbish.
B Came up behind Mrs Baker.
C Hit Mrs Baker with a stick.
- 4 What did the criminal leave with?
A His stick.
B Money.
C Nothing.

Grammar

Past Simple

- 2 a) Look at the extracts in Ex. 1 again and underline all the verbs in the past simple. Which are regular? irregular?

b) Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

- 1 They (tell) the man to put his hands in the air.
- 2 The robber (run) out of the bank before the police (arrive).

Vocabulary

People who help us

1 a) Find seven types of crime fighters.

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

b) What does each of the people in Ex. 1a do? Join words from box A and box B to make sentences.

A

pretend to be protect fight PROTECT decide
search for look out for supervise catch

B

shoplifters famous people criminals' punishment
prisoners crime shopper buildings
information about people

- 1 A store detective pretends to be a shopper and looks out for shoplifters.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

2 Complete the sentences with the words.

• soaking • howling • chased • watering • grabbed

- 1 The wind was as Tony was walking back home.
- 2 Mr Smith was his garden when the postman arrived.

- 3 The man was wet.
- 4 The police officer after the robber and caught him.
- 5 The mugger the old woman's bag and ran away.

Grammar

Past Continuous

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

- 1 It (rain) heavily and the wind (howl) in the trees.
- 2 He (sit) in his car outside the Smiths' house while his partner (search) the garden.
- 3 (you/work) yesterday evening at 8:00?
- 4 She (have) a bath when the phone (ring).
- 5 They (drive) towards the village when the car (stop).

4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Kate was doing her shopping while ...
- 2 It wasn't raining when Tom ...
- 3 The burglar broke into the woman's home while ...
- 4 Sue was washing the dishes while the children ...
- 5 He was reading the newspaper when ...

Vocabulary

- 1 Match the words in the two columns. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences.

investigate
question
inherit
find
prune

rose bushes
his fortune
clues
suspects
a crime



- It's a good idea to before winter. This encourages them to grow.
- "This is a very puzzling case", the detective said, "but if we look hard enough I am sure we will"
- John is Mr Graham's only living relative. When he dies, John will
- Inspector Graves arrived late last night to in the murder of a famous artist, Paul Harding.
- You need to examine the evidence thoroughly when you

2 Choose the correct word.

- When someone wants more than they need, they are **greedy/lazy**.
- Your sister's or brother's son is your **niece/nephew**.
- A person who saw a crime take place is called a **witness/suspect**.
- Small shallow cuts on your skin are called **scratches/bites**.
- Someone who has committed a crime is **innocent/guilty**.

Grammar

- 3 In pairs, use the notes, the past continuous, the past simple and as, while or when to write out Inspector Drake's interview script.

Interview with

SUSPECT

1

What do yesterday / grandmother work downstairs?
Read book upstairs.

2

Hear anything strange?
Dog barking.

3

Where find grandmother / what time?
In the kitchen, 7:00 pm.

4

What do / wait for police to arrive?
Call my brother.

A: What were you doing yesterday while your grandmother was working downstairs?

B: I was reading a book upstairs.

Prepositions

- 4 Fill in: about, at, with or of.

- She's very happy her exam results.
- Are you angry me?
- The officer on patrol became suspicious the man outside the bank.
- We were confused the results of the survey.
- She is worried his health.