

人教版九年级全一册英语电子课本（2013 年最新版）

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义务教育教科书

九年级

全一册

英语

GO
for
it!

人民教育出版社

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主 编：刘道义 郑旺全

David Nunan

副主编：张献臣 张雅君

主要编写人员：肖 菲 辜翔宇 熊金霞 陆锡钦 张琳琳 龚亚夫 李静纯
郭 娟 庄 力 Eden Brough Edward Yoshioka Hoi Kin Chiu
Yuan Ting Soh Jacqueline Eu Andrew Robinson Guy de Villiers
Edward Vickers

责任编辑：肖 菲 辜翔宇 熊金霞

美术编辑：张 蓓

封面设计：吕 旻 Melvin Chong

版面设计：马仕睿

插 图：严 峥（含封面） Edwin Ng 陈 刚

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（联系地址：北京市海淀区中关村南大街17号院1号楼 邮编：100081）

致同学

同学们，你们好！欢迎你们进入九年级的英语学习！

本套教材是根据你们的心理特点、认知水平和兴趣爱好来编写的。相信在新学年，教材的以下特点会继续帮助你们学好英语：

1. 教材不仅要帮助你们学习英语语言知识，更重要的是要帮助你们发展语言运用能力，让你们学会用英语表达思想、与人交流。

2. 教材充分考虑了你们的生活实际和学习需求，教材的内容和活动都与你们的生活和兴趣紧密相连，目的是让你们在英语学习中不感到枯燥乏味，而是有话可说、有话想说、有话能说。

3. 教材在重视培养你们的语言运用能力的同时，更加重视培养你们的语言学习策略和技能。这些策略和技能是帮助你们进一步学好英语的基础。

4. 教材为你们设计了许多具有交际意义的任务或活动，目的是让你们在英语课堂上“活”起来、“动”起来。英语课堂教学需要你们的充分参与，英语学习需要你们与老师合作、与同学交流。通过参与和互动，你们的英语水平才会得到不断提高。

5. 教材进一步丰富了文化教学的内容，包括我们的民族文化、英语国家的文化和非英语国家的文化。通过文化内容的学习，你们的视野会更开阔，思想会更丰富，思维会更活跃，交流会更得体。

要想学好英语，光靠课本是不够的，你们还需要继续接触更多的英语学习资源。学习英语没有捷径，只有多听、多说、多读、多写、多记、多用才是最有效的办法。因此，你们要充分利用各种资源和机会来学习英语。

同学们，继续努力吧！祝你们英语学习取得更大进步！

编者

2014年3月



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<p>2</p> <p>I think that mooncakes are delicious!</p> <p>Page 9</p>	Festivals	Give a personal reaction	Objective clauses with <i>that, if</i> and <i>whether</i> Exclamatory statements
<p>3</p> <p>Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?</p> <p>Page 17</p>	Getting around	Ask for information politely Follow directions	Objective clauses with <i>wh-</i> questions

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>How do you learn English? I learn by studying with a group.</p> <p>Do you learn English by reading aloud? Yes, I do. It helps my pronunciation.</p> <p>How can I read faster? You can read faster by reading word groups.</p> <p>How can I improve my pronunciation? One way is by listening to tapes.</p>	<p>textbook, conversation, pronunciation, sentence, expression, secret, grammar, note, physics, chemistry, partner, speed, ability, brain, attention, knowledge</p> <p>discover, repeat, pronounce, increase, born, create, connect, review</p> <p>patient, active</p> <p>aloud, wisely</p> <p>pay attention to, connect ... with</p>	<p>work, read, listen, ask, help, study, watch, practice, improve, understand, learn, develop, remember, prepare</p> <p>be interested in, be good at, in common, get bored, find out, learn from, fall in love with, because of</p> <p><i>How</i> questions</p>
<p>I know that the Water Festival is really fun.</p> <p>I wonder if they'll have the races again next year.</p> <p>I wonder whether June is a good time to visit Hong Kong.</p> <p>I believe that April is the hottest month in Thailand.</p> <p>What fun the Water Festival is!</p> <p>How pretty the dragon boats were!</p>	<p>stranger, relative, pound, dessert, garden, tie, treat, Christmas, novel, business, warmth</p> <p>steal, lay, admire, lie, punish, warn, spread</p> <p>dead, present</p> <p>put on, lay out, end up</p>	<p>fantastic, crowded, delicious, fun, traditional, pretty, beautiful, exciting, interesting, special, scary, popular</p> <p>be similar to, remind ... of, so ... that</p>
<p>Excuse me, do you know where I can buy some medicine? Sure. There's a supermarket down the street.</p> <p>Could you please tell me how to get to the post office? Sorry, I'm not sure how to get there.</p> <p>I wonder where we should go next. You should try that new ride over there.</p>	<p>restroom, stamp, postcard, bathroom, rush, staff, grape, east, mall, clerk, corner, speaker, request, direction, address, course</p> <p>pardon, suggest, mail</p> <p>central, convenient, polite, impolite, direct, correct, underground</p> <p>pass by, pardon me</p>	<p>money, magazine, dictionary, dinner, newspaper, information, town, shoes, bookstore, supermarket, bank, park, ride, restaurant, library, museum</p> <p>post office</p> <p>excuse me, go along, turn right/left, second/third floor, next to</p> <p>Modal verbs</p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
<p>4</p> <p>I used to be afraid of the dark.</p> <p>Page 25</p>	How we have changed	Talk about what you used to be like	<i>Used to</i>
<p>5</p> <p>What are the shirts made of?</p> <p>Page 33</p>	Things made in China	Talk about what products are made of and where they were made	Passive voice (present tense)
<p>6</p> <p>When was it invented?</p> <p>Page 41</p>	Inventions	Talk about the history of inventions	Passive voice (past tense)

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>I used to be short. I didn't use to be popular in school. You used to be short, didn't you? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. Did he use to wear glasses? Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.</p>	<p>score, background, guard, speech, public, ant, examination, pride, introduction interview, dare, require, influence, fail humorous, silent, helpful, Asian, European, African, British private, proud, absent, general seldom, exactly from time to time, deal with, in public, be proud of, in person, take pride in</p>	<p>tall, short, outgoing, funny, shy, serious, quiet, friendly, active, brave, thin, strong, famous, popular, afraid, normal straight/curly hair, wear glasses, pay attention to Present perfect tense</p>
<p>Are your shirts made of cotton? Yes, they are. And they were made in the US. What's the model plane made of? It's made of used wood and glass. How is tea produced? Tea plants are grown on the sides of mountains. When the leaves are ready, they are picked by hand and then are sent for processing.</p>	<p>chopstick, coin, fork, blouse, silver, glass, cotton, steel, grass, leaf, product, handbag, boss, surface, material, traffic, postman, cap, glove, form, balloon, scissors, heat, France, Germany produce, process, avoid, polish, complete local, mobile, everyday, international, lively be known for, no matter</p>	<p>stamp, wood, gold, paper, silk, painting, tea, mountain, health, business, camera, clothes, watch, toy, kite, festival, competition, art, bamboo model plane Objective clauses</p>
<p>When was the zipper invented? It was invented in 1893. Who was it invented by? It was invented by Whitcomb Judson. What is the hot ice-cream scoop used for? It's used for serving really cold ice-cream.</p>	<p>style, project, pleasure, website, pioneer, ruler, smell, doubt, fridge, earthquake, biscuit, cookie, instrument, customer, basket, hero list, mention, boil, translate, lock, divide daily, national, low, sour by accident, take place, without doubt, all of a sudden, by mistake, divide ... into, look up to, not only ... but also</p>	<p>invention, TV, car, telephone, special, ice-cream, shoes, tea, century, country, potato chip, history, mistake, basketball, idea invent, discover, create popular, sweet It is said that ... It is believed that ...</p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
<p>7</p> <p>Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.</p> <p>Page 49</p>	Rules	<p>Talk about what you are allowed to do</p> <p>Agree and disagree</p>	<i>Should + be allowed to</i>
<p>8</p> <p>It must belong to Carla.</p> <p>Page 57</p>	Mysteries	Make inferences	<i>Must, might, could and can't for making inferences</i>
<p>9</p> <p>I like music that I can dance to.</p> <p>Page 65</p>	Music and movies	Express preferences	Relative clauses with <i>that, who and which</i>

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>I don't think sixteen-year-olds should be allowed to drive.</p> <p>I agree. They aren't serious enough.</p> <p>Teenagers should not be allowed to have part-time jobs.</p> <p>I disagree. They can learn a lot from working.</p>	<p>license, safety, field, hug, poem, community, chance, society, choice</p> <p>smoke, cry, lift, regret, manage, educate, enter, support</p> <p>tiny, awful</p> <p>talk back, keep ... away from, make one's own decision, get in the way of</p>	<p>parent, decision, rule, test</p> <p>drive, choose, work, agree, disagree, decide</p> <p>young, silly, serious, old, strict, worried</p> <p>take photos, move out, take care of, look after, care about</p> <p>Adverbial clauses with <i>when</i></p>
<p>Whose volleyball is this?</p> <p>It must be Carla's. She loves volleyball.</p> <p>Whose hair band is this?</p> <p>It could be Mei's hair band. Or it might belong to Linda. They both have long hair.</p> <p>What did you see that night?</p> <p>I'm not sure, but it can't be a dog.</p>	<p>truck, rabbit, picnic, noise, policeman, wolf, laboratory, coat, suit, circle, leader, purpose, energy, position, victory, enemy, period</p> <p>attend, express, receive, prevent</p> <p>valuable, pink, sleepy, medical</p> <p>whose, anybody</p> <p>run after, at the same time</p>	<p>volleyball, magazine, book, CD, toy, music, schoolbag, idea</p> <p>remember, believe, think, agree</p> <p>favorite, unusual, strange, special, nervous, worried</p> <p>thousands of</p> <p>Adverbial clauses with <i>but</i>, <i>however</i> and <i>as</i></p>
<p>What kind of music do you like?</p> <p>I love music that/which I can sing along with.</p> <p>What kind of movies do you like?</p> <p>I prefer movies that/which give me something to think about.</p> <p>What kind of musicians does Carmen like?</p> <p>She likes musicians who play different kinds of music.</p>	<p>case, war, director, dialog, pain, pity, total, master, wound</p> <p>prefer, suppose, stick, shut, sense, reflect, perform, praise</p> <p>electronic, smooth, spare, down</p> <p>in that case, stick to, plenty of, shut off, once in a while, in total</p>	<p>dance, sing, relax, laugh, enjoy, like, love, record</p> <p>loud, quiet, slow, funny, serious, tired, sad, exciting, scary, happy, comfortable, sweet, salty, interesting, beautiful, favorite</p> <p>don't mind, feel like, cheer up</p> <p>not ... anymore, in time, not only ... but also</p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
<p>10</p> <p>You're supposed to shake hands.</p> <p>Page 73</p>	Customs	Talk about customs and what you are supposed to do	<p><i>Supposed to + infinitive</i></p> <p><i>Expected to + infinitive</i></p> <p><i>It is + adj. + infinitive</i></p>
<p>11</p> <p>Sad movies make me cry.</p> <p>Page 81</p>	Feelings	Talk about how things affect you	<p><i>Make + sb. + infinitive without to</i></p> <p><i>Make + sb. + adj.</i></p>
<p>12</p> <p>Life is full of the unexpected.</p> <p>Page 89</p>	Unexpected events	Narrate past events	<p>Past perfect tense</p> <p>Review of key structures</p>

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>What are you supposed to do when you meet someone for the first time? You're supposed to shake hands.</p> <p>Am I supposed to wear jeans? No, you're expected to wear a suit and tie.</p> <p>Is it important to be on time? Yes, it's important to be on time.</p>	<p>capital, noon, passport, chalk, blackboard, coast, season, manner, granddaughter, suggestion</p> <p>kiss, greet, value, knock, exchange, behave</p> <p>mad, northern, eastern, worth, empty, basic</p> <p>except</p> <p>drop by, after all, get mad, make an effort, clean ... off, take off, go out of one's way, make ... feel at home, get used to</p>	<p>meet, wear, arrive</p> <p>late, polite, impolite, important, strange</p> <p>shake hands, on time, make friends, to one's surprise, be used to</p> <p><i>Should</i> for advice</p> <p><i>If</i> clauses</p> <p>Passive voice</p> <p>Adverbial clauses</p>
<p>The loud music makes me nervous.</p> <p>Money and fame don't always make people happy.</p> <p>She said that the sad movie made her cry.</p>	<p>friendship, king, queen, palace, power, wealth, lemon, weight, shoulder, goal, coach, courage, agreement</p> <p>examine, kick, pull, nod, disappoint</p> <p>pale, grey</p> <p>drive sb. crazy, the more ... the more, be friends with, leave out, neither ... nor, to start with, let ... down, kick sb. off, pull together</p>	<p>rainy, cloudy, sad, soft, relaxed, loud, nervous, sleepy, mad, unhappy, worried, angry, lucky</p> <p>in common, even though</p> <p>Passive voice</p>
<p>When I got to school, I realized that I had left my backpack at home.</p> <p>By the time I got back to school, the bell had rung.</p> <p>Before I got to the bus stop, the bus had already left.</p> <p>As I was waiting in line with the other office workers, I heard a loud sound.</p>	<p>backpack, block, worker, airport, fool, cream, pie, bean, market, discovery, lady, officer</p> <p>oversleep, burn, cancel, disappear</p> <p>unexpected, alive, west, embarrassed, believable, embarrassing</p> <p>above, till</p> <p>give ... a lift, show up, sell out</p>	<p>bus, shower, key, clock, plane, bus stop, earthquake, joke</p> <p>wake up, brush one's teeth, wash one's face, miss, go off, get dressed, get up late, stay up, put on</p> <p>Simple past tense</p> <p>Adverbial clauses</p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
13 We're trying to save the earth! Page 97	Protecting the environment	Talk about pollution and environmental protection	Review of key structures
14 I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7. Page 105	School days	Share past memories and experiences Look ahead to the future	Review of key structures
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Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>We're trying to save the earth.</p> <p>The river used to be so clean.</p> <p>The air is badly polluted.</p> <p>No scientific studies have shown that shark fins are good for health.</p>	<p>bottom, fisherman, coal, advantage, industry, law, gate, bottle, president, work, metal</p> <p>litter, cost, afford, recycle</p> <p>ugly, wooden, plastic, cruel, harmful</p> <p>take part in, turn off, pay for, throw away, put sth. to good use, pull ... down</p>	<p>clean up, take the bus/subway, ride a bike, cut down, set up</p> <p>Present progressive tense</p> <p>Present perfect tense</p> <p>Passive voice</p>
<p>I think that I'll have to study much harder for exams.</p> <p>I'm going to join the school volleyball team.</p> <p>I remember being a volunteer.</p> <p>I'm looking forward to going to senior high school.</p>	<p>survey, standard, row, keyboard, instruction, text, level, degree, manager, gentleman, task, wing</p> <p>double, shall, overcome, congratulate</p> <p>caring, senior, thirsty, thankful, separate, lastly, ahead</p> <p>in a row, make a mess, keep one's cool, senior high (school), believe in, first of all, be thirsty for, ahead of, separate from, set out</p>	<p>no matter, full of, deal with, be proud of, give up, grow up, work out</p> <p>Objective clauses</p> <p><i>Be going to</i></p>

UNIT 1

Section

A

Language Goal:
Talk about how
to study

How can we become good learners?

1a Check (✓) the ways you study English. Then add other ways you sometimes study.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| _____ a. by working with friends | _____ e. by asking the teacher for help |
| _____ b. by making word cards | _____ |
| _____ c. by reading the textbook | _____ |
| _____ d. by listening to tapes | _____ |



1b Listen. How do these students study for a test? Write letters from 1a above.

_____ 1. Meiping _____ 2. Peter _____ 3. Tony

1c Make conversations about how you study for a test.

A: How do you study for a test?

B: I study by working with a group.

2a

Listen and check (✓) the questions you hear.



Questions	Answers
1. ____ Does anyone learn English by watching videos?	____
2. ____ Do you have conversations with friends in English?	____
3. ____ What about listening to tapes?	____
4. ____ What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?	____
5. ____ Have you ever studied with a group?	____

2b

Listen again. Match each answer below with a question above.

- a. Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.
- b. Oh, yes. It really improves my speaking skills.
- c. I do that sometimes. I think it helps.
- d. No. It's too hard to understand spoken English.

2c

Make conversations using the information in 2a and 2b.

A: Have you ever studied with a group?
 B: Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Jack: Annie, I'm a little nervous. I have to finish reading a book and give a report next Monday.

Annie: That doesn't sound too bad.

Jack: But I'm a very slow reader.

Annie: Just read quickly to get the main ideas at first. Don't read word by word. Read word groups.

Jack: But I don't understand many of the words. I have to use a dictionary.

Annie: Try to guess a word's meaning by reading the sentences before and after it. You probably understand more than you think.

Jack: That sounds difficult!

Annie: Well, be patient. It takes time. You can become better by reading something you enjoy every day. The more you read, the faster you'll be.



3a Read the passage about Wei Fen and answer the questions.

1. Why did Wei Fen find it difficult to learn English?
2. What did she do in English class?
3. What is the secret to language learning?

How I Learned to Learn English

Last year, I did not like my English class. Every class was like a bad dream. The teacher spoke so quickly that I did not understand her most of the time. I was afraid to ask questions because of my poor pronunciation. I just hid behind my textbook and never said anything.

Then one day I watched an English movie called *Toy Story*. I fell in love with this exciting and funny movie! So I began to watch other English movies, too. Although I could not understand everything the characters said, their body language and the expressions on their faces helped me to get the meaning. I also realized I could get the meaning by listening for just the key words. My pronunciation improved as well by listening to the conversations in English movies. I discovered that listening to something interesting is the secret to language learning. I also learned useful sentences like “It’s a piece of cake” or “It serves you right”. I did not understand these sentences at first. But because I wanted to understand the story, I looked them up in a dictionary.

Now I really enjoy my English class. I want to learn new words and more grammar so that I can have a better understanding of English movies.



3b Complete the sentences with what Wei Fen learned from watching movies. Use words and phrases from the passage.

1. I can understand the meaning by watching their _____ and the _____ on their faces.
2. I can get the meaning by listening for just the _____.
3. My pronunciation improved by listening to the _____ in English movies.
4. I learned _____ sentences like “It’s a piece of cake” by watching the movies.
5. I can find the meaning of new words by looking them up in a _____.

Grammar Focus

How do you learn English?	I learn by studying with a group.
Do you learn English by reading aloud?	Yes, I do. It helps my pronunciation.
How can I read faster?	You can read faster by reading word groups.
How can I improve my pronunciation?	One way is by listening to tapes.

4a Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. How do you practice speaking? | a. By watching English programs. |
| 2. How do you learn new words? | b. By listening to a tape and repeating out loud. |
| 3. How do you improve your writing? | c. By having conversations with friends. |
| 4. How do you practice listening? | d. By taking notes, doing exercises and reading a lot. |
| 5. How do you improve your pronunciation? | e. By making word cards. |
| 6. How do you learn grammar? | f. By writing e-mails to my pen pals. |

4b Make sentences using the structure “do sth. by doing” with the subjects in the box and information that is true for you.

math physics chemistry Chinese history geography

e.g. I usually practice my English by taking notes / reading books and newspapers / speaking English with my classmates / memorizing sentence patterns.

4c Check (✓) what you do to learn English. Then interview your partner.

A: Do you learn English by doing grammar exercises?
 B: Yes, I do.
 A: How often do you do them?
 B: ...

	I learn English by ...			My partner learns English by ...		
	yes	no	how often	yes	no	how often
doing grammar exercises						
taking notes in English						
reading English books/magazines						
keeping a diary in English						
using an English dictionary						
...						

Section
B

1a Learning English can be difficult. What things are difficult for you? Read the list. Check (✓) the statements that are true for you.

- _____ I can't pronounce some of the words.
- _____ I can't always understand spoken English.
- _____ I don't know how to increase my reading speed.
- _____ I can't spell some English words.
- _____ I often make mistakes in grammar.

1b What other things are difficult for you? Make a list.

1. I don't know enough words to write well.
2. _____
3. _____

1c Paul finds it difficult to learn English. Listen and complete the learning challenges he talks about.

Challenges

1. He can't get the _____ right.
2. He _____ a lot of new words.
3. He can't always _____ when people talk to him.
4. He doesn't get much _____ practice.



1d Listen again. Complete the solutions.

Solutions

1. _____ can help.
2. He can always _____ in his notebook and study them at home.
3. He can _____ to practice speaking.
4. He should find a _____ to practice writing.

1e Role-play conversations using the information in 1c and 1d.

A: I don't have a partner to practice English with.
 B: Maybe you should join an English club.

- 2a** What good learning habits can you think of? Make a list and discuss them with your partner.
- 2b** Read the passage quickly and check if any of the habits you listed in 2a are mentioned. Which four habits of successful learners can you find from the passage?

USING DICTIONARIES

This can help you find the definition that matches the context of the word in the text.

How Can You Become a Successful Learner?

Everyone is born with the ability to learn. But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits. Research shows that successful learners have some good habits in common.

Creating an interest in what they learn

Studies show that if you are interested in something, your brain is more active and it is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time. Good learners often connect what they need to learn with something interesting. For example, if they need to learn English and they like music or sports, they can listen to English songs or watch sports programs in English. This way they will not get bored.

Practicing and learning from mistakes

Good learners think about what they are good at and what they need to practice more. Remember, "Use it or lose it." Even if you learn something well, you will forget it unless you use it. "Practice makes perfect." Good learners will keep practicing what they have learned, and they are not afraid of making mistakes. Alexander Graham Bell did not invent the telephone overnight. He succeeded by trying many times and learning from his mistakes.

Developing their study skills

It is not enough to just study hard. Good learners know the best way they can study. For example, they may take notes by writing down key words or by drawing mind maps. They also look for ways to review what they have learned. They may do this by reading their notes every day or by explaining the information to another student.

Asking questions

Good learners often ask questions during or after class. They even ask each other and try to find out the answers. Knowledge comes from questioning.

Learning is a lifelong journey because every day brings something new. Everything that you learn becomes a part of you and changes you, so learn wisely and learn well.



2c Read the passage again and answer the questions.

1. Does the writer think that everyone is born with the ability to learn well? Do you agree? Why or why not?
2. Why is it a good idea to connect something you need to learn with something you are interested in?
3. What do the sayings “Use it or lose it” and “Practice makes perfect” mean? Do you agree with them?
4. Do good learners learn from mistakes, or are they afraid of making mistakes?
5. What study skills does the writer talk about? Do you have those study skills?
6. Do you agree that learning is a lifelong journey? Why or why not?

2d Look up the following words from the passage in the dictionary. Then write a sentence for each word.

brain <i>n.</i>	connect <i>v.</i>	overnight <i>adv.</i>
attention <i>n.</i>	review <i>v.</i>	knowledge <i>n.</i>
ability <i>n.</i>	active <i>adj.</i>	wisely <i>adv.</i>

e.g. brain: A good way to train the brain is to do some math exercises every day.

2e Do you think you are a good learner? What learning habits do you think are useful? Discuss with your group and share your ideas with the class.

3a Your friend wants to improve his/her English and asks you for help. What are the three best ways to learn and why? Make some notes in the chart.

Best ways to learn	Reasons	Examples
1. Being interested in what you do	If you are interested in something, your brain will be more active and ...	If you like music, you can learn English by listening to English songs.
2.		
3.		

3b Write a letter to your friend. Give him/her some advice about the best ways to learn English. Use your notes in 3a.

Use the following expressions to help you:

- There are three good ways to ...
- I think you should ...
- If you do this, you will ...
- It is also a good idea to ... because ...
- You could try to improve your English by ...
- This will help you to ...

Self Check

1 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

practice	develop	remember	prepare
take notes	until	worry about	everything

Are you stressed out each time you have a test? You don't have to be if you _____ smart study skills. Remember to _____ in class and review them on your own or with friends after class. Then _____ what you learned by doing exercises. Try to study and _____ information bit by bit instead of waiting _____ the last minute to study _____ at once. If you _____ well for a test, then there's nothing to _____!

2 Number these sentences in order to make a conversation.

- _____ What's the matter?
- _____ Well, I practice my listening by listening to the tape over and over again until I can understand everything.
- _____ So you want to practice your listening?
- _____ Hi, Jake. I need your help.
- _____ Uh-huh. Do you have any advice?
- _____ OK, I'll try that.
- _____ I have a listening test next week.

3 Give advice to these people.

1. Jane is a very slow reader.
She should improve her reading speed _____.
2. Li Ming wants to improve his listening.
He could practice his listening _____.
3. Meiping doesn't know many English words.
She could learn more words _____.

UNIT 2

Section

A

Language Goal:
Give a personal
reaction

I think that mooncakes are delicious!

1a Match the pictures with the descriptions.

1. _____ The Water Festival in Thailand
2. _____ The Dragon Boat Festival in Hong Kong
3. _____ The Chinese Spring Festival in Beijing
4. _____ The Lantern Festival in Jiangxi

a **c**

b **d**

What a great day! What did you like best?

I loved the races! But I guess it was a little too crowded.

1b Listen and circle *T* for true or *F* for false.

1. Bill thinks that the races were not that interesting to watch. T F
2. Mary thinks that the teams were fantastic. T F
3. Bill wonders whether they'll have *zongzi* again next year. T F
4. Bill and Mary believe that they'll be back next year to watch the races. T F

1c Talk about the festivals in 1a.

A: What do you like best about the Dragon Boat Festival?
B: I love the races. I think that they're fun to watch.

2a Listen to the conversation between Wu Ming and Harry and **circle** the correct words in the sentences.

1. Wu Ming and Harry are cousins / strangers / friends.
2. Wu Ming went to Singapore / Hong Kong / Macao for his vacation.
3. Wu Ming visited his relatives / friends / classmates.
4. Wu Ming liked eating out / shopping / the Dragon Boat Festival best.

2b Wu Ming did a lot of fun activities, but there were also downsides. Listen again and fill in the chart.

Fun activities	Downsides
Eating out	
Shopping	
Dragon Boat Festival in June	

2c Role-play conversations between Wu Ming and Harry. Use the information in 2a and 2b or make your own conversations.

A: What did you do on your vacation?
 B: I visited my cousins. I think that we ate five meals a day!
 I've put on five pounds!
 A: I guess the food was delicious, right?

2d Role-play the conversation.

Clara: Guess what? I'm going to Chiang Mai in two weeks.
 Ben: Wow, sounds like fun! But I believe that April is the hottest month of the year there.
 Clara: Yes, that's true. But there's a water festival there from April 13th to 15th.
 Ben: I wonder if it's similar to the Water Festival of the Dai people in Yunnan Province.
 Clara: Yes, I think so. This is the time of the Thai New Year. People go on the streets to throw water at each other.
 Ben: Cool! But why do they do that?
 Clara: Because the new year is a time for cleaning and washing away bad things. Then you'll have good luck in the new year.



3a Read the passage about the Mid-Autumn Festival and answer the questions.

1. How do people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival?
2. What story is the reading about?

Full Moon, Full Feelings

Chinese people have been celebrating the Mid-Autumn Festival and enjoying mooncakes for centuries. Mooncakes are in the shape of a full moon on the Mid-Autumn night. They carry people’s wishes to the families they love and miss.

There are many traditional folk stories about this festival. However, most people think that the story of Chang’e is the most touching. Chang’e was Hou Yi’s beautiful wife. After Hou Yi shot down the nine suns, a goddess gave him magic medicine to thank him. Whoever drank this could live forever, and Hou Yi planned to drink it with Chang’e. However, a bad man, Pang Meng, tried to steal the medicine when Hou Yi was not home. Chang’e refused to give it to him and drank it all. She became very light and flew up to the moon. Hou Yi was so sad that he called out her name to the moon every night. One night, he found that the moon was so bright and round that he could see his wife there. He quickly laid out her favorite fruits and desserts in the garden. How he wished that Chang’e could come back!

After this, people started the tradition of admiring the moon and sharing mooncakes with their families.



3b Read the passage again. Put the events in the correct order.

- _____ Pang Meng tried to steal the medicine.
- _____ A goddess thanked Hou Yi by giving him magic medicine.
- _____ Chang’e refused to give Pang Meng the medicine and drank it all.
- 1** _____ Hou Yi shot down the nine suns and saved the people on the earth.
- _____ Hou Yi was very sad and watched the moon at night, and wished his wife could come back.
- _____ As a result, Chang’e became light and flew up to the sky.
- _____ Hou Yi planned to drink the medicine with his wife.

3c Without looking at the passage, try to complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. People like to a _____ the full moon on the Mid-Autumn night.
2. The story of Chang’e is one of many t _____ folk stories.
3. Hou Yi got m _____ medicine for shooting down the nine suns.
4. Pang Meng wanted to s _____ the medicine.
5. Hou Yi l _____ out fruits and desserts in the garden.

**Grammar
Focus**

I know that the Water Festival is really fun.	What fun the Water Festival is!
I wonder if they'll have the races again next year.	How fantastic the dragon boat teams were!
I wonder whether June is a good time to visit Hong Kong.	How pretty the dragon boats were!
I believe that April is the hottest month in Thailand.	How delicious the food is in Hong Kong!

4a Write sentences using the words given.

- think / Lantern Festival / beautiful
I think that the Lantern Festival is beautiful.
- don't know / whether / he / come home / for the festival

- believe / Water Festival / most / fun

- wonder / if / mooncakes / delicious

- how / exciting / races

- what / interesting / city

4b Read the passage below and underline the objective clauses. If possible, write your own sentences about Mother's Day and Father's Day using objective clauses.

Dear Xia Yu,

Do you know that there are two special days for parents in America? One is Mother's Day on the second Sunday of May, and the other is Father's Day on the third Sunday of June. On these two days, American children often give gifts to their parents or take them out for lunch or dinner. Common gifts are flowers and cards for mothers and shirts or ties for fathers. I heard that it is becoming more and more popular to celebrate Mother's Day and Father's Day in China. I wonder if children over there also give similar gifts to their parents. I believe that there are many ways to show our love. Actually, we don't have to spend a lot of money. It is also a good idea to help parents to do something instead.

June

4c Which festival do you like best? Ask your group and report to the class.

e.g. In our group, David's favorite festival is ... He thinks that ...

Section
B

1a Look at the pictures and words related to Halloween. What do you think this festival is about?

scary	dress up	haunted house	black cat	candy
ghost	trick or treat	October	spider	



1b Listen and answer the questions.

1. Where is Halloween popular?
2. When do people celebrate Halloween?
3. What does Wu Yu think of this festival?

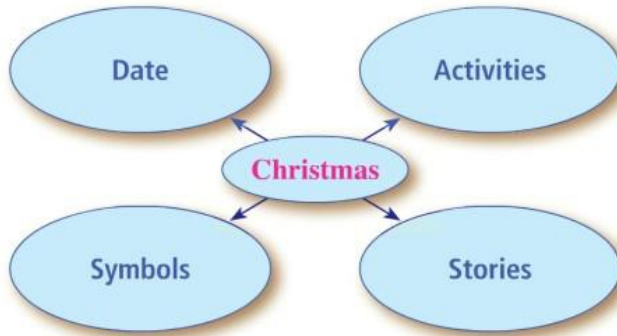
1c Listen again and fill in the blanks.

1. Many people make their _____ look scary. They may _____ the lights and light candles. They sometimes also put things like spiders and ghosts around the doors and _____.
2. Little kids and even parents _____ as ghosts or black cats. They can also dress up as fun things like _____ characters.
3. Parents take their children around the neighborhood to ask for _____ and treats.
4. "Trick or treat" means kids will _____ a trick on you if you don't _____ them a treat.

1d Think about the Halloween activities that interest you most. Discuss what you have learned with a partner.

A: What have you learned about Halloween?
 B: Oh, I know it's a popular festival in North America and it's on October 31st.
 A: What do you like most about this festival?
 B: I think it's fun to dress up as cartoon characters!

2a What do you know about Christmas? Discuss in groups and create a mind map.



2b Read the passage about Christmas and answer the questions.

1. What are the common things that people think of for Christmas?
2. Who wrote *A Christmas Carol*?
3. What is the true meaning or spirit of Christmas?

The Spirit of Christmas

Many would agree that when we think of Christmas, we probably think of gifts, Christmas trees and Santa Claus. But behind all these things lies the true meaning of Christmas: the importance of sharing and giving love and joy to people around us. The story in *A Christmas Carol* is perhaps the best example of this.

INFERRING

This means you have to “read between the lines” to get the meanings that are not clearly stated in a text.

A Christmas Carol is a famous short novel written by Charles Dickens. It is about an old man named Scrooge who never laughs or smiles. He is mean and only thinks about himself. He doesn't treat others nicely. He just cares about whether he can make more money and he hates Christmas. One Christmas Eve, Scrooge sees the ghost of Jacob Marley, his dead business partner. Marley used to be just like Scrooge, so he was punished after he died. He warns Scrooge to change his ways if he doesn't want to end up like him. He also tells Scrooge to expect three spirits to visit him.

That night, three ghosts visit Scrooge. First, the Ghost of Christmas Past takes him back to his childhood and reminds Scrooge of his happier days as a child. Then the second spirit, the Ghost of Christmas Present, takes him to see how others are spending Christmas this year. Everyone is happy, even poor people. The last one, the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come, takes him to the future. Scrooge sees that he is dead, but nobody cares. He is so scared that he wakes up in his bed and finds out it is only the next morning — Christmas Day!



He decides to change his life and promises to be a better person. He happily celebrates Christmas with his relatives. He also gives gifts to people in need. He now treats everyone with kindness and warmth, spreading love and joy everywhere he goes. And that is the true spirit of Christmas!

2c Read the passage again and complete the chart.

What does Scrooge see when he's with ...	
the Ghost of Christmas Past?	
the Ghost of Christmas Present?	
the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come?	

2d Answer the questions. Some answers need to be inferred.

1. Why does Scrooge hate Christmas?
2. Does Scrooge have a lot of friends? Why or why not?
3. Why was Jacob Marley punished after he died?
4. Does Jacob Marley want to help Scrooge? How do you know?
5. How does Scrooge feel when he wakes up on Christmas Day?
6. What does Scrooge do after seeing the three spirits?

2e What do you think the three ghosts say to Scrooge when they visit him? In groups of four, make a conversation between the three ghosts and Scrooge. Role-play the conversation in front of the class.

3a Your English-speaking pen pal wants to know about your favorite Chinese festival. Make some notes about the festival.

What is the name of the festival?	
When is it?	
What do people eat?	
What do people do?	
Why do you like it so much?	

3b Write a letter to your pen pal and tell him/her about your favorite Chinese festival. Use your notes in 3a.

In your letter:

First, introduce the festival and when it is celebrated.

Then talk about what people do and eat.

Finally, explain why you like it best and how it makes you feel.

Use the following expressions to help you:

- My favorite Chinese festival is ...
- It is celebrated in/on ...
- During this festival, people ...
- It's my favorite festival because ...
- It makes me feel ...

Self Check

1 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

- spread ... around
- between ... and
- give out
- business
- lay
- relatives

Many Western countries celebrate Easter. This holiday is always on a Sunday _____ March 22nd _____ April 25th. It celebrates the beginning of new life. Hens _____ eggs, giving birth to life, so an egg is a symbol of new life. A popular activity during Easter is to hide eggs around your home or garden for friends or _____ to find. These can be real eggs, but they are more often chocolate eggs. Not only do people _____ them _____ in different hiding places for an egg hunt, but they also _____ these treats as gifts. So just like Christmas, Easter creates good _____ for supermarkets and chocolate stores.

2 Rewrite these sentences as exclamations.

1. The mooncakes are delicious. ➡ _____ !
2. The festival will be fun. ➡ _____ !
3. This concert is boring. ➡ _____ !
4. I'm really excited. ➡ _____ !
5. The band played really loud music. ➡ _____ !

3 Make sentences about a festival/festivals you like using these words + *that/whether/if*.

- I think _____ .
- I know _____ .
- I believe _____ .
- I wonder _____ .

UNIT 3

Section

A

Language Goals:
Ask for
information
politely;
Follow directions

Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

- 1a** Where can you do the things below? Match each thing with a place in the picture. Many different answers are possible.



- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| ___ b get some money | ___ get some information about the town |
| ___ get some magazines | ___ buy a newspaper |
| ___ have dinner | ___ buy some stamps |
| ___ get a dictionary | ___ get a pair of shoes |

- 1b** Listen and complete the conversations in the picture in 1a.

- 1c** Make conversations using the information in 1a. Then talk about your own town/city.

A: Excuse me, could you please tell me how to get to the bookstore?
B: Sure, just go along Main Street until you pass Center Street. The bookstore is on your right, beside the bank.
A: Thanks. Do you know when the bookstore closes today?
B: It closes at 7:00 p.m. today.

2a

Listen. You will hear some of the directions below. Number the directions in the order you hear them.

- _____ Go to the third floor.
- _____ Turn left.
- 1 Go to the second floor.
- _____ Turn right.
- _____ The supermarket is between the flower store and the bookstore.
- _____ Go past the bookstore.



2b

Listen again. Draw a line in the picture above to show how the boy walks to the supermarket.

2c

Make conversations about the other places in the picture in 2a.

A: Excuse me, do you know where I can get some postcards?
 B: Sure. Go to the second floor. There's a bookstore between the bank and the supermarket.

2d

Role-play the conversation.

- He Wei: This is Fun Times Park, the biggest amusement park in our city!
- Alice: I'm excited to try the rides!
- He Wei: What should we start with?
 There's Space World, Water World, Animal World ...
- Alice: Before we decide, could you first tell me where the restrooms are?
- He Wei: Pardon? Restroom? You want to rest? But we haven't even started yet!
- Alice: Oh no, I don't mean that. I mean ... you know, a washroom or bathroom.
- He Wei: Hmm ... so you mean ... the toilet?
- Alice: Yes! Sorry, maybe people in China don't often use the word "restroom" when they speak English.
- He Wei: That's right. In China, we normally say "toilet" or "washroom" in English. Anyway, they're over there.
- Alice: OK. I'll be quick!
- He Wei: No problem. You don't need to rush!



3a Read the conversation and answer the questions below.

1. Why did Alice not want to go on the new ride? How did she feel after the ride?
2. What is special about Uncle Bob's restaurant? Should Alice and He Wei get there early for dinner? Why?

Fun Times Park — Always a Fun Time!



[Alice and He Wei are in Space World.]

Alice: I wonder where we should go next.

He Wei: How about that new ride over there?

Alice: Well ... it looks scary.

He Wei: Come on! I promise it'll be exciting! If you're scared, just shout or hold my hand.

[After the ride ...]

Alice: You were right! That was fun! I was scared at first, but shouting did help.

He Wei: See, that wasn't so bad, right? You never know until you try something.

Alice: Yes, I'm so glad I tried it!

He Wei: Do you want to go to Water World now?

Alice: Sure, but I'm getting hungry. Do you know where we can get some good food quickly?

He Wei: Of course! I suggest Water City Restaurant in Water World. It serves delicious food.

Alice: Great! Let's go!

[On their way to Water City Restaurant, Alice and He Wei pass by Uncle Bob's.]

Alice: Look! This restaurant looks interesting. The sign says a rock band plays here every evening.

He Wei: Why don't we come back here for dinner later? Let's ask what time the band starts playing.

[Alice and He Wei walk up to a staff person at the door.]

He Wei: Excuse me, could you tell us when the band starts playing this evening?

Staff: Eight o'clock. The restaurant is always busy at that time, so come a little earlier to get a table.

He Wei: OK. Thank you!

3b Underline the questions or statements in the conversation that ask for information. Rewrite them in a different way.

e.g. I wonder where we should go next.
 Could you tell me where we could go next?

Grammar Focus

Excuse me, do you know where I can buy some medicine?	Sure. There's a supermarket down the street.
Could you please tell me how to get to the post office?	Sorry, I'm not sure how to get there.
Could you tell us when the band starts playing this evening?	It starts at 8:00 p.m.
I wonder where we should go next.	You should try that new ride over there.

4a Rewrite the questions to make them more polite.

- Where can I buy some grapes or other fruit?

- How does this CD player work?

- How do I get to the Central Library?

- Is the Italian restaurant nearby open on Mondays?

4b What should each person ask in the following situations?

- Tim is very hungry.
Could you tell me where I can get something to eat?
Excuse me, can you tell me how I can get to a nearby restaurant?
Pardon me, do you know if there's a restaurant around here?
- Sally needs to mail a letter.

- Helen needs to know when the bike shop closes.

- Ben is wondering if there's a bank in the shopping center.

4c Write four questions that a tourist might ask about your town/city. Then role-play conversations with your partner.

A: Excuse me, could you please tell me where the nearest bank is?
 B: Sure. You go east along this street ...

- _____ ?
- _____ ?
- _____ ?
- _____ ?

Section B

interesting fascinating
 inexpensive quiet
 uncrowded big
 beautiful convenient
 safe clean

1a What qualities are important for each place? Write the words from the box next to each place below. Write the most important words first.

Places	Qualities
1. restroom	clean,
2. museum	
3. restaurant	
4. park	
5. subway	
6. mall	

1b Talk about places in your city using the words in 1a.

A: The Fine Arts Museum is really interesting.
 B: Yes, and it's beautiful, too.

1c Listen to the conversations and complete the sentences.

Conversation 1

The boy asks about _____, and the clerk tells him to go to Green Land.

Conversation 2

The girl asks about _____, and the clerk tells her to go to the corner of Market and Middle Streets.

Conversation 3

The mother asks about _____. The father wants to go to a _____ museum. The younger girl wants to go to a _____ museum. The boy wants to go to a _____ museum. The older girl wants to go to an _____ museum. The clerk suggests they go to the _____ museum.



1d Listen again. Check your answers in 1c.

1e Role-play the conversations between the clerk and the tourists.

A: Can you tell me where there's a good place to eat?
 B: Of course. What kind of food do you like?
 A: ...

2a Where do you need to make polite requests? Think of some possible situations. Discuss them with your partner.

2b Read the article and underline the topic sentence for each paragraph.

USING SUITABLE LANGUAGE

In different situations, you need to choose and use suitable language based on cultural knowledge.

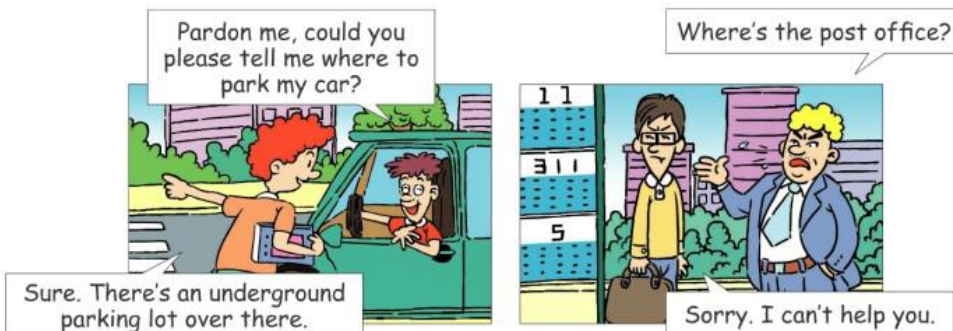
Could You Please ...?

When you visit a foreign country, it is important to know how to ask for help politely. For example, you may ask “Where are the restrooms?” or “Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?” These are similar requests for directions. Both are correct, but the first one sounds less polite. That is because it is a very direct question. It is not enough to just ask a question correctly. We also need to learn how to be polite when we ask for help.

Good speakers change the way they speak in different situations. The expressions they use might depend on whom they are speaking to or how well they know each other. It is all right to ask direct questions to your classmates because you know them well. However, if you say to your teacher, “When is the school trip?”, this might sound impolite. But if you say, “Excuse me, Mr. West. Do you know when the school trip is?”, this will sound much more polite.

Usually polite questions are longer. They include expressions such as “Could you please ...?” or “May I ask ...?” It sounds more polite to say, “Peter, could you please tell me your e-mail address?” than “Peter, tell me your e-mail address.” Sometimes we even need to spend time leading in to a request. For example, we might first say to a stranger, “Excuse me, I wonder if you can help me” or “I’m sorry to trouble you, but ...” before asking for help.

It might seem more difficult to speak politely than directly. However, it is important to learn how to use the right language in different situations. This will help you communicate better with other people.



2c Find all the direct questions and polite requests from the passage.

Direct questions	Polite requests
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

2d Read the requests below. In the second column, write A if you would say it to someone you know and B if you would say it to a stranger. In the last column, write where you think these people are.

Request	Person	Place
1. Will you pass the salt?		
2. Do you know where I can change some money, please?		
3. Could you tell me what just happened?		
4. Can you please tell me where the nearest station is?		
5. Excuse me, do you know what time it begins, please?		
6. Let me know when you're ready, OK?		
7. Could you possibly tell me the way to the village school?		

3a Imagine you are going on a short study vacation at a school in an English-speaking country. What would you like to know before you go? Write some polite, indirect questions about the following topics.

Topic	Question
The course you will study	
The time of the course	
Where and what you can eat	
Where you will stay	
What activities you can do	
Travel to the school	
Other	

3b Write a polite letter to the school asking for the information you want to know. Use your notes in 3a.

- In your letter, you should:
- introduce yourself
 - say when you are coming
 - politely ask for information
 - thank the person for helping you

Use the following expressions to help you:

My name is ... and I'm from ...
 I'll be coming to your school for ...
 I'd like to know about ...
 I would like to thank you for ...
 I'm looking forward to your reply.

Self Check

corner
 direct
 polite
 rush
 suggest
 plan

1 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

- A: Could you tell me where the library is?
 B: It's on the _____ of Main and Center Streets.
- A: I wonder why you don't wake up earlier in the morning. You're always in a _____ to get to school on time.
 B: Yes, you're right. I need to _____ my time better.
- A: I want to buy some winter clothes. Could you tell me which place would be a good choice for me to go to?
 B: I _____ Jenny's Clothes Store in Century Shopping Mall. It's convenient to get to.
- In many countries, it is often not _____ to ask very _____ questions when you meet someone for the first time.

2 Write questions and answers using the words given.

- buy a magazine / bookstore on the third floor
 Q: *Could you please tell me where I can buy a magazine?* _____
 A: *There's a bookstore on the third floor.* _____
- get some stamps / post office on Green Street
 Q: _____
 A: _____
- shopping center opens / 10:00 a.m.
 Q: _____
 A: _____
- get to the Japanese restaurant / go along Main Street and turn right on Lake Street
 Q: _____
 A: _____

UNIT 4

Section

A

Language Goal:
Talk about what
you used to be
like

I used to be afraid of the dark.

1a Fill in the chart with words to describe people.

Appearance	Personality
tall	outgoing
straight hair	funny



1b Listen. Bob is seeing some friends for the first time in four years. What did his friends use to look like?

- Mario used to be _____. He used to wear _____.
- Amy used to be _____. She used to have _____ hair.
- Tina used to have _____ and _____ hair.

1c Look at the picture in 1a and make conversations.

A: Did Mario use to be short?
B: Yes, he did. He used to be really short.
A: What's he like now?
B: He's tall now.

2a Listen and check (✓) the words you hear.

- friendly outgoing serious
 humorous silent active
 brave quiet helpful



2b Listen again and complete the chart about how Paula has changed.

In the past	Now
1. Paula used to be really _____. She was always silent in class. She wasn't very _____. She was never brave enough to ask questions.	1. Now she's more interested in _____. She plays _____ almost every day. She's also on a _____ team.
2. She got good grades in _____. She was also good in _____. She used to play the _____.	2. She still plays the _____ from time to time.

2c Make conversations about Paula using the information in 2b.

A: Paula used to be really quiet.
 B: I know. She was always silent in class.

2d Role-play the conversation.

- Alfred: This party is such a great idea!
 Gina: I agree. It's been three years since we last saw our primary school classmates.
 Alfred: It's interesting to see how people have changed.
 Gina: Billy has changed so much! He used to be so shy and quiet.
 Alfred: Yeah, his face always turned red when he talked to girls!
 Gina: I used to see him reading in the library every day.
 Alfred: That's because he was a really good student. He studied hard and got good scores on his exams.
 Gina: Did he use to wear glasses?
 Alfred: Yes, and he used to be thin, too. But look how big and strong he is now!
 Gina: He's so popular now. Look at all the girls around him!

