







CONTENTS 目录

UNIT	VOCABULARY BUILDER	SHOW TIME	READING
1 1 / 116	Family	<i>"Where are you from?"</i>	Why is it called a honeymoon?
2 13 / 116	Fashion	<i>"Can I help you?"</i>	Coco Chanel
3 25 / 116	Breakfast	<i>"Nobody has pizza for breakfast."</i>	English breakfast
4 37 / 116	Finding a home	<i>"Are utilities included?"</i>	For rent
5 49 / 116	Getting around	<i>"How do I get there?"</i>	Men, women and our senses of direction
6 61 / 116	Staying healthy	<i>"You'd better call the doctor."</i>	Do you know these home remedies?
7 73 / 116	Job interviews	<i>"How did you hear about this job?"</i>	Make or break?
8 85 / 116	Studying	<i>"I have lots of different interests."</i>	Weird yet wonderful clubs
The Wisdom of China		97 / 116	
Grammar Reference		103 / 116	
Glossary		107 / 116	
English Personal Names		112 / 116	
Geographical Names		114 / 116	

 CHAT TIME	 WRITING	 GRAMMAR	 MY STORY
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The rest is history.	Family tree	The possessive 's	Family
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I really admire you.	My favorite clothing	The past tense	Clothing and fashion
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I'm allergic to dairy.	A recipe	Countable and uncountable nouns	Food and nutrition
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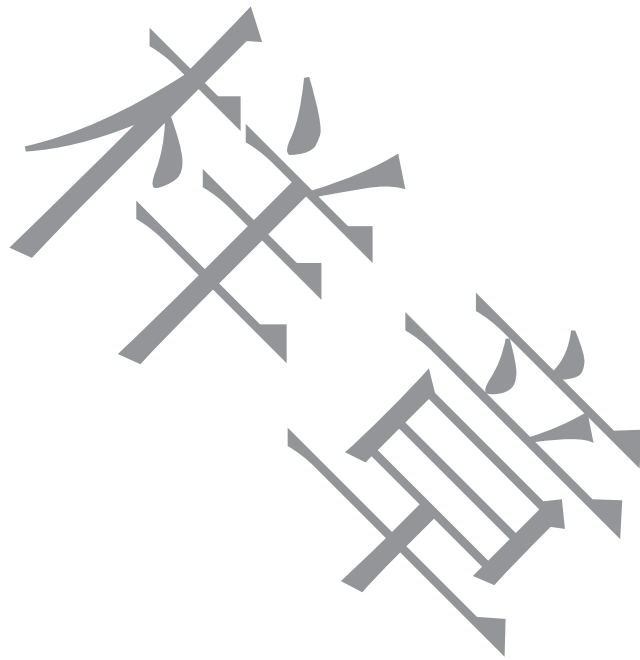
I'm a freshman.	An email between friends	<i>some / any</i>	Living situations
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We're lost, Kevin.	Route descriptions	<i>in, on and at</i>	Around town
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At the drugstore	Text messages	Gerunds / Infinitives	Staying healthy
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Are you ready for your interview?	A thank-you letter	Adverbs	What do you do?
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The sooner the better.	A poster	<i>will / be going to</i>	Study plans
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U

N

1

I

T

“Where are you from?”

GOALS

- Learn how to describe your family
- Learn how to talk about where you come from
- Learn how to use the possessive 's

WARM-UP

Look at the picture. Complete the passage with words from the boxes.



grandmother

married

uncle

father

aunt

Ella and Joe got (1) _____ this summer. In this photo, they are with Ella's elder brother's son, Paul, and Ella's mother, Kelly.

What should Paul call Kelly? (2) _____.

What should Paul call Ella? (3) _____.

What should Paul call Joe? (4) _____.

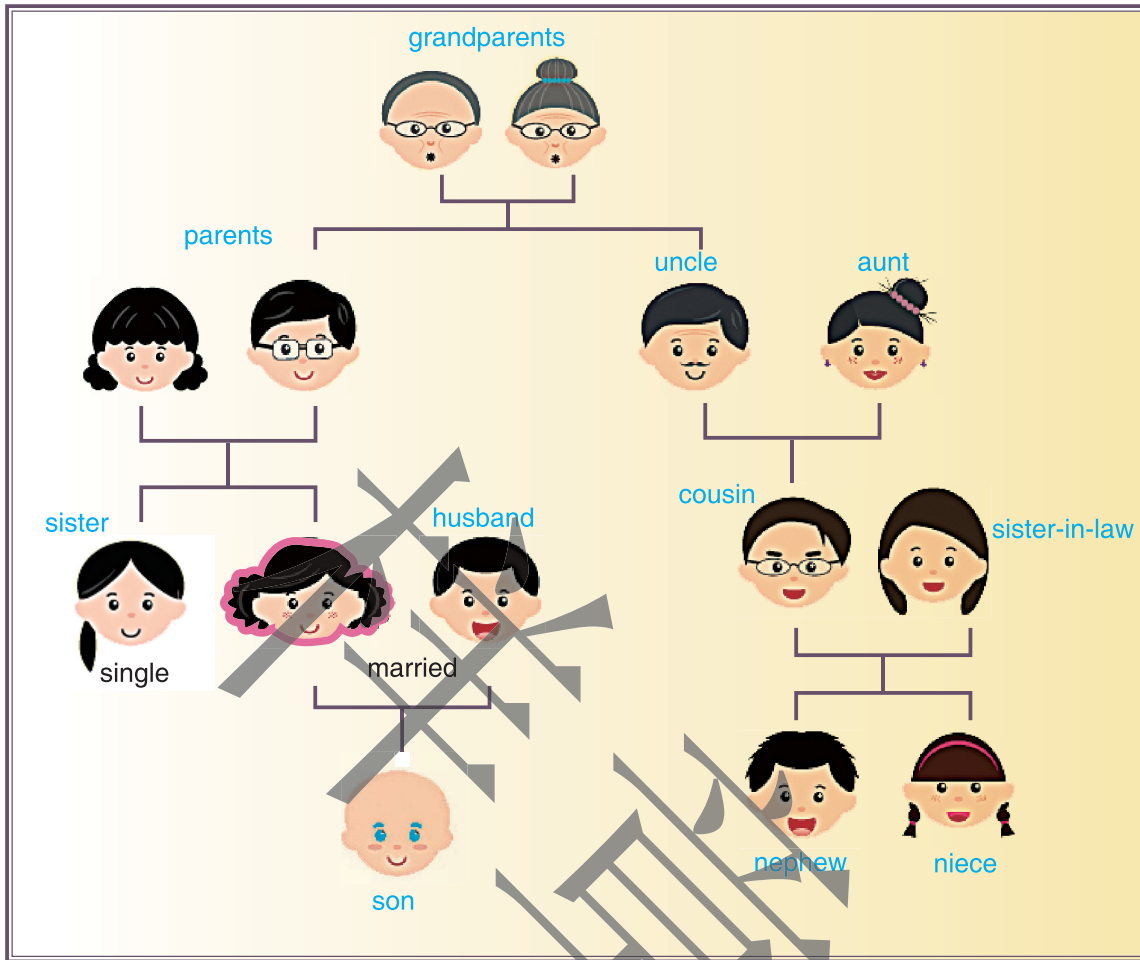
You can't see Ella's (5) _____ because he is taking the photo!



VOCABULARY BUILDER



A Listen and repeat.



frame

B Complete the sentences with words from Exercise A.

- Put the picture into a(n) _____ and it will look even better.
- Your father's brother's son is your _____.
- Your mother's brother is your _____.
- Your father's sister is your _____.
- Your mother and father are your _____.
- Your parent's parents are your _____.
- When two people decide to be together forever, they get _____.
- Tracy doesn't have a boyfriend right now. She is _____.

CULTURAL NOTE



英语中的亲属称谓与汉语不同。比如，与爸妈同辈的有uncle和aunt两种称呼。伯伯、叔叔、姑夫、姨夫和舅舅可以用uncle表示，而姑姑、姨姨、伯母、婶子和舅妈可以用aunt表示。此外，堂兄弟姐妹、表兄弟姐妹可以用cousin表示。



C Listen and complete the conversation.

Host: You are listening to Radio Norwich, and I'm your host Alan Peters. Up next I will be (1) _____ pop star Anna Lane. Welcome to the show, Anna.

Anna: Hi, Alan. It's good to be here.

Host: So first why don't you tell us a bit about yourself? Where were you born?

Anna: I was born in (2) _____, England. My mother is from England and my father is from Turkey.

Host: And do you have any brothers or sisters?

Anna: No, I don't. I'm an (3) _____.

Host: How about cousins?

Anna: I have two cousins living in Turkey. I've never met them (4) _____, but sometimes we (5) _____ on WeChat.

D Match the kinship terms to the English definitions.

Kinship Terms

English Definitions

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 妯娌 (sisters-in-law) | a husbands of sisters |
| 2 连襟 (brothers-in-law) | b husband of sister |
| 3 舅妈 / 妗子 (aunt) | c wife of father's younger brother |
| 4 嫂子 (sister-in-law) | d elder brother's wife |
| 5 婶子 (aunt) | e wives of brothers |
| 6 姐夫 / 妹夫 (brother-in-law) | f wife of mother's brother |



WORDS & EXPRESSIONS

aunt /ænt/ *n.* 姨母; 姑母; 舅母; 伯母; 婶母

#brother-in-law *n.* 大伯子; 小叔子; 姐夫; 妹夫; 连襟

cousin /'kʌzən/ *n.* 堂兄弟; 表兄弟; 堂姐妹; 表姐妹

frame /freɪm/ *n.* 框架; 边框
v. 为(画、照片)装框; 围住

grandparent /'græn.pəərənt/ *n.* 祖父母; 外祖父母

husband /'hʌzbənd/ *n.* 丈夫

married /'mærid/ *adj.* 已婚的; 有配偶的

nephew /'nefju:/ *n.* 侄子; 外甥

niece /ni:s/ *n.* 侄女; 外甥女

parent /'peərənt/ *n.* 父亲; 母亲

single /'sɪŋgəl/ *adj.* 未婚的; 单身的

sister /'sɪstə/ *n.* 姐姐; 妹妹

#sister-in-law *n.* 姑子; 姨子; 嫂子; 弟媳; 妯娌

son /sʌn/ *n.* 儿子

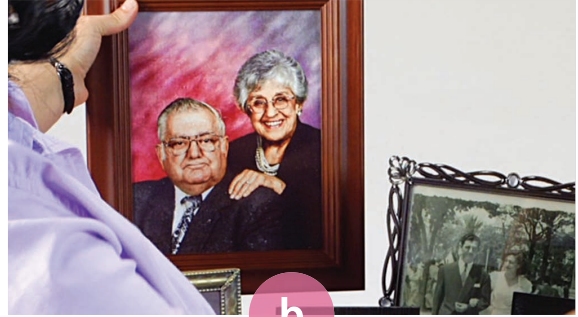
uncle /'ʌŋkəl/ *n.* 伯父; 叔父; 舅父; 姑丈; 姨丈



A Match the pictures to the sentences which best describe them.



a



b



c



d

- 1 Hector's mother shows Naomi a photo of her parents.
- 2 Naomi points to a photo of Hector's mother.
- 3 Hector shows Naomi a photo of his father.
- 4 Hector's parents and Naomi look at Hector's baby photos.



B Watch the video. Read the statements.

Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Hector's mother is from Mexico.
- 2 Hector's father is 50 years old.
- 3 Mrs. Sanchez's sister is married.
- 4 Hector has two cousins named Aidan and Marta.
- 5 Naomi is from Japan.

CULTURAL NOTE



maiden name: 娘家姓。一般是指女性在结婚前自己的姓氏。在西方（其实在日本也一样），女方在嫁给男方后，姓氏就改为丈夫的姓氏。这时候，她原来的姓氏就称为maiden name。



00:05 / 04:00



C Watch the video again. Use words in the boxes to complete the conversation.

cousins

cute

family

history

sister

parents

Mrs. Sanchez: How nice to meet you, Naomi.
Naomi: Nice to meet you too, Mrs. Sanchez. Hector was showing me some of the (1) _____ photos.
Mrs. Sanchez: Oh, was he? Well, this is my (2) _____. She's married and she has two kids.
Naomi: So these are your (3) _____?
Hector: Yes, Aidan and Marta.
Mrs. Sanchez: Aidan is 10 and Marta is 8. Aren't they (4) _____? Oh, and this is my brother, and these are my (5) _____. They all live in New York. Oh, and over here we have my parents at their...
Hector: Ma, take it easy! Naomi doesn't need to know our whole family (6) _____.

D Match the questions to the answers.

Questions

Answers

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 What's your father's name? 2 What's your mother's name? 3 Where do your grandparents live? 4 Where does your aunt live? 5 What does your uncle do? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a They live in Mexico. b His name is George. c He's a carpenter. d Her name is Anna. e She lives in Canada. |
|--|---|

WORDS & EXPRESSIONS



album /'ælbəm/ *n.* 相册; 唱片

#cute /kju:t/ *adj.* 漂亮的; 娇小可爱的

#Turkish /'tɜ:kɪʃ/ *adj.* 土耳其的; 土耳其人的
n. 土耳其语



Why is it called a honeymoon?

Every year millions of newlywed couples go on what's known as a "honeymoon". A honeymoon is a short vacation taken by a couple after they get married. It is often celebrated in places that are famous for being romantic, such as Paris or Venice.



Why is it called a honeymoon? The word probably came from an old English tradition. In the 16th century in England, many people drank mead at weddings. Mead is a beer-like drink made from honey, water and fruit. People believed that if the bride drank mead for the first month after the wedding, she would have children.



This is where we get the "honey" part of the word. The "moon" part comes from how long the bride should drink the mead. This is because the moon changes from a new moon to a full moon in around 29 days, which is about the length of a month. So that's why we call it a honeymoon!

A Read the statements. Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Paris is a popular place to go on honeymoon.
- 2 The word "honeymoon" comes from an old Italian tradition.
- 3 The moon changes from a new moon to a full moon in around 29 days.
- 4 Mead is a kind of drink.
- 5 A honeymoon happens before the wedding.

B Complete the sentences with words from the boxes.

honeymoon

known

bride

vacation

romantic

- 1 We're getting married next month, and then we're going to Venice on our _____.
- 2 My boyfriend bought me red roses yesterday—he's so _____!
- 3 Venice is _____ as one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

WORDS & EXPRESSIONS



celebrate /'seləbreɪt/ *v.* 庆祝

bride /braɪd/ *n.* 新娘

honeymoon /'hʌnimu:n/ *n.* 蜜月

length /leŋθ/ *n.* 时间长度; 长度

#mead /mi:d/ *n.* 蜂蜜酒

#newlywed /'nju:lrwed/ *adj.* 新婚的

romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/ *adj.* 浪漫的

tradition /trə'dɪʃən/ *n.* 传统

wedding /'wedɪŋ/ *n.* 婚礼

be famous for 因……而闻名

be known as 被称为

be made from 由……制成

millions of 大量的; 无数的

- 4 The _____ is wearing a long white dress and pink shoes.
- 5 I'm really tired. I need a _____!

C Ask your partner about their dream honeymoon.
 "Where would you go on your honeymoon?"



I would like to go somewhere really special. Maybe Egypt, where we can see the pyramids.

I think I would like a nice quiet beach somewhere. Maybe in Thailand.



D Imagine you are a travel agency. Make a dream honeymoon package for your customers and draw a poster to advertise it. Use the following tips to help you.

- Where? (e.g. Bali)
- What kind of food? (e.g. Indonesian food)
- What kind of entertainment / activities? (e.g. water sports)
- For how long? (e.g. a week)



E Word search. Find and circle the words in the boxes.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| newlywed | bride |
| married | tradition |
| honeymoon | Venice |
| romantic | mead |

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



A Listen and complete the conversation.

Andrew: (1) _____?
 Jenny: Well, she came here 20 years ago, then she married my father and the rest is history.
 Andrew: Cool... Speaking of marriage, I have some news. (2) _____.
 Jenny: Congratulations! (3) _____.
 Andrew: We are pretty excited. The wedding will be in June. (4) _____.
 Jenny: Wonderful! Any plans for your honeymoon?
 Andrew: Yes, I think we will go to Paris.
 Jenny: Good idea. (5) _____.

LANGUAGE NOTE



the rest is history 含有“后来的事尽人皆知”的意思，是英语会话中的惯用表达，指谈话中的每个人都熟悉所发生的故事或事件，那么就不需要赘述了。该表达属于非正式用法，在书面用语中并不常见。



B Ask your partner about their family.

- 1 Where are your parents from?
- 2 Do you have any brothers or sisters?
- 3 Do you have any cousins? How often do you see them?



C Talk about family.

You are looking through a family photo with your friend. He asks some questions about your family members. Answer them and ask him about his family.



=A



=B



Point to a photo. Ask who it is.

Tell A it's your mother. Talk about your mother and ask about A's mother.



Tell B about your mother. Point to a photo. Ask if it's B's sister.

Say that it isn't your sister. Tell A who it is.



Ask where B's family lives.

Tell A where your family lives. Ask where A's family lives.



Tell B where your family lives. Ask if B has any cousins.

Tell A if you have any cousins. Talk about them. Ask if A has any cousins.





Family tree (家谱)

A Look at the family tree and complete the description.

I have quite a small family. I live with my sister and my parents. My sister's name is (1) _____ and she is 15 years old. She's a student. My mom's name is (2) _____ and my dad's name is (3) _____. Mom's a teacher and my dad is a doctor. Dad doesn't have any brothers or sisters, but my mom has a sister, so I have an aunt! Her name is (4) _____. She has a son called (5) _____, who is my cousin. He's 21 years old and he's a singer. I have four grandparents. My dad's mother and father are called (6) _____ and (7) _____. My mom's parents are called (8) _____ and (9) _____. My grandfather Tony is 69, but he's still working! He's a builder.



B Who is in your family? Write down some information about your family members.

grandmother—Li Mei—retired
 father—Wang Feng—farmer

LANGUAGE NOTE



双姓名字，并列姓氏中间加连接号，每个姓氏开头字母大写。如 Liu—Yang Fan (刘杨帆)。
 复姓名字，复姓连写，姓和名的开头字母大写，如Ouyang Wen (欧阳文)。

C Write your family description and draw a family tree for it.

I have a(n) _____ family. _____

_____’s Family Tree



GRAMMAR NOTE



's所有格

- 在人、动物等有生命的名词后加's表示所有关系
- 表示国家、城市、时间等无生命的名词也可以加's构成所有格
- 如果是多人共有，只需在最后一个人名后加's
- 以s结尾的词，只需加'

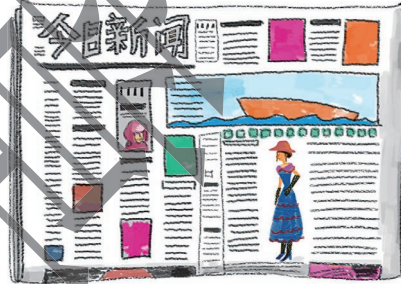
A Complete the sentences with 's or '.

- 1 What do you think about England _____ weather?
- 2 Jennifer _____ new car is red.
- 3 Jeremy and Anna _____ dog is a border collie.
- 4 My grandparents _____ names are Joyce and Lloyd.
- 5 These are the men _____ changing rooms.

B Fill in the blanks.



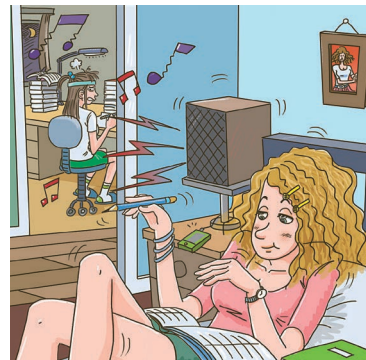
Happy (1) _____ Day! (child)



(2) _____ newspaper (today)



(3) _____ birthday (James)



(4) _____ and (5) _____ dormitory (Susie, Sophie)

CULTURAL NOTE



border collie: 意为“边境牧羊犬”，天生具有牧羊的本领，聪颖温和，善于与人类沟通。其他常见的牧羊犬种类还有德国牧羊犬(German shepherd dog)。



A Watch the video. Read the statements. Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Nick is not married.
- 2 Denise doesn't have any children.
- 3 Alejandra is a single woman.
- 4 Natalie's daughter is two years old.
- 5 Kevin is married.



B Watch the video again. Fill in the blanks.

- 1 **Nick:** I'm 23 years old and I'm _____ (single / married).
- 2 **Natalie:** I'm a single _____ (woman / mother).
- 3 **Yelena:** I have a _____ (husband / son).
- 4 **Kumiko:** This is my _____ (father / husband).
- 5 **Catherine:** I like him a lot because he is very, very smart, and he's pretty _____ (tall / cute).

C Answer the questions. Tell your own story.

1 **Are you single / in a relationship?**

I am _____.

2 **Do you have a big family?**

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

3 **Where does your family live?**

They live _____.

WORDS & EXPRESSIONS



currently / 'kərəntli / *adv.*

目前

fiancé / fi'ɒnsɛɪ / *n.* 未婚夫

smart / smɑ:t / *adj.* 聪明的;

精明的



00:05 / 02:00





MY LEARNING LOG

WORDS

Words I have learned in this unit are:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> album | <input type="checkbox"/> grandparent | <input type="checkbox"/> niece | <input type="checkbox"/> son |
| <input type="checkbox"/> aunt | <input type="checkbox"/> husband | <input type="checkbox"/> parent | <input type="checkbox"/> tradition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> celebrate | <input type="checkbox"/> length | <input type="checkbox"/> romantic | <input type="checkbox"/> uncle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cousin | <input type="checkbox"/> married | <input type="checkbox"/> single | <input type="checkbox"/> wedding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> frame | <input type="checkbox"/> nephew | <input type="checkbox"/> sister | |

Now I know _____ new words.

More words I have learned in this unit are:

EXPRESSIONS

Expressions I have learned in this unit are:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> be famous for | <input type="checkbox"/> be made from |
| <input type="checkbox"/> be known as | <input type="checkbox"/> millions of |

Great! Now I know _____ useful expressions.

More useful expressions I have learned in this unit are:

I CAN

- describe my family.
- talk about where I come from.
- use the possessive 's.

I CAN EVEN

- make a family tree.

Next Unit

The Wisdom of China

Yuan Longping (袁隆平)

Yuan Longping is a Chinese scientist. He was born in 1930. He is known as the “Father of Hybrid Rice”. In the 1960s, when China was suffering serious famine, he found a natural hybrid rice plant and continued to cultivate it to solve the problem of food shortage. He has set multiple world records in hybrid rice yields in recent years, making great contributions to the food security of China and the world. He won the 2000 State Preeminent Science and Technology Award in China. In 2019, he received the Medal of the Republic, China’s highest order of honor.



hybrid rice (杂交水稻)

China launched hybrid rice research in 1964 and began massive production in 1976 after achieving initial success in 1973. To meet food requirements in the 21st century, the Ministry of Agriculture in China initiated a super rice breeding program in 1996. Research teams headed by Yuan began cultivating and selecting third-generation rice varieties in 2011, and started trial planting in 2017. Compared with other high-yield hybrid varieties in the market, the average yield for the third-generation strain is 10 to 20 percent higher. In 2020, Yuan Longping’s team achieved a yield of 911.7 kilograms per mu (0.07 hectares) in an experiment in Central China’s Hunan province which erecting a new milestone in the country’s hybrid rice breeding efforts and setting a new world record.

State Preeminent Science and Technology Award

国家科学技术奖

The Medal of the Republic

共和国勋章

Tu Youyou (屠呦呦)

Tu Youyou, born in 1930, is a well-known Chinese scientist. She received the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for discovering artemisinin, a drug which reduces the mortality rates for malaria patients. The consequences in terms of improved human health and reduced suffering are immeasurable. Malaria is a mosquito-borne disease, killing over 400,000 people a year, the vast majority of whom are babies and young children in the poorest parts of Africa. Tu was awarded the 2016 State Preeminent Science and Technology Award in China and in 2019, she received the Medal of the Republic.



Artemisinin and malaria (青蒿素与疟疾)

The discovery, chemical identification, and validation of artemisinin, a highly effective anti-malarial drug, is largely due to the scientific insight, vision, and dogged determination of Professor Tu Youyou and her team at the Institute of Chinese Materia Medica in Beijing. Each year, several hundred million people contract malaria. Without treatment, many more of them would die than do now. Tu led a team that transformed an ancient Chinese healing method into the most powerful antimalarial medicine currently available.

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

诺贝尔生理学或医学奖

artemisinin

青蒿素

mosquito-borne disease

蚊媒传染病

Mo Yan (莫言)

Mo Yan, the winner of the 2012 Nobel Prize in Literature, is a famous Chinese novelist. *Red Sorghum*, one of his best-known novels, has been made into a film which was awarded the Golden Bear, the highest honor in the Berlin International Film Festival. Mo Yan is renowned for his imaginative and humanistic fiction. His work is deeply rooted in the earth and is full of energy.



Frog, *The Republic of Wine* and *The Garlic Ballads* are his other representative works. In 2020, Mo Yan published his first new book, *A Late Bloomer*, after winning the Nobel Prize in Literature eight years ago.

The sayings of Mo Yan (莫言语录)

As a novelist, I think I ought to know more about other forms of arts, especially things like traditional Chinese opera and folk arts like *quyi*, which is typically about language. The performances of various artistic forms of *quyi* are usually attractive because they are vivid, humorous, mischievous and pleasant to the ear. I think good novels should also be readable with a rhythm. To that end, I think a novelist learns from such forms of art as *quyi* and traditional Chinese opera.

Nobel Prize in Literature

诺贝尔文学奖

Chinese opera

中国京剧

qu yi

曲艺

Zhong Nanshan (钟南山)

Zhong Nanshan, as a Chinese respiratory expert, is always on the front line fighting against epidemic diseases. He played an important role in controlling the spread of SARS in 2003. Around 17 years later, he spearheaded the country's fight against the outbreak of COVID-19. He publicly announced that the novel coronavirus was transmissible from person to person in January 2020, alerting society at the early stage of the COVID-19 epidemic. He led the compiling of coronavirus diagnosis and treatment plans and has made great contributions to epidemic prevention and control. He received the Medal of the Republic in 2020 for his outstanding contribution to fighting the epidemic.



The hero in harm's way (最美逆行者)

In January 2020, while many people in China are taking high speed rail back home for Chinese New Year holiday, Zhong Nanshan was caught traveling on the high-speed rail to Wuhan because of the COVID-19 epidemic. Zhong took a short break on the move, which moved people greatly. In the face of the sudden outbreak of COVID-19, Zhong proposed effective strategies for epidemic prevention and control. Many online commenters hailed Zhong as the hero in harm's way and expressed their respect for his dedication.

SARS

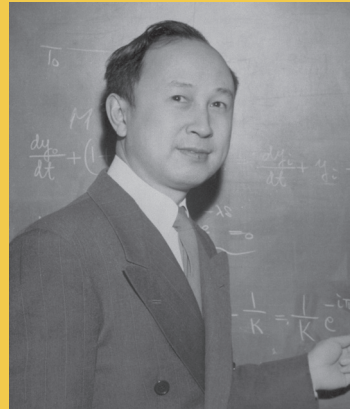
非典型性肺炎

COVID-19

新型冠状病毒肺炎

Qian Xuesen (钱学森)

Qian Xuesen was a Chinese engineer and scientist who made significant contributions to the establishment of China's ballistic missile program. He is recognized as the "Father of Chinese Aerospace". After graduation from university in China in 1934, he went to the United States to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and later at the California Institute of Technology. In 1955, he returned to China after overcoming many difficulties and was appointed leader of the country's missile and space programs. In the 1980s, he was named head of the China Association for Science and Technology. He was also an academician at Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering. He was awarded China's Two Bombs and One Satellite Medal in 1999.



Long journey back to China (漫漫回国路)

In 1949, when the news of the birth of the People's Republic of China came to the United States, Qian Xuesen and his wife decided to return to China. Then Undersecretary of the Navy Dan Kimball said, "He's worth five divisions anywhere. I'd rather shoot him than let him leave the country." After the continuous efforts of Premier Zhou Enlai in his diplomatic negotiations with the United States, Qian Xuesen was allowed to return in 1955. Finally, he became one of the most brilliant stars among the many scientific stars in various areas in the 20th century.

China's ballistic missile program

中国弹道导弹计划

Father of Chinese Aerospace

中国航天之父

China's Two Bombs and One Satellite Medal

两弹一星功勋奖章

Yang Liwei (杨利伟)

Yang Liwei, born in 1965, became China's first astronaut when he went into space aboard the *Shenzhou V* spacecraft on October 15, 2003. The spacecraft lifted off from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in the Gobi Desert in China's Gansu Province, spending 21 hours and orbiting Earth 14 times. This saw China taking its place alongside Russia and the United States in that very elite circle of countries who are able to send their people into space. Yang was one of the laureates who were presented with UNESCO's first edition of Space Science Medals in 2017. The medal was established to encourage scientists to pass their skills and know-how to younger generations.



China's space exploration (中国的太空探索)

Yang Liwei said he was looking forward to setting foot on the moon. He made the remarks on the 16th anniversary of his space flight aboard the *Shenzhou V* spacecraft on Oct 15, 2003, as cited by China Manned Space Agency. "China has started to develop the key technologies related to a manned lunar landing," Yang said. "It would be exciting to see Chinese astronauts stepping onto the extraterrestrial body."

UNESCO	联合国教科文组织
Space Science Medal	空间科学奖章
know-how	技术诀窍
manned lunar landing	载人登月