

Unit 1

Past and present



Development is the key to success.

**In this unit,
we will**

- 1 read about how Shenzhen has changed;
- 2 learn about changes in China over the years;
- 3 describe changes in our hometown;
- 4 better understand the efforts behind great changes.

Great changes have taken place in China over the years. Let's learn about some of the changes in cities and the countryside and discuss the changes in our hometown.



Welcome to the unit

Transport at different times

A Millie is doing a school project about transport. Write the correct words under the pictures.

bus

underground

coach

taxi

train

plane

1



2



3



4



5



6



B Millie and her dad are talking about transport at different times. Look at the table below. In pairs, talk about your favourite type of transport. Use the conversation below as a model.

	Past	Present
Go to school	On foot, by bike/bus	By bike/bus/car/underground, on foot
Get around the city	By bike/bus	By taxi/car/bus/underground
Travel to other cities	By coach/train	By coach/high-speed train/plane

Millie: How did you go to school when you were a student, Dad?

Dad: I used to go to school by bike.

Millie: Why didn't you take a bus?

Dad: When I was young, there were only a few buses, and they were always crowded.

Millie: Really? But now they are comfortable and convenient. I like going to school by bus.

C How many different types of transport have you used? Make a list.



Reading

The rise of Shenzhen



Millie is reading a newspaper article about Shenzhen, which has changed a lot over the years. Here is the article. Before reading, think about the questions below.

- 1 What part of your hometown has changed most?
- 2 What do you know about Shenzhen?



The headline or title of a **newspaper article** should be catchy and to the point. It tells what the article is mainly about.

The rise of Shenzhen, a city of innovation

In just over 40 years, Shenzhen, a city in southern China, has developed from a fishing village into a top high-tech city. A pioneer in China's reform and opening-up, Shenzhen has attracted people from across the world. Innovation lies at the heart of the city. It has risen to become an important

5 centre for technology industries in the world and is home to many tech giants. Today, it is leading the move from "Made in China" to "Created in China".

Shenzhen is also active in its drive to become a cultural centre. It offers a wealth of cultural facilities, such as libraries, museums, theatres and



- 10 art spaces, as well as many excellent cultural and educational activities. Moreover, the city has won an honour from UNESCO for being a role model in encouraging reading among the public.

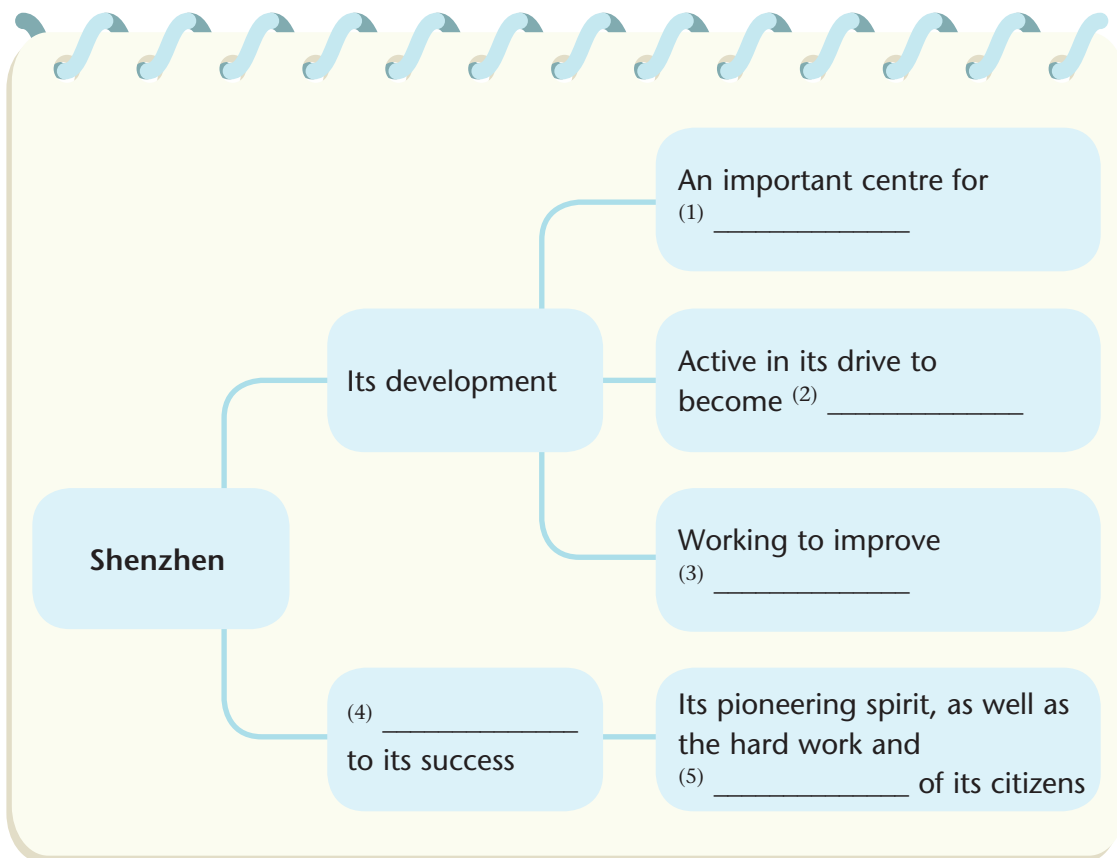
Shenzhen is working to improve the quality of life for its citizens as well. The city has over 1,000 parks and more than 3,000 kilometres of greenways.

- 15 Even among the busy streets and tall buildings, you can find peace and quiet in this modern city. Shenzhen is the first city in the world to use green energy for almost all its buses and taxis. “Electric buses produce less air pollution and make little noise, and now people here are enjoying a cleaner environment,” said a city planner.

- 20 Since the late 1970s, Shenzhen has developed at an amazing speed and has become a symbol of China’s development. The city’s pioneering spirit, together with the hard work and creativity of its citizens, is certainly the key to its success.



A Complete the chart with the information in the newspaper article.



B Read the article again and answer the questions below.

1 What was Shenzhen like over 40 years ago?

2 Why has Shenzhen attracted people from across the world?

3 What efforts has Shenzhen made to become a cultural centre?

4 Why has Shenzhen won an honour from UNESCO?

5 Why can people find peace and quiet in Shenzhen even among the busy streets and tall buildings?

C Millie wants to know more about Shenzhen. She is on the phone to her uncle who lives in Shenzhen. Complete their conversation with the correct forms of the words and phrases in the box below.

a wealth of
at the heart of

honour
industry

attract
pioneer

excellent
southern

Uncle: Shenzhen has changed a lot over the years. It was once a small village in ⁽¹⁾ _____ China. In the past, most families made a living by fishing.

Millie: But it has become a world-famous city, right?

Uncle: Yes. In 1980, the city became a ⁽²⁾ _____ in China's reform and opening-up. For more than 40 years, it has ⁽³⁾ _____ millions of people to work and live here.

Millie: And you are one of them!

Uncle: Yes. With innovation ⁽⁴⁾ _____ this city, Shenzhen has risen to be an important centre for China's high-tech ⁽⁵⁾ _____. As a result, ⁽⁶⁾ _____ young talent from across the world has come to Shenzhen.

Millie: That's great! I'm thinking about visiting Shenzhen this summer holiday.

Uncle: You should! Shenzhen is a wonderful place to visit. And there are ⁽⁷⁾ _____ cultural and educational activities here. The city has won a(n) ⁽⁸⁾ _____ from UNESCO for encouraging reading among the public.

Millie: Wow! It sounds like Shenzhen is a model for other cities.

D Think about the questions below. Share your answers with your classmates.

- 1 What attracts you the most about Shenzhen?
- 2 What do you think has caused the changes in Shenzhen?
- 3 How has your hometown developed over the years? Give some examples.



Grammar

Present perfect tense

Read the conversation below and pay attention to the use of the present perfect tense.

Millie: I've just **found out** many things about Shenzhen from my uncle. He's **lived** there since he finished college.

Sandy: Really? What did he tell you?

Millie: He said there are a lot more jobs now in Shenzhen, and the living conditions are much better.

Sandy: That's nice. Did he tell you anything else?

Millie: Yes. Transport **has** also **improved** a lot. People can get around the city easily.

Sandy: Wow! I hope one day I can visit Shenzhen. **Have** you **been** to Shenzhen before?

Millie: I've only **been** there once, but I'm planning to go there again this summer. You can join me!

Sandy: Great idea!

TIP We usually use short forms (**I've**, **you've**, **he's**, **she's**, **we've** and **they've**) in spoken English and informal writing.

Work out the rule!

We use the present perfect tense to talk about:

- an action that started in the past and continues to the present;
- an action that happened in the past and has a connection with the _____ (past, present);
- how many times an action has happened up to _____ (the present, some point in the future).

We make positive statements using the present perfect tense like this:

I/You/We/They	have	arrived in Shenzhen.
He/She/It	has	

We make negative statements using the present perfect tense like this:

I/You/We/They	have	not	arrived in Shenzhen.
He/She/It	has		

TIP have not = haven't
has not = hasn't

We ask and answer questions using the present perfect tense like this:

Have	I/you/we/they	arrived in Shenzhen?
Has	he/she/it	

Yes,	I/you/we/they	have.	No,	I/you/we/they	haven't.
	he/she/it	has.		he/she/it	hasn't.

We form the past participles of regular verbs by adding **-ed**, just as we form the simple past tense of these verbs.

Most verbs	+ ed	finish → finished
Verbs ending in -e	+ d	change → changed
Verbs ending in a consonant + y	– y + ied	carry → carried
Short verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant	double the consonant + ed	stop → stopped

We form the past participles of irregular verbs differently.

TIP Turn to pages 146–147 for changes of more irregular verbs.

No change	come → come	hurt → hurt
Change the vowel	hold → held	win → won
Change the consonant	lend → lent	build → built
Change the vowel(s) and the consonant(s)	catch → caught	keep → kept
	forget → forgotten	tell → told
Others	be → been	have → had
	fall → fallen	fly → flown
	draw → drawn	see → seen

A Millie is making notes about the changes in Sunshine Town. Complete her notes with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- Sunshine Town ⁽¹⁾ _____ (change) a lot over the years.
- The government ⁽²⁾ _____ just _____ (turn) part of the town centre into a new park.
- Recently, the air in our town ⁽³⁾ _____ (improve) a lot.
- Some people in the countryside ⁽⁴⁾ _____ already _____ (move) to new buildings.
- Last year, the government ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (build) an art museum.
- I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (not visit) the museum yet.

B Millie is writing about her family life. Complete her sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

buy visit find leave go return work

- My dad ⁽¹⁾ _____ a job as an engineer in a company after he finished college. He ⁽²⁾ _____ at the company for over 17 years up to now.
- My mum ⁽³⁾ _____ her hometown at the age of 18, but she often returns to visit my grandparents. Last week she ⁽⁴⁾ _____ back to see them and ⁽⁵⁾ _____ not _____ yet.
- My family ⁽⁶⁾ _____ a car last year. Since then, we ⁽⁷⁾ _____ many beautiful places in this car.

C Millie is watching an interview. A reporter is interviewing a foreigner who has lived in Shenzhen for many years. Read the interview script and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Reporter: Hello Andrew. You ⁽¹⁾ _____ (live) in Shenzhen for ten years. Do you like living here?

Andrew: Yes, very much. I ⁽²⁾ _____ (be) to many cities around the world, but Shenzhen is my favourite. You could say I ⁽³⁾ _____ (fall) in love with Shenzhen—it feels like home.

Reporter: In fact, there ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (be) lots of changes in the past few years. ⁽⁵⁾ _____ you _____ (notice) any of these while you've been here?

Andrew: Well, transport has changed a lot. There ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (be) more underground lines now. I take the underground most days. It's very easy to get around the city.

Reporter: Yes, it is. Thank you for speaking to me. I ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (enjoy) hearing your thoughts about our city.

D Talk with your partner about the changes in your hometown, using the present perfect tense.



Integration

Great changes



A Millie is reading an article about Starlight Village. Read the article with her and answer the questions below.

Starlight Village: a rising star

When you step onto the wide, clean roads of Starlight Village, you will see rows of new houses, tall trees and beautiful flowers. Life in Starlight Village is very comfortable, and people are happy to live here.

However, 40 years ago, the roads here were narrow and muddy, and some of the houses were old and broken. There was often rubbish lying in the streets.

Li Ling, a local villager, said, "Thanks to the government's support, the roads in the village have improved a lot in recent years. The lives of local people are better than before. Most families have built beautiful houses, and we feel hopeful about the future."

- 1 What changes have happened in Starlight Village?
- 2 Have you seen or heard about any changes in the countryside? Give one example.



B1 Millie is now listening to a programme about two villages in China. Listen to what Sally, the presenter, says and complete the table below.

Village	Past	Present
Springfield Village	• A poor village with (1) _____ and clean rivers • (2) _____ and muddy roads	• New and wide (3) _____ • Clean and tidy • (4) _____ tourists visit the village every year.
Riverside Village	A quiet village with many (5) _____	• It is a popular place for tourists—they can go fishing or (6) _____ with local farmers. • Farmers have modern machines and (7) _____ to help with farm work and can sell products (8) _____ easily.



B2 Sally is asking a farmer from Riverside Village some questions. Listen to their conversation and write a **T** if a sentence is true or an **F** if it is false. Then correct the false one(s).

- 1 Mr Wang opened a guest house three years ago. _____
- 2 The guest house has eight bedrooms. _____
- 3 The villagers have stopped farming. _____
- 4 Tourists can stay overnight in the guest house. _____
- 5 Tourists staying at the guest house enjoy helping on the farm. _____
- 6 People in the village are happy about the changes. _____

B3 Millie is writing a report about what she learnt from the programme. Complete her report below with the information in Parts B1 and B2.

Thanks to the Beautiful Countryside Programme, living conditions in the countryside in China have changed a lot in recent years.

Many years ago, Springfield Village was a ⁽¹⁾ _____. The roads were often ⁽²⁾ _____. Few tourists went there. Now great changes have taken place in the village. The roads are ⁽³⁾ _____ than before and it is ⁽⁴⁾ _____ everywhere. Lots of tourists visit the village every year. They enjoy the ⁽⁵⁾ _____ in the village. Tourism has helped ⁽⁶⁾ _____ Springfield Village a lot.

Great changes have also taken place in another village, Riverside Village, a quiet village with ⁽⁷⁾ _____. Now the village has also become a popular place for tourists. They can go fishing or ⁽⁸⁾ _____ there. Farmers there are happier because modern ⁽⁹⁾ _____ have made farming easier and improved their lives. The internet has also helped farmers because they can now easily sell their products ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____.



C Millie is talking with her dad about a great change in Sunshine Town. Work in pairs and talk about a great change in your hometown. Use the conversation below as a model.

Millie: I'm going to Happy Sports Park this weekend, Dad.

Dad: That's great! I hope you enjoy yourself. But did you know that area used to be an empty field?

Millie: Oh, really?

Dad: When I was your age, I often went there to play football at the weekend.

Millie: So when did it become a sports park?

Dad: In 2002, the government began to build the sports park there.

Millie: I see. Our town has certainly become more modern over the years.

Dad: Yes, and there are more places for people to have fun now.

Millie: That's true.

D Sunshine Daily is holding a writing competition on how life has changed in different places. Millie wants to take part in the competition.

D1 Millie asked her dad more about the past of Sunshine Town and made a fact file. Read her fact file below.

Topic	Changes in Sunshine Town		
Facts	Areas	Past	Present
	Living/Public spaces	Small, old houses	Modern houses or flats; Clean and beautiful streets
	Transport	By bicycle or on foot	By bus, taxi or underground; More family cars
	Job chances	Some people went to college and found jobs in other places.	Many college students return and do all kinds of jobs.
Reasons	The support from the government and the hard work of the citizens		
Result	People are enjoying a happier life.		



D2

Read Millie's article for the competition.

Great changes in Sunshine Town

Introduction

Many changes have taken place in Sunshine Town over the last 40 years.

Main body: facts about then and now

In the past, many people lived in small, old houses. Today, most people live in modern houses or flats, and the streets are clean and beautiful.

Many years ago, people had to get around the town by bicycle or on foot. Now it is common to take a bus, a taxi or the underground. Moreover, most families have got their own cars.

Back then, some people went to college and had to find jobs in other places. Today, however, many college students return and do all kinds of jobs. They bring knowledge and skills to help the local people.

Conclusion: reasons and result

Thanks to the support from the government and the hard work of the citizens, the living conditions in Sunshine Town have improved a lot. People are enjoying a happier life.

D3 You are going to write an article about the changes in your hometown. First, make a fact file like the one in Part D1. Then, write your article and use Millie's article as a model.

Useful expressions

Many changes have taken place in ... over the last ... years.

In the past, there were ..., but now ...

Back then, there were not ..., but today ...

Years ago, people ...

Today, however, they ...

Moreover, most families ...

Thanks to the government, ...

Today, families can ...

Now, living in ... is ... and ...



Assessment



What I can do	Me	Partner
1 I know more about changes in cities and the countryside in China.		
2 I can use the present perfect tense correctly.		
3 I can talk and write about changes in my hometown with the new words in this unit.		
4 I have some ideas about the government's wise policies and people's efforts behind the great changes.		

* Assess your learning of new words and grammar by doing the exercises on page 122.

Result: ☐ Weak 🐊 ☐ Good 🙌 ☐ Wonderful 👍

I am good at _____.

I need to spend more time on _____.

My action plan: _____



Further study

China has seen many changes, especially since the reform and opening-up. Many forms of art show these changing times. For example, the novel *A Lifelong Journey* by Liang Xiaosheng tells the story of two brothers and a sister from a worker's family in a northern city. It follows their lives of about 50 years, showing how reforms changed their city, jobs and dreams. It is about family, hard choices and the spirit of ordinary people in changing China. Find a film, book, painting or song that reflects the changing times, and then introduce it to your classmates.

Workbook

Unit 1 Past and present

A Changes in Sunshine Town

A1 Nora is interviewing Mr Hu, an old man who lives in Sunshine Town. Complete what they are saying with the correct forms of the words and phrase in the box.

underground

a wealth of

excellent

industry

citizen

Nora: How long have you lived in Sunshine Town, Mr Hu?

Mr Hu: All my life. The town has changed so much.

Nora: How has it changed?

Mr Hu: Well, when I was young, there was no ⁽¹⁾ _____. Now the government has built one to improve transport for its ⁽²⁾ _____.

Nora: Yes, it's a(n) ⁽³⁾ _____ way to get around!

Mr Hu: I agree. The town is also a lot busier than before. It has ⁽⁴⁾ _____ services and attractions. And tourism has become an important ⁽⁵⁾ _____ here.

Nora: Great! What else?

Mr Hu: Last year, the government helped build a big forest park and it's a great place for people to relax and have fun.

Nora: Good to hear that. Thanks for talking to me, Mr Hu.

A2 Nora interviewed Mrs Chen from Sunshine Town. Complete her article with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Mrs Chen moved to Sunshine Town with her family when she was five. She ⁽¹⁾ _____ (live) here since then. It ⁽²⁾ _____ (be) 50 years already.

Her husband's family ⁽³⁾ _____ (have) a small food shop before. Mrs Chen and her husband started working together in the food shop after they got married. Over the years, they ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (run) the shop very well.

Their son ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (begin) to help in the shop when he was old enough. Since then, he ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (work) hard to make the shop bigger and more popular. Now the shop has become a supermarket. The family are very happy because they have more money and their lives ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (improve) a lot. Next year, the Chen family ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (open) another supermarket on the other side of Sunshine Town. This will make life more convenient for the people in the town.

B Great changes

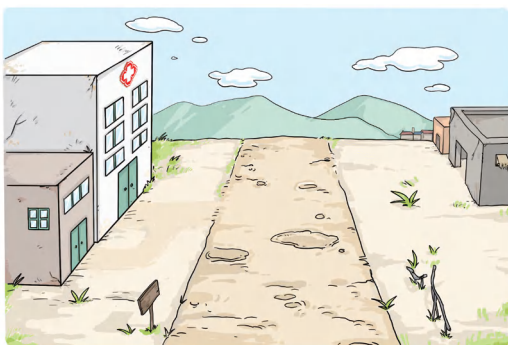


B1 Nora's grandpa is talking to her about how his village has changed. Listen to their conversation and look at the picture of the village now. Circle five things that have changed.

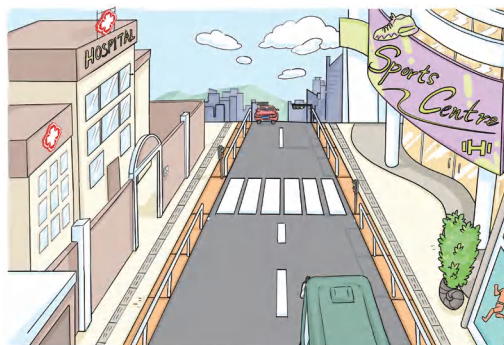


B2 The pictures below show the same area of a town. The first picture is from a few decades ago. The second picture is from the present. Work in pairs and discuss the changes. Use the expressions below to help you.

1



2



Look at how this town has changed.

In the past, there were lots of holes in the roads.

But now, the roads are smooth.

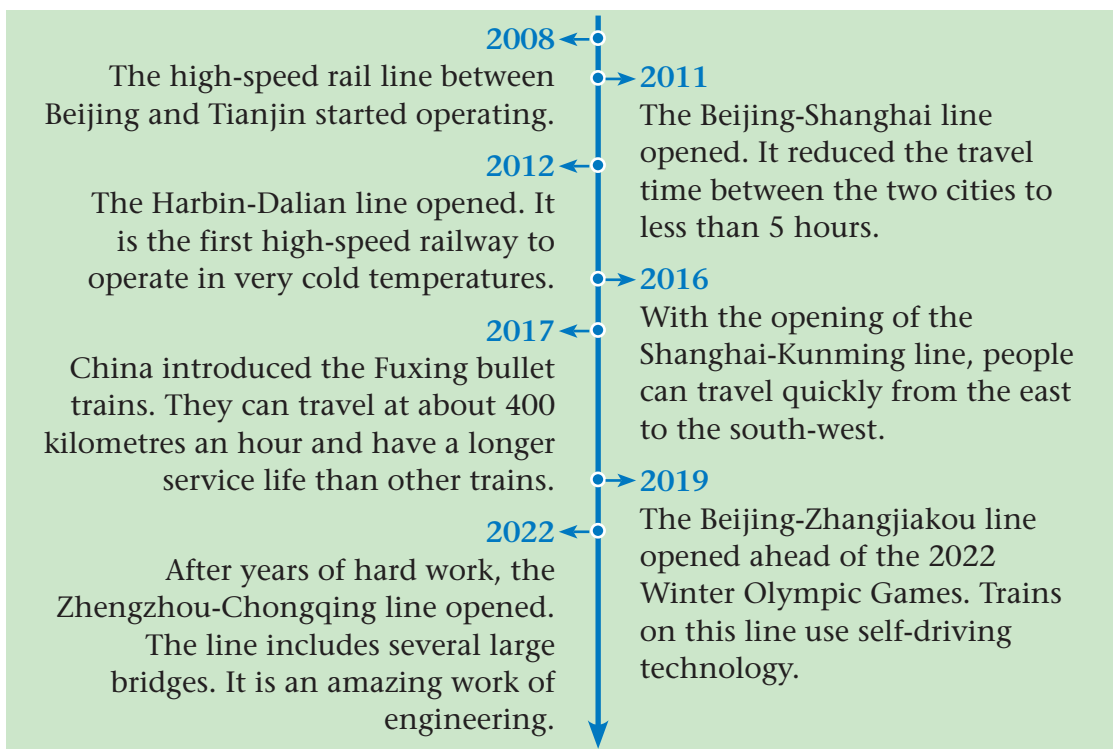
That's not the only change.

That's a great change.

I think this town has changed for the better in several important ways.

C Development of China's high-speed railway

C1 Read about the major events in the development of China's high-speed railway. Write a **T** if a sentence is true or an **F** if it is false. Then correct the false one(s).



- 1 The high-speed rail line between Beijing and Shanghai opened in 2008. _____
- 2 The Harbin-Dalian line is special because it operates in very cold temperatures. _____
- 3 The Fuxing bullet trains travel faster but have a shorter service life than other trains. _____
- 4 Trains on the Beijing-Zhangjiakou line are famous for using self-driving technology. _____
- 5 The Zhengzhou-Chongqing line does not have any bridges. _____

C2 Write an email to a friend about your experience on the high-speed train. Use the words in the word cloud below to help you.



Notes

Unit 1

- 1 Innovation lies at the heart of the city. (page 8, line 4)
创新是这座城市的核心。
短语 at the heart of 意思是“是……的关键,处于……的核心”。如:
Hard work lies at the heart of his success. 勤奋工作是他成功的关键。
- 2 It offers a wealth of cultural facilities, such as libraries, museums, theatres and art spaces, as well as many excellent cultural and educational activities. (pages 8–9, lines 8–10)
它(深圳)提供了丰富的文化设施,如图书馆、博物馆、剧院和艺术空间,以及许多优质的文化和教育活动。
短语 as well as 意思是“除……外,还”,常用来连接对等成分,在语义上强调的是 as well as 之前的信息。如:
A teacher should entertain as well as teach.
教师不仅要教书,也要激发学生兴趣。
- 3 The city's pioneering spirit, together with the hard work and creativity of its citizens, is certainly the key to its success. (page 9, lines 21–23)
这座城市的开拓精神,加上居民们的辛勤劳动和创造力,无疑是它成功的关键。
句子的主语是 the city's pioneering spirit,而 together with the hard work and creativity of its citizens 并不充当句子的主语,所以谓语动词的单复数和 together with 前面的主语保持一致。
- 4 In the past, most families made a living by fishing. (page 11, Part C)
过去,大多数家庭靠捕鱼为生。
短语 make a living by 意思是“靠……谋生”,也可以表述成 make one's living by。如:
His father made a/his living by doing business across the country.
他父亲曾靠走南闯北经商为生。
- 5 You could say I ⁽³⁾ have fallen in love with Shenzhen—it feels like home. (page 14, Part C)
你可以说我爱上了深圳——感觉它像家一样。
短语 fall in love with sb/sth 意思是“爱上某人或某物”。该短语强调动作,不能与表示一段时间的时间状语连用。若强调状态,可以用 be in love with。如:
Mr Wang has been in love with his work for years. 王先生多年来一直热爱自己的工作。
- 6 In fact, there ⁽⁴⁾ have been lots of changes in the past few years. (page 14, Part C)
事实上,过去几年里发生了很多变化。
(1) 句中 there have been lots of changes 也可以表述为: lots of changes have taken place/lots of changes have happened。
(2) 短语 in the past few years 意思是“过去几年”。类似的表达还有 in/over/during the last/past ... years。如:

Our city has changed greatly in the last ten years.

我们的城市在过去十年里发生了巨大的变化。

7 There was often rubbish lying in the streets. (page 15, Part A)

街上经常可见垃圾。

句型“there be + 主语 + doing (sth)”表示“某人/某物正在做(某事)或处于某种状态”。如：

There is a boy standing under the apple tree. 有一个男孩站在苹果树下。

Grammar check

Unit 1

现在完成时 (I)

- ◆ 我们用现在完成时表示从过去持续到现在的动作或状态,或已完成但对现在有一定影响的动作。现在完成时也可表示某个动作从过去到现在发生的次数。如:

He **has lived** here since he came to Nanjing. 自从来到南京,他就一直住在这里。

I **have lost** my mobile phone. 我的手机丢了。(言下之意:我现在无法使用手机。)

I **have been** to Beijing many times. 我去过北京很多次了。

- ◆ 现在完成时常和 already、ever、just、never、recently、yet 等副词以及 since、for 引导的时间状语连用。如:

He **has not returned** the book to me **yet**. 他还没有把那本书还给我。

He **has never visited** the Great Wall. 他从未去过长城。

The classical gardens of Suzhou **have been famous for a long time**. 苏州园林已闻名许久。

注意: already 常用于肯定句,意为“已经”,而 yet 常用于否定句和疑问句,意为“还”。

- ◆ 现在完成时的动词构成为: have/has + 动词的过去分词。

大多数动词的过去分词变化形式同动词的过去式,可参照动词的过去式变化规则。

- ◆ 不规则动词的过去分词变化

有些动词的过去分词和过去式的变化形式相同,其变化情况大致分类如下:

变化规则	举例 (原形—过去式—过去分词)
与原形相同	hit—hit—hit hurt—hurt—hurt
在原形后加 t 或 d	learn—learnt—learnt hear—heard—heard
原形中的元音字母有变化	get—got—got sit—sat—sat
原形中的辅音字母有变化	make—made—made spill—spilt—spilt
原形中的元音、辅音字母都有变化	feel—felt—felt buy—bought—bought

有些动词的过去分词和过去式的变化形式不同,其变化情况大致分类如下:

变化规则	举例 (原形—过去式—过去分词)
与原形相同	come—came—come run—ran—run
原形中的元音字母有变化	ring—rang—rung sing—sang—sung
在原形上加 en	eat—ate—eaten fall—fell—fallen
在原形上加 n	see—saw—seen give—gave—given
在过去式上加 n	steal—stole—stolen break—broke—broken
原形、过去式和过去分词的词形差异较大	do—did—done go—went—gone

更多不规则动词的过去式及过去分词变化表,详见教材第 146 至 147 页。

Wordlist (by unit)

注:本表不收录有关指示语、语法讲解和课题(Project)中的生词和短语。括号中所标数字为该词条在本教科书中首次出现时的页码。带*号的单词只要求会读、听得懂,不要求拼写。

Unit 1

underground /ˈʌndəgraʊnd/ <i>n.</i> 地铁 (7)	key /ki:/ <i>n.</i> 关键;键,琴键 (9)
speed /spi:d/ <i>n.</i> 速度 (7)	make a living 谋生 (11)
high-speed train <i>n.</i> 高速列车 (7)	world-famous /ˌwɜ:ld 'feməs/ <i>adj.</i> 举世闻名的 (11)
used to <i>modal v.</i> 曾经 (7)	* transport /ˈtrænsपोर्ट/ <i>n.</i> 交通运输系统 (12)
crowded /ˈkraʊdɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 拥挤的 (7)	recently /ˈri:sntli/ <i>adv.</i> 最近 (13)
convenient /kən'veɪniənt/ <i>adj.</i> 方便的 (7)	already /ɔ:l'redi/ <i>adv.</i> 已经,早已 (13)
* innovation /ˌɪnə'veɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 创新 (8)	yet /jet/ <i>adv.</i> 尚,还;迄今 (13)
southern /ˈsʌðən/ <i>adj.</i> 南部的,南方的 (8)	reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 记者 (14)
high-tech /haɪ 'tek/ <i>adj.</i> 高科技的(尤指电子方面) (8)	line /laɪn/ <i>n.</i> 交通线;线(条);行,列 (14)
pioneer /ˌpaɪə'nɪə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 先锋,先驱 (8)	step /step/ <i>vi.</i> 迈步,踩,踏,行走 (15)
* reform /rɪ'fɔ:m/ <i>n.</i> 改革 (8)	wide /waɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 宽的,宽阔的 (15)
at the heart of 在...的核心 (8)	row /rəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 一排,一列,一行 (15)
technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ <i>n.</i> (= tech) 技术 (8)	* muddy /ˈmʌdi/ <i>adj.</i> 泥泞的 (15)
industry /ˈɪndəstri/ <i>n.</i> 行业;工业 (8)	villager /ˈvɪlɪdʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 村民 (15)
* giant /ˈdʒaɪənt/ <i>n.</i> 大公司;巨人,庞然大物 (8)	recent /ˈri:snt/ <i>adj.</i> 近来的,新近的 (15)
lead /li:d/ <i>vt. & vi.</i> 引领;领导 (8)	hopeful /ˈhəʊpfl/ <i>adj.</i> 抱有希望,满怀希望 (15)
move /mu:v/ <i>n.</i> 改变,转变 (8)	guest /gest/ <i>n.</i> 旅客,房客;客人 (16)
wealth /welθ/ <i>n.</i> 财富;富有 (8)	guest house <i>n.</i> 小旅馆 (16)
a wealth of 大量的,丰富的 (8)	tourism /ˈtuəɪzəm/ <i>n.</i> 旅游业,观光业 (16)
* facility /fə'sɪləti/ <i>n.</i> 设施,设备 (8)	empty /ˈempti/ <i>adj.</i> 空的 (17)
as well as 除...之外,也,还 (9)	public /ˈpʌblɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 公共的;公众的 (17)
excellent /ˈeksələnt/ <i>adj.</i> 优秀的,杰出的 (9)	common /ˈkɒmən/ <i>adj.</i> 普遍的;共同的 (18)
educational /ˌedʒu'keɪʃənl/ <i>adj.</i> 教育的,有关教育的 (9)	
honour /ˈɒnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 荣誉 (9)	
public /ˈpʌblɪk/ <i>n.</i> 民众 (9)	
citizen /ˈsɪtɪzn/ <i>n.</i> 居民,市民;公民 (9)	
greenway /ˈɡri:nweɪ/ <i>n.</i> 绿道 (9)	
electric /ɪˈlektɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 电动的 (9)	
planner /ˈplænə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 设计者,规划者 (9)	
since /sɪns/ <i>prep. & conj.</i> 自...以来 (9)	
development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ <i>n.</i> 发展,成长 (9)	
pioneering /ˌpaɪə'nɪərɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 开拓性的 (9)	
creativity /ˌkri:ə'tɪvəti/ <i>n.</i> 创造力 (9)	
certainly /ˈsɜ:tnli/ <i>adv.</i> 无疑,肯定 (9)	