



UNIT 5 Buying and Selling



I. What do they mean?

疑难解析

1. How can we make money? 我们怎样挣钱? (L25)

make money 意思是“挣钱，赚钱”。例如：

I want to make a lot of money when I grow up. 我长大后想挣好多钱。

2. A girl comes up to Brian's table. 一个女孩来到布莱恩的桌子前。(L26)

come up to 意思是“达到；来到近旁；将近；比得上”。例如：

Many of them came up to me and thanked me. 他们中的很多人上前来感谢我。

It's just coming up to ten minutes past eleven now. 现在才将近 11 点 10 分。

This piece of work does not come up to your usual standard. 这件作品达不到你们平常的标准。

3. The girl takes a one-dollar coin from her pocket and pays for her cookies. 女孩从口袋里拿出一个一美元的硬币付了饼干钱。(L26)

pay for 意思是“为……付款”。例如：

Who will pay for the TV set? 谁为电视机付款?

He paid one hundred yuan for that pair of shoes. 他花了 100 元钱买那双鞋。

Please pay for the courses by cheque. Please do not mail cash. 请用支票给课程付款，不要寄现金。

4. Do you have any other things for sale? 你还卖别的东西吗? (L26)

for sale 意思是“出售的”。例如：

The sign on the house says "For Sale". 房子的标示牌上写着“出售”。

on sale 意思是“出售，上市”。例如：

This style of furniture isn't on sale in this shop. 这款家具没有在这家店出售。

5. The girl goes over to Danny's table. 女孩走到丹尼的桌子前。(L26)

go over to 意思是“朝……走去；转向”。例如：

A boat goes over to the island once a week with goods. 有艘船每周一次带着货物驶向该岛。

We must be prepared to go over to her new house. 我们应该准备去她的新房子。

He has gone over to the other party. 他已经投靠另一政党。

6. You can do your homework while you ride your bike. 你可以在骑车的同时做作业。(L26)

此处，while = when，连词，意为“当……的时候；和……同时”，谓语动词用延续性动词。例如：

I stand still while it swims my way. 当它朝我游来时，我站着不动。

I met her while I was at school. 我在学校的时候遇见了她。

While I was cleaning the kitchen, I heard a noise. 当我正在清洗厨房时，我听到了吵闹声。

7. If you don't like it, I will give you your money back. 如果你不喜欢它，我可以把钱还给你。(L26)

这句也可以表述成：If you don't like it, I will give back your money to you. 或是 If you don't like it, you can return it to get your money back.

give back 意思是“归还；交还”。例如：



They decided to give it back to its owner. 他们决定把它归还原主。

8. That's a very low price for such a great product! 对这样一件了不起的物品来说, 那是很低的价钱!
(L26)

such 作定语, 要置于 a (an) 之前, all, no, one, several, some, any 等之后; 可修饰单数、复数可数名词或不可数名词, 表示“同类的; 如此的”。例如:

We had such an interesting day at school today! 今天我们在学校过得如此有趣!

How did you make such a mistake? 你怎么会犯这样的错误?

Do you like such weather? 你喜欢这样的天气吗?

There are no such things now. 这类事现在没有了。

If you have any such idea, please let me know. 如果你有任何这样的想法, 请告诉我。

当名词前有 many, much, little, few 等词时, 要用 so。例如:

He has read so many books. 他读了那么多的书。

I have so much work to do. 我有那么多的工作要做。

9. No, that's too expensive. I'm afraid I can't afford it. 不, 太贵了。我恐怕买不起。(L26)

在口语中 I'm afraid 作插入语, 意思是“恐怕”。另外, I'm afraid 常用来委婉地告诉对方不快的消息, 表示拒绝或提出异议。例如:

— Can you go shopping with me? 你能和我去买东西吗?

— Sorry, I'm afraid not. 对不起, 恐怕去不了。

afraid 作形容词, 表示“害怕的”, 在句中作表语, 常用结构有: be afraid of (+名词、代词或 v-ing), be afraid to do sth. 等。例如:

What are you afraid of? 你怕什么?

He is afraid of going home. 他害怕回家。

She was afraid to see you again. 她不敢再见你了。

10. If someone tells you he or she is moving up the ladder, you should congratulate this person.

如果某人告诉你他/她正在“爬梯子”, 你应该祝贺这个人。(L27)

move up 意思是“提升, 上升; 向前移动; 升级”。例如:

Mr. Smith was moved up from editor to editor in chief. 史密斯先生从编辑提升为总编辑。

They could move up to a new level of efficiency. 它们可以把效率提高到一个新的水平。

另外, 这句也可以表达为: If someone tells you they are moving up the ladder, you should congratulate this person.

11. How about “I have to beef up my report”? “我不得不充实我的报告”, 这句好理解吗?(L27)

beef up 意思是“加强, 增援, 充实; 使更大(更好等); 补充(人数、兵力等)”。例如:

Beef up this article with some figures and facts. 以一些数字和事实充实这篇文章。

We need new young players to beef up the team. 我们需要新的年轻队员来加强球队的实力。

12. We were surprised to find that the farmer was so trusting. 看到农夫这样信任别人, 我们感到吃惊。(L28)

辨析 surprised, surprising 和 surprise:

surprised 意思是“感到惊奇; 表示震惊”。例如:



Unit 5

We are surprised at the news. 我们听到那个消息不禁吃了一惊。

Are you surprised, class? 同学们，奇怪吗？

We were surprised to learn that he was French. 得知他是法国人，我们都感到惊讶。

surprising 意思是“使人惊讶的；出人意料的；惊人的”。例如：

That is a surprising fact. 那是一个出人意料的真相。

Is there anything surprising about it? 这有什么可奇怪的吗？

surprise 意思是“奇怪；惊奇”，可以作名词和动词。例如：

What a surprise! 多么令人惊奇呀！

To my surprise, the plan succeeded. 令我惊奇的是，那计划竟然成功了。

Do you want to surprise your friend? 你想让你的朋友大吃一惊吗？

13. Remember, you need to make your product stand out. 记住，你需要使你的产品更突出。(L29)

stand out 意思是“站出来；突出；坚持；坚决反对”。例如：

Stand out, if you want to compete with me! 想和我比赛吗？站出来吧！

His height makes him stand out in the crowd. 他身材高大，因此在人群中很突出。

In the concert, your performance stood out. 在音乐会上，你的演出很突出。

They stood out the enemy's attacks one after the other. 他们顶住了敌人一次又一次地进攻。

We stand out the breakup in any form. 我们坚决反对任何形式的分裂行为。

14. Find ways to catch their eye. 找到方法来引起人们的注意。(L29)

catch one's eye 意思是“引人注目”。此处等于 attract one's attention。例如：

Her golden silk evening gown caught everyone's eye at the party. 她那条金色的丝裙晚礼服引起聚会中每一个人的注目。

She wants to catch people's eye by putting heavy make-up on her face. 为了引起旁人的注意，她浓妆艳抹。

注意：eye 在这个短语里用单数。

15. People coming to trade shows already have an interest in similar products. 来到交易展示会的人们对类似产品早已有了兴趣。(L29)

(1) have an interest in = be interested in 意思是“对……有兴趣”。例如：

Why do you have an interest in stamps = Why are you interested in stamps? 你为什么对邮票有兴趣？

(2) similar 意思是“类似的”。例如：

He talked about it in a similar way. 他对此事有相似的说法。

We have similar opinions. 我们的看法相似。

16. Push your product using samples and good deals. 通过样品和优惠条件来推广你的产品。(L29)

push the/a product 意思是“推销产品”。

using samples and good deals 作 push your product 伴随状语。

17. People get to know the advantages of your product after they experience using it. 人们在体验后才了解你的产品优点。(L29)

get to know 意思是“增进（彼此间的）了解；认识”。例如：

You'll like her once you get to know her. 你一旦了解她，就会喜欢她。



Only those who learn how to live can get to know themselves and life. 只有知道如何生活的人们，才会开始认识自己和人生。

18. With a good quality product and excellent advertising, you will surely succeed. 凭借优质的产品和出色的广告营销，你一定会成功。(L29)

succeed 意思是“成功；继承”，常与 in 连用。succeed in 意思是“（在某方面）取得成功；达到目的”，后跟名词或 v-ing 形式。例如：

He succeeded in (passing) the exam. 他考试及格了。

Here's one question: how do we succeed in life? 这儿有一个问题：我们怎样才能在生活中成功？

succeed 的名词为 success。

19. I sold out of my cookies in less than an hour! 我不到一小时就卖光了饼干。(L30)

(1) sell out of 意思是“售空；卖光”。例如：

Sorry, we've sold out of shirts in your size. 对不起，你这样尺寸的衬衣都卖完了。

I am sorry we have sold out of coffee. 对不起，咖啡售完了。

本句也可以表达为 My cookies sold out in less than an hour!

(2) less than 意思是“少于；不足”。例如：

Even under the best conditions, we couldn't finish in less than three days. 即使在最好的情况下，我们也无法在少于三天的时间内完成。

less than 的反义词组为 more than (多于；超过)。



II. Finding out the rules

发现语法

Object Clause 宾语从句

宾语从句是初中阶段重要的一种语法。详解参见教科书语法部分。



III. Following-up tasks

同步练习

Lesson 25

I. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. They're organizing a talent show to _____ for poor kids.

他们正在组织一场才艺表演为贫穷的孩子筹款。

2. As an employee, I must work hard to _____ for my employer.

作为一个员工，我必须努力为雇主挣钱。

3. I'd like to _____ with my credit card.

我想用信用卡支付。

4. The reason for _____ is to sell more goods.

做广告的目的是要多出售货物。

5. My computer _____ me 200 _____.

我的计算机花费了我 200 美元。



Unit 5

II. Read the passage, and then put the sentences in the box in the correct blanks. There is one extra sentence.

Shopping is popular with many people around the world. They seem to find new ways to buy things every day. They visit shopping centres, order things through the mail, or buy things on the Internet. 1 _____

For young people, one of the most popular ways to shop is to use a vending machine (自动售货机). These machines offer all kinds of things and you can find them everywhere. In the U. S. , there are vending machines which sell CDs. 2 _____ The strangest product on sale from a vending machine is in Japan. Just put your coins in the vending machine in Tokyo, press the button, and out comes a “kabutomushi”, that is, a black beetle (甲壳虫). You keep it as a pet!

Japan now has “Robosho” — a shop with no shop assistants, only robots. A robot reads your credit card (信用卡) and then gives you what you want. 3 _____ People are very surprised that the robots can serve them as well as shop assistants do.

Some shops in the U. K. are like social clubs for teenagers. Many of them have a café inside. The Youth Station has a large nightclub for teenagers under 18, with a DJ playing music in a room that hangs from the ceiling. Sports Town has a big screen, where you can see live sports from around the world. 4 _____

- A. And some robots can even talk.
- B. Many American people usually go shopping.
- C. You won't miss any exciting ball games even when you go shopping.
- D. People's shopping habits are always changing.
- E. New CDs are put in the machine every week.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Do you have your own ideas about spending money? If no, now is a great time to learn how to spend it. Follow the steps below when you are considering buying something you want.

Step 1 How much do you really want it?

Seeing a \$25 gum ball (口香糖) machine, Ben wanted it at first. But after thinking about it, he decided it would be exciting only for a day or two. “... Besides, it's impossible for me to chew (嚼) much gum.” He thought for a long time and then went away.

Step 2 Do you still want it a week later?

If you really want the thing very much, try to wait for some time to see how strong the desire (欲望) is. This way works for grown-ups, too!

Step 3 How will you pay for it?

After the first two steps, Ben found he really wanted a toy pirate ship, but it cost \$50. He had \$22 in his pocket and got \$1.50 a week from his parents. It would take Ben 19 weeks to save enough money to get the ship.

Step 4 Are there any ways to make the extra money?

Ben agreed to wash the downstairs windows at \$2 each. So he got \$10 for himself.

Step 5 Can you get it cheaper?

After deciding to buy it, it's necessary for you to look for less expensive ways to buy it: search for what you want on the Internet, in shops and flea (跳蚤) markets. Sometimes you can find the same thing at a



much lower price.

If these suggestions work well, they can save you a lot of money. You will be a real smart shopper.

- What did Ben do about the gum ball machine?
 - He bought it at once.
 - He gave it up right away.
 - He gave it up finally.
 - He asked his parents to buy it.
- How many downstairs windows would Ben wash if he wanted to get \$ 12?
 - Five.
 - Six.
 - Ten.
 - One.
- Why do people search for the same things online, in shops and flea markets? Because _____.
 - they may find wonderful ones
 - they just do it for fun
 - they may find them at lower prices
 - they may find them at higher prices
- If you still want an iPhone 6 in two weeks, you should consider _____.
 - Step Three
 - Step Two
 - Step One
 - Step Six
- The passage is mainly about suggestions on how to _____.
 - make lots of money
 - spend and save money
 - pay for things
 - earn money

IV. Writing.

假如你是李平，准备参加学校组织的英语征文比赛。请根据下面所提供的信息，介绍今天在你校操场举行的“One for One”图书义卖活动的情况并谈谈你的感受。

One for One

With every book you buy,
will give a new book
to a child in need.

This afternoon a charity sale was held on the playground in our school. _____

● Lesson 26

I. Choose the correct answers.

- There were only two paintings _____ and he bought both of them.
 - at sell
 - at sale
 - for sale
 - for sell
- Why don't you buy the bike, Mary? — It's too expensive. I can't _____ it.
 - sell
 - lend
 - keep
 - afford
- The T-shirt looks nice on you! How much did it _____?
 — I just _____ ten dollars for it.
 - take; afforded
 - cost; paid
 - cost; spent
 - sell; buy
- Hello! Is that Jenny speaking? — Sorry, _____ you've got the wrong number.
 - I'm afraid
 - for sure
 - I don't think
 - really
- Jim, don't read books _____ you are walking in the street. It's very dangerous.
 — OK, thank you.
 - while
 - until
 - because
 - if
- To _____ the trip, Greg and Brooks have tried to save money for a long time.
 - paid
 - paying for
 - pay for
 - paying



Unit 5

II. Write the words to make the sentences have the same meanings. Each blank has one word.

1. The coat isn't expensive. I can buy it.

The coat isn't expensive. I can _____ it.

2. I am very worried about tomorrow's math test. I'm not sure if I can pass it this time.

I am very worried about tomorrow's math test. I'm _____ I can't pass it this time.

3. The desk and the chair cost me only 10 dollars.

I only _____ 10 dollars _____ the desk and the chair.

4. It's not expensive for such a great product.

It's a _____ for such a great product.

III. Complete the passage with the proper forms of the words in the box.

cost buy help make sell

My name is Peter. In February, my class sold cookies at school. My cookies looked like hearts. My aunt helped me _____ them.

My class made some posters about the cookie sale. The posters told everyone where and when they could _____ our cookies. At lunch time, we put up tables in the hall and sold the cookies. We also _____ them after school. The cookies _____ \$ 0.25 each. Can you guess how much money we made? We made \$ 320!

What did we do with the money? We _____ an elementary school in our city. The school needed new storybooks for its young students.

I enjoyed the cookie sale. It was fun to sell the cookies.

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

How do you pay for things? Do you usually use cash (现金), or do you like to pay by credit card? If you are like a lot of people, you probably have at least one credit card. Also, you might use it more often than you probably should.

Credit cards first became popular in the 1920s. At that time, businesses, such as hotels and companies, gave credit cards to their best customers. Unlike today's credit cards, customers could only use these cards at the store or business that gave out the cards. Customers had to pay for things in full. They couldn't pay for something a little at a time.

In 1950, a businessman named McNamara started a credit card company — Diners Club. Unlike earlier credit cards, this card could be used by customers at many restaurants. Customers liked the card because they didn't have to carry a lot of cash with them. Restaurant owners liked the card, too. Why? They found out that customers usually spent more money when they could pay by credit card.

In its first year of business, Diners Club issued 200 cards. The customers who got the cards from Diners Club could use them at 27 different restaurants. Today, Diners Club has about 8 million customers, and they can use their cards in over 7.6 million businesses in more than 200 countries.

1. What can we know about the earlier credit cards from the passage?

A. They could be used everywhere.

B. Customers had to pay for things in full.

C. They were very popular before the 1920s.

D. Everyone could get this kind of credit card.



2. The underlined word “issued” here probably means “_____”.
- A. showed B. took C. borrowed D. offered
3. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A. part of the development of credit cards B. how credit cards help businessmen
- C. people who use credit cards D. how to use cash

V. Writing.

假如上周日你参加了某社区的 Yard Sale 活动。请给你们学校校刊上的 English Club 栏目写一篇关于此次活动的介绍。要点：1. 有 200 多人参加了此次活动；2. 有的人出售旧物，如：衣服、玩具、自行车等；3. 有的人出售自制的蛋糕、卡片、书签等；4. 还有的人交换旧书；5. 请写一至两点你对此活动的看法。

● Lesson 27

I. Read the sentences and tick the correct words or phrases.

- Many middle school students like reading *Harry Potter*, (including/include) me.
- Mr. Scott made a living by (selling/sell) old things.
- Even the simplest (everyday/every day) activities can make a difference to the environment.
- A good businessman can buy something (at a low price/at a high price), and then sell it (at a low price/at a high price).
- Do you know the boy (in/at/on) white? — Yes. He’s my friend, Jack.

II. Read the lesson and complete the following business English. Then translate the sentences into Chinese.

- Buy low, _____ high. _____
- We’re _____ the red this month. _____
- I am moving _____ the ladder. _____
- I have to beef _____ my report. _____
- He’s a _____ cat. _____
- They _____ the books. _____

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

The right name is important in the business world. All you have to do is to think of a good name for your product that connects the product with the name in everyone’s mind.

In many countries, successful trade or brand names are protected by law. This is so that other companies cannot make a product that looks like another. People might think that they were buying one product when, in fact, they are buying something different. Businesses register (登记) a company or a product name with the government. In fact, more than 1 000 product and company names are registered



Unit 5

every hour. Many companies spend a lot of money to find the right names for their products. A good example of this is in the car industry. Some successful names for cars have powerful associations (联系). The Ford Mustang and the Jaguar are only two examples of choosing the names of animals that are fast and strong.

When a U. S. company decides to sell its product in another country, it has to make sure that the product name translates properly. When Coca-Cola introduced its soft drink to China, it looked for the right name. It wanted a name that would do two things. One was to present its image in Chinese and the second was to be close to its first brand name — Coke. It took some efforts before finding the right word — which sounds similar and translates as “happiness in the mouth”. Asian company names are not new to the United States. The brand names of Samsung and Sony have been successful. Finding the right brand name is a big business. Asian companies that sell to foreign markets pay to find a name that will connect with its customers. There are even naming companies that specialize in inventing product names. These companies can charge (要价) up to \$ 100 000 a word for their creations. But it’s worth it. Successful companies know how important the right brand names are for their development.

1. Why are trade names protected by law in many countries?
 - A. To make companies pay for naming service.
 - B. To help people choose the best products.
 - C. To present good images of the products.
 - D. To avoid making a product that looks like another.
2. What can we learn from the passage?
 - A. Many companies care about the cost of finding the right names.
 - B. Creative trade names can help companies to have a larger sale.
 - C. The government often does business with naming companies.
 - D. It is considered necessary for cars to be named after animals.
3. What’s the best title for the passage?
 - A. The Business of Names
 - B. The Development of Names
 - C. The Rules of Naming Business
 - D. The Methods of Choosing Names

IV. Task reading.

About one hundred years ago, many educated people spoke French when they met people from other countries. Today most people speak English when they meet foreigners. It has become the new international language. There are more people who speak English as a second language than people who speak English as a first language. Why?

There are many reasons why English has become so popular. One of them is that English has become the language of business. Another important reason is that popular American culture, like movies, music, and McDonald’s has quickly spread throughout the world. It has brought its _____ with it.

Is it good that English has spread to all parts of the world so quickly? I don’t know. It’s important to have a language that everyone has in common. Our world has become global and we need to communicate with one another. On the other hand, English is a rather hard language to learn and it brings its culture with it. Do we really need that?

Scientists have already tried to make an artificial (人造的) language that isn’t too difficult and isn’t from any group’s culture. It is called Esperanto. But it hasn’t become popular. Maybe the popularity of



English won't last that long, either. Who knows? More people in the world speak Chinese than any other language. Maybe someday Chinese will be the new international language.

要求：1~3 题回答问题；4 题将画线句子译成汉语；5 题判断正（T）误（F）；6 题将文中横线处空缺的一个单词填写在下面的横线上。

1. What was the world language a century ago? _____
2. Why has English become an international language today? Give at least two reasons.

3. In the last paragraph, what do scientists want to tell us? _____
4. _____
5. There are the most people in the world who speak Chinese. ()
6. _____

● Lesson 28

I. Read the sentences and tick the correct words or phrases.

1. The people were (surprised/surprising) to hear about the death of the singing star.
2. Her action shows that she is an (honest/honesty) girl.
3. You must (trust/trusting) your judgment.
4. This book will be of great (value/valuable) to him in his studies.
5. Have you (received/accepted) your sister's letter?

II. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

One of the most popular places for Americans to go is malls. There are some people spending so much time at malls that they are called "mall rats".

People like malls for many reasons. The most important reason is that they make guests feel safe because malls have private security guards. In addition, parking is usually free, and the weather inside is always fine. The newest malls even have beautiful rest areas with waterfalls and large green trees. When people are tired at malls, they may rest there for a while.

The largest mall in the United States is the Mall of America in Minnesota. It covers 4.2 million square feet. It has 350 stores, eight night clubs, and a seven-acre park! There are parking spaces for 12 750 cars. Every week about 750 000 people shop there.

The first indoor mall in the United States was built in 1965 in Edina, Minnesota. People love to do all their shopping in one place. Today, malls are like town centres where people come to do many things. They shop, of course, and they also eat in food courts. They have food from all over the world. They see movies at theatres. Some people even do the new sport of "mall walking" as their daily exercise. Others go to malls to meet friends.

In some malls, people can see a doctor or a dentist and even go to church. In other words, people can do just about everything in malls.

1. What kind of people are called "mall rats"?
 - A. The rats in malls.
 - B. The pet rats on sale in shops.
 - C. The people who like to wander (闲逛) in malls.
 - D. The pictures hung in shops.



Unit 5

2. According to the passage, Americans like shopping _____.
A. in one place B. in a quiet place C. in a busy place D. in different places
3. What does the third paragraph mainly tell us?
A. People like to go to the mall. B. The Mall of America is noisy.
C. When America had the first mall. D. The Mall of America is very large.
4. What can people do at an indoor mall?
A. They can shop. B. They can see movies.
C. They can eat something when they're hungry. D. A, B and C.
5. Which of the following is true?
A. Malls are only in big cities. B. In some malls people can even see a doctor.
C. The largest mall in the U. S. has nine clubs. D. All of the Americans are called "mall rats".

III. Task reading.

A six-year-old British girl, Mollie Price, is opening up her third candy store. She is said to be one of Britain's youngest bosses. Her stores are called "Mollie's". She sells both British and American candy. The girl would like to open more candy stores. "It might sound crazy, but believe me," Mollie says.

"It was Mollie's idea to open up the shop. It is Mollie who runs the candy stores," her mother Becky, her "business partner", says.

Her mother says all the stores are put together and stocked (进货) by Mollie. Mollie works in one of the stores every Saturday, then gets up early Sunday to go to the company's product supplier (供应商). She asks her friends to test the sweets to decide which ones are good. She's good at smart marketing. For example, if the weather is really cold, she sells the Mr. Whippy ice cream cheaper than when it's hot outside.

"Children have the best ideas. I tell my mum what I think and she always says I have good ideas. It's just because I know what other children like," Mollie says.

要求: 1~2 题回答问题; 3 题填空; 4 题判断正 (T) 误 (F); 5 题选择正确答案。

1. What's Mollie's plan for the future? _____
2. How does Mollie know which kinds of candy are good? _____
3. The prices of some ice cream products in Mollie's stores change according to the _____.
4. According to the passage, Mollie is a clever girl. ()
5. According to the passage, what's the key to Mollie's success?
A. She works hard and she is good at smart marketing.
B. Her mother always has good ideas.
C. She would like to open more candy stores.
D. The company's supplier makes good products.

Lesson 29

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. Cheng Long and Li Lianjie have much in common. And they often play _____ roles in the movies.
A. different B. similar C. same D. interest



2. The man tried several times to start the car, and he _____ in the end.
A. succeeded it B. succeeded C. makes D. did
3. Young people _____ shopping online.
A. have an interest in B. interested in C. have an interest D. are interested
4. Jack is only ten, but he has _____ learned three languages.
A. usually B. yet C. always D. already
5. — How do you make your products _____? — I need some advertising.
A. stand out B. stand up C. stand for D. stand by

II. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. If you keep doing it this way for a long time, you're sure to _____ (成功) in your study.
2. Excellent advertising can get you more _____ (顾客) than ever.
3. The government plans to _____ (创造) more jobs for young people.
4. We have been successful because we are _____ (提供) a quality service.
5. It is a mild morning and the sun is _____ (闪耀).

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Classified Advertisements

If you need our service, please call 5161982.

For Rent	Excellent room for girls. Single, \$ 115 a month. Double, \$ 180 a month. Call 5160594. Family Home, 3 bedrooms, large yard. Call 3125766. Youth Paradise, room for boys, \$ 100 per person. Call 8830553.
For Sale	Coat for man, size 42, 1 year old, \$ 85. Call 2125978 after 6 p. m. Colour TV, size 21, \$ 150; Mp4 player, \$ 45; Recorder, \$ 25. Call 6963749.
Help Wanted	If you can find a few hours during the day to look after two school age children, please call 3133694. A magazine needs a reporter. He or she should be good at writing in Chinese. Experience needed. Call 5201314.
Lost	A yellow bag with a mobile phone and some books was left behind in the library. Will the finder come to Class 1, Grade 3?
Found	A black jacket was found on the playground yesterday afternoon (June, 21st). Will the owner please ring 3655488?

1. If you want to make an advertisement, which number will you call?
A. 5160594. B. 365588. C. 5161982. D. 313369.
2. Mary wants a room for herself, which room should she choose?
A. Family Home. B. Double. C. Single. D. Youth Paradise.
3. The title "Classified Advertisements" probably means _____.
A. advertisements only for students to read B. advertisements giving us useful information
C. advertisements that are very important D. advertisements divided into different groups
4. If you want to find a part-time job, you will read _____.



Unit 5

A. Help Wanted B. For Sale C. For Rent D. Lost

5. If a person has \$ 115, he can buy _____.

A. a TV and a recorder B. a coat and a recorder
C. a coat and a Mp4 player D. a TV and a Mp4 player

Lesson 30

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. — Do you have Xiaomi mobile phones?

— Sorry, they have been _____. You may come back next week.

A. given out B. looked out C. sold out D. come out

2. Why did you lend him the money? Are you _____? He won't return it to you!

A. crazy B. sure C. happy D. great

3. It's _____ for little kids to cross the roads by themselves.

A. dangerous B. danger C. safe D. safety

4. We can no longer _____ his organization because we are short of money.

A. invent B. improve C. raise D. support

II. Read and choose the proper host family for each student. There is one extra choice.

五位中国学生要去美国留学，帮助他们选择最适合的住家。

1. Zhang Chao likes Chinese food. He hopes his host family speaks a little Chinese. ()

2. Li Wei likes doing sports. He wants to live near a park. ()

3. Liu Yong hopes to live near his school — Reading School. He prefers a bedroom with a bathroom. ()

4. Chen Yao wants to live in a big bedroom cheaper than £350 a month. She can't stand pets. ()

5. Hu Mei loves pets. She would like a bedroom cheaper than £220 a month. ()

A
Host Family: The Browns
Nationality: English
Address: 16 Church Road (near Reading School)
Room: Small with a bathroom
Price: £ 290/month

B
Host Family: The Johnsons
Nationality: English
Address: 10 Shine Road (near Wallen School)
Room: Small
Price: £ 260/month

C
Host Family: Wang Lin
Nationality: Chinese
Address: 40 Queen's Road
Room: Small
Price: £ 230/month
Other information: Good at cooking Chinese food

D
Host Family: The Kings
Nationality: English
Address: 75 Eric-high Road
Room: Big
Price: £ 300/month

E
Host Family: Judy
Nationality: English
Address: 6 King's Road
Room: Small
Price: £ 210/month
Other information: A pet dog

F
Host Family: The Rays
Nationality: English
Address: 22 Woldingham Road (near Palmer Park)
Room: Big
Price: £ 370/month



III. Task reading.

“Who needs a shopping mall if you have Taobao?” says Wang Lin, 28, a writer in Beijing.

Taobao, China’s largest online shopping site, has become an important part of Wang Lin’s life. She spends lots of money on Taobao.

A growing number of Chinese Internet users like Wang have found the joys of online shopping. Most online shoppers are students or young workers. More women shop on line than men. Clothing and home-use products are the most popular on line.

It was reported that more than 250 billion *yuan* was spent on online shopping last year, 80% through Taobao.

Taobao means “looking for treasure” in Chinese. People can find almost everything they need on Taobao, from clothes to books, candies and DVD players.

You may question the security of online shopping. Wang Lin said, “It’s very safe and convenient. Unless you receive the products from the sellers and are satisfied with them, the shop owner will not get the money. You can also get your money back if you want to return the products.”

要求：1~2 题判断正 (T) 误 (F)；3 题填空；4 回答问题；5 题将画线句子译成汉语。

1. Food is more popular than clothing on line. ()
2. More women shop on line than men. ()
3. Shopping on line is safe and _____.
4. Who are most online shoppers? _____
5. _____

 **IV. Checking yourself**

单元评价

I. Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct answers.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. In a restaurant. | B. On a farm. | C. At the man’s home. |
| 2. A. Eight hours. | B. Six hours. | C. Nine hours. |
| 3. A. Fifty-two dollars. | B. Ninety dollars. | C. Thirty-eight dollars. |
| 4. A. A skirt. | B. A shirt. | C. A T-shirt. |
| 5. A. It’s too small. | B. It’s too big. | C. It’s too expensive. |

II. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the table.

	The first dress	The second dress
Colour	1. _____	4. _____
Price	2. \$ _____	5. \$ _____
Size	3. _____	

III. Listen to the dialogue and choose the correct answers.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Last Sunday. | B. Last Saturday. | C. Yesterday. |
| 2. A. To see a friend. | B. To look for a job. | C. To travel. |



Unit 5

3. A. From his friend. B. From his father. C. From an advertisement.
4. A. Yes, he did. B. No, he didn't. C. I don't know.
5. A. Sad. B. Happy. C. I don't know.

IV. Choose the correct answers.

1. It's not polite to speak loudly _____ you are having a meal.
A. while B. after C. until D. since
2. — Dad, must we wait until the light becomes green?
— Yes, _____ we have to.
A. No problem B. That's different C. I am afraid D. Don't mention it
3. Could you tell me _____?
A. what your job B. what your job is C. your job is what D. is what your job
4. There's a lot to do. We can't _____ to waste any time.
A. wait B. have C. want D. afford
5. I had no money to _____ my meal.
A. sell for B. pay for C. paying D. bought
6. — How do you learn English better? — _____ watching English movies.
A. By B. With C. In D. From
7. Mo Yan's books have been _____ in many book stores because of his winning of the Nobel Prize in literature.
A. stood out B. bought for C. disappeared D. sold out
8. — Can you tell the differences between these two pictures?
— Differences? Oh, no. They look quite _____.
A. trusting B. same C. similar D. cheap
9. Kevin was very _____ to find so many people playing beach volleyball in such hot weather.
A. surprises B. surprising C. surprise D. surprised
10. We tried our best to make our poster _____.
A. stand by B. stand out C. stand for D. stand up

V. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. An artist should _____ (创造) beautiful things.
2. The customs in my city are _____ (相似的) to those in his city.
3. No one can _____ (成功) without hard work.
4. Her family is poor and cannot afford to _____ (支付) for the child's education.
5. Ten people, _____ (包含) a baby, were hurt in the accident.

VI. Fill in the blanks according to the model.

Model: I think _____ that _____ we _____ waste _____ paper the most. (waste)

1. I think _____ people should _____ bikes. (ride)
2. I never knew _____ people _____ a lot of paper. (waste)
3. I know _____ Danny _____ a car out of garbage. (make)



4. I don't think _____ my watch _____. (stop)
 5. I am sure _____ Li Ming _____ the exam. (pass)

VII. Choose the correct object clauses.

1. — Can you tell me _____ the prize, Tom? — Last year.
 A. when you got B. when did you get C. when will you get D. when you will get
2. — Could you please tell me _____? — She is under the big tree over there.
 A. where is Miss Zhou B. where was Miss Zhou C. where Miss Zhou was D. where Miss Zhou is
3. — Which dress do you like best, Madam? — Sorry, I can't decide _____ now.
 A. to buy which one B. buy which one C. which one to buy D. which I should buy it
4. — May I come in? I'm sorry I'm late. — Come in, please. But could you tell me _____?
 A. how do you come to school B. what were you doing then
 C. who you talked with D. why you are late
5. — I'm doing a survey. Could you tell me _____? — Sure. I usually go to work at 7:00 a. m.
 A. why you go to work B. how you go to work
 C. when you go to work D. who you go to work with

VIII. Cloze test.

Bruce shook his money box again.

Nothing! He carefully counted the coins that lay on the bed. All that he had was \$24.52. The 1 which he wanted was at least \$90. How on earth (究竟) was he going to get the rest of the 2 ?

He knew that his friends all had bicycles. It is hard to hang out (闲逛) with people when you are the only one 3 a bicycle. He thought about 4 he could do. He couldn't get money from his parents, because he knew they had no extra (额外的) money.

There was only one way to get money, and that was to earn (挣钱) it. He would have to find a job. He decided to ask Mr. Clay for 5 .

"Well, you can start right here," said Mr. Clay. "You see, my windows need cleaning and my car needs washing."

That was the beginning of Bruce's part-time (兼职) job. For the next three 6 he worked every day after finishing his homework. He took dogs for walks and cleaned rooms.

The day finally came when Bruce 7 his money and found that he had \$94.32. He wasted no time and went down to the shop to 8 the bicycle he wanted. He rode home proudly, looking forward to 9 his new bicycle to his friends. Bruce liked his bicycle very much because he had bought it with his own money. At last, his dream came true, and his parents were 10 of him.

1. A. car B. bicycle C. truck D. food
 2. A. money B. help C. food D. advice
 3. A. with B. without C. behind D. above
 4. A. why B. how C. what D. when
 5. A. food B. advice C. water D. bike



Unit 5

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 6. A. months | B. minutes | C. seconds | D. days |
| 7. A. lent | B. lost | C. counted | D. borrowed |
| 8. A. choose | B. sell | C. drive | D. see |
| 9. A. borrowing | B. showing | C. asking | D. finding |
| 10. A. famous | B. strict | C. proud | D. sad |

IX. Read the passage and answer the questions.

In the mid 1990's, people started doing business on the Internet. There were two kinds of companies then. First, there were traditional companies. They sold things in stores. Then, there were Internet companies. They didn't have a store, and they only sold things on the Net.

Traditional companies didn't want to lose any business. Quickly, they made their own websites and began selling things on the Net. These are the so-called "brick and click" companies (砖块点击公司). Many stores are made of brick. And you click on your mouse to buy things with your computer. That's where the name "brick and click" comes from.

By the late 1990's, competition among Internet companies was great. So e-businesses like **amazon.com**, **buy.com**, and **etoys.com** were in trouble. Their profits (利润) were not very high. Many of these businesses were losing a lot of money. In 2000, many e-businesses went out of business.

Why are brick and click companies, like **Barnes** and **Walmart** so successful? First, many customers know and trust their names. Their websites are easy to remember. These companies also have a lot of experience. In a word, they know how to run a successful business.

In the world of e-commerce, companies are fighting for every dollar and every customer. Will brick and click companies win the war? Only time will tell.

- How many kinds of companies were there in the mid 1990's? _____
- Did Internet companies sell things in stores or on the Net? _____
- What did the traditional companies do to keep their business? _____
- What gave Internet companies a lot of trouble by the late 1990's? _____
- What can you learn from **Barnes** and **Walmart** if you have an Internet company? _____

X. Writing.

随着网络的发展,人们消费观念在转变,购物方式也在悄然地发生变化。“网购”成为一种时尚,越来越多的学生也正加入到网购群体当中。请你根据以下提示,写一篇网上购物的文章。

优点: 1. 足不出户; 节约时间; 避免拥挤、劳累。2. 价格通常较便宜。3. 可供选择的范围广、品种多。

缺点: 1. 只看到图片, 看不到商品本身。2. 容易购买大量不太需要的东西, 造成浪费。



UNIT 6 Be a Champion!



I. What do they mean?

疑难解析

1. I will be the champion of standing on one foot! 我将成为单脚站立的冠军! (L31)

stand on one foot 意思是“单脚站立”。

2. I want to break a world record. 我想打破一项世界纪录。(L31)

break the record 意思是“打破纪录”。例如：

He broke the world's record with a time of 12.91 seconds. 他以 12 秒 91 的成绩打破了世界纪录。

set a record 意思是“创纪录”。例如：

I want to set a new world record. 我想创造一项新的世界纪录。

keep a record 意思是“保持纪录”。例如：

Jim has kept his record for twenty-three years. 吉姆的纪录保持了 23 年。

3. It was 60 cm long, 40 cm wide and almost 21 cm thick! 它有 60 厘米长, 40 厘米宽和接近 21 厘米厚! (L32)

“基数词 + 量词 + 表示长/宽/高等的形容词”表示“某物多长/宽/高等”。例如：

The wall is 9.75 metres thick. 墙厚 9.75 米。

The street is 21 metres wide. 街宽 21 米。

The Great Wall of China is more than 7 240 kilometres long. 中国的长城长 7 240 多千米。

4. How could the man pull a train with his teeth! 这人居然用牙齿拖动火车! (L32)

这句是感叹疑问句。感叹疑问句是另一种只具形式的疑问句，这种疑问句一般都用降调，书写时不用问号而用感叹号。因此实质上是一种感叹句。可有两种形式，一种是采取一般疑问句形式；另一种是采取特殊疑问句形式。例如：

Doesn't she look pretty! 她看上去很漂亮呀!

Why is he such a baby! 他怎么是这样的孩子呀!

本课类似的表达还有 Isn't that amazing! 太令人惊奇了!

5. I won first place in the long jump and broke the school record! 我在跳远比赛中得了第一，并打破了校记录! (L32)

上面句中的 first 既可以用作序数词，也可以用作形容词、副词或名词。在说明顺序时，一般要与定冠词连用，但在很多含义中可用不定冠词或不用冠词。例如：

second price 二等奖

cloth of second quality 次等布

He learns French as a second language. 他把法语作为第二语言学习。

He got a third in math. 他的数学得了“丙”。

If you are first, you get a gold medal. If you are second, you get a silver medal. If you are third, you get a bronze medal. If you are twentieth, do you get a medal? 如果你名列第一，你得金牌；如果你名列第二，你得银牌；如果你名列第三，你得铜牌；如果你名列第二十，你得奖牌吗？

It was the first gold medal in an Olympic swimming event for our country. 那是我国奥林匹克运动会游泳项



Unit 6

目的第一块金牌。

6. Did anyone find out when the Olympics began? 有人查到奥运会开始的时间了吗? (L33)

anyone 是不定代词, 与 anybody 同义。用于否定句、疑问句或条件句中时, 意思是“任何人; 有人”; 用于肯定句中时, 意思是“随便哪一个人”。例如:

If anyone has a question, he can ask me. 如果有人有问题, 请问我。

Anyone will tell you where the stop is. 谁都会告诉你车站在哪儿。

We didn't meet anybody new at the party. 在聚会上我们没有碰到任何生人。

Does anybody have any other idea? 有人有别的主意吗?

注意: 由 some, any, no, every 与 one, body, thing 构成的合成词, 在句中要作单数看待。

7. The ancient Greeks wanted to have the best athletes compete against each other. 古希腊想让最好的运动员来进行比赛。(L33)

compete against 意思是“和……竞赛”。例如:

The factory is too small to compete against large ones. 这家工厂太小, 不能与大企业抗衡。

8. They held the event every four years in Olympia. 他们每四年在奥林匹亚举办一次运动会。(L33)

every 与基数词、序数词、other 或 few 连用, 表示时间或空间的间隔, 意为“每……; 每隔……”。例如:

You'd better plant a tree every five metres/every fifth metre. 你最好每五米(每隔四米)种一棵树。

He comes here every three days/every third day. 他每三天(每隔两天)来这儿一次。

every other day 每隔一天; every few days 每隔几天

every + 基数词 + 复数名词 = every + 序数词 + 单数名词

此句中 every four years = every fourth year 每四年或每隔三年

9. Good point, Wang Mei. Married women couldn't even watch the games! 说得好, 王梅。已婚妇女甚至不能观看比赛!(L33)

good point 意思是“好主意; 好点子; 优点”。例如:

That's a good point to travel abroad during the holiday. 假期去国外旅行是个好主意。

10. I also found out that the modern Olympics began in 1896 and took place every four years. 我还发现现代奥林匹克运动会始于1896年, 每四年举办一次。(L33)

take place 意思是“发生; 产生; 进行; 举行”。例如:

An accident took place at this crossing three days ago. 这个十字路口三天前发生了一起事故。

When does the wedding take place? 婚礼什么时候举行?

11. The ancient Greeks would be amazed at how the Olympic Games have grown to become a world event! 古希腊人会惊叹于奥林匹克运动会已成为一项世界性的运动!(L33)

be amazed at 意思是“对……感到惊讶”。例如:

She was amazed at her birthday presents. 看到她的生日礼物, 她很惊奇。

12. One thing has not changed about the games — athletes compete in a spirit of fair play. 但这项运动有一点没有改变——运动员以公平的精神比赛。(L33)

(1) in a spirit 意思是“本着……的精神”。例如:

He said it in a spirit of enmity. 他是怀着敌意说这话的。



(2) fair play 意思是“公平竞争；公平比赛；平等对待”。例如：

It should involve fair play, team spirit and individual excellence. 它应该包括公平比赛、团队精神和个人优点。

- 13. They also represent their countries at the highest level.** 他们也代表着各自国家的最高水平。
(L33)

at ... level 意思是“在……级别；以……水平”。例如：

The organization still stayed at a very low level. 这个组织仍然停留在低水平上。

- 14. In the modern Olympics, some things are the same no matter which country is hosting, and some things change.** 在现代奥运会中，有些事情是无论哪个国家举办都不会改变的，有一些在变化中。(L34)

no matter 作“无论，不管”解，后面接关系代词或关系副词引导状语从句。常用句型 No matter what/who/when/which etc. 分别表示“无论何事”、“无论何人”、“无论何时”、“无论哪一个”等。这个从句可置于主句之前，也可置于主句之后。例如：

No matter what you do, you must be very careful. 不管做什么事，你都必须非常细心。

No matter who you are (= Whoever you are), I'll never let you in. 无论你是谁，我都不让你进去。

No matter which method you choose (= Whichever you choose), you need to design your own system. 不论你选哪种方法，你需要设计自己的体系。

No matter where I go (= Wherever I go), I will be thinking of you. 无论我到哪里，我都会想着你。

I'll discuss it with you no matter when you like (= whenever you like). 无论你什么时候高兴，我都愿意同你讨论这件事。

No matter how hard you try (= However hard you try), you will never be successful. 不管你如何努力，你都不会成功的。

- 15. The five rings stand for the five continents united together.** 五环代表着五大洲联合在一起。
(L34)

stand for 意思是“代表；象征；容忍；支持”。例如：

The olive branch stands for peace. 橄榄枝象征着和平。

We stand for fair play. 我们主张公平竞赛。

I won't stand for his insults any longer. 我再不能容忍他的污辱了。

- 16. They had a great influence on people everywhere — not just in the Olympic Games.** 它们对世界各地的人们都有影响，不仅限于奥林匹克运动当中。(L35)

have a great influence on 意思是“对……有很大的影响”。例如：

News media have a great influence on people's minds. 新闻媒介对人的思想有很大的影响。

- 17. Time after time, these teams have won gold medals for China.** 一次又一次，这些代表队为中国赢得了金牌。(L35)

time after time 意思是“不断地；反复；屡次”。例如：

I thought about this question time after time. 我一次又一次地考虑这个问题。

- 18. All of the players must work hard and do their best for the team.** 所有队员必须十分努力，为全队竭尽全力。(L35)



Unit 6

do one's best 意思是“尽某人最大的努力”，one's 要与主语的人称保持一致。例如：

My sister did her best to catch up with her classmates. 我妹妹尽最大努力赶上她的同学。

19. None of us could catch him! 我们当中没有人能赶上他! (L36)

none 作代词、副词，意思是“(三个以上)没有任何(人、物)”。none 为单复数同形。常用“none +of+名词”形式。例如：

None of us is/are ready yet. 我们都没准备好。

None of the milk was left. 一点儿牛奶也没剩下。(注意：此句名词不可数，谓语不能用复数。)

20. He did his best, but he kept falling off the pizzas! 他尽了最大努力，但还是不断地从“比萨饼”上掉下来! (L36)

keep doing 表示“保持(某种状态); 继续或反复(做某事)”。例如：

Keep trying, and you'll be first. 继续努力，你就会得第一。



II. Finding out the rules

发现语法

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs 形容词、副词的比较级和最高级

八年级上册归纳总结了形容词的比较级和最高级的构成及用法。本单元着重对副词比较级和最高级的构成及用法进行总结。详解参见教科书语法部分。

Object Clause 宾语从句

宾语从句是初中阶段重要的语法之一。同学们在第5单元已经学习了宾语从句，本单元继续复习和巩固该项语法。详解参见教科书语法部分。



III. Following-up tasks

同步练习

Lesson 31

I. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

- After hard training for a long time, he _____ again.
在经过长时间的训练之后，他又打破了纪录。
- It's difficult to _____ for a long time.
单腿长时间地站立是很难的。
- If you succeed in doing this, you'll _____ a new _____.
如果你成功了，你将创造一项新的世界纪录。
- My _____ and _____ are coming to my party tonight.
我的朋友和亲戚今晚来我的聚会。
- I _____ my pen and took out a piece of paper.
我放下笔，拿出了一张纸。

II. Read the passage and write True (T) or False (F).

Danny, Brian and Jenny are looking at Brian's book of world records.

"That's such a thick book," says Danny. "And it's so heavy."



“Yes,” Brian says. “It’s huge. It weighs almost three kilos!”

“Since Monday, I have been trying to break a world record,” says Danny. “I would love to be in a book like that.”

“Maybe we could find an unusual record,” says Brian. “Then you could try to break it.”

“It isn’t easy,” says Jenny. “Since this book was written, people all over the world have been trying to set new records.”

They look in the book. “Here’s one,” says Brian. “It’s a man who can ride his bicycle backwards, while playing the violin.”

“That is very unusual,” says Danny, “but I don’t think I can break that record. I can’t play the violin. And I tried riding my bicycle backwards once. It wasn’t a good idea.”

“How about the world’s biggest cabbage?” says Jenny. “Somebody in England grew one that weighed more than 56 kilograms.”

“That’s such a large cabbage,” says Danny. “I don’t think I could lift it. I don’t think I could grow it, either!”

“Keep looking, Brian,” laughs Jenny. “We have to find an unusual record for Danny to break.”

“Let me see that book, Brian,” says Danny. “Is there anything about a 56 kilogram donut?”

- () 1. Brian’s book of world records weighs almost three kilos.
- () 2. A man can ride his bicycle backwards, while playing the violin according to the book.
- () 3. Somebody in England grew a cabbage that weighed more than 65 kilograms.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Everyone would like to be remembered. A few people even try to do something that no one else in history has ever tried to do. These people sometimes have their names recorded in the *Guinness Book of Records*.

Often it takes a group of people to do something unusual. One such team paddled (用浆划) a bathtub 145 kilometres for 24 hours. This group had 13 members. They paddled their bathtub on a river near Ashford, Great Britain on May 28 and 29, 1983. A month later, a racing team of hospital bed pushers in Avon, Great Britain, pushed a hospital bed 16 kilometres in just 50 minutes! However, the distance record for hospital bed pushing is still held by the men of Brunts-field Bedding Centre. This team from Edinburgh pushed a hospital bed 5 203 kilometres in 1979. It took the team 35 days to cover the distance.

Another group of record makers held the highest dinner party in the world. Nine people from Sydney, Australia, climbed Mountain Huascaran on June 28, 1989. The climbers carried a dinner table, chairs, and a meal up the mountain. When they reached the top, they all put on warm suits for dinner.

People all over the world are trying hard to do something unusual to make a record. However, we should understand, that now not all the records will be kept in the *Guinness Book of Records*.

- According to the passage, what record was made near Ashford in May, 1983?
 - A record for paddling a bathtub.
 - A record for climbing a mountain.
 - A record for pushing a hospital bed.
 - A record for swimming across a river.
- The word “cover” in the passage means _____.



Unit 6

- A. start B. go C. keep D. know
3. Which of the following shows the right order of what happened in the passage?
- A group of 13 members paddled a bathtub on a river near Ashford.
 - A team from Edinburgh made a distance record for hospital bed pushing.
 - A group of nine people from Sydney had a dinner party on the top of Mountain Huascarán.
 - A racing team pushed a hospital bed 16 kilometres in just 50 minutes in Avon.
- A. a-b-c-d B. d-b-c-a C. a-d-b-c D. b-a-d-c
4. Which of the following is true?
- Hospital bed pushing was a popular sport in Edinburgh.
 - People living in Ashford usually used a bathtub to carry things.
 - Not all the records will be kept in the *Guinness Book of Records*.
 - People in Edinburgh had a hospital bed competition twice a year.

Lesson 32

I. Find the opposite words from the lesson.

1. near _____ 2. small _____ 3. short _____
4. drop _____ 5. thin _____ 6. easy _____

II. Read the sentences and tick the correct words.

- You (must/need) be hungry after the long walk. Help yourself to some food.
- He was too weak to (lift/weigh) his own hands.
- Our school will (hold/happen) a sports meet next week.
- (On/By) the way, how is your mother? Is she all right?
- I drew the pictures (with/by) markers.

III. Write the words to make the sentences have the same meanings. Each blank has one word.

- It rained so heavy last night that the lake is filled with water now.
It rained so heavy last night that the lake is _____ water now.
- A grown-up elephant's weight can be over 6 000 kilograms.
A grown-up elephant can _____ over 6 000 kilograms.
- I came here some days ago.
I came here _____ days ago.
- There are over thirty students in the classroom.
There are _____ thirty students in the classroom.
- Li Ming is always the winner of the long jump.
Li Ming always wins _____ of the long jump.

IV. Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

Hi! My name is Ann. I'm thirteen and in Grade Eight this year. What world record would I like to break? I'd like to build the largest human pyramid with my class.

I don't know how big the largest human pyramid is. I guess I need to look that up on the Internet, or in a book of world records. There are twenty-seven students in my class. Do you think that's enough? If



twenty-seven people aren't enough, we can get some more students from another class. There are three Grade Eight classes in my school.

Here's my plan: we would put all of the big strong guys with big shoulders on the bottom, and all the little tiny people on the top. I would go on top. How do the people on top get to the top? They climb over the people on the bottom! I think that would hurt, don't you? I'm glad I'm going to be on top. I'm sure we will need a lot of practice. I think we should practise outside in summer. It's too cold in winter, and the ground is hard with ice and snow. I want everyone to wear the same colour T-shirt — blue would be nice.

After we have practised, we need someone to take a picture of us. Then we can prove we have built the biggest human pyramid!

Ann and her classmates want to _____ a world record. They want to _____ the largest human pyramid. They would _____ all of the big strong guys with big shoulders on the bottom, and all the little tiny people on the top. Ann would go on top. They need a lot of practice. They will _____ the same colour T-shirts. They need someone to _____ a picture of them. Then they can prove they have built the biggest human pyramid.

Lesson 33

I. Choose the correct answers.

- What did you do _____ the summer holiday?
— I watched London Olympic Games. They _____ in August.
A. during; were held B. at; hold C. during; hold D. at; be hold
- Our city is becoming more and more beautiful. — Yes, great changes _____ since 2008.
A. took place B. will take place C. have taken place D. take place
- Many young people took part in _____ trees on Tree Planting Day.
A. planting B. plants C. to plant D. plant
- _____ athletes from all over the world take part in the Olympic Games.
A. Every four year B. Every four years C. Every fourth years D. Each four year
- You _____ the changes in your hometown.
A. will be amazing at B. would be amazed on C. would be amazed D. will be amazed at

II. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

- The 2012 Olympic Games _____ in London.
2012年奥运会在伦敦举办。
- I _____ on the history of the Olympics.
我做了有关奥运会历史的研究。
- Did anyone _____ the answers?
有人找到答案了吗?
- My brother goes to the bookshop _____.
我弟弟每三天去次书店。



Unit 6

5. Athletes competed _____ of _____ in the game.
运动员们以公平的精神比赛。

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Olympia, a beautiful small town in the south of Greece, is well-known all over the world for holding the first Olympic Games in 776 BC.

At first, the Games were said to be national, but soon became an international event. Women were not allowed to compete in the first Olympic Games. The only event in the first Games was a 200-yard race. As time went on, there were more and more events. The Games were held once every four years. This custom lasted for about 1 170 years, but stopped with the rule of Rome in 394 AD.

In order to renew the spirit shown in the ancient Greek Olympic Games, Goubertin, a Frenchman managed to start the Games again. The first modern Olympic Games were held in 1896 to promote (促进) international understanding. Nine nations took part in the Games. But this time they were held not in Olympia, but in Athens, Greece.

Since then, the Olympics have grown steadily (稳定地) with more and more nations and sportsmen and sportswomen taking part in the Games. Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries every four years. But because of the world wars, the Games were not held in 1916, nor in the year 1940. They have been regularly (规则地) held ever since then.

- _____ could take part in the first Olympic Games.
A. Only men B. Only women C. Both men and women D. Only the young
- How many years did the old Olympic Games last?
A. 776. B. 1 170. C. 394. D. 2 780.
- Where and when did the first modern Olympic Games take place?
A. 776 BC in Olympia. B. 2008 in Beijing. C. 394 AD in Rome. D. 1896 in Athens.

Lesson 34

I. Write the words to make the sentences have the same meanings. Each blank has one word.

- Whichever you choose, you will be satisfied.
_____ you choose, you will be satisfied.
- What does this sign represent?
What does this sign _____?
- Each host country makes its own Olympic song.
Each host country _____ its own Olympic song.
- We were deeply moved by the song.
The song _____ our hearts deeply.
- His actions reflect his thoughts.
His actions _____ his thoughts.

II. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

If you're into sports, you've seen it happen — tennis players jump over the net to shake hands after a hard match; football players exchange jerseys (运动衣) after ninety minutes of knocking each other around;



even boxers touch gloves at the beginning of each round. Players in every event, from spelling bees to golf (高尔夫球), act in this way. It's all part of sportsmanship (体育精神), a great tradition in sports and competition. It means playing and being calm all through the match.

Everyone feels great when they win. In the last few years, you might see some players celebrate a goal (进球) with a long victory dance or talk big about their ability. However, it's always hard for people to say in public that they made a bad play. Good sportsmanship is what they really need. It's the golden rule of sports.

Good sportsmanship means that you play by the rules, talk politely to everyone during games and stay cool even when you lose the game. At the school sports meet, for example, it's more important for you to know how to work as part of a team and cheer your teammates on. That may help you enjoy more success at your future work. In competition — as in life — you may not always win, but believe me, sportsmanship will help you get through, and there is always the next match.

- What match do you know will last ninety minutes?
 - Tennis.
 - Football.
 - Golf.
 - Spelling.
- The underlined word “bees” in the passage means _____.
 - fly
 - competition
 - guess
 - research
- Why do you think good sportsmanship is really important?
 - It's all part of sports.
 - It's all part of celebration.
 - It's the golden rule of sports.
 - It's how to stay cool.
- Winning the game will make it possible for players to _____.
 - celebrate a goal
 - exchange jerseys
 - shake hands
 - feel great
- The passage mainly tells us that sportsmanship gets you through no matter whether _____.
 - you win or lose
 - you play or learn
 - you are happy or not
 - you feel it is hard or not

III. Read the passage and answer the questions.

In 1896, the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece. Since then many countries have successfully held the Olympics, such as England, France, Germany, Canada, the U. S. , Spain and Australia. After more than a century the Olympics returned to their hometown in 2004.

When a country holds the Olympic Games, it creates its own emblem. The emblem of the Athens Olympic Games that year was a white circle of olive branches (橄榄枝) in the sky.

Athens developed a spirit of peace. An officer said, “While in Athens, the world should be at peace. We hope the peace is not just for a short time. We would like the message from the Athens Games to help countries come together and solve (解决) their problems.”

Four years later, the Olympic Games were held in China. And China made a seal as the emblem of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. The emblem has a Chinese character on a red seal and means “Chinese seal — dancing Beijing”. Below it, there are the words “Beijing 2008”. The character on the emblem is “Jing”. It means “capital” of China, and it is also like a runner or a dancer. The running figure of the emblem shows the spirit of the Olympics — faster, higher and stronger.



Unit 6

1. Which country held the first modern Olympic Games? _____
2. What is created by each country when it becomes host of the Olympic Games? _____
3. What message did the Athens Olympic Games want to give? _____
4. What does the character on the emblem of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games look like? _____
5. What is the spirit of the Olympic Games? _____

Lesson 35

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. Liu Xiang won the first Olympic gold _____ in the 110 m hurdles for China.
A. medal B. prize C. symbol D. record
2. — Mum, I am afraid that I can't get through the hard time we're having now.
— My boy, be brave and tell yourself _____.
A. don't give up B. not to give up C. not give up D. to give up
3. We should _____ learn about modern technology _____ pay attention to traditional culture.
A. not only; but also B. either; or C. neither; nor D. or; or
4. These days we _____ to get good marks in the exams.
A. try better B. trying the best C. doing our best D. are doing our best
5. _____, we failed in the exam, but we never gave up.
A. Time before time B. Time on time C. Time after time D. Time in time

II. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. People's activities have an _____ on the environment.
人们的活动影响环境。
2. When I learned to swim, my _____ was strict with me.
当我学游泳的时候, 我的教练对我很严格。
3. All is not _____ that glitters.
闪闪发光的未必都是黄金。
4. He was the most famous scholar in his _____.
他是这一领域最为著名的学者。

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Sports can help you keep fit and close to nature. However, whether you are on the mountains, in the sea, or on the grassland, you should realize that the sport you choose might have great influence on the environment.

Some sports are resource-hungry. Golf, as you may know, eats up not only large areas of countryside, but also lots of water. Besides, huge amounts of energy are used to keep its courses (球场) in good condition. This causes major environmental changes. For example, in the dry places of Portugal and Spain, golf is often held responsible for (为……承担责任) serious water shortages (短缺) in some local areas.

There are many environment-friendly sports. Power walking is one of them that you could take up today. You don't need any special equipment except a good pair of shoes, and you don't have to worry



about resources and your purse. Simple and free, power walking can also help you stay healthy. If you walk regularly, it will be good for your heart. Experts say that 20 minutes of power walking daily can make you feel less anxious, sleep well and keep thin.

Whatever sport you take up, you can make it greener by using environment-friendly equipment and buying products made from recycled materials. But the final goal should be “green gyms”. They are better replacements (替代) for traditional health clubs and modern sports centres. Members of green gyms play sports outdoors, in the countryside or other open spaces. There is no special requirement for you to start your membership (会员身份). And best of all, it’s free.

- Which of following does the author most probably support according to the passage?
 - Bicycling around the lake.
 - Car racing on the road.
 - Playing basketball in a gym.
 - Swimming in a sports centre.
- What does the phrase “resource-hungry” in this passage mean in Chinese?
 - 广为流行的
 - 亲近自然的
 - 低成本的
 - 耗费资源的
- The author uses power walking as an example mainly because _____.
 - it is a sport
 - it is loved by many people
 - it uses fewer resources
 - it is supported by experts
- The author writes the passage to _____.
 - explain the major influence of popular sports
 - urge us to take part in green sports
 - discuss different kinds of environment-friendly sport
 - show us disadvantages of golf

IV. Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

We had such an interesting day at school today! A special guest, Jeff Johnson, came to talk to our class.

Jeff Johnson is a great basketball player. He played basketball for Canada in the last Olympics. I love watching the Olympics, and basketball is my favourite sport. I saw every game. Canada won the bronze medal in basketball!

Jeff Johnson came into our gym. We all sat on the floor while he talked to us. We learned that Jeff Johnson comes from our city. He went to our school when he was a boy, and Mr. Brown was his gym teacher. I didn’t know that!

At the end, we asked questions. I told him that I wanted to be in the Olympics someday. I asked him what I should do. He said that I should always try hard, and never give up. He said that the first time he played basketball, his team came in twentieth. And there were only twenty teams! What did he do? Did he stop trying? No! The next morning, he went to the gym to practise.

I want to be just like Jeff Johnson.

Jeff Johnson was a great basketball player. He _____ to my class and talked to us. _____ is my favourite sport. I want to be a basketball player like Jeff Johnson and take part in the _____. Jeff Johnson advised me to _____ hard, and never _____ up.



Unit 6

Lesson 36

I. Choose the correct answers.

- Wow! You've got so many clothes. — But _____ of them are in fashion now.
A. all B. both C. neither D. none
- Look at the two boys in red. Who are they? — Sorry, but I know _____ of them.
A. all B. both C. neither D. none
- Can you jump _____ the river? — I'm afraid it's too wide for me.
A. over B. on C. above D. under
- The kids woke up _____.
A. one with one B. one by one C. one to one D. one or two

II. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

- Which of these shirts do you like best?
— I'll take _____ (没有). They are both expensive and out of fashion.
- They were disappointed at the _____ (结果) of the game.
- The _____ (绳子) broke and she fell onto the ground.
- Soon he fell behind in the _____ (赛跑).
- This machine was invented in the _____ (第二十) century.

III. Read the passage, and then put the sentences in the box in the correct blanks.

Danny is getting his event ready for the classroom Olympics. First, he cuts out six large paper circles. He paints the circles. Now they look like pizzas. Then he makes a very big cardboard circle. Finally, he finds a toy dinosaur. Now, Danny is making his poster. "I have cut a hole in the middle of the circle. Does it look like a donut? I hope so!" says Danny.

Jump over the Dinosaur!

Here are the instructions for my event:

- "Pizza Walk" — See those paper circles? They're pizzas! You must go from one pizza to the next. Take very big steps, and don't step on the floor!
- "Donut Climb" — When you get to the last pizza, run to the big cardboard "donut". Climb through the donut. Don't touch the sides!
- "Dinosaur Jump" — After you climb through the donut, it's time to jump over the dinosaur! I know that you can't jump over me. I'm too tall! I brought a toy dinosaur from home.
- Now, go back! Jump back over the dinosaur. Climb back through the donut. Walk back on the pizzas. You're done!

How many seconds did you take?

- 30 to 45 seconds — 1 _____
- 46 to 60 seconds — 2 _____
- 61 to 90 seconds — 3 _____
- Over 90 seconds — 4 _____

Good luck to everyone! I hope you enjoy "Jumping over the Dinosaur!"



- A. You won a silver medal!
 B. Keep practicing! Don't give up!
 C. You won a bronze medal!
 D. You won a gold medal!

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Some people say, "Extreme (极限的) sports are so dangerous. Why would anyone want to do them?" But the danger is what makes them so exciting. Keep reading to find out the most popular ones.

Bungee jumping: People on some South Pacific islands have been bungee jumping for hundreds of years. In 1979, some people bungee jumped off a bridge in England and made the sport popular around the world. Bungee jumping came to China in 1996.

Skateboarding: At first, this sport was called "sidewalk surfing". Skateboarders often jump high into the air, go down steps or slide (滑行) down rails on their boards. They wear baggy trousers so they can move more freely.

Skydiving: This is probably the scariest (最惊险的) extreme sport. Skydivers jump out of airplanes about four kilometres up in the sky. They usually free-fall for a while and then open a parachute to slow down for a safe landing.

Snowboarding: This became a winter Olympic sport in 1998. People attached their feet to the board with special shoes. They don't use any ski poles. Then, they ride down hills, jump high and do tricks.

- What made bungee jumping popular all over the world?
 - A history of hundreds of years.
 - Jumping over a river in England.
 - Coming to China in 1996.
 - Jumping off a bridge in Britain.
- In which sports do people jump from a plane or from a high place?
 - Bungee jumping and skydiving.
 - Skydiving and skateboarding.
 - Bungee jumping and skateboarding.
 - Snowboarding and skateboarding.
- Why do people wear "baggy trousers"?
 - They have many bags on them.
 - They let people move freely.
 - They can hold many things.
 - People wearing them can move fast.
- What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "parachute"?
 - 直升飞机
 - 降落伞
 - 滑板
 - 飞艇
- Why do some people like to do the extreme sports? Because it's _____.
 - exciting and safe
 - dangerous but exciting
 - scary but safe
 - easy to learn

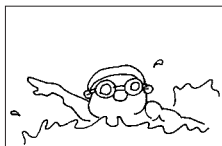


IV. Checking yourself

单元评价

I. Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct pictures or answers.

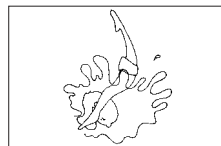
1. A.



B.



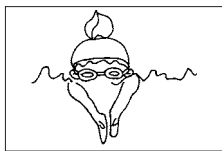
C.



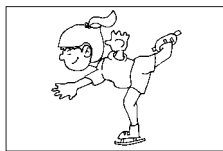


Unit 6

2. A.



B.



C.



3. A. The modern Olympics. B. The ancient Olympics. C. The school sports meet.

4. A. They're going to play football.
 B. They're going to play basketball.
 C. They're going to play ping-pong.

5. A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

II. Listen to the passage and choose the correct answers.

1. A. On May Day. B. On May 4. C. On April 25.
 2. A. The high jump and the long jump.
 B. The high jump and running.
 C. The long jump and running.
 3. A. On April 25. B. On April 5. C. On April 15.
 4. A. In his room.
 B. On a hill.
 C. In his school.
 5. A. No. It is serious.
 B. Yes, it will be all right.
 C. Yes, but he wouldn't take part in the sports meet.

III. Listen to the passage and write True (T) or False (F).

- () 1. Judy is learning to play tennis at a tennis club.
 () 2. Kate and Joan are Judy's new friends.
 () 3. Judy started her tennis lessons earliest.
 () 4. Judy can play tennis better than Kate and Joan.
 () 5. Judy is going to take part in the tennis match next year.

IV. Choose the correct answers.

1. — Ann, I am worried I'm getting fatter. What shall I do?
 — I think you should eat _____ food and do _____ exercise.
 A. more; less B. less; more C. much; less D. small; much
2. In Britain, you _____ be 18 if you want to drive a car.
 A. can B. must C. may D. might
3. — Don't be angry with your kid when he makes a mistake again, will you?
 — No, I won't. I know that _____ of us are perfect after all.
 A. none B. neither C. each D. all
4. _____ happens, I won't change my mind.
 A. No matter which B. No matter when
 C. No matter what D. No matter how



5. He has put on _____ since I last saw him.
A. weight B. weighed C. weighing D. weigh
6. My father must stop smoking, because the doctor says he is in bad health. Which phrase can replace the underlined word?
A. give up B. give in C. give away D. give out

V. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. We longed for _____ (和平) and hated war.
2. The power of _____ (精神) helped me to overcome difficulties.
3. _____ (没有人) of my classmates saw the show.
4. To my surprise, the _____ (结果) of the experiment is different.
5. That box _____ (重) nearly 27 kilos.

VI. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. Great changes have _____ in this area since 2010.
2010 年以来, 这个地区发生了很大的变化。
2. _____ subject we choose, we must study hard.
无论我们选择哪个学科, 我们必须努力学习。
3. Don't _____, my children. Keep working hard and you will win the match.
不要放弃, 我的孩子们。继续努力你们会赢得比赛的。
4. As members, we should _____ to help our organization.
作为成员, 我们必须尽力帮助我们的组织。
5. My mum had a great _____ me.
我妈妈对我影响很大。

VII. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words.

1. A: Look at these pictures of the three islands. Shall we go to visit one?
B: OK. This one is the _____ (far) of the three. Let's go there.
A: I think it's too _____ (far) away. We'd better go to the _____ (near). It's _____ (interesting) than the other two.
B: OK. We'll go there then.
2. A: Who runs _____ (fast) in your class?
B: Wang Lei does. He runs much _____ (fast) than all the others.
A: What about you?
B: I can't run as _____ (fast) as him. I run _____ (slow) of us three.
3. A: Who jumps _____ (high), Mary or Lucy?
B: Mary is not as _____ (tall) as Lucy. But she jumps much _____ (high).
A: Can she jump _____ (high) in your class?
B: I don't think so. Helen jumps _____ (high).

VIII. Read the passage, and then put the sentences in the box in the correct blanks.

Our school held a sports meet on the playground. Mr. Hu stood at the starting line and the runners got



Unit 6

ready to run. 1 _____ But soon Wu Li caught up with her. At the end of the race, 2 _____ “Did Wu Li win the girls-100-metre race?” a student asked. “Of course, she did,” Li Ming answered. “She ran much faster than the other girls.”

At the 1 000-metre race, 3 _____ “Come on!” his friends shouted. A few minutes later, 4 _____ In the relay race, the runner of Class 3 and the runner of Class 2 were neck and neck at the first lap. They passed on the sticks to the next runners at the same time. 5 _____ In the end, Class 3 won the race. At the closing ceremony (闭幕式), the headmaster said, “Well done! Congratulations to the winners!”

- A. Li Ming was far behind the other runners at first.
- B. After they started, Fang Min was in front.
- C. Wu Li was first past the finishing line.
- D. Then the runner of Class 2 dropped the stick.
- E. Li Ming caught up with the others and won the race.

IX. Cloze test.

Everyone in our school loves sports. Every morning after we 1, we do morning exercises. After the second class we do exercises again. We only have 2 classes twice a week, but we do physical training at five every afternoon. The most popular sport is basketball. The 3 enjoy playing it and many of the girls like it, too. 4 popular sport is football and in every class there are 5 football fans. Volleyball is often played when the 6 is fine. We have school teams in basketball, football and volleyball. Our teams often 7 friendship matches with teams from other schools. When there is a match, 8 of us go to watch it and cheer our side.

Besides ball games, some of us like track-and-field events (田径项目), 9 we often practice running, jumping and throwing. Every term we have tests in these events and once a year, we hold a 10.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. have class | B. have lunch | C. go to bed | D. get up |
| 2. A. English | B. Chinese | C. P. E. | D. music |
| 3. A. teacher | B. boys | C. students | D. people |
| 4. A. Some other | B. Other | C. Another | D. The other |
| 5. A. a lot of | B. few | C. no | D. a few |
| 6. A. team | B. class | C. weather | D. meal |
| 7. A. see | B. have | C. look at | D. watch |
| 8. A. several | B. few | C. a few | D. many |
| 9. A. because | B. but | C. or | D. and |
| 10. A. sports meet | B. place | C. game | D. class |

X. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Yesterday afternoon, it was very hot. Mr. Green, with his family, decided to go swimming. There was a new and large swimming pool near their house. It was free for the first week. So they wanted to have a try there. When they got to the swimming pool, they were told to read the notice first.



Swimming Pool Rules & Regulations

- *The swimming pool is open from 8:00 a.m. till 22:00 p.m.
- *Wear a swimming suit before using the pool.
- *Take a shower before entering the pool.
- *Don't smoke anywhere.
- *Watch your children all the time while swimming.
- *Don't move the sun chairs or umbrellas without permission (允许).
- *Diving into the pool is not allowed.
- *Stay away from the deep area if your swimming skills are not so good.
- *People who have been drinking, have a cold or skin diseases can't enter the pool.

After reading the notice, the Greens were all very clear about what they should do and how to keep themselves safe in the swimming pool. They enjoyed themselves there all afternoon.

1. The Greens were told to _____ first when they got to the pool.
A. go swimming B. read the notice C. fill in the form D. buy the tickets
2. According to the rules, the Greens should _____ before entering the pool.
A. take a shower B. move to the sun chairs
C. smoke a lot D. send the children back
3. The rules tell the Greens NOT to _____ when they swim in the pool.
A. watch the children all the time B. wear a swimming suit
C. carry umbrellas with them D. dive into the pool
4. From the passage, we know that _____.
A. the swimming pool is open from 7:00 to 20:00
B. people can stay in the deep area if they can't swim
C. people who have skin diseases can enter the pool
D. the Greens' family spent the whole afternoon in the pool

XI. Read the passage and fill in the blanks. The first letters are given.

Do you know the Olympic Games? The Olympic Games are held every four years. Many athletes from all over the world take part in the Olympic Games. The old Olympic Games began around the year 776 BC in Greece and the m_____ Games came from the old ones. Many of the s_____ were the same as they are now, but women were not allowed to take part in the Games.

The Olympic Games s_____ for a long time. But they were not forgotten by people. The first Olympic Games in modern times happened in 1896. They were held in Greece — the Games were born in this country. In the 1896 Games, there were 311 players from just 13 c_____. After that, more and more countries took part in the Games.

One of the great competitions is not for a m_____. It's the competition among countries to hold the Olympic Games. Hosting the Olympic Games is a great prize for a country. In 2008, Beijing held the 29th Summer Olympic Games.



Unit 6

XII. Task reading.

“My dream has come true. I have always wanted to be a Grand Slam (大满贯) champion.” These are the words of a Chinese tennis player Li Na after she became the first Asian woman to win a Grand Slam final in the French Open on June 4, 2011.

“People say I’m getting old. So this is a great success for such an old woman,” the 29-year-old girl joked.

Li Na was born in Wuhan. She started to play tennis at the age of 6. She once recalled: “As a child, I felt sad because every day I had to wake up early to practice. After school I had to practice more. I didn’t have time to play.”

Luckily, the strong girl didn’t give up. She keeps on making history for the Chinese tennis time after time. Now the new champion is already thinking about winning another Grand Slam title. “When you have one title, surely you will think about another,” she says, not hiding her ambition. “The Chinese people are so lacking in confidence on the tennis court. If there is a person like me who can prove we Chinese can do it, the other young players in China will feel the same,” she said.

要求：1~2 题判断正 (T) 误 (F)；3 题回答问题；4 题完成句子；5 题将画线句子译成汉语。

1. Li Na has never won a Grand Slam champion. ()
2. Li Na had to wake up early to practice playing tennis when she was a child. ()
3. In what year was Li Na born? _____
4. When she began to play tennis, Li Na was _____ because she didn’t have time to play.
5. _____

XIII. Writing.

What is your favourite sport? Which sports star do you like best? Why?
