答案

Unit 1 What do you think about the story of Yugong?

Getting started

Activity 1:

Journey to the West　*Nüwa Repairs the Sky*　*Houyi Shoots the Suns*

Section A

Activity 2:

A　　B

Activity 3:

1　4　3　2

Activity 4:

A. two big and high

B. move the mountains

C. succeed　　old and weak

D. working

E. taken away

Activity 5:

(1) a very old man / an old man　(2) big and high　(3) a long time

(4) move / all help him to move　(5) too old and weak　(6) continue

(7) moved　(8) take away the mountains

Activity 7:

1. Liu Yun thinks that it's an interesting story, which is trying to show us that anything is possible if you work hard. Sarah thinks that Yugong's way is a little

bit silly and not realistic, and people should try to find better ways to solve a problem.

Activity 8:

What problems did Yugong have?	What were Yugong's solutions?
• Yugong was old and weak. • The mountains were big and high. • It is difficult to find a place to put all the earth and stone from the mountains. • At first, his wife thought it was impossible to move the mountains.	• His sons and grandsons would continue after he died. • He asked his family to help him move the mountains. • They put the earth and stone into the sea because it's big enough to hold everything. • He and his family kept on working day after day and year after year. He believed that his family would live and grow, but the mountains would never grow any bigger.

Section B

Activity 2:

1. The ocean was shining at first. Then it had gently moving waves. After that it was troubled.

2. Because the old fisherman asked for different things for his greedy wife.

Activity 3:

(1) goldfish (2) put it back (3) nothing (4) wife (5) mad

(6) new washtub (7) new cottage (8) rich lady

Learning about language

Activity 1:

(1) whole (2) wife (3) brave (4) ground (5) voice (6) bright

Activity 2:

Unless you do, my family will think I'm missing!

As soon as you arrive home, you shall see a new washtub.

Unless I give her one, she will punish me.

Wow, the cottage is so big and beautiful that my wife is sure to be pleased!

Activity 3:

1. As soon as 2. so that 3. so that 4. unless

5. As soon as 6. unless 7. so that

Unit 2 What's the highest mountain in the world?

Getting started

Activity 1:

Qomolangma—the highest mountain

the Sahara—the biggest desert

the Nile—the longest river

Section A

Activity 2:

1. 5,000 2. 300 3. 6,300 4. 5,464

Activity 3:

size history the length of rivers

Activity 5:

(1) oldest (2) older (3) youngest (4) bigger

(5) highest (6) longest (7) longer

Activity 7:

1. Amazing.

2. It is the longest wall in the world. It was built by tens of thousands of builders and there are no other man-made objects as big as this on record.

Activity 8:

How long is it?	If we're only talking about the parts from the Ming Dynasty, it's about 8,850 kilometres long.
Who ordered it to be built?	the ancient kings and emperors
Why was it built?	to protect the peoples
How many people built it?	tens of thousands of builders
What is special about it?	There are no other man-made objects as big as this on record.

Activity 9:

(1) 5,000 (2) oldest (3) longest (4) about 8,850 (5) big

Section B

Activity 1:

A B D

Activity 2:

Himalayas highest 8,848.86

ice rock -29℃ animals and plants

slip breathe equipment

fear our dreams

Activity 3:

1. Qomolangma stands 8,848.86 metres high.
2. Climbers often suffer from frostbite or slip on the icy surfaces. It is also very hard to breathe as they get closer to the top. Heavy equipment makes climbing exhausting.
3. We should never give in to fear and give up on our dreams.

   (Answers may vary.)

Activity 4：

Where is it?	D
How long is it?	A
How important is it?	B C
What problems are there?	F G
How can we protect it?	E H

Learning about language

Activity 1:

(1) tourists (2) pollution (3) condition (4) population (5) area

Activity 2:

1. biggest hottest

2. longest longer

3. high most popular

Activity 3:

1. a lot 2. many 3. much 4. much

Checking your progress

Activity 1:

(1) history (2) over 5,000 (3) mountains (4) longest

(5) highest (6) longest (7) number

Unit 3 How can we become good learners?

Getting started

Activity 1:

listen to English songs join a study group read aloud

Section A

Activity 3:

speaking writing listening pronunciation vocabulary

Activity 4:

1. pronunciation

2. forget

3. understand

4. writing

Activity 5:

1. Listening repeat

2. write time time

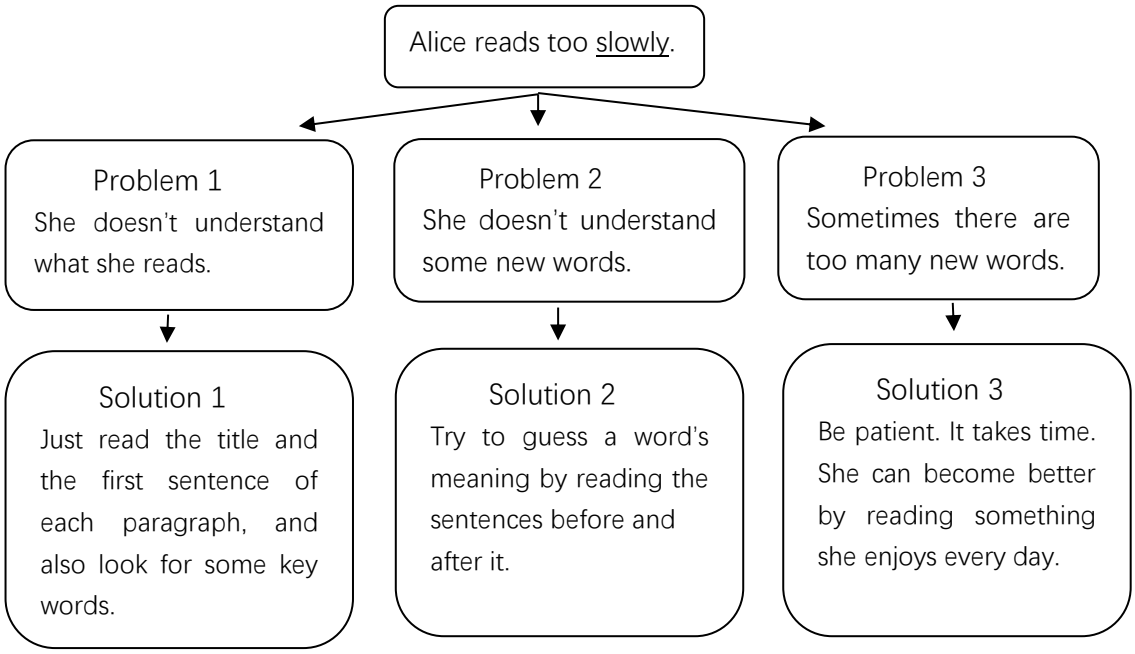
3. join club

4. pen friend

Activity 8:

1. Alice reads very slowly and doesn't understand what she reads because there are too many new words.

Activity 9:



Section B

Activity 3:

Good habit	Explanation
Create an interest	If you are interested in something, your brain is more active and it is easier to pay attention.
Practise often, and learn from mistakes	Practice makes perfect. Use it or lose it. Good learners are not afraid of making mistakes.
Develop good study skills	Good learners use smart study techniques.
Ask questions	Knowledge comes from questioning.

Activity 5:

1. Remember, "Practice makes perfect."
2. …, so "Use it or lose it."
3. For example, if they need to learn English and they like music or sports, they will …
4. Great inventors succeed by trying many times and learning from their mistakes.
5. For example, they may expand on their notes by writing down key words or by drawing mind maps …

Learning about language

Activity 1:

(1) develop (2) take notes (3) review (4) practise

(5) connect (6) attention

Activity 2:

1. B 2. C 3. A

Unit 4 I wonder if there will be races again next year.

Getting started

Activity 1:

the Mid-Autumn Festival the Spring Festival

Section A

Activity 2:

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F

Activity 3:

Activity 5:

1. F 2. O 3. F 4. O 5. F

Activity 7:

The Water Festival in China & Thailand

Date: April 13th to 15th

Place: Yunnan Province, China; Thailand

Activity: go onto the streets to throw water at each other

Purpose: wash away bad things and have good luck in the new year

Section B

Activity 2:

1. The festival has a long history and during the day people have a lot of special things to do, such as watching interesting shows, seeing beautiful lanterns, guessing lantern-riddles, and eating *yuanxiao*.
2. Because poets and writers wanted to express their best wishes to their relatives and friends, while also showing their love for traditional Chinese customs and culture.

Activity 3:

Watch interesting shows during the day, such as the dragon dance, the lion dance, and the land boat dance.

See lanterns at night. They are of different shapes, colours, and sizes.

Guess lantern-riddles, which is a fun game.

Eat *yuanxiao*, sweet rice balls, which are a symbol of family togetherness and reunion.

Learning about language

Activity 1:

(1) falls (2) light (3) become (4) racing (5) shows

Activity 2:

2. I don't know whether he will come home for Christmas.
3. I believe that the Water Festival is the most fun.

4. I wonder if the mooncakes are as delicious as cookies.

Activity 3:

2. How fun the festival will be!

3. How beautiful your mother's pink flowers are!

4. How big the pockets on her coat are!

5. How loud the music that the band played is!

Checking your progress

Activity 1:

(1) festival (2) date (3) celebrated (4) tradition (5) taste

Unit 5 Could you please tell me how to get to the library?

Getting started

Activity 1:

library supermarket bank

Section A

Activity 2:

A B

Activity 5:

1. Because she thought it looked scary.

2. She thought it was fun, but she was getting hungry.

Activity 6:

Where shall we go next?

The two sentences in the textbook sound more polite.

Activity 7:

Alice's problem 1: She didn't know where the restrooms were.

He Wei's help: He told Alice where the restrooms were.

Alice's problem 2: She was afraid of the new ride.

He Wei's help: He encouraged her and told her that it would be exciting.

Alice's problem 3: She didn't know where to get some good food.

He Wei's help: He recommended a good restaurant—Uncle Bob's.

Section B

Activity 2:

Topic sentences

Paragraph 1: When you visit a foreign country, it is important to know how to ask for help politely.

Paragraph 2: Good speakers change the way they speak in different situations.

Paragraph 3: Polite questions are longer.

Paragraph 4: However, it is important to learn how to use the right language in different situations.

Activity 3:

Direct question	Polite request
Where are the restrooms?	Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?
When is the school trip?	Excuse me, Mr Li, do you know when the school trip is?
Where's the post office?	Peter, could you please tell me your email address?

	Excuse me, I wonder if you can help me. Excuse me, could you please tell me where to park my car?

Activity 4:

2. B; airport 3. B; office 4. B; street 5. B; cinema 6. A; classroom

7. B; street

(Answers may vary.)

Activity 5:

Topic	Question
The course you will study	Could you please send me more information about the course?
The start time of the course	Could you tell me when the course starts?
Where and what you can eat	Do you know where students usually eat and what kind of food they eat?
Where you can stay	Could I find out more about where students can stay, please?
What activities you can do	Can you please tell me the kinds of activities students can do?
How you can get to the school	Could you please tell me how students usually travel to school?
Other	Could you please tell me how much the course costs?

(Answers may vary.)

Learning about language

Activity 1:

1. school gate 2. eastern 3. post office crossing

Activity 3:

1. Could you please tell me where I can buy some grapes and pears?
2. Excuse me, do you know how this smart watch works?
3. Can you please tell me how to get to the Central Library?
4. Excuse me, I wonder if the Italian restaurant nearby is open on Mondays.
5. Could you please tell me whether you like collecting stamps?

Activity 4:

2. Excuse/Pardon me, could you please tell me where the library is?

   I'd like to know where I can borrow a book.

3. Excuse/Pardon me, could you please tell me when the bike shop closes?

   Do you happen to know when the bike shop closes?

   I'd like to know when the bike shop closes.

4. I'm wondering if there's a bank in the shopping centre.

   Pardon me, do you know whether there's a bank in the shopping centre?

Checking your progress

Activity 1:

1. Central 2. Pardon me 3. stranger direct

Unit 6 Is your shirt made of cotton?

Getting started

Activity 1:

a cotton shirt steel chopsticks

Section A

Activity 2:

B

Activity 3:

1. Just outside the science museum.

2. No. (Their school is paying for it.)

3. Used wood and glass.

4. Old plastic bottles, leaves, and flowers.

Activity 5:

1. Because Pam is doing a report for her Chinese culture class.

2. Tea is produced in many different areas including Anxi and Hangzhou. Tea plants are grown on the sides of mountains. When the leaves are ready, they are picked by hand and then sent for processing. Then it is packaged and sent to different places. (Answers may vary.)

Activity 6:

Anxi and Hangzhou

the sides of mountains picked processing

health

Section B

Activity 2:

Traditional art form	Material used
1. sky lanterns	bamboo, paper
2. paper cutting	paper (usually red)
3. clay art	clay

Activity 3:

1. They try to show the things that are important in life, such as love, beauty, and family.
2. Before, sky lanterns were used to ask for help when in trouble. Now, they are used at festivals and other celebrations as symbols of happiness and good wishes.
3. People put them on windows, doors, and walls as symbols of wishes for good luck and a happy new year.
4. They are first shaped by hand from a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry. After drying, they are baked at a very high temperature. They are then polished and painted.

Learning about language

Activity 1:

1. in trouble 2. turns … into put … on 3. such as

Activity 2:

1. are not allowed 2. are paid 3. is covered 4. is cleaned

Activity 3:

1. The tea is planted on the sides of mountains by farmers.

2. The best roast duck is served by this century-old restaurant.

3. Many traffic accidents are caused by careless driving.

4. Letters and postcards are brought to people's homes by the postman.

5. This silver plate isn't used very often by our family.

Checking your progress

Activity 1:

(1) international (2) competition (3) teams (4) fly a kite

Unit 7 When was it invented?

Getting started

Activity 1:

TV personal computer

Section A

Activity 1:

sour spicy bitter/bittersweet sweet

Activity 3:

1 3 5

Activity 4:

(1) invented (2) drunk (3) produced (4) delicious (5) favourite

Section B

Activity 2:

Main ideas

Paragraph 1: Introduction to basketball

Paragraph 2: How basketball was invented

Paragraph 3: The popularity of basketball today

Activity 3:

(1) floor (2) two (3) the ball (4) basket (5) Dr James Naismith

(6) December 21, 1891 (7) 1936 (8) NBA (9) CBA

(10) millions of

Activity 4:

1. Dr James Naismith invented basketball. When he was a college teacher, he was asked to think of a game that could be played in the winter.
2. The first basketball game in history was played on December 21, 1891.
3. There are two teams and players on the same team must work together to get the ball into the other team's basket.
4. Basketball is played by millions of people all over the world.

Learning about language

Activity 1:

2. D 3. G 4. F 5. C 6. A 7. E

Activity 2:

1. The fridge was sold at a low price.

2. My camera was stolen from my hotel room (by somebody).

3. Where were these lovely push-pull toys bought?

4. We were advised by our parents to go for a field trip.

5. The book was translated into different languages by different writers.

Activity 3:

(1) was invented (2) was born (3) worked (4) learnt

(5) was invented (6) was said (7) is used

Activity 4:

(1) invent (2) tell (3) create (4) websites (5) mention

Checking your progress

Activity 1:

(1) invention (2) knowledge (3) development (4) influence

Unit 8 Will I be allowed to make my own decisions?

Getting started

Activity 1:

mountain bike cell phone skirt

Section A

Activity 3:

A C D

Activity 4:

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C

Activity 6:

1. They are both interested in the famous paintings by Qi Baishi.

2. Because they want to protect the paintings.

Activity 7:

take photos　　they don't use a flash　　ask the staff

get some postcards　　the best paintings

Section B

Activity 2:

(1) a professional runner　　(2) all of his races　　(3) consider

(4) he doesn't end up as a professional runner　　(5) on his homework

(6) become a professional sports star　　(7) doesn't agree / disagrees

(8) succeed in　　(9) make the choice himself

Learning about language

Activity 1:

allowed　　instructions　　encouraged/allowed　　decisions

Activity 2:

2. Teenagers should be encouraged (by their parents) to do volunteer work in their community.

3. Will Lucy be allowed (by the teacher) to hand in her homework tomorrow instead?

4. Do you think teenagers must be kept away from the Internet?

5. Teenagers should be given chances (by their parents) to make their own decisions.

Activity 3:

(1) be educated (2) start (3) are allowed

(4) move (5) take (6) continue

Checking your progress

Activity 1:

- take photos

  This is a good place for tourists to take photos.

- do part-time work

  It is common for university students to do part-time work to help pay for their studies.

- achieve my dream

  I hope to achieve my dream of becoming a scientist.

- make a choice

  It's difficult for me to make a choice between these two books because I like both of them.

- go shopping

  I go shopping with my parents every Saturday afternoon.

  (Answers may vary.)

Unit 9 It must be Carla's book.

Getting started

Activity 1:

Li Wei Carla Mary Bob

Section A

Activity 1:

1. must 2. might/could 3. can't

Activity 2:

1. a school T-shirt
2. a hair band
3. tennis balls

Activity 3:

Guess	Reason
The person must go to our school.	The school T-shirt has our school's name on it.
The person can't be a boy.	Only girls wear a hair band.
It could belong to Mei.	Mei has long hair.
It might belong to Linda.	Linda was at the picnic.
It must be Linda's schoolbag.	She has long hair and she is on the tennis team.

Activity 5:

1. Li Wei likes skateboarding.
2. It might be the sense of freedom he gets when he skates. He can go where he wants.

Activity 6:

blind skateboard

1. How long have you been skating?
2. How long did it take you to learn?
3. What drew you to skateboarding?
4. How do you keep safe when skateboarding?

Activity 7:

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. A

Section B

Activity 2:

1. It is located in Guanghan, Sichuan Province, China.
2. The ancient state of Shu.
3. There is nothing written in Chinese or any other language on the relics. Historians believe that the Kingdom of Shu could have mysteriously disappeared around 3,000 years ago, perhaps due to war, flood, or an earthquake.

Activity 3:

- Location: Guanghan, Sichuan Province, China
- First discovered in 1929. Two holes were found in 1986. Six more holes were discovered.

- The area must have been part of a larger city. The relics might have been burnt or broken and then dropped into the hole on purpose.

- They could have belonged to an unknown civilisation: the ancient state of Shu.

- Perhaps due to war, flood, or an earthquake.

Activity 4:

1. (F) 2. (O) 3. (O) 4. (O) 5. (F)

Learning about language

Activity 1:

1. solve 2. treasure 3. discover 4. area 5. burn

Activity 2:

must	can't
could/might	could not / might not

Activity 3:

1. might be 2. must be 3. could be 4. can't be

5. could be / must be

Activity 4:

1. The weather must be very cold.

2. She might be having a bad cold.

3. The food must be delicious.

4. It might be very boring.

(Answers may vary.)

Checking your progress

Activity 1:

(1) discovered (2) discussion (3) historians (4) disappeared

(5) mysteries (6) solved

Unit 10 I like music that I can sing along with.

Getting started

Activity 1:

4 1 3 2

Section A

Activity 1:

1. Rock 2. Folk 3. Pop 4. Classical 5. Country

Activity 2:

1.rock 2. pop 3. folk

Activity 3:

1. loud
2. dance to sing along with
3. relaxed

Activity 5:

1. The pianist is blind.

2. He's won prizes at international piano competitions, and he's the guy who donated money to some poor children.

Activity 6:

- What job does he do?

<u>A pianist.</u>

- How did he learn to play the piano?

He was taught to experience the pieces that he plays.

- Did he win any prize at international competitions?

Yes, he did.

- How did he help poor children?

He donated money.

Section B

Activity 2:

1. A famous musician.
2. Though being deaf, he did not allow his deafness to control him and created many beautiful pieces of music.

Activity 3:

Paragraph	Main idea	Supporting detail
1	Beethoven conducted a successful concert.	He could see rows of people who were going wild. They were cheering and even crying.
2	Beethoven is skilful with the language of music.	• He started to give public concerts at age six. • He became famous for his ability to say more with his music than with his words. • He played music for his friend to

		express his great sadness.
3	Beethoven fought against deafness.	• He cut his piano legs off so he could sense the sound through the floor. • He gave the world some of his most beautiful pieces of music at that time.
4	Beethoven died.	He closed his eyes at age 56 during a terrible storm.

Activity 4:

1. Beethoven was born.
2. Beethoven started to give public concerts.
3. Beethoven had his first job as a musician.
4. Beethoven discovered that he was losing his hearing.
5. Beethoven conducted a successful concert.
6. Beethoven died.

Activity 5:

1. Beethoven still could not hear anything, but now he could see rows of people who were going wild. 贝多芬仍然听不到任何声音，但现在他可以看到一排排欢呼雀跃的观众。
2. He went to his piano and, for over an hour, played music that expressed his

great sadness. 他走到钢琴前，弹奏音乐达一个多小时之久，以此表达他极度悲伤的心情。

3. Music was truly Beethoven's first language, the language that he knew best.音乐的确是贝多芬的第一语言——他最为熟悉的语言。
4. Beethoven was completely deaf for the last twenty-five years of his life, but those were the years that gave the world some of Beethoven's most beautiful pieces of music. 贝多芬在他生命的最后 25 年里完全失聪，但正是在这些年里他给世界带来了自己创作的最优美的一些乐曲。

Learning about language

Activity 1:

(1) a terrible blow (2) lost his hearing (3) brought her much comfort

(4) became famous for (5) went wild

Activity 2:

1. A president is someone <u>who is the leader of a country.</u>
2. A postman is someone <u>who delivers mail to people.</u>
3. A band is a group of people <u>who play music together.</u>
4. A gun is something <u>that is used to fight wars.</u>
5. A dictionary is a book <u>which/that explains the meanings of words.</u>

Activity 3:

(1) which/that (2) that (3) which/that (4) who (5) that

Checking your progress

Activity 1:

win prizes live a life hear a sound give a concert

Activity 2:

(1) which/that (2) which/that (3) which/that (4) who

Unit 11 You're supposed to shake hands.

Getting started

Activity 1:

4 2 3 1

Section A

Activity 2:

1. China.
2. He doesn't know how to use chopsticks very well and how to behave at the dinner table.

Activity 3:

A: start eating old

B: stick into

C: point chopsticks

Activity 5:

1. The welcome party for the international students.
2. Greeting customs.

Activity 6:

Student	Greeting custom	Why
John	shake hands	/
Kaito	bow	It's impolite if you don't bow in Japan.
Kate	shake hands	/
Marie	kiss each other on the cheeks	Some French people kiss each other on the cheeks when they meet.

Section B

Activity 2:

1. She is on a student exchange programme.
2. Yes, she is. Her host family is really nice. They go out of their way to make her feel at home and the daughter of her host family helps her practise French.
3. It doesn't worry her as much as it used to.
4. Learning how to behave at the dinner table.

Activity 3:

Aspect	Manners
How to eat	You're not supposed to eat anything with your hands except bread, not even fruit—you have to eat it with a knife and fork.

How to place your knife and fork	You should place your knife and fork together on the lower-right side of the plate when you've finished eating. And if you just want to take a break, you should place your knife and fork in an upside down v-shape on the plate.
What to say when you don't want more food	You should say, "No, thank you. That was delicious."
Where to put your elbows	You're not supposed to put your elbows on the table.

Activity 4:

1. worry 2. be comfortable 3. went out of their way 4. got used to being

Learning about language

Activity 2:

1. is important to 2. are expected to / are supposed to

3. is important to 4. are supposed to / are expected to

5. are supposed to / are expected to 6. is important to

Activity 3:

(1) is not expected to know (2) to learn (3) to understand

(4) are supposed to do (5) not supposed to do

Checking your progress

Activity 1:

(1) worry (2) living (3) studying (4) to help (5) speaking

(6) eating (7) behave

Unit 12 We're trying to save the earth.

Getting started

Activity 1:

no plastic bags shake and fold no wasting food sorting waste

Section A

Activity 1:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B

Activity 2:

B C

Activity 3:

Problem	Description
air pollution	• The air quality is not good enough. • There are too many cars on the road that pollute the air.
land pollution	• Some people are still using single-use chopsticks and plastic bags. • People are also littering in public places.

Activity 4:

1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)

Activity 5:

1. It helps turn waste into something useful.
2. She wants to do something to help the environment. (Answers may vary.)

Activity 6:

sort waste

single-use

plastic bottled plastic

turn off light

Shorten water

subway

Section B

Activity 2:

5 3 4 2 1

Activity 3:

1. To call on people to act together to save the ocean.
2. Yes, he or she does. The speaker asks those questions to attract audience's attention and help them better understand the speech.
3. It means that people belong to the earth's life cycle. The ocean pollution will affect our life, but we also have the opportunity to save the ocean.
4. Seafood becomes too dangerous for us to eat. And ocean pollution can also

affect our fresh drinking water.

(Answers may vary.)

Activity 4:

Problem	Suggestion
• Sea animals are dying as a result of ocean waste . • Plastic waste gathers in the ocean, such as the garbage patch in the Pacific Ocean. • Waste is reaching parts of the ocean humans have never even visited. • Seafood is becoming too dangerous to eat.	• Understand the problem. • Avoid using plastic products. • Take a bag when shopping. • Put plastic products into the correct bin. • Never litter.

Learning about language

Activity 1:

1. pollute 2. litter 3. waste 4. avoid 5. influence

Activity 2:

(1) Have (2) taken (3) helped (4) considered (5) took (6) think

(7) came (8) is trying (9) wait

Activity 3:

(1) may/might (2) can/could/should (3) can/could/should (4) have to

(5) can/could/should (6) can/could

Checking your progress

Activity 1:

v.—n.	*n.—adj.*	*adj.—n.*
pollute—pollution act—action protect—protection solve—solution	danger—dangerous wood—wooden hope—hopeful environment—environmental	different—difference important—importance able—ability electric—electricity