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Unit 1

Travel

Objectives

In this unit, we will learn

- ① how to talk about traveling;
- ② how to use the present perfect tense properly.



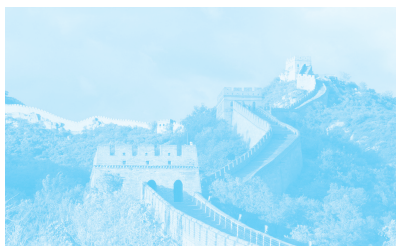
Warming-up

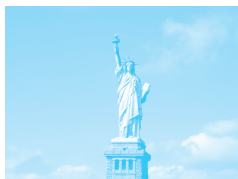
Activity

I. Quiz.

- ① How often do you go traveling?
☐ Once a year. ☐ Twice a year. ☐ Never. ☐ _____
- ② Who do you often go traveling with?
☐ Your friends. ☐ Your parents. ☐ Your classmates. ☐ _____
- ③ Which way do you often choose when you go traveling?
☐ By train. ☐ By plane. ☐ By ship. ☐ _____
- ④ How much do you often spend when you go traveling?
☐ 500 yuan. ☐ 1000 yuan. ☐ 2000 yuan. ☐ _____

II. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.





Questions:

- ① Do you know the names of the places of interest above and where they are?
- ② Have you ever been to any of the places?
- ③ Which one is your favorite?



Listening



New Words and Expressions

recommend [ˌrekə'mend]	vt.	推荐, 介绍
brochure ['brəʊʃə]	n.	小册子
route [ru:t]	n.	路线
paradise ['pærədəis]	n.	乐园, 乐土
Chime-Long Paradise		长隆欢乐世界
pearl [pɜ:l]	n.	珍珠
the Pearl River		珠江
per [pɜ:]	prep.	每, 每一
fare [feə]	n.	票价; 费用
accommodation [əˌkɒmə'deɪʃən]	n.	住宿

I. Listen and tick the words below.

☐ recommend ☐ mend ☐ rude ☐ route ☐ fare ☐ fear

II. Decide true (T) or false (F).

- ☐ Susan plans to take a three-day tour around Guangzhou.
☐ The most popular route includes Chime-Long Paradise.
☐ The fare does not include the meals.

III. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear from the recording.

Clerk: Good morning. This is 1 . May I help you?

Susan: Good morning. I'd like to take a tour around 2 . What would you 3 ?

Clerk: Guangzhou is a beautiful city with lots of places of interest. How long would you like to stay there?

Susan: About 4 days. We plan to leave here on 5 .

Clerk: OK, I see. Here is our tour 6 .

Susan: Let me have a look. Mm... there are many 7 in the brochure. Which one is the most popular?

Clerk: Er, Chime-Long Paradise is very attractive. You cannot miss it. Besides, the Canton Tower and the 8 River are also recommended. Let me see. How about this route?

Susan: It sounds great. How much is this tour?

Clerk: 9 yuan per person, including the ticket 10 , hotel accommodation, and the meals.

Susan: OK. I'll take it.



Speaking

Dialogue

William: Hi, Shirley! Long time no see!

Shirley: Hi, William! I have just got back from my trip.

William: Oh, where have you been?

Shirley: Guangzhou. Its **nickname** is the **Ram City**, a very **modern** city with lots of fun. I stayed there for two days.

William: Oh, really? What scenic spots have you visited?

Shirley: Quite a lot, such as Chime-Long Paradise, the Canton Tower, etc. If you go to Guangzhou, they are really **worth** visiting.

William: Oh, **terrific**! I can hardly wait to go there.

Shirley: Besides, the food in Guangzhou is very **attractive**, especially the seafood. They always make my mouth water. I have bought some. Would you like to have a try?

William: Great! Thanks.

Notes

- ① Long time no see!

好久不见!

用于互相问候, 尤其用于老朋友、熟人之间。相当于 We haven't seen each other for a long time.

- ② If you go to Guangzhou, they are really worth visiting.

如果你去广州, 这些地方值得一去。

be worth doing sth. 值得做某事

e.g. The film is well worth seeing.

这部影片很值得一看。

The work is worth checking again.

这项工作值得再检查一遍。

- ③ I can hardly wait to go there.

我迫不及待要去那里了。

hardly 几乎不(表示否定的含义)

e.g. I could hardly finish my homework last night.

我昨晚没有完成作业。

- ④ They always make my mouth water.

它们总是让我垂涎欲滴。

make my mouth water 使我馋得流口水; 垂涎欲滴

Exercises

I. Circle and write down your unknown words.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

II. List three sentences with the present perfect tense.

Sentence 1	
Sentence 2	
Sentence 3	

III. Make similar conversations.

Shirley has just got back from her trip to Beijing. Her friend, Sam, is asking about her trip. Please list some places of interest and food in Beijing in your conversation.



Links and Extensions

Think about it: What adjectives do you use to describe things?

Complete the table.

Positive	Neutral	Negative
terrific	so-so	bad
great	common	boring
attractive	usual	painful

New Words and Expressions

nickname ['nɪkneɪm]	<i>n.</i>	昵称, 绰号
ram [ræm]	<i>n.</i>	公羊
modern ['mɒdn]	<i>adj.</i>	现代的
worth [wɜːθ]	<i>adj.</i>	值得的
terrific [tə'ɪfɪk]	<i>adj.</i>	极好的
attractive [ə'træktɪv]	<i>adj.</i>	有吸引力的; 有魅力的



Reading

Pre-task

Before you read the passage, please tick three necessary items for your trip.


☐ camera

☐ passport

☐ flashlight

☐ credit card

☐ medicine

☐ charger

☐ cash

☐ ID card

☐ mobile phone

☐ compass

Planning a Trip

Planning a trip is not easy. **To begin with**, you should make a decision about where to go. You may **consult** a website. It's a good idea to surf online to seek the places that you are interested in. You may use a **guidebook**, too. Then, try to **research** your **destination** online to **determine** the best way to get there and compare the prices. After that, you should consider accommodation. If you choose a **travel agency**, it will help you a lot. But if you prefer a trip on your own, you'd better book your hotels **in advance**. Finally, make sure

you have got all the **necessities** during your stay, such as a map, your ID card, some cash, etc. You'd better think ahead about the difficulties you might meet with. Always remember safety comes first. When everything is ready, you may **set out**. Wish you a wonderful trip!

New Words and Expressions

to begin with		首先
consult [kən'sʌlt]	vt.	查阅
guidebook ['gaɪdbʊk]	n.	旅行指南
research [rɪ'sɜ:tʃ]	vt.	研究, 探索
destination [ˌdestɪ'neɪʃən]	n.	目的地
determine [dɪ'tɜ:mɪn]	vt.	确定, 决定
travel agency		旅行社
in advance		提前
necessity [nɪ'sesɪti]	n.	必需品
set out		出发

Notes

- 1** To begin with, you should make a decision about where to go.
 首先, 你要决定去哪儿。
 to begin with 首先; 一开始
 e.g. To begin with, she is very honest.
 首先, 她很诚实。
- 2** Finally, make sure you have got all the necessities during your stay, such as a map, your ID card, some cash, etc.
 最后, 确保你带齐了旅途中所有的必需品, 如地图、身份证、现金等。
 make sure 确保; 查明
 e.g. Make sure the printer has enough paper in it.
 要确保打印机里有足够的纸张。
- 3** Wish you a wonderful trip!
 祝你旅途愉快!
 wish sb. sth. 祝愿 (某人好运、幸福等)
 e.g. We wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!
 我们祝你圣诞快乐、新年幸福!

➡ While-tasks

I. Please ask three questions according to the passage.

- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____

II. Choose the best answer.

- ① When planning a trip, you should first decide _____.
A. the destination B. the price C. the accommodation
- ② What does “destination” stand for?
A. The thing that you take.
B. The way you go to a place.
C. The place that you decide to visit.
- ③ According to the writer, when you plan a trip, what is the most important?
A. Price. B. Safety. C. Happiness.

III. Complete the sentences based on the given information.

- ① _____ (首先), I would like to share a story about my family.
- ② Now, he owns a _____ (旅行社).
- ③ If you want to see an excellent show, you'll have to book a ticket _____ (提前).
- ④ _____ (确保) you wash your hands before having your dinner.
- ⑤ He shook my hand and _____ (祝我好运).

➡ Post-task

Group Discussion: Package tour vs DIY tour

Which do you prefer? Please give your reasons.



Grammar

Present Perfect Tense

现在完成时

➡ Observe and summarize

I. Look at the following sentences.

- ① I have just got back from my trip.
- ② Where have you been?
- ③ What scenic spots have you visited?

II. Summarize the rules of the present perfect tense.

The structure of the present perfect tense	Symbols of the present perfect tense

Exercises

I. Rewrite the sentences.

- ① Peter has written six novels so far. (改为一般疑问句)

- ② His uncle has already posted the photos to him. (改为否定句)

- ③ They have been here for ten years. (对画线部分提问)
_____ have they been here?

II. Use the right form of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- ① Our country _____ (change) a lot so far.
- ② The old man _____ (live) in China for a year.
- ③ We _____ (discuss) the problem for quite a long time, but we _____ (reach) any conclusion yet.

III. Write down your personal experiences.

- ① I have _____ for three years.
- ② Since 2010, I have _____.
- ③ So far, I have _____.



Road to PETS 1

Please ask and answer five questions according to the following information.

Go Traveling

(Your friend Susan is talking about her travel.)

1 Where?



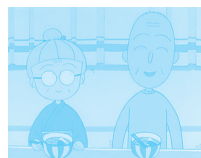
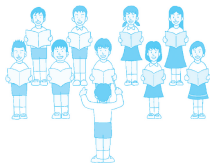
2 When?



3 How?



4 With?



5 Food?





Writing

Task: Please write a letter of reservation.

Situation: 假设你所在的公司将于近期在 Park Hotel 召开一次高层会议，由你来负责联系酒店和安排相关事宜。请写一篇预订酒店房间的信函，内容包括房间数量——5 个双人间 (twin room)，最好能够上网 (with Internet access)，住宿时间 (4 月 22—26 日)，一个会议室，有相关通信设施 (communication equipment) 等。

KL Computers
95 Science Park Drive #02-03
The Curie
Singapore 118258

Park Hotel
134 Central Park South
New York 10019
USA

10th March, 2015

Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours faithfully,
Charles Chung



Further Reading

Welcome to taste Cantonese cuisine

When you arrive in Guangdong, you will be attracted by **Cantonese cuisine**. Cantonese cuisine, also known as Yue Cuisine, has become popular with Chinese restaurants around the world.



Guangdong dishes are **characterized** by their **tender** and slightly sweet taste. The **sauce** is a very important **seasoning** in Guangdong Cuisine. Other **ingredients** popular in Guangdong Cuisine include **spring onions**, sugar, salt, rice wine, vinegar and **sesame** oil. The materials for Guangdong Cuisine are very **plentiful**. Things that are **rarely** eaten or rarely seen on Western tables are commonly used in Guangdong dishes. Snakes and cats are considered to be the most delicious food by the Cantonese people.

New Words and Expressions

Cantonese [ˌkæntəˈniːz]	<i>adj.</i>	广州的, 广东省的; 粤语
cuisine [kwiˈziːn]	<i>n.</i>	烹饪(法); 菜肴
characterize [ˈkærəktəraɪz]	<i>vt.</i>	描述……的特性
tender [ˈtendə]	<i>adj.</i>	(食物)嫩的, 软的
sauce [sɔːs]	<i>n.</i>	酱油
seasoning [ˈsiːzənɪŋ]	<i>n.</i>	调味汁, 佐料
ingredient [ɪnˈɡriːdiənt]	<i>n.</i>	原料
spring onion		葱
sesame [ˈsesəmi]	<i>n.</i>	芝麻
plentiful [ˈplentɪfəl]	<i>adj.</i>	丰富的
rarely [ˈreəli]	<i>adv.</i>	很少, 难得

Here are some typical Cantonese foods. Please choose the English words from the box for each picture.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

Dry-Fried Beef and Noodles

White Cut Chicken

Steamed Frog on a Lotus

Small Pan Rice

Brine-Soaked Duck

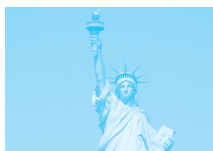


Enjoy Ourselves

I. Puzzle: Write down the related country.



①



②



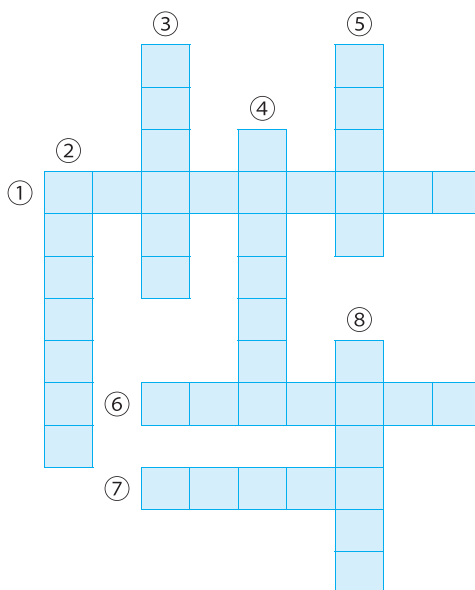
③



④



⑥



⑤



⑦



⑧

II. Song time.

《轻装前行》(*Traveling Light*) 是一首欧美经典歌曲, 发行于 2002 年, 是由美国福音乐队 (PFR) 的主唱和吉他手乔伊·汉森 (Joel Hanson) 与另一位女歌手莎拉·格罗夫斯 (Sara Groves) 共同演唱的乡村风格歌曲。



Traveling Light

轻 装 前 行

By Joel Hanson & Sara Groves

Well I was doubling over the load on my shoulders

曾经我的肩膀背负太多

Was a weight I carried with me everyday

我每天背负着沉重的压力

Crossing miles of frustrations and rivers a raging

穿过失败之路和愤怒的河流

Picking up stones I found along the way

捡起石子我发现我的孤单

I staggered and I stumbled down

我摇摇晃晃坎坷前行

Pathways of trouble

烦恼与困难的路

I was hauling those souvenirs of misery

我扔掉了痛苦的纪念品

And with each step taken my back was breaking

每一步都感觉后背要被压垮

Till I found the one who took it all from me

直到我遇到了一个把我所有负担卸下来的人

Down by the riverside (Down by the riverside)

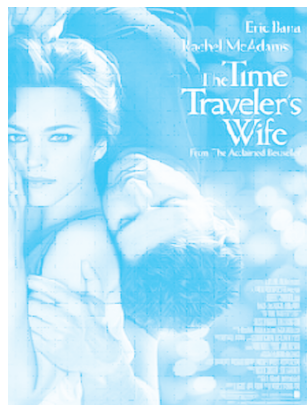
漫步河畔 (漫步河畔)

I laid my burdens down
终于卸下了我的负担
Now I'm traveling light
现在我轻装前行
My spirit lifted high (I found my freedom now)
我朝气蓬勃 (现在我找到了我的自由)
I found my freedom now
现在我找到了我的自由
And I'm traveling light
我轻装前行

III. Movie time.

The Time Traveler's Wife 时空旅人之妻

一场车祸，母亲丧生，而孩子却奇迹般地存活。他赤裸着身体获救，然而救人者竟然是来自未来的自己。原来，这个名叫亨利的图书管理员患上慢性时间错位症，以至于每次发病都将穿越时空。而且，他每次穿越都赤身裸体，经常闹出笑话。久而久之，亨利习以为常。一个偶然的的机会，他爱上了一个名叫克莱尔的女孩。为了追求克莱尔，他穿越时空对 6 岁的克莱尔表白，并许诺未来将娶她为妻。因此，当亨利在现实中出现时，两人迅速热恋、结婚，而且还生了一个女孩。但是，亨利的老毛病依旧无法改变，所以克莱尔必须适应这个穿越时空的老公，两人也因此历经磨难……





Assessment and Progress

- 1 Write down the words and expressions you have learnt in this unit.

- 2 Make sentences using the present perfect tense.

- 3 Score yourself.

☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ not bad ☐ poor