

ENGLISH

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英语

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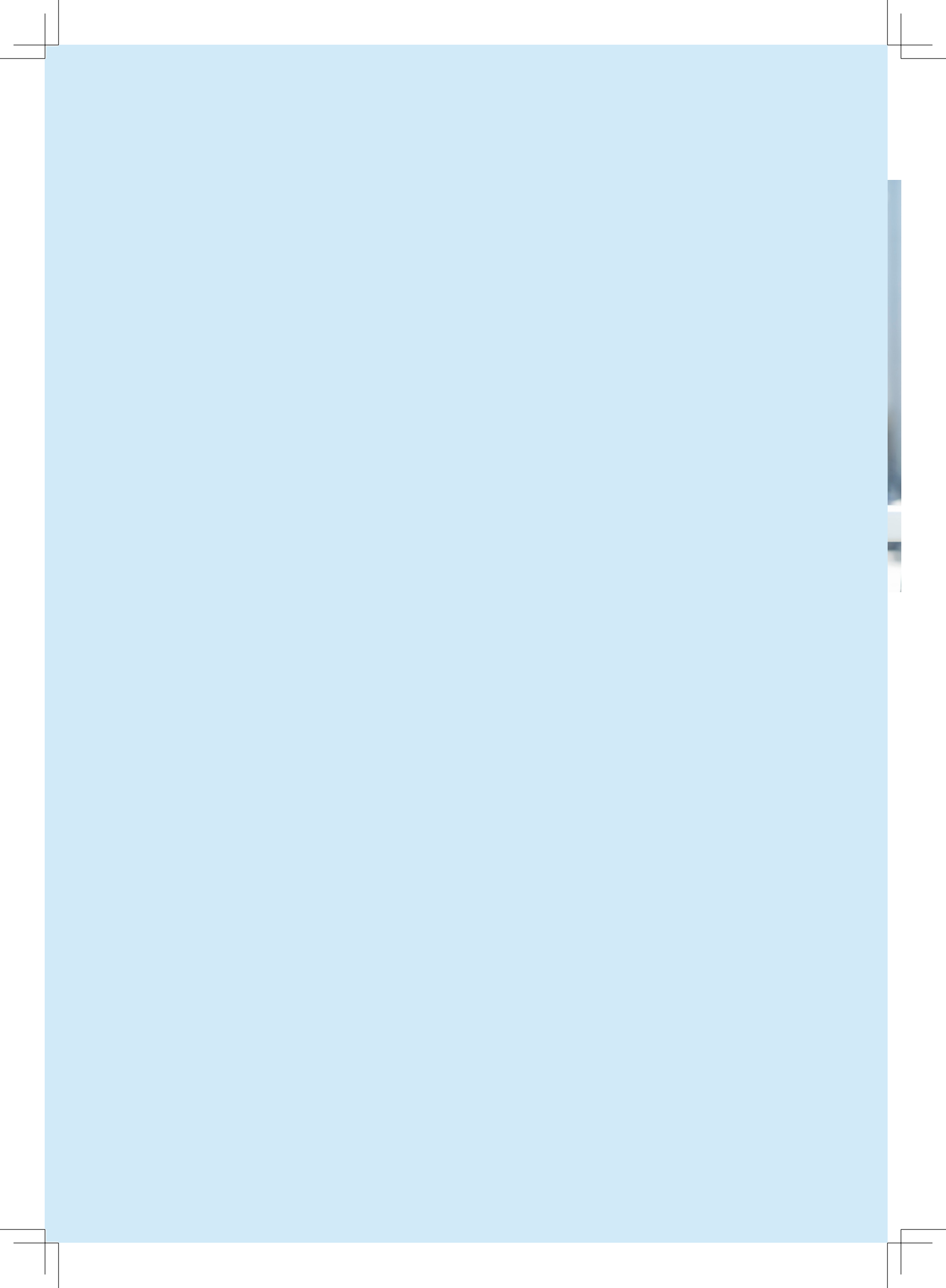
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Learning Guide

	Topic	Function	Listening & Speaking
Unit 1 1-16	Build good relationships.	Asking for or giving information	Identifying and transferring information about lifestyle; Asking for and explaining the reasons about the important virtues in our daily life
Unit 2 17-32	Welcome to our smart school!	Asking for or giving suggestions	Identifying and transferring information about smart technology; Asking for or giving suggestions about how to get a new student ID card
Unit 3 33-48	It is necessary to take up good habits in daily life.	Seeking or offering information	Identifying and transferring information about daily life; Expressing different views on the way of life
Unit 4 49-64	The world is full of love.	Asking for or giving advice	Identifying and transferring information about friendships; Expressing opinions on dealing with disagreement between you and your friends
Unit 5 65-80	Let's learn more about amazing China.	Accepting or rejecting invitations	Identifying and transferring information about Peking Opera; Making or accepting invitations
Unit 6 81-96	Enjoy nature and protect the environment.	Asking for or giving advice	Identifying and transferring information about travelling experiences; Asking for or giving advice about travelling plans
Unit 7 97-112	Science and technology change our life.	Giving advice or making suggestions	Identifying and transferring information about the development of science and technology; Offering or rejecting help
Unit 8 113-128	I believe I can do it!	Asking for or giving advice	Identifying and transferring information about career plans; Talking about how to plan your future after graduation
129-135	Glossary		

PROPER

	Reading & Writing	Grammar	Classic Reading
	Identifying and transferring information about relationships; Writing a letter to a friend	Subject clause	Inspirational quote
	Identifying specific information about smart school life; Writing a Lost & Found notice	Object clause	A paragraph from <i>Youth</i>
	Identifying specific information about habits; Writing a note to ask for leave	Predicative clause	Quotes by famous people
	Identifying specific information about maintaining friendship and ways of communication; Writing a notice	Adverbial clause	A paragraph from <i>The Last Leaf</i>
	Getting information about amazing China by discussing history and traditional culture; Writing a diary	Attributive clause	A paragraph from <i>Of Studies</i>
	Getting more information about environmental protection; Writing a proposal	Subject-predicate agreement	A paragraph from <i>Silent Spring</i>
	Identifying specific information about the advantages and disadvantages that science and technology bring to us; Writing a poster	Emphatic sentence	Quotes by famous people
	Getting information about the importance of lifelong learning for career development; Writing an application letter	Inversion	A paragraph from <i>Today Is a New Day</i>



Unit

1



Build good relationships.

In this unit, you will learn how to

- ✓ discuss some important virtues;
 - ✓ build up relationships;
 - ✓ write a letter about your life.
-



Listening

Before listening

- (1) Do you have any problems with your classmates?
- (2) What do you think is the most important virtue an employee should have?

1 Listen and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

		True	False
(1)	Susan and Bill are friends.		
(2)	Susan doesn't want to work in ABC Company.		
(3)	Bill considers character is important in the working field.		
(4)	Bill thinks an easygoing person is suitable for a lot of teamwork.		
(5)	Bill advises Susan to treat her teammates with consideration.		

2 Listen again and fill in the blanks.

teamwork easygoing suitable independent
 trust character virtues considerate

Susan: Glad to see you again.

Bill: Same here. It has been a long time, hasn't it?

Susan: I should say so. How have you been?

Bill: Quite well. Thank you.

Bill: Anyway, are you still in ABC Company?

Susan: Yeah... Actually, I don't know whether I'm _____ for this job. Do you think _____ is important in work?

Bill: Of course. Different jobs need people with different characters. For example, a job needing a lot of _____ is most suitable for an _____ person, but not an extremely _____ one. A good employee should be responsible, fair, caring and honest.

Susan: Though they are all important, it's really hard to have all of these good _____.

Bill: No doubt. But firstly, you must be fully aware of yourself, and _____ your teammates with kindness and respect. Then you should learn to be _____.

Susan: Thank you for the advice.



Speaking

1 Read and practise.

A: What do you think is the most important virtue to have in daily life?

B: To me, it's very important to be

easygoing.
responsible .
honest.
...

A: Would you like to tell me the reason?

B: Well, to be

easygoing
responsible
honest
...

can help build good relationships with others,

because to be

easygoing
responsible
honest
...

means

you can live life easily and never
get angry.
you are worthy of trust.
You aren't likely to lie to others.
...

A: ...

2 Talk and act.

Situation 1 You are talking with Li Mei about Tony, one of your friends.

You: Tony is the best person I have met, who is the model I learnt. He's... which is the most important virtue in our daily life.

Li Mei: Why do you think...?

You: Well, ...

Bank of Expressions

easygoing/caring/considerate

He is so easygoing that everyone in our class is willing to make friends with him.

He takes care of everyone, and everyone likes him.

Situation 2 Sunny has just helped you carry your luggage. Now you are talking with your friend Kitty about Sunny. Make a dialogue with the help of the following expressions if necessary.

Bank of Expressions

kindness/loving/outgoing

I have something to share with you

take the trouble doing...



Reading



Believe in yourself

Psychologists say that by the age of two, 50 percent of what we ever believe about ourselves has been formed. By the age of six, 60 percent, and at eight years old, 80 percent. Wouldn't you love to have the energy and optimism of a little kid? There is nothing you could not do!

Believing in yourself comes from knowing what you are really capable of doing. When it is your turn to step up to the plate, you realise that you will not hit a homerun (本垒打) every time. Baseball superstar Mickey Mantle struck out more than 1,700 times, but it did not stop him from excelling at baseball. He believed in himself, and he knew his fans believed in him.

If you want people to believe in you, you also have to believe in them. Understand well that those around you also have much to contribute, and they deserve your support. Without faith in yourself and others, success is impossible.

Here is another example. One day, at the end of a particularly frustrating practice, a football coach dismissed his players by yelling, "Now all you idiots, go and take a shower!" All but one player headed toward the locker room. The coach glared at him and asked why he was still there. "You told all the idiots to go, sir," the player replied, "and there sure seems to be a lot of them. But I am not an idiot." Confident? You bet. And smart enough to coach that team someday.

Believe in yourself, no matter what happens.

精读文章要求对文章进行深入细致的理解，全面地掌握文章的内容、中心及表达方式等。

1 Read the passage and tick the words about confidence.

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> believe in yourself | <input type="checkbox"/> energy | <input type="checkbox"/> confident |
| <input type="checkbox"/> faith in | <input type="checkbox"/> frustrate | <input type="checkbox"/> support |

2 Read again and choose the best answer.

- (1) What is the meaning of the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1?
- A. 你什么也做不了!
 - B. 你做不到任何事情!
 - C. 没有什么是你做得到的!
 - D. 没有什么是你做不了的!
- (2) What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?
- A. Even when you are striking out many times, you can still succeed.
 - B. Even if you failed many times, you should believe in yourself.
 - C. You should believe in yourself, even when nobody else does.
 - D. When you step up to the plate, you will not hit a homerun this time.
- (3) What is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Self-confidence lies in your ability.
 - B. When you fail, you should try another time.
 - C. Self-confidence is believing in yourself no matter what others say.
 - D. You should believe in yourself and others all the time.
- (4) What is the general idea of the passage?
- A. Just believe in yourself!
 - B. You can succeed as long as you believe in yourself!
 - C. Believe in yourself even when you failed many times!
 - D. There is nothing you could not do when you are confident enough!

B

One Friday, I asked the students to list the names of the other students in the room on two sheets of paper, leaving a space between each name. Then I told them to think a nice thing they could say about each of their classmates and (1) _____ (写下). It took the remainder of the class period to finish the (2) _____ (assign), and as the students left the room, each one handed me the paper.

That Saturday, I wrote down the name of each student (3) _____ a separate sheet of paper, and I listed what everyone else had said about that (4) _____ (个人). On Monday, I gave each student his or her list. (5) _____ (不久以后), the (6) _____ (整个) class was smiling. “Really?” I heard the whispers. “I never knew that I meant anything to anyone!” “I didn’t know others liked me so much!”

No one ever mentioned those pieces of paper in class again. Years later, at a gathering, Charlie smiled rather (7) _____ (shy) and said, “I still have my list. It is in the top drawer of my desk at home.” “I have mine too,” Marilyn said. “It is in my diary.” Then Vicki, another classmate, (8) _____ (伸进) her pocketbook, took out her wallet and showed her worn list to the group. “I carry this with me (9) _____ (一直),” Vicki said without batting an eyelash. “I think we all saved our lists.”

Sometimes the smallest things could (10) _____ (意味着) the most to others. Compliment the people you love and care about, before it is too late.

泛读重在积累词汇和习惯表达，了解英美文化。

1 Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

Check your answers with your partner.

- (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____
(7) _____ (8) _____ (9) _____
(10) _____

2 Read again and choose the best answer.

- (1) What does the person ask the students to do?
A. Point out the shortcoming of others.
B. Write down the nice things they could say about others.
C. Say out praises to others.
D. Pass notes to others.
- (2) What is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Charlie keeps the list in the top drawer of his desk.
B. Marilyn keeps the list in her diary.
C. Vicki keeps the list in her pocketbook.
D. Sala keeps the list with herself.
- (3) What could we learn from the passage?
A. It is useful to praise others.
B. It is necessary to write a list to others.
C. Everyone treasures the compliment they got.
D. We should care about the smallest things.
- (4) What does the underlined sentence mean in Paragraph 2?
A. I never realised that I was so important.
B. I did not know what it means to others before.
C. It means nothing to anyone.
D. Now I know what that means to others.



Today, let's say a friend of yours, Simone, is an accountant. She has a good job and is in line for a promotion at work. Simone does not make much money. So, you hope she get a high-level, better paying position.

But, Simone does not feel the same way. She has dreams of becoming a professional singer. She takes voice lessons every night and joins a singing group on weekends. These activities change her lifestyle. She stays up late at night and does not have enough energy to work. And she often sings at her desk! This behaviour puts the likelihood of her promotion on the line.

自读文章是在学有余力的情况下进行的广泛阅读。

Your job is pretty much nine-to-five, just as most of ours. Then you would begin to feel worried about her double life as a singer. You just do not think it is realistic. You want to tell Simone to follow the rules of her office. You remind your friend that her office has a hard line when it comes to showing up on time for work. But Simone does not listen, she just laughs it off.

You walk the line between warning her about landing on the unemployment line and respecting her privacy. There is a fine line between wanting to help someone and interfering. Later, you find her life goes normal as ours, then you discover she is joyful and happy.

TIPS

1. Something "on the line" is at a critical point or at risk. Sometimes when using this expression, a person says simply there is a lot on the line or too much on the line, meaning that much can be lost.
2. A "hard line" means a severe, uncompromising way of acting.
3. "Walk the line" is to hold a position, usually on middle ground, between two very different choices.
4. A "fine line" means a very small difference.

1 Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

		True	False
(1)	Simone gets a high-level good job but earns little money.		
(2)	Simone wants to be a singer and takes many courses to improve her skill.		
(3)	She usually practises singing late at night.		
(4)	At the beginning, singing has a bad influence on her job.		
(5)	Simone does not care about your advice, and does not change.		
(6)	Simone finds the balance between work and her dream.		

2 Read again and complete the sentences.

- (1) Simone has dreams of _____ (成为一名专业歌手).
- (2) She _____ (熬夜) and does not have enough energy to work.
- (3) Your job is pretty much _____ (朝九晚五), just as most of ours.
- (4) You want to tell Simone to _____ (遵守规则) of her office.
- (5) But Simone does not listen, she just _____ (一笑而过).

3 Think and discuss.

	Simone's	Yours
Work		
Dream		
How to balance work and outside activities		
Possible consequence (s)		

Writing

1 Grammar Focus.

Subject clause (主语从句)

- 引导主语从句的关联词

主语从句通常由连词 *that*, *whether*, 连接代词 *which*, *who*, *what* 或连接副词 *when*, *where*, *why*, *how* 等引导。

That he did not come is a pity.

Whether he will win is not known.

How this happened is not clear.

When we arrived does not matter.

What made her angry was not clear.

Where she has gone is a mystery.

- 当主语从句缺少主语、宾语或表语时，一般用 *what* 引导；当 *that* 引导主语从句时，它既不充当句子成分，也没有具体含义。

What he said makes us delighted.

That he said so makes us delighted.

- *it* 做形式主语

基本结构：It is + 名词 / 形容词 / 过去分词 + 主语从句

(1) 对于以连词 *that* 引导的主语从句，通常用形式主语代主语从句。

It is a pity that he did not come.

(2) 对于以连接代词或连接副词引导的主语从句，也可以用形式主语代主语从句。

Whether they will come is a problem.



It is a problem whether they will come.

● Practise by yourself.

I. Choose the best answer.

- (1) _____ the old man's son wanted to know was where the gold had been hidden.
A. That B. Whether C. What D. Who
- (2) _____ he did it is not clear.
A. That B. Why C. Which D. Who
- (3) It is a pity _____ she failed in the final exam.
A. that B. when
C. why D. whether
- (4) It happened _____ I was out that day.
A. that B. when C. why D. where
- (5) _____ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.
A. There B. This C. That D. It

II. Complete the sentences with conjunctions.

- (1) _____ he will go to the party or not is unknown.
- (2) _____ I want to say is yes.
- (3) _____ he did not attend the meeting yesterday wasn't quite clear.
- (4) _____ is to be sent there to solve the problem hasn't been decided.
- (5) It is reported _____ three people were injured in that accident.

2 Practical Writing.

Writing a letter

You are Li Jian, your good friend Sam has gone to college in Guangzhou for 2 years. You miss him and want to visit him. Luckily, you would go there on business next month and stay there for half a month. You write a letter to him as follows.

信头：写信人地址和日期。

Zhixin Road
Haidian District
Beijing, China
Apr. 12th, 2021

Room 402, Building 5 No.33
Sizeng Road Liwan District
Guangzhou
Guangdong, China

信内地址：收信人地址。

Dear Sam,

It has been two years since you left hometown for Guangzhou for your college education. I miss you very much. I will go to Guangzhou on business next month. I will stay there for half a month. I would like to visit you and we can have a good talk.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

Li Jian

写英文地址时，先写小地方，后写大地方。

● Practise by yourself.

Situation You are Wang Jun. Your English friend Jane came to study in Guangzhou. You will take part in an English speech contest for middle school students in June in the coming summer vacation, but now you have some difficulties in collecting information. Please write a letter to ask for help.

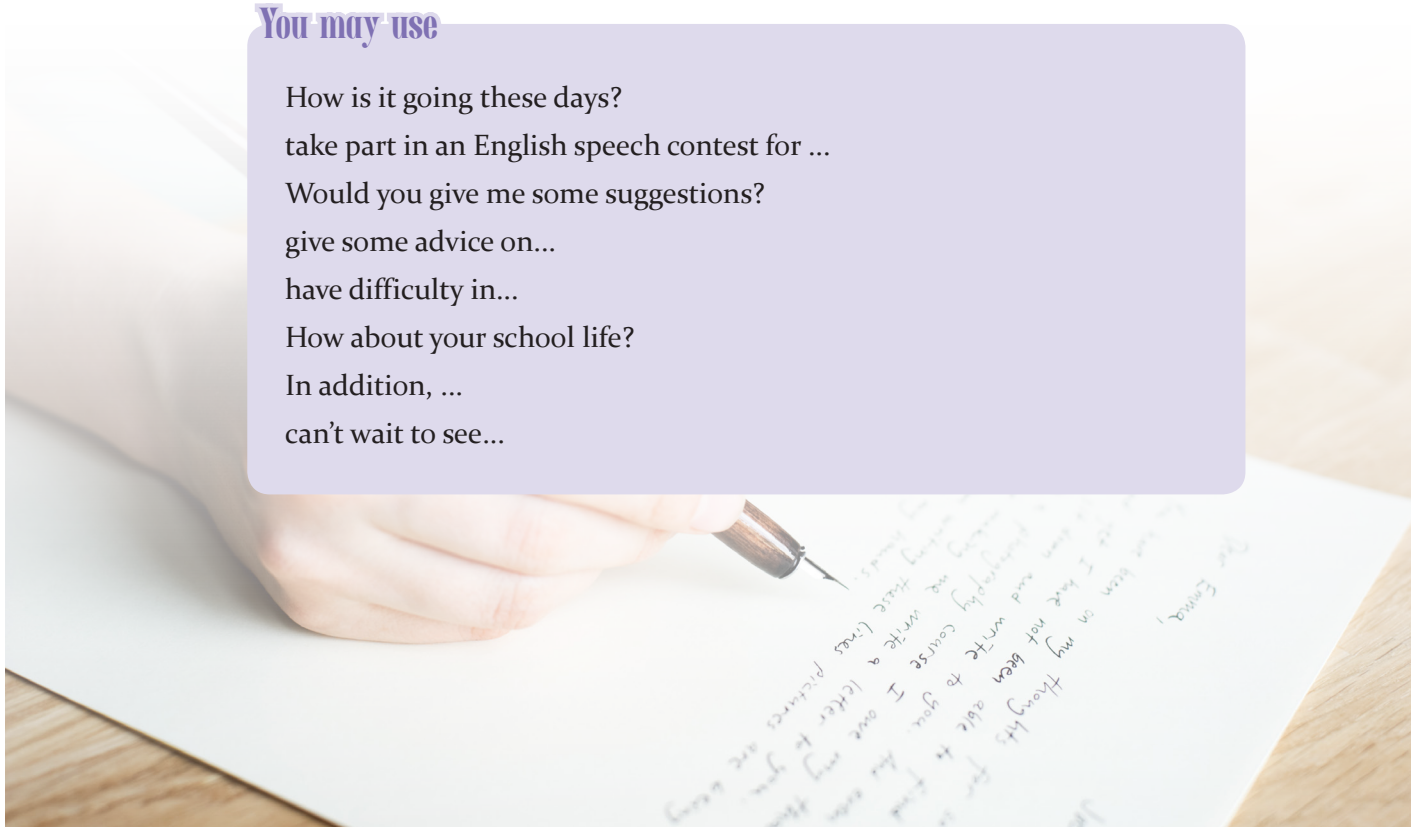
Dear Jane,

I hope you can give me some help. Looking forward to your reply!

Yours,

You may use

How is it going these days?
take part in an English speech contest for ...
Would you give me some suggestions?
give some advice on...
have difficulty in...
How about your school life?
In addition, ...
can't wait to see...



Classic Reading

You will never truly know yourself, or the strength of your relationships, until both have been tested by adversity. Such knowledge is a true gift, for all that it is painfully won, and it has been worth more to me than any qualification I ever earned.

— J.K. Rowling





Unit 2

Welcome to our smart school!

In this unit, you will learn how to

- ✓ ask for or give suggestions;
 - ✓ talk about the smart school life;
 - ✓ write a Lost & Found notice.
-



Listening

Before listening

- (1) Do you have a student ID card?
- (2) What inconveniences will you have if you lose your student ID card?

1 Listen and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

	True	False
(1) Jack was worried because he had lost his bank card.		
(2) Sam blamed Jack for his carelessness.		
(3) Jack was going to block his lost card.		
(4) It is not convenient without a student ID card.		
(5) Jack could have his card replaced for free.		

2 Listen again and fill in the blanks.

20 yuan charge tea and coffee machine printer WeChat account
 canteen Student Support Centre dormitory

Sam: Hi, Jack, how are you doing? Why do you look upset?
 Jack: I'm looking for my student ID card. I did not even notice it missing until I was denied access to my own _____ this morning.
 Sam: Don't worry. Could you double-check?
 Jack: Not any more! We use this card for identifying ourselves at exams, for

borrowing books. Once I loaded the card with lots of credit, I used it to pay at _____, _____ and _____. What shall I do if I cannot find it any more?

Sam: You'd better block your card on our school's _____ first.

Jack: That is a smart move!

Sam: Then you may report the loss and apply for a new card at the _____. It's important that you keep your student ID card secure and carry it with you while on campus.

Jack: Sure! But I guess I still need to pay a certain amount to have my card replaced, if my card is not found.

Sam: I had it done last semester. There will be a _____ for a replacement. It's inconvenient on campus without it.

Jack: Yeah, exactly...

Sam: You'd better block your card right away!

Jack: Thanks for reminding me of that!



Speaking

1 Read and practise.



What do you usually do with your student ID card?

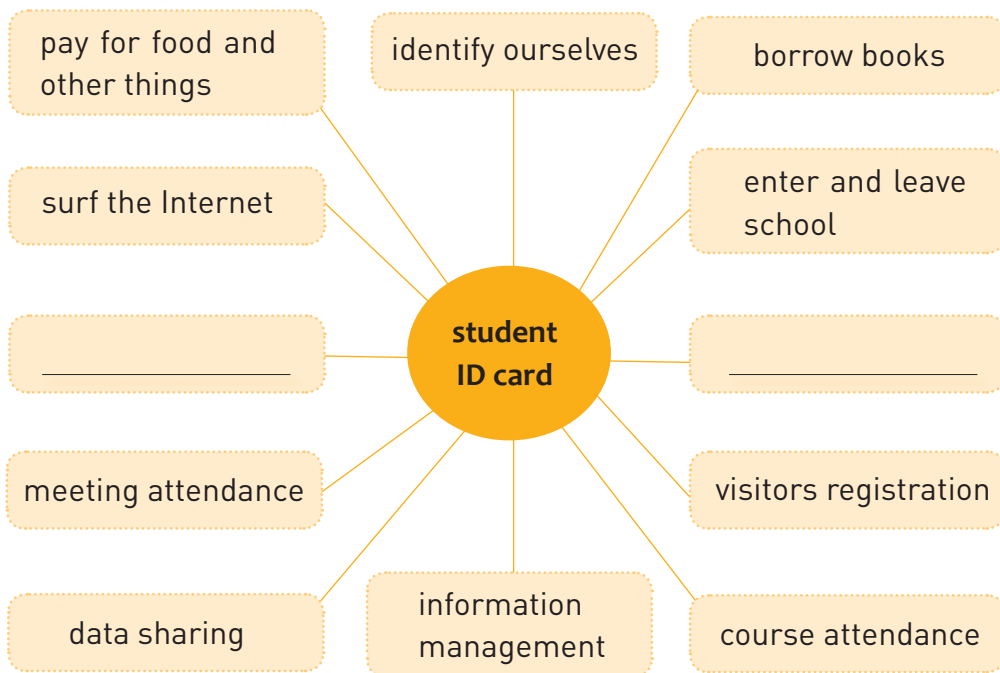


Neil

I can borrow books, pay for food and other things...



Tony



2 Talk and act.

Situation 1 Neil (Student A) lost his bank card/library card/bus card... He asks his friend Tony (Student B) what he should do.

You may use

report the loss
block the lost card
prevent others from using the card
If not found, apply for a new card.
if you find it, keep it secure....

A: Tony, I lost my library card, so I can't borrow books. What should I do?

B: Don't worry. I think you'd better...

Situation 2 Jane (Student A) is new to the school and requests her student ID card for the first time. Tony (Student B) gives her some advice on how to obtain a new student ID card.

You may use

prepare your identification documents
fill in the application form
need a recent one-inch photo
pay a service fee of 20 yuan....



Reading



New technology redefines campuses

Lots of schools and colleges are experimenting with new technologies to improve how students live and learn on campus. By using information and communication technologies, such as cloud computing, the Internet, big data, and artificial intelligence, the newly developed smart campus solution deals with challenges to traditional campuses, such as low management efficiency, poor service experience and serious energy waste.

With smart-campus technologies, managing facilities, lighting, parking, and transportation are more efficient than ever. This is a tech-driven model that is used in places such as streets on campuses, where street lamps react intelligently to the surroundings to save energy; crossroads, where smart traffic lights respond to the conditions on the road; and even the information centre, which has a real-time “data hub” sharing information about the school’s energy and water consumption (用水量), transport, weather and pollution.

People-centered smart canteens and mobile services deliver ultimate experiences everywhere, to simplify staff’s work and life. These include personal items like smart watches and phones. For example, you have a lecture in 10 minutes in Room X in Building Y, so here is a map and directions for you. Do you remember your homework due in this class? As you still have some time, you had better return the book to the library tomorrow on your way to school.

Some schools have joined with some companies to turn their campuses into “data-gathering labs” with a lot of cameras linked to facial recognition and analytics softwares to gather information on study patterns and course attendance (课堂出勤率). These collected data will be used to improve the learning experience.

1 Read the passage and tick the word about the smart campus.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> intelligent | <input type="checkbox"/> popular | <input type="checkbox"/> efficient |
| <input type="checkbox"/> new technology | <input type="checkbox"/> big data | <input type="checkbox"/> boring |

2 Read again and choose the best answer.

- (1) What can improve management efficiency and services?
- A. Vocational school
 - B. Information and communication technologies
 - C. Big data
 - D. School campus
- (2) What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?
- A. Smart-campus technologies improve campus life.
 - B. Parking cars is easier than ever before.
 - C. The campus can share the information.
 - D. How to save more water.
- (3) What does the underlined word mean in Paragraph 3?
- A. To be simple
 - B. To make something easier to understand
 - C. To make it convenient
 - D. To make something difficult

B

Moving ahead from blackboards to interactive classes



School is the temple for education. The years we spend in schools is not only to develop our (1) _____ (knowledge) to grasp proper attitude towards the society and how to behave in public. Blackboards have been a standard teaching (2) _____ (工具) in schools for years. It is easier for most of the students to understand a topic on blackboard; but it becomes (3) _____ boring to study on blackboards.

However, ever since the introduction of smart classes, teaching method has been (4) _____ (total) changed. Interactive classes use new methods that establish greater interactivity in class. The use of smart interactive board and multimedia (5) _____ (project) have increased the (6) _____ (效率) of teaching and learning. We all know that something taught visually to us is (7) _____ (help) than reading from page to page. Visuals on smart boards are both eye-catching and interactive, and young students can easily relate to them.

Smart boards can help teachers to easily teach with greater interactivity and (8) _____ (save) the teachers' time which otherwise would be wasted in drawing pictures and shapes. Moreover, this kind

of education in class promotes more interaction between students
(9) _____ teachers.

There is always flexibility in learning. Advanced technology not only enhances the learning and teaching experience but also gives an interesting (10) _____ (平台) to students and teachers.

1 Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

Check your answers with your partner.

- (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
 (4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____
 (7) _____ (8) _____ (9) _____
 (10) _____

2 Read again and show your opinion.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Blackboard	clear...	boring...
Smart board	lively...	distractive...





Settling into campus life

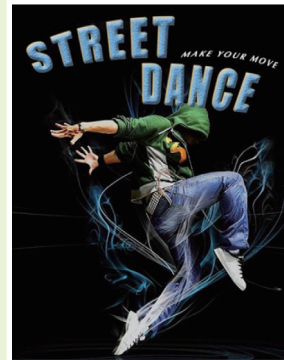
A huge part of the vocational school experience is living on campus. Many students meet their first friends in their dormitories.

Most schools have canteens, cafes, green areas or other places where students can hang out when they need a study break. Students spend some time exploring the campus to find the small student-run cafes; this is a place to have a coffee with your friends and to get the best food.

Some schools have choirs, big bands and other performance groups you can join. Ways to get involved differ from class to class and from school to school, but a good place to start is your local student centre. Get in touch with them to get more information about how you can volunteer or who you can contact to join some other student-run projects.

Don't be plugged into technology all the time. It is probably easier said than done, but there are so many things you could miss while looking down at your cell phone. Someone could strike up a conversation with you on your way to class, and you would not even know it. If you want to be approachable, try to leave your earbuds in your dorm room every once in a while and just enjoy the present moment.

Once you have settled in campus and classes have begun, it is time to start thinking about your social life. Making new friends may seem like a difficult task, but there are many easy ways to meet people on campus and begin paving the way for lifelong friendships.



1 Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

		True	False
(1)	When students need a study break, they will go to the teachers' office.		
(2)	Students meet their friends and get the best food in the small student-run cafes.		
(3)	You cannot join the big bands at school unless you study very well.		
(4)	Once you have settled in campus, you can begin paving the way for your social life.		
(5)	Making more new friends is our duty.		
(6)	A smart phone is the best tool for us to study.		

2 Read again and complete the sentences.

- (1) Students spend some time exploring the campus to _____ (寻找学生经营的小咖啡馆).
- (2) Some schools have _____ (你可以加入的合唱团、乐队及其他表演组织).
- (3) Don't be plugged into technology all the time. _____ (可能说起来容易做起来难).
- (4) Try to leave your earbuds in your dorm room _____ (有时, 偶尔) and just enjoy the _____ (此时此刻, 当下).
- (5) _____ (一旦你在校园安顿下来) and classes have begun, it is time to start thinking about your social life.



Writing

1 Grammar Focus.

Object clause (宾语从句)

(1) 用 who, whom, which, whose, what, when, where 等连接词引导的宾语从句, 用陈述语序。

I want to know what he has told you.

(2) 当主句谓语动词是过去时态时, 宾语从句用相应的过去时态。

Tom said that he wrote poems every week.

(3) 在 demand, order, suggest, decide 等表示要求、命令、建议等动词后, 宾语从句的谓语常用 “should+ 动词原形” 的结构, 且 should 可以省略。

I suggest that you (should) give up smoking.

(4) 动词 consider, find, make, regard, see, take, think 等后接 “宾语从句 + 宾语补足语” 时, it 做形式宾语, 宾语从句置于宾语补足语之后。此时, that 不能省略。

I think it necessary that we take plenty of water every day.

● Practise by yourself.

I. Choose the best answer.

(1) I wonder _____.

A. where does he live

B. where he live

C. he lives where

D. where he lives

(2) I am not satisfied with _____ you have done.

A. that

B. which

C. how

D. what

- (3) Our teacher demanded that _____ in time.
- A. we should hand in our homework
B. should we hand in our homework
C. we handing in our homework
D. we handed in our homework
- (4) He asked Mary _____.
- A. why did she feel unhappy
B. why she felt unhappy
C. why does she feel unhappy
D. why she feels unhappy
- (5) They think _____ important that we get the weather report before we set off.
- A. that
B. it
C. how
D. what

II. Complete the following object clauses.

- (1) I insist _____ (认为你应该学习英语).
- (2) She asked _____ (约翰去了哪里).
- (3) I find _____ (有必要询问他的意见).
- (4) Could you tell me _____ (你在哪儿买的这本书)?
- (5) Nobody knows _____ (那个有钱人是个小偷).

III. Retell the story with object clauses.

One day, Sam met his friend Jack on campus and found him unpleasant. Sam asked Jack what _____. Then Jack told Sam that _____. He thought it inconvenient that _____. Sam suggested that _____.

2 Practical Writing.

Writing a Lost & Found notice

Jack lost his student ID card and he wrote a Lost notice.

① **Lost**

② Because of my carelessness, I lost my student ID card on May 8, 2021. ③ My personal details are displayed on it. The card is very important to me. ④ Whoever finds it, contact Jack at 13621364123. I will be grateful.

标题：居于正文上方，每个字母大写或首字母大写。

说明丢失的物品。

描述丢失物品的具体特征及重要性。

说明失主联系方式，并表示感谢。

● Practise by yourself.

Situation You found a black schoolbag on the playground this morning. There are keys, a dictionary, two books and some money in it. Your phone number is 13811024312. Please write a Found notice.

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You may use

I happened to find... on my way to..., inside which was...

The owner of it may contact me/come to... to claim it.(地点)

I found ... at... this morning.

... is found on the playground...

The owner who has lost... is expected to come to the office of the school to claim it.

Will the owner please ring the number...?



Classic Reading

Youth is not a time of life; it is a state of mind; it is not a matter of rosy cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a matter of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions; it is the freshness of the deep springs of life. Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease. In the centre of your heart and my heart, there is a wireless station: so long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, courage and power from men and from the infinite, so long are you young.

—Samuel Ullman, *Youth*

