

The Haunted Boomerang

神秘回旋镖



Janet Harmer

Mc
Graw
Hill

Elementary

A2 Waystage



With
MP3 Inside
Extra Section on Culture
Integrated Activities
Fictional and Non-Fictional Texts
Glossary with Vocabulary Activities

徐老师原典英语自学法 推荐



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内容及特色介绍

Password Readers 系列读物精选了原创和经典的小说类作品。这些作品经过改编后更加适合英语学习者的需要。该系列读物为读者自主学习提供了实用且易理解的学习材料。每册读物由十余个六页长度的章节组成，故事与练习交替循环，既巩固词汇学习，又增强阅读技巧。每个故事结束后还配有与主题相关的背景信息，有助于读者深入理解文本并扩大知识面。每册读物均配有一张音频光盘，在提高听力的同时，也给人一种听的享受。先听再读，你会发现每本书都具有更为丰富的价值。

第一级(Beginner)

这一级别读物几乎都以现在时陈述，出现一些情态动词，尤其是 **must** 和 **can**；并包含大量关于形容词、介词和疑问词的练习。在第一级的读物中，插图在词汇学习与测试中起到了重要的作用。

第二级(Elementary)

这一级别读物几乎都以现在时陈述。其中也出现一些情态动词的使用，尤其是 **must**, **can**, **should**, **have to**。这一级别的大多数读物包含关于形容词比较级、不规则名词复数形式，以及疑问词和疑问句的练习。每册读物都配有全彩色插图，既帮助读者加强对文章的理解，又增加练习题的生动性。

第三级(Pre-intermediate)

几乎所有故事都以现在时讲述，涉及少量过去时，尤其是 **was** 和 **were**。大多数读物都聚焦于常用的基本词汇，很少出现助动词，读者可以进一步学习形容词的比较级和疑问词的用法。

第四级(Intermediate)

一般过去时广泛地出现在这一级别的读物中。学生可以从中掌握不规则动词的过去时态变形。文章中还包括动词的一般将来时和一些常用情态动词的用法。这一级别的文章用词更为广泛，读者可以深入学习形容词比较级和最高级的用法。其中一些读本还讲述了更为复杂的语法结构，比如条件状语从句、不定式结构等。语法讲解采用大量疑问句和否定句作为例子，以加深对语法结构的学习。

第五级(Upper-intermediate)

这一级别读物涉及的话题及词汇主要聚焦于现代时尚行业：电视产品、时尚设计、电子银行等。这些故事的中心内容是商业事务及现代无线通信。文章中使用了中高级难度的动词时态和其他语法结构。

读者可根据自己实际的英语水平(如词汇量、语法知识、理解能力、阅读能力等)选择适合自己的读物，而不必受制于学校年级划分或学历高低的约束。关于本系列读物的其他信息，请参考书末最后一页。

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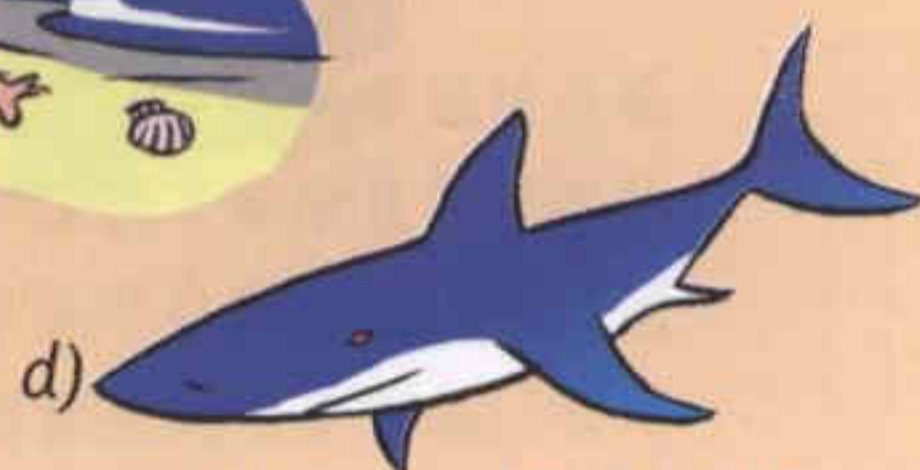
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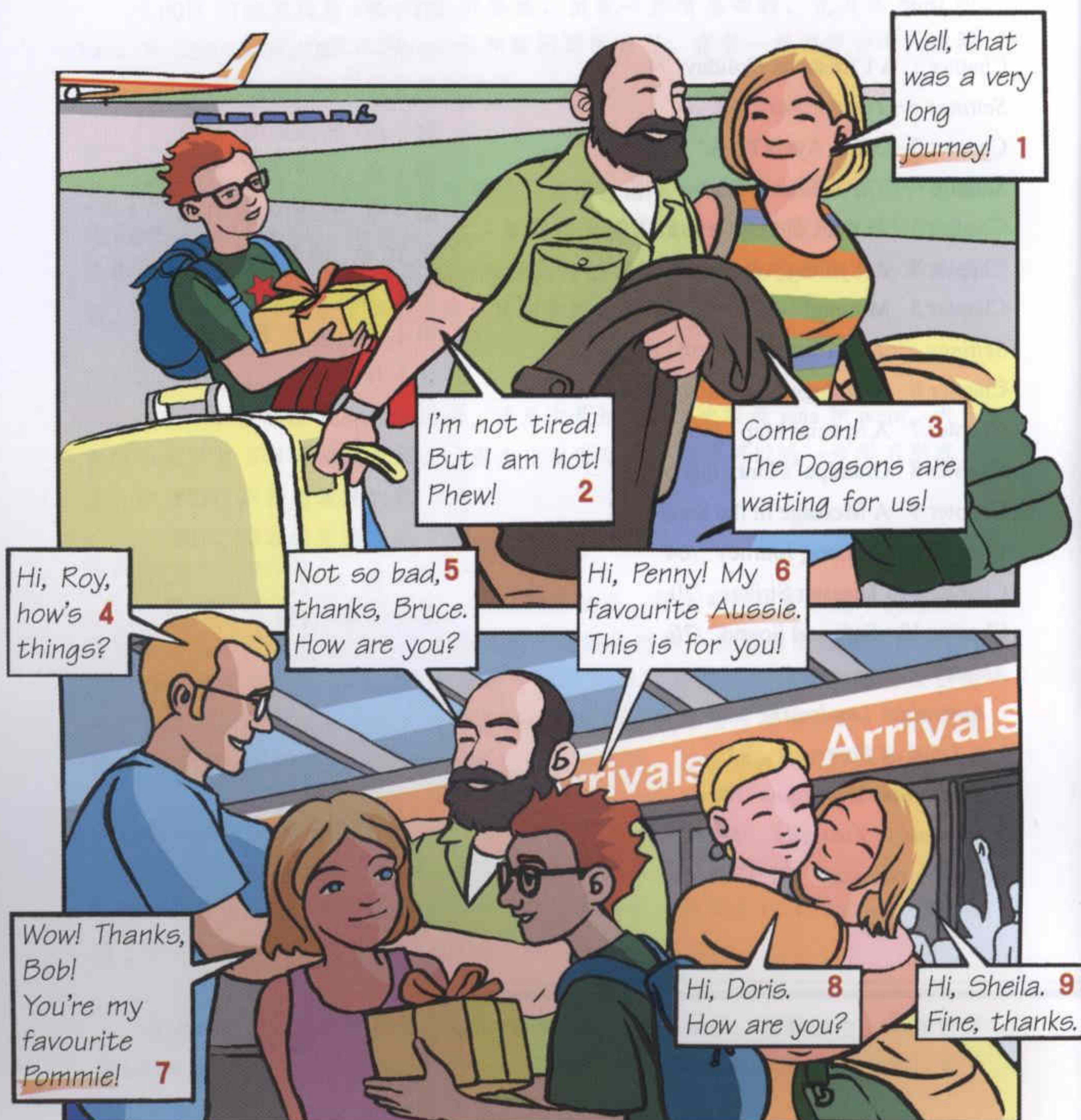
1 Match each word (1-4) with the pictures (a-d).

- 1) suitcase
- 2) kangaroo
- 3) shark
- 4) beach



CHAPTER 1

A Christmas Holiday



Words

2 Match each sentence (1-6) in the first column with a response (a-f) from the second column.

1) Phew! I'm really hot!

2) Sarah's thirsty.

3) I'm dead tired!

4) The dog's hungry.

5) It's really cold!

6) The students are bored!

a) Why don't you have a rest?

b) Let's take them to the computer room.

c) Take off your coat!

d) Let's go inside!

e) Give her a glass of water!

f) Give him some biscuits.

Pass me that suitcase **1** please, Roy.

What a funny **2** bumper!

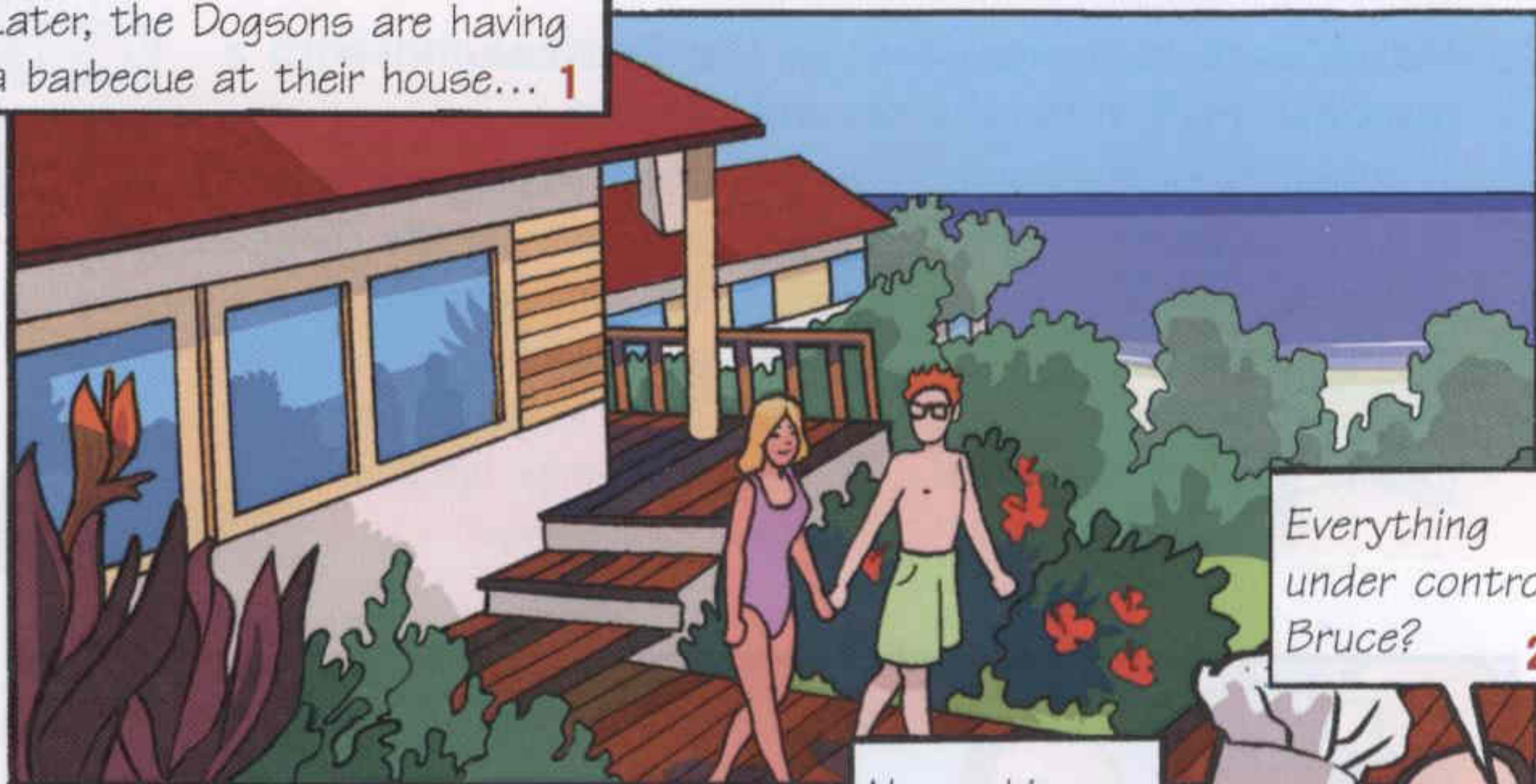
Yes, it's a special bumper... to protect the car from kangaroos! **3**

I can't believe it's Christmas, Sheila! It's so hot! **4**

I can't wait to swim in the sea! **5**

Well, I hope you can swim faster than the sharks, Bob! **6**

Later, the Dogsons are having a barbecue at their house... 1



Everything under control, Bruce? 2

No problems, Roy. 3



You did say "Well done", dear! 4



They're extremely well done I think! 5

A CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

Why don't we go for a walk along the beach, Bob?

1

Yeah! Let's see who gets to the dunes first! Race you!

2

So, show me where we're going, Penny.

3

... first, we're going to Ayers Rock... that's here. It's a really mysterious place.

5

Okay. We're going on a trip to find out about the Aborigines and their culture...

4

6 Mysterious? Why?

6

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A Christmas Holiday

Check your comprehension

3 Match the name of each character (1-6) with the corresponding picture (a-f).

1) Bob

2) Penny

3) Roy

4) Bruce

5) Sheila

6) Doris

a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



4 Choose the correct word.

1) Bob is Doris and Roy's brother / son / father.

2) Bruce is Sheila's friend / husband / brother.

3) Penny is Bob's friend / sister / mother.

4) Sheila is Penny's daughter / mother / sister.

Language

5 Complete the questions with the interrogative words *where*, *what* or *who*.

1) _____ are the two families?

At the airport.

2) _____ is Sheila?

She's Bruce's wife.

3) _____ does Bob give Penny?

A present.

4) _____ is the weather like?

It's very hot.

5) _____ month is it?

December.

6) _____ are they going?

To Ayers Rock.

MODAL VERBS - CAN / CAN'T

6 What does Bob know how to do? Below each picture (1-6) write a sentence using *can* or *can't*.

I hope you *can* swim faster than the sharks!
He *can't* speak French.



1) He can't sing



2) _____



3) _____



4) _____



5) _____



6) _____

Story summary

7 Use the following words to complete the summary.

airport trip hot map families visit
sea house beach Aborigines meet

The Gale family go to Australia to _____ their friends, the Dogsons. The Dogsons _____ the Gales at the _____ and take them to their _____. It's Christmas in Australia and it's very _____. Bob wants to swim in the _____. Penny and Bob go for a walk along the _____ and then they look at a _____ of Australia. The two _____ are going on a _____ to find out about the _____.

SETTINGS

The Airport



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1 Look at the illustration. In the small boxes, write the numbers that match the words with parts of the picture.

1) hostess

2) bus

3) trolley

4) aeroplane

5) lift

6) ticket office

7) escalator

8) check-in desk

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The story so far

I Choose the correct word.

- 1) The Gale family are visiting the Dogsons in Australia / England.
- 2) The two families go to the Dogsons' house in a bus / jeep.
- 3) Bob is tired / hot.
- 4) It's summer / winter in Australia.
- 5) They are going on a trip to Ayers Rock / Henley Beach.

CHAPTER 2

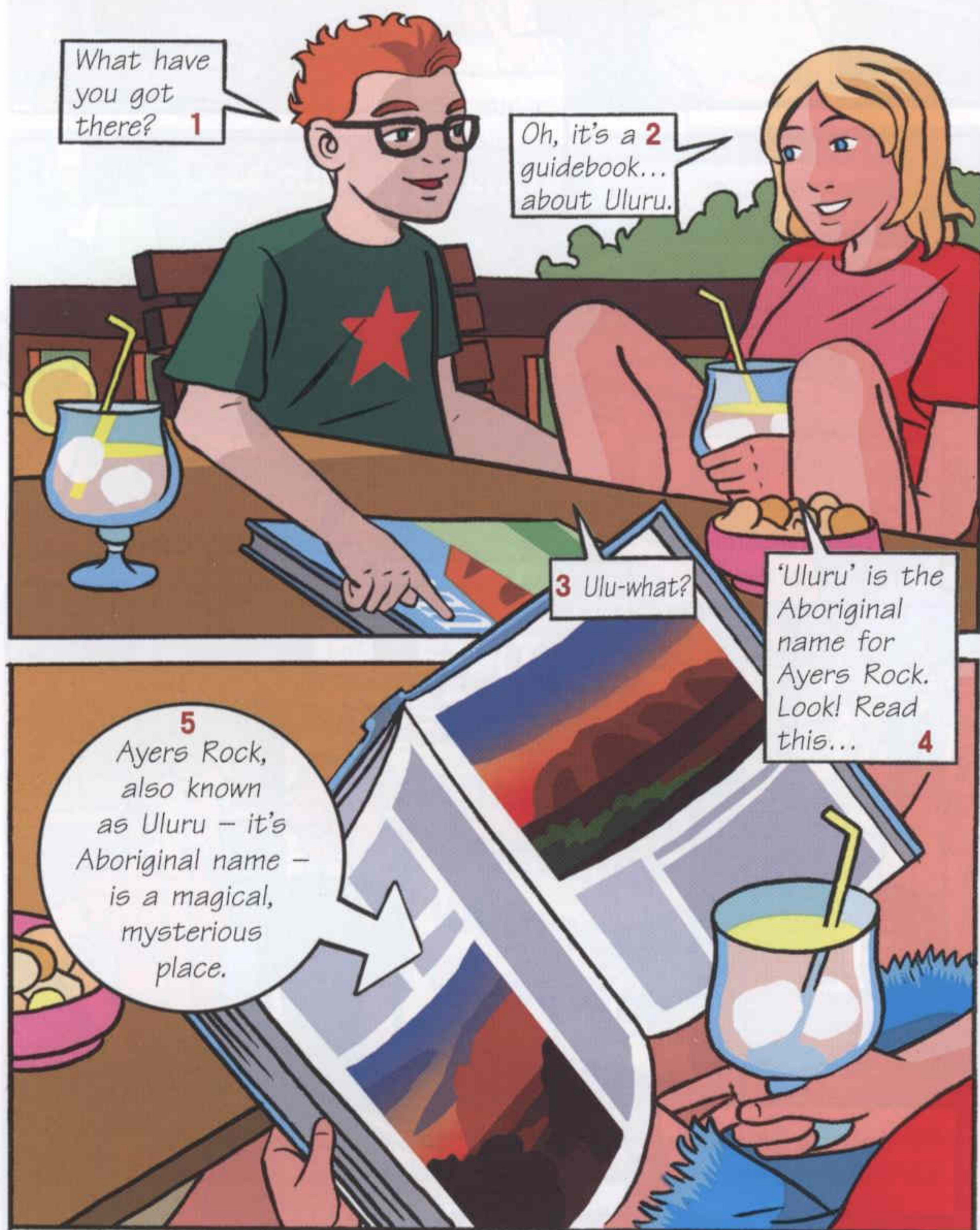
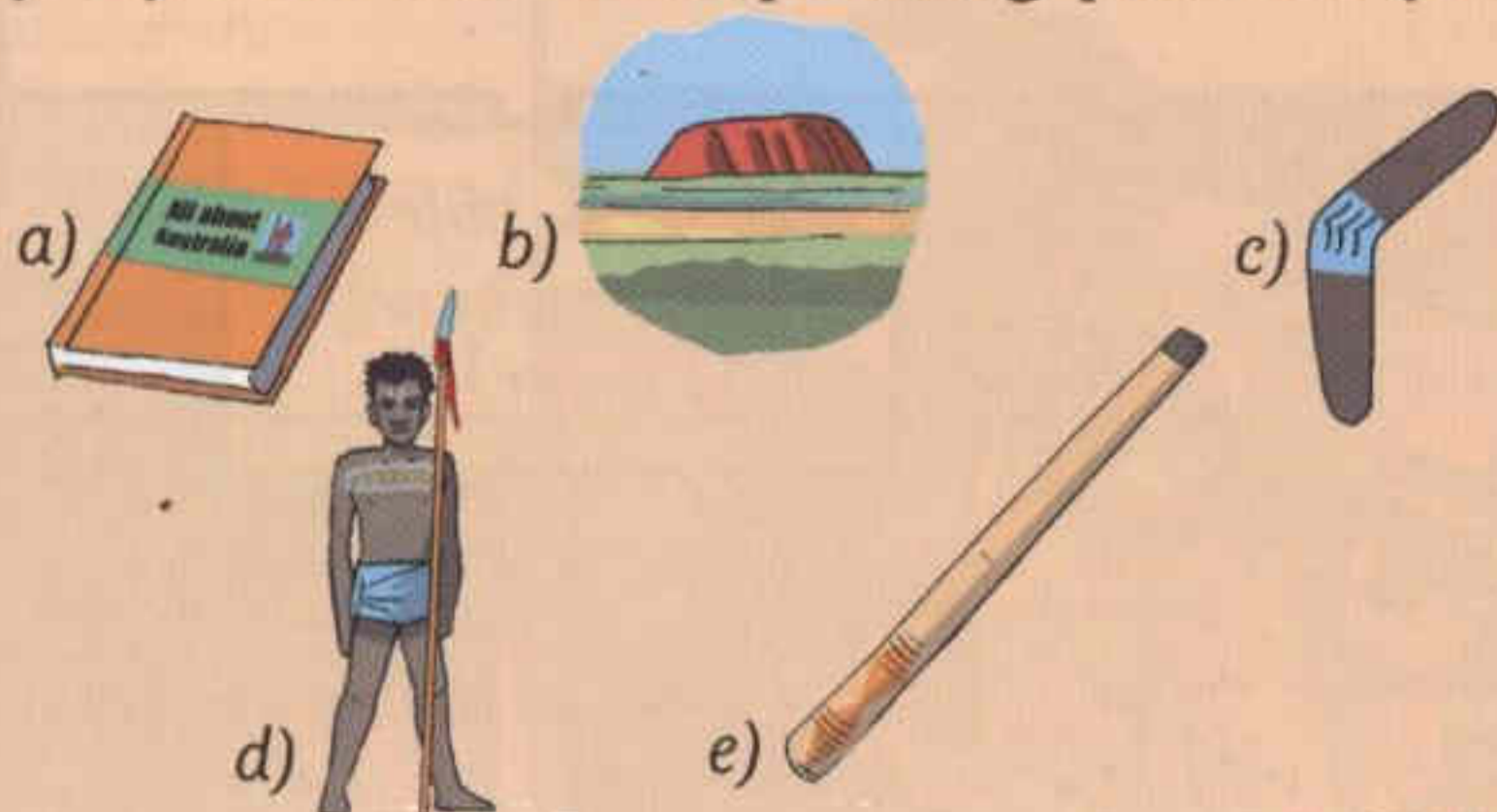
Off to Ayers Rock!



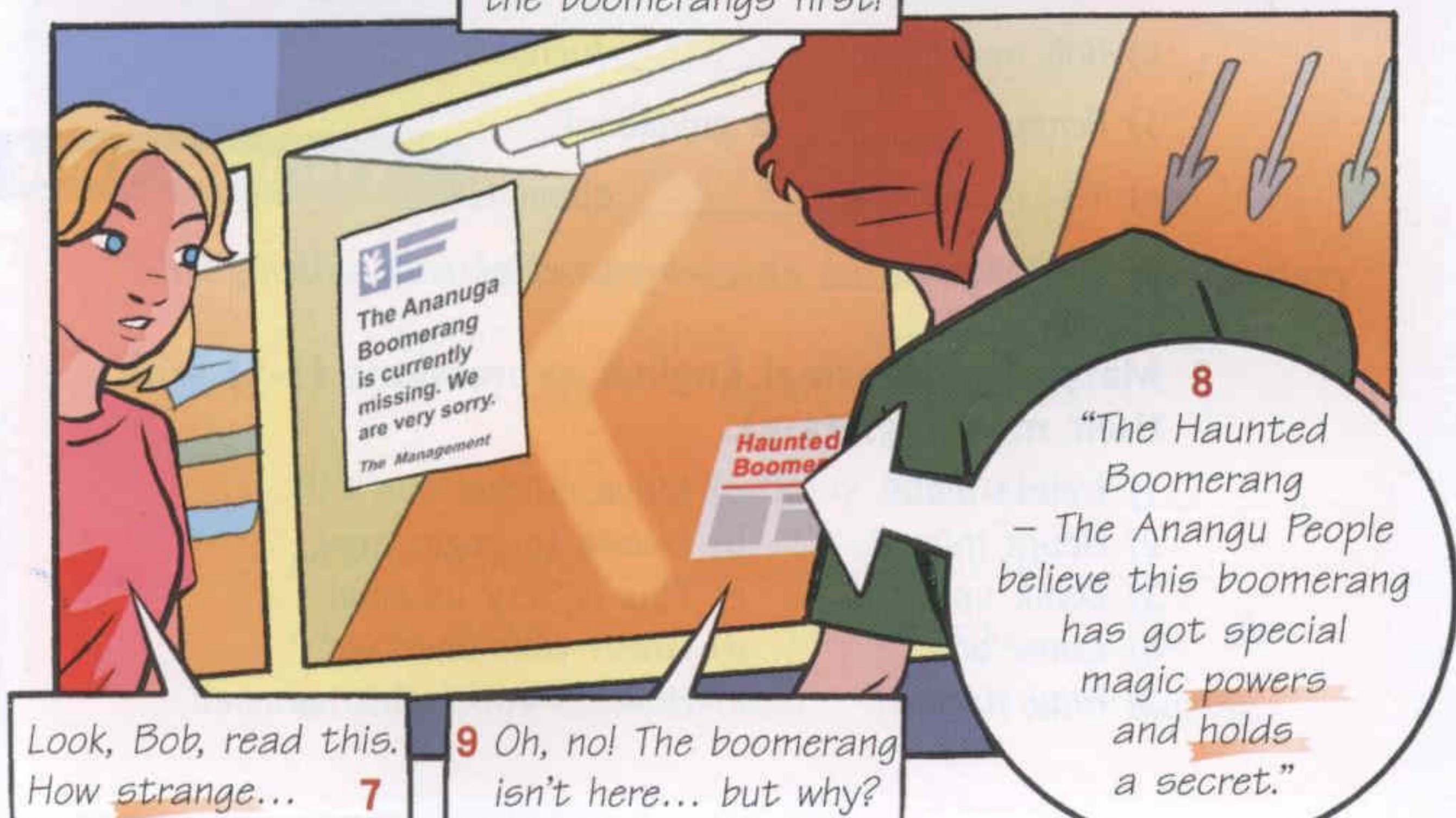
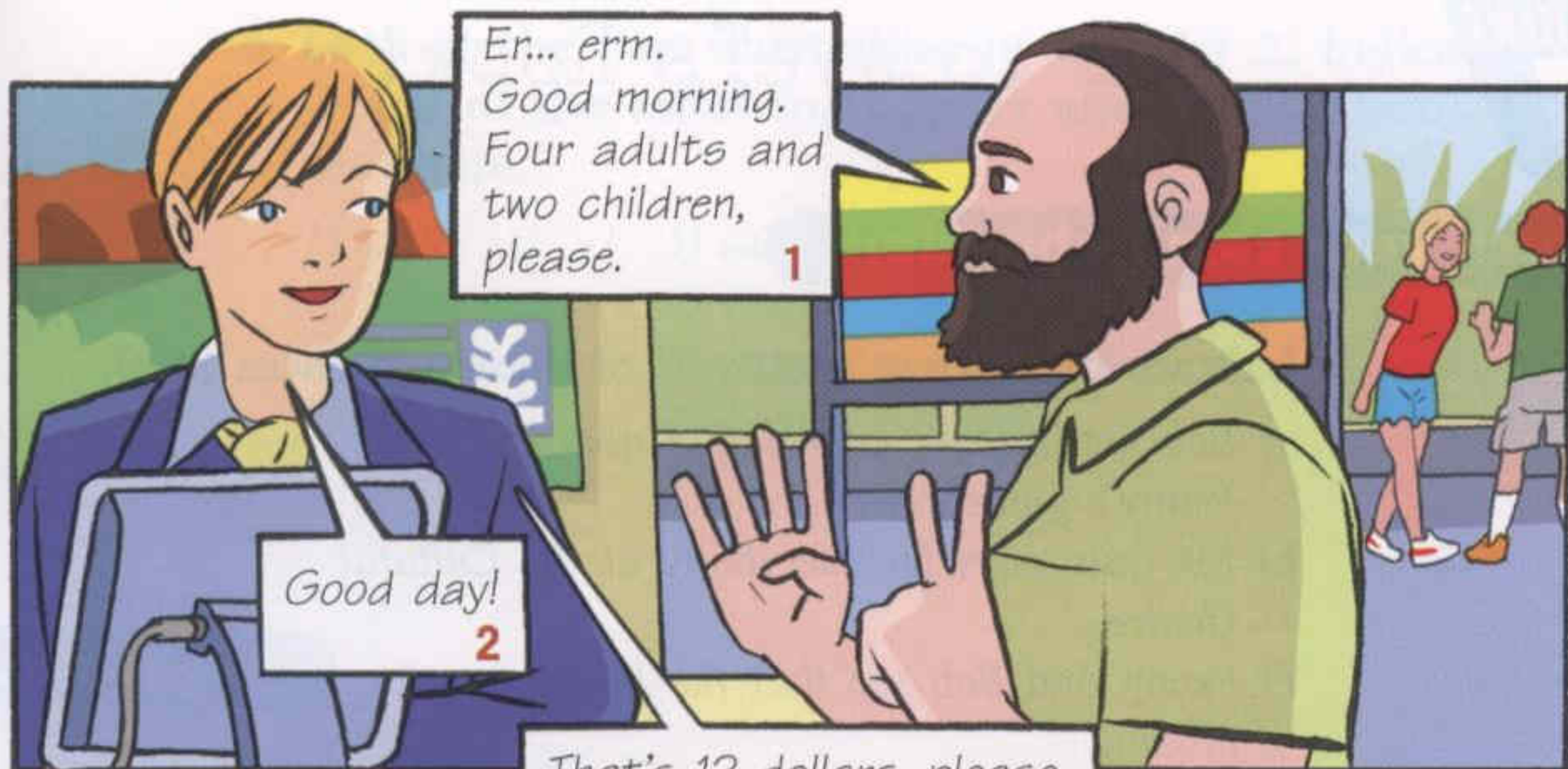
Words

2 Match the words (1-5) with the corresponding pictures (a-e).

- 1) an Aborigine
- 2) a didgeridoo
- 3) Ayers Rock
- 4) a boomerang
- 5) a guidebook









Off to Ayers Rock!

Check your comprehension

3 Indicate the correct sequence of these sentences (a-e).

- a) Bob reads some information about Uluru in Penny's guidebook.
- b) Mr Gale pays for everybody at the Cultural Centre.
- c) Penny and Bob see that the boomerang is missing.
- d) The two families have a drink in the Town Square.
- e) They all go to the Cultural Centre.

Words

4 Use the following verbs to complete the sentences (1-7).

have got is (2) are am has got (2)

- 1) Bob _____ a present for Penny.
- 2) Mr and Mrs Dogson _____ a jeep with a special bumper.
- 3) I _____ very interested in this boomerang.
- 4) Bob and Penny _____ friends.
- 5) Penny _____ a guidebook.
- 6) The guidebook _____ about Uluru.
- 7) Ayers Rock _____ a sacred place for Aboriginal people.

5 Match the informal English expressions (1-5) with their meanings (a-e).

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) I can't wait! | a) Move quickly. |
| 2) How's things? | b) I want to begin now. |
| 3) Drink up! | c) This is very unusual. |
| 4) Come on! | d) Finish your beverage. |
| 5) How strange! | e) How do you feel in general? |

Pictures

6 Look at the first illustration in Chapter 2. Indicate which of the following objects and animals you see there.

1) table ☐

5) suitcase ☐

2) sofa ☐

6) boomerang ☐

3) glass ☐

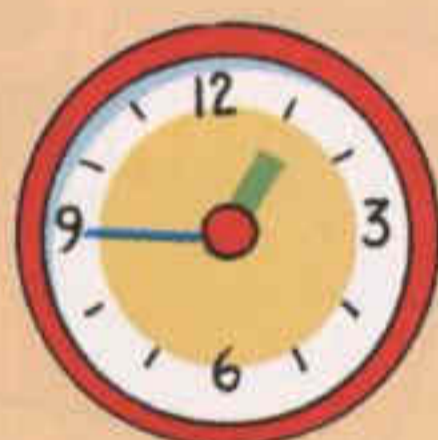
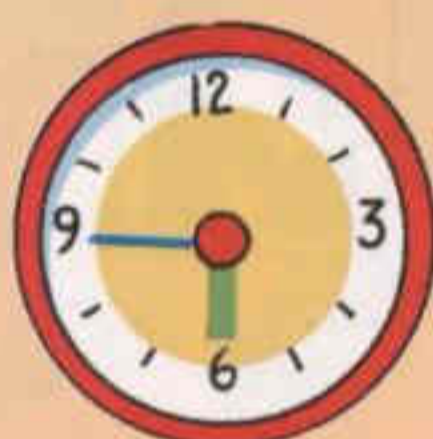
7) kangaroo ☐

4) chair ☐

8) koala ☐

Language

7 Below each clock, write the time that is indicated.



Story summary

8 Use the following words to complete the summary.

dollars

tickets

famous

eleven

see

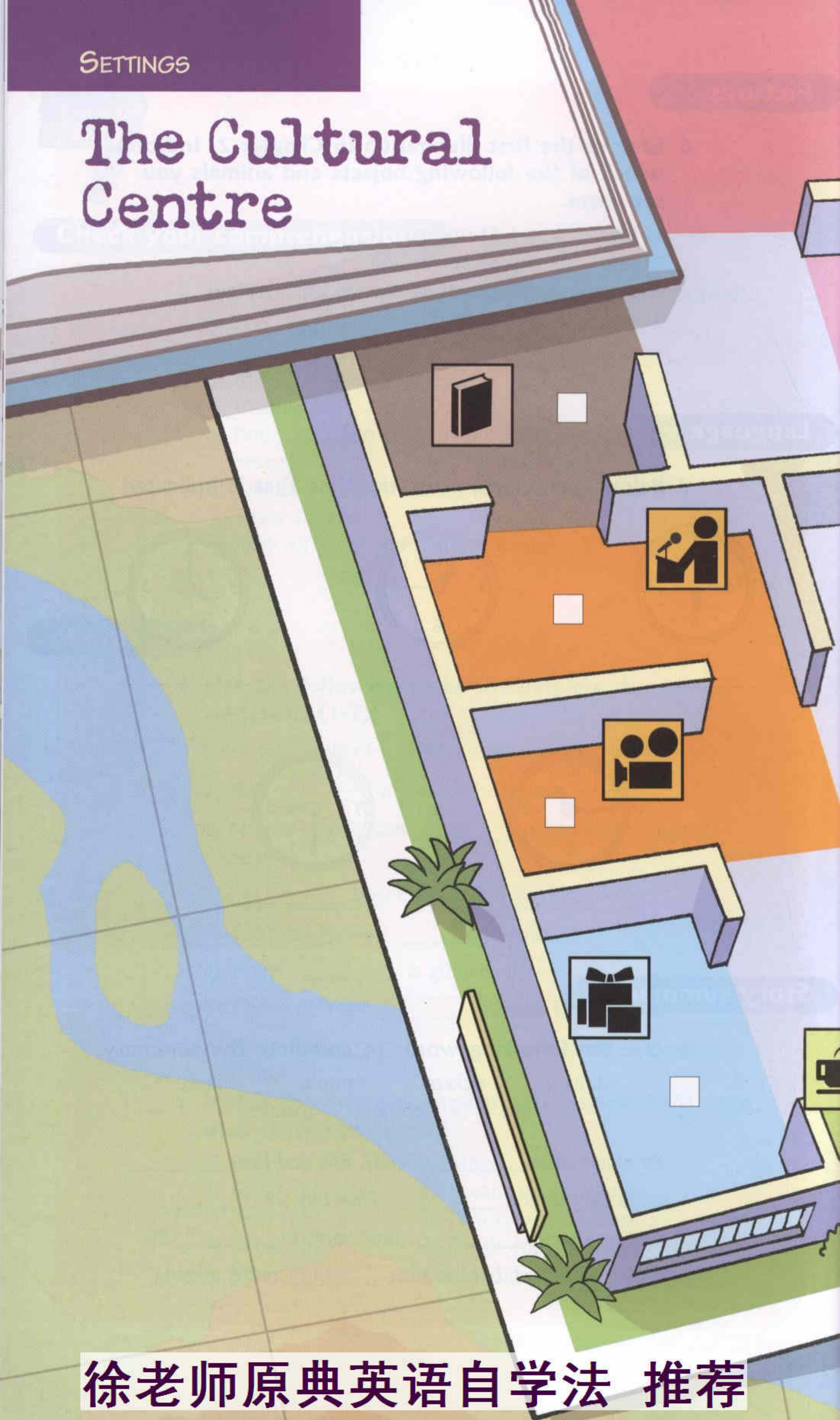
Centre

parents

At a quarter to _____ Penny, Bob and their _____
go to the Cultural _____. They buy six _____
and pay twelve _____. Bob wants to _____ the
boomerangs first, but the most _____ one is missing.

SETTINGS

The Cultural Centre

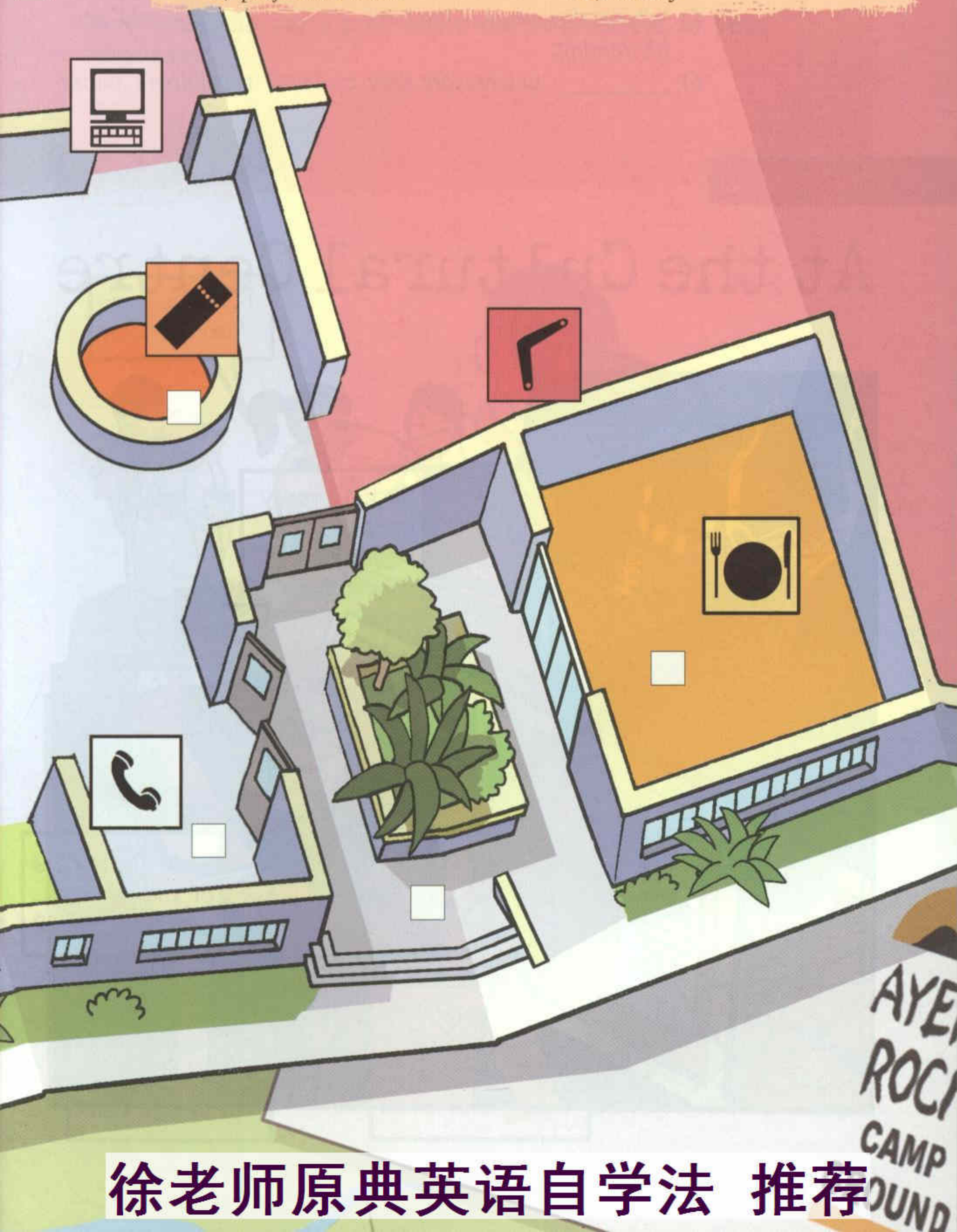


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1 Look at the illustration. In the small boxes, write the numbers that match the words with parts of the picture.

- 1) hall
- 2) telephones
- 3) snack bar
- 4) conference centre
- 5) projection room

- 6) restaurant
- 7) ticket office
- 8) computer centre
- 9) shop
- 10) library



Words

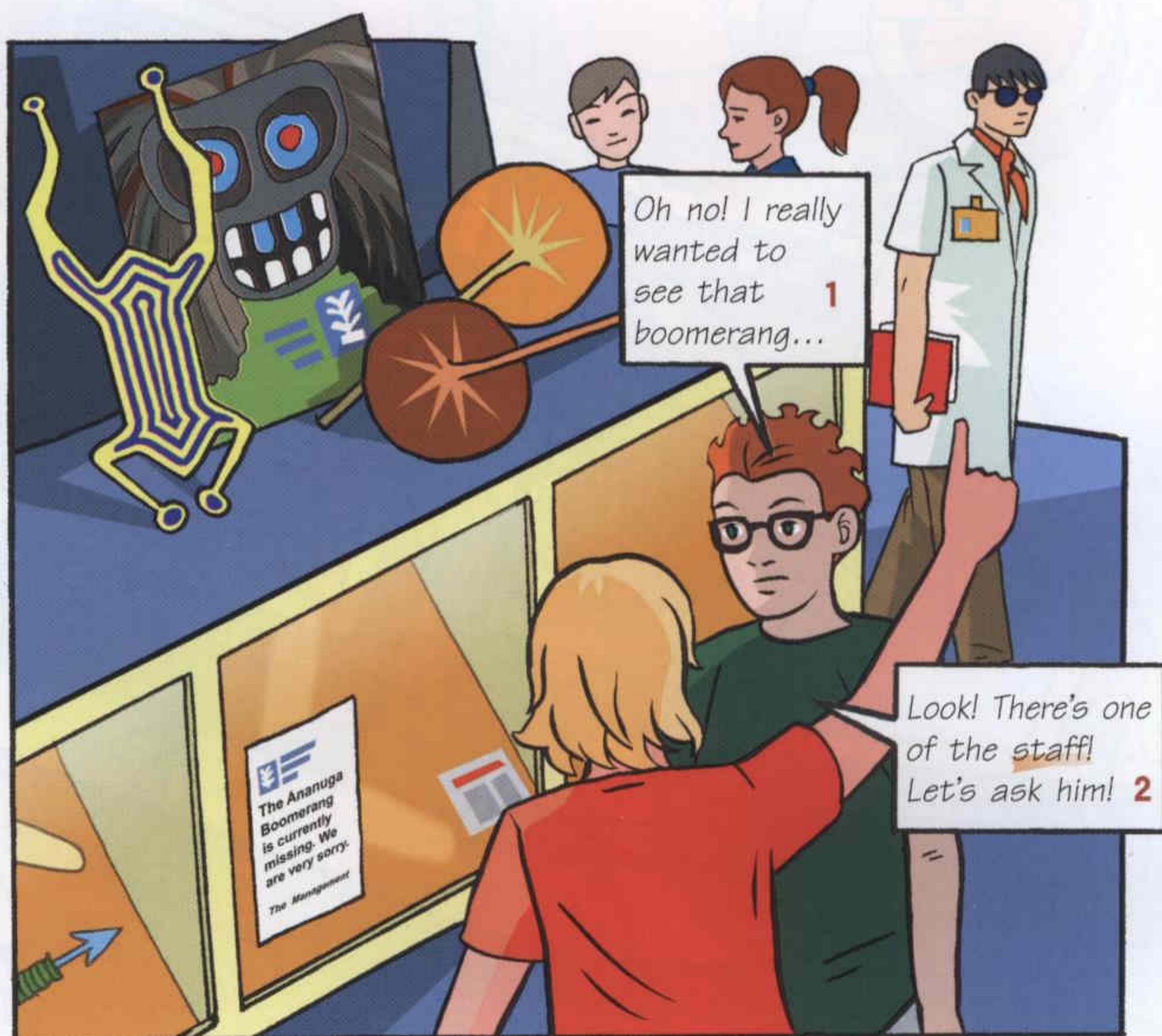
1 Use the following words to complete the sentences.

staff awful crazy worried tasty evil

- 1) Do you want to go bungee jumping? You're _____!
- 2) I've got a test tomorrow and I haven't got time to study. I'm very _____.
- 3) Mr Jones is a member of the _____ at Ormonde High School.
- 4) Yummy! This pasta is excellent – it's really _____!
- 5) What's the weather like? It's _____ – it's cold and it's raining.
- 6) _____ witches are very common in children's stories.

CHAPTER 3

At the Cultural Centre

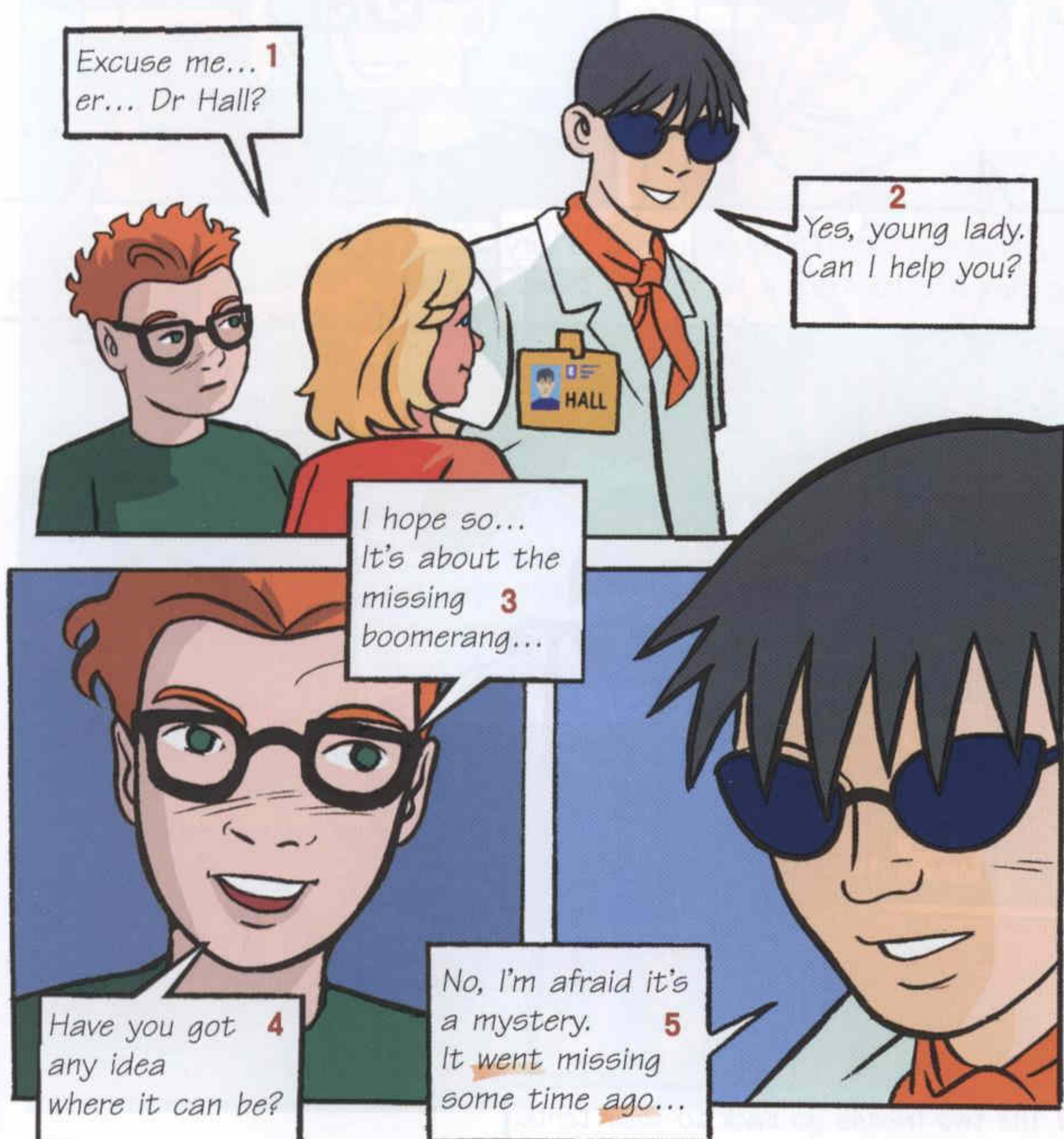


Pictures

2 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 3 and answer the following questions.

- 1) Where are Penny and Bob?
- 2) Are they happy?
- 3) What does Penny show the man?
- 4) Where do Penny and Bob go when they leave the Cultural Centre?
- 5) What do they eat?

Now read the story and verify the correctness of your responses.



In this guidebook it says that this boomerang is very special.

1

Yes, it is.

2

It protects the Aborigines and their land from evil spirits. They say it has special magic powers.

And what happens when the boomerang goes missing?

3

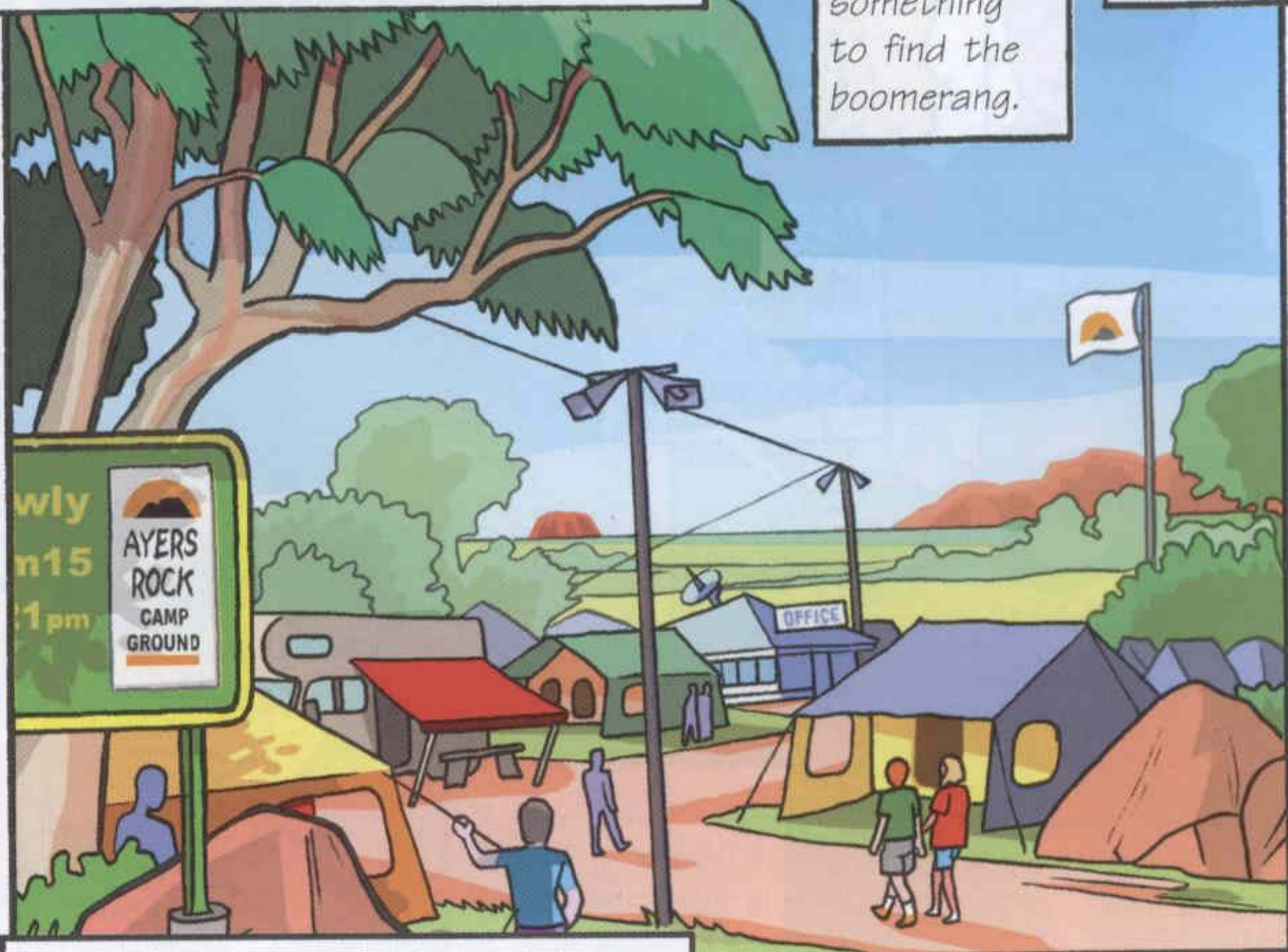
4 I don't know, but the Anangu tribe is very worried. The boomerang belongs to them.

I'd like to do something to find the boomerang.

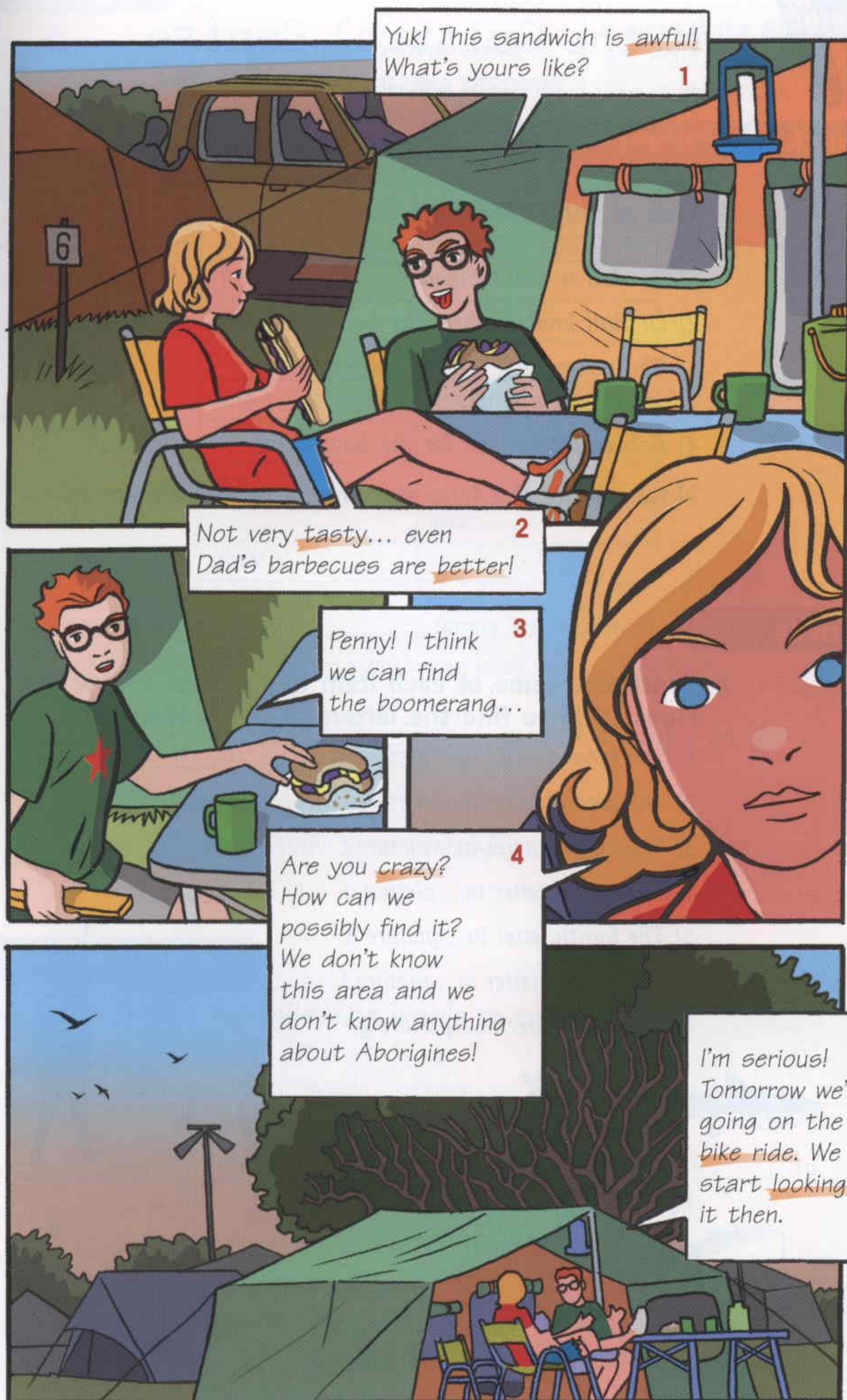
5

Yes, but what can we do?

6



7 The two friends go back to their tents.



At the Cultural Centre

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- 1) Dr Hall is Bob's friend.
- 2) Dr Hall knows where the boomerang is.
- 3) The boomerang is very important for the Aborigines.
- 4) Bob wants to look for the boomerang.

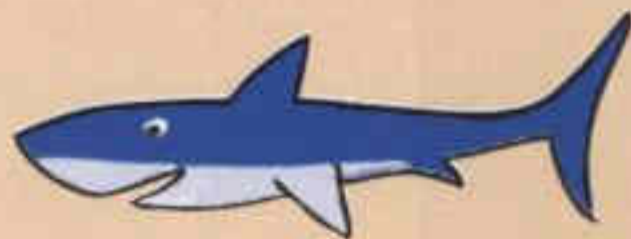
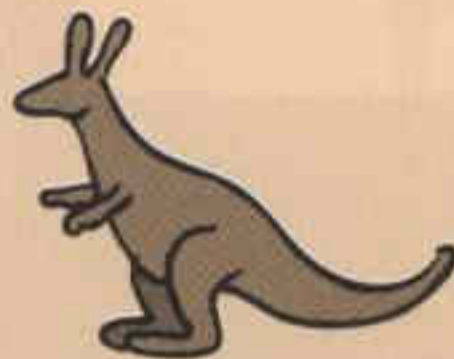
T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now rewrite the false statements to make them true.

Words

4 Write the name of each item (a-g). Then follow the clues (1-7) to find the letters of the hidden word.

- 1) The second letter in... picture a. H
- 2) The second letter in... picture b.
- 3) The second letter in... picture c.
- 4) The eighth letter in... picture d.
- 5) The fourth letter in... picture e.
- 6) The second letter in... picture f.
- 7) The third letter in... picture g.

a) b) c) d) e) f) g)

Language

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

It protects the Aborigines
and *their* land.
This is *my* brother.

- 5 Fill in each row of the table with the correct subject pronoun or possessive adjective. Then use the appropriate possessive adjective to complete each sentence (1-5).

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	my
you	
	his
she	
	its
we	
	your
they	

- 1) Penny and _____ family are Australian.
- 2) We're having a barbecue with _____ friends this evening.
- 3) Bob, Penny and _____ parents are going on a trip to Uluru.
- 4) Poor kangaroo! _____ leg is broken!
- 5) "Bob! Penny! Where are _____ bikes?"

Story summary

- 6 Use the following words to complete the summary.

campground wants crazy go sandwiches
missing want mystery eat ask

Bob and Penny _____ to see the boomerang but it is _____. They _____ one of the staff, Dr Hall, but he doesn't know where it is – it's a _____. Bob and Penny _____ back to Ayers Rock _____ and have something to _____ and drink. The _____ are awful! Bob _____ to look for the boomerang. Penny thinks he is _____.

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The story so far

1 Indicate the correct sequence of these sentences (a-e).

- a) Bob and Penny have a snack at the Campground.
- b) Bob and Penny stop Dr Hall.
- c) Bob wants to look for the boomerang.
- d) Penny shows Dr Hall her book about Aborigines.
- e) Bob and Penny see one of the Centre's staff.

CHAPTER 4

A Cycling Adventure



Words

2 Match the words (1-4) with the corresponding pictures (a-d).

1) valley

2) rock

3) canyon

4) crater

a)



b)



c)



d)



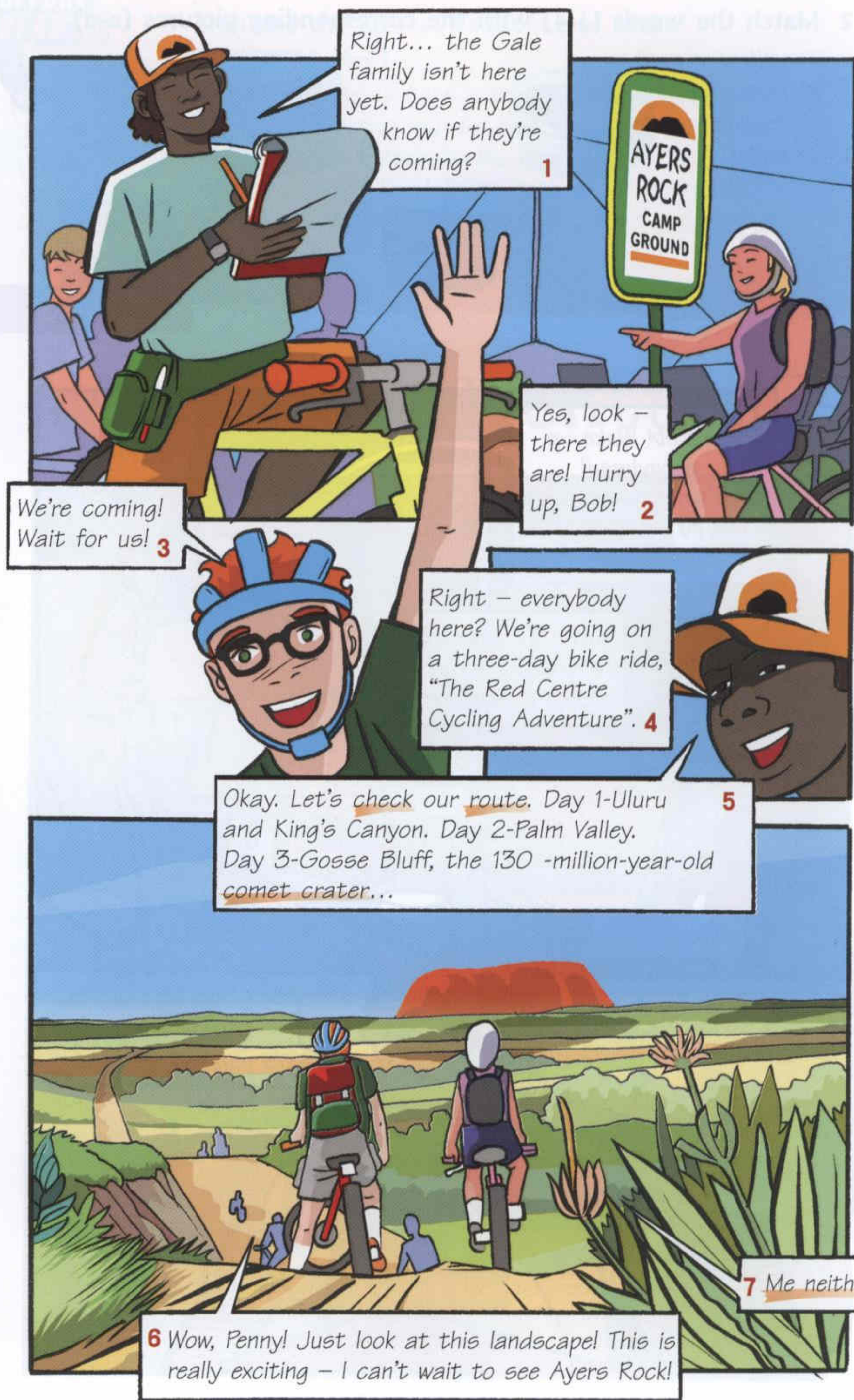
1 Later...

Bob! Bob! Wake up
you sleepyhead!
It's time to get up!
The bike ride starts
in half an hour! 2

Hurry up, dear! 3
We're going on a
cycling adventure!

4 Mmmm...?

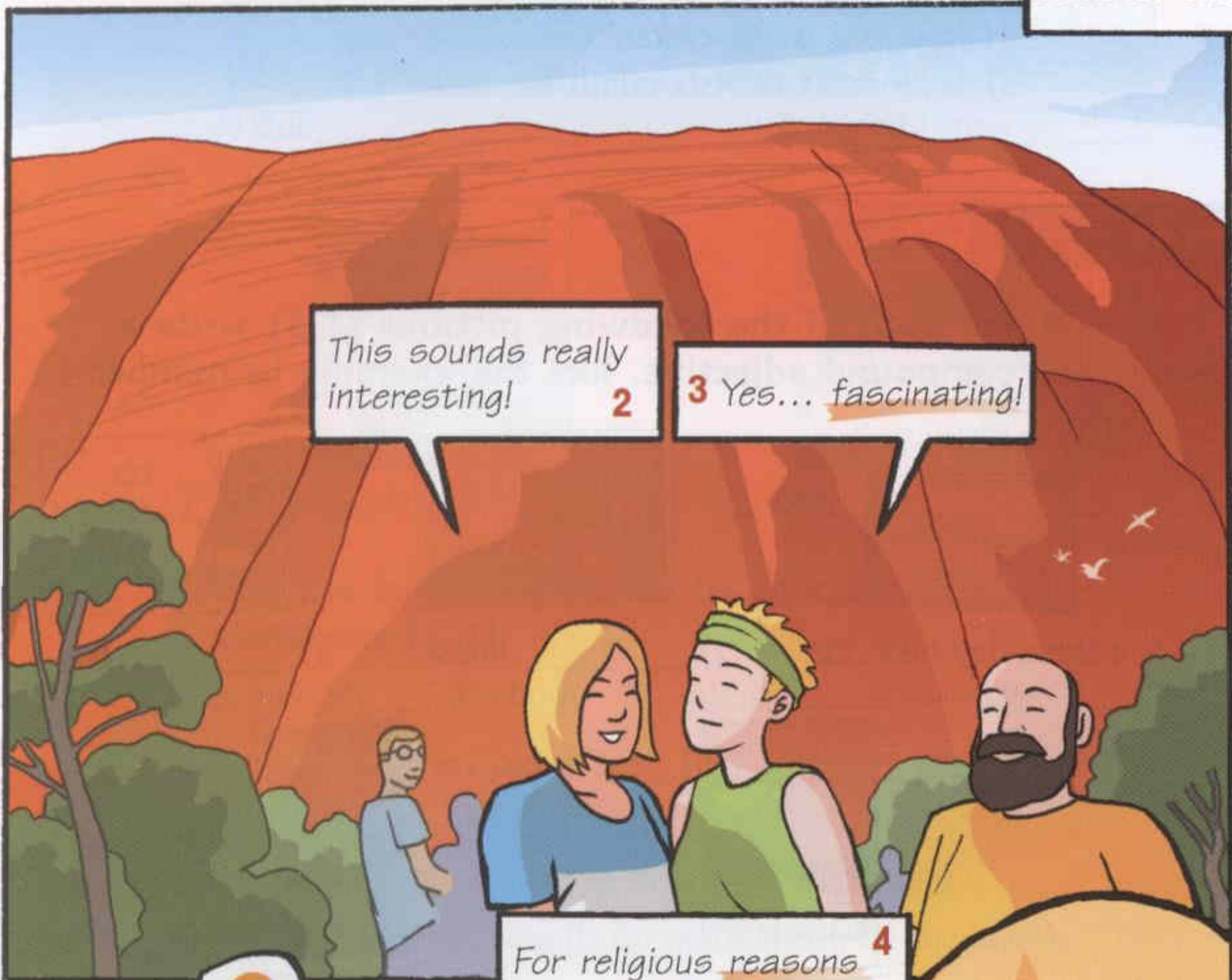
Of course! Uluru! 5
We mustn't be late!!!



A CYCLING ADVENTURE



1 During this guided tour we ride around the rock for about ten kilometres and explore the sacred areas around the base of Uluru...



2 This sounds really interesting!

3 Yes... fascinating!



4 For religious reasons the Aborigines do not want people to climb the rock. These are sacred places and nobody must violate them. Please respect them.

5 Oh, what a shame! I'd like to climb the rock.



A Cycling Adventure

Check your comprehension

3 Answer the following questions.

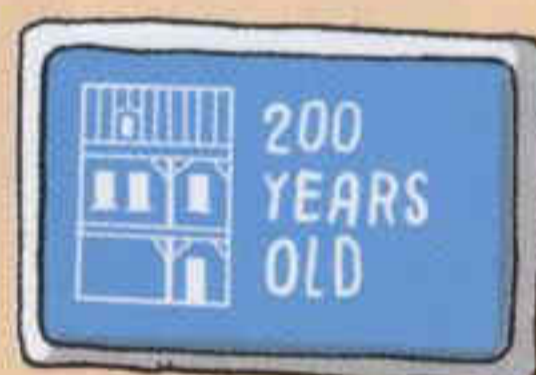
- 1) What does Bob dream about?
- 2) What time does the bike ride start?
- 3) How long does the bike ride last?
- 4) Where are they going?
- 5) How old is the crater?
- 6) Why can't tourists climb the rock?

Words

4 For each of the following pictures (1-5) write a compound adjective, like the example in number 1.



1) a three-day bike ride.



2) _____ house.



3) _____ boy.



4) _____ holiday.



5) _____ school trip.

5 Match each informal English expression (1-7) with its meaning (a-g).

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Of course! | a) How unfortunate! |
| 2) Come on! | b) They are arriving now. |
| 3) Sleepyhead! | c) I agree with that. |
| 4) What a shame! | d) Move quickly! Join us! |
| 5) Time to get up! | e) That is to be expected. |
| 6) There they are! | f) Stop resting! Be active! |
| 7) Right! | g) You are always sleeping! |

Language

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We're going on a cycling adventure!
We're coming! Wait for us!

- 6 What are the characters doing in these illustrations (1-4)? Under each illustration, write a sentence using one of the following verbs in the *Present Continuous* tense.

read cycle sleep eat



1) Bob _____



2) Bob and Penny _____



3) The guide _____



4) Doris _____

- 7 Use the following words to complete the sentences (1-4).

somebody anybody nobody everybody

- 1) I can't find my purse. Has _____ got it?
- 2) Ann is very nice. _____ likes her.
- 3) _____ lives in this house. It's empty.
- 4) _____ wants to speak to you on the phone.

Beyond the story

- 8 Match each question (1-6) with its corresponding response (a-f).

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) How old is your brother? | a) About 100 million years old. |
| 2) How much does it cost? | b) Five days. |
| 3) How long is the school trip? | c) Twenty pounds. |
| 4) How far is it to the shops? | d) About 350 metres. |
| 5) How old is this crater? | e) He's 17. |
| 6) How high is Ayers Rock? | f) About 2 miles. |



The story so far

I True or false? Indicate T or F.

- 1) Bob wakes up at 5 o'clock in the morning.
- 2) They're going on a bike ride.
- 3) They're leaving from the Cultural Centre.
- 4) Bob and his family are on time.
- 5) The bike ride lasts three days.
- 6) Bob wants to climb the rock.

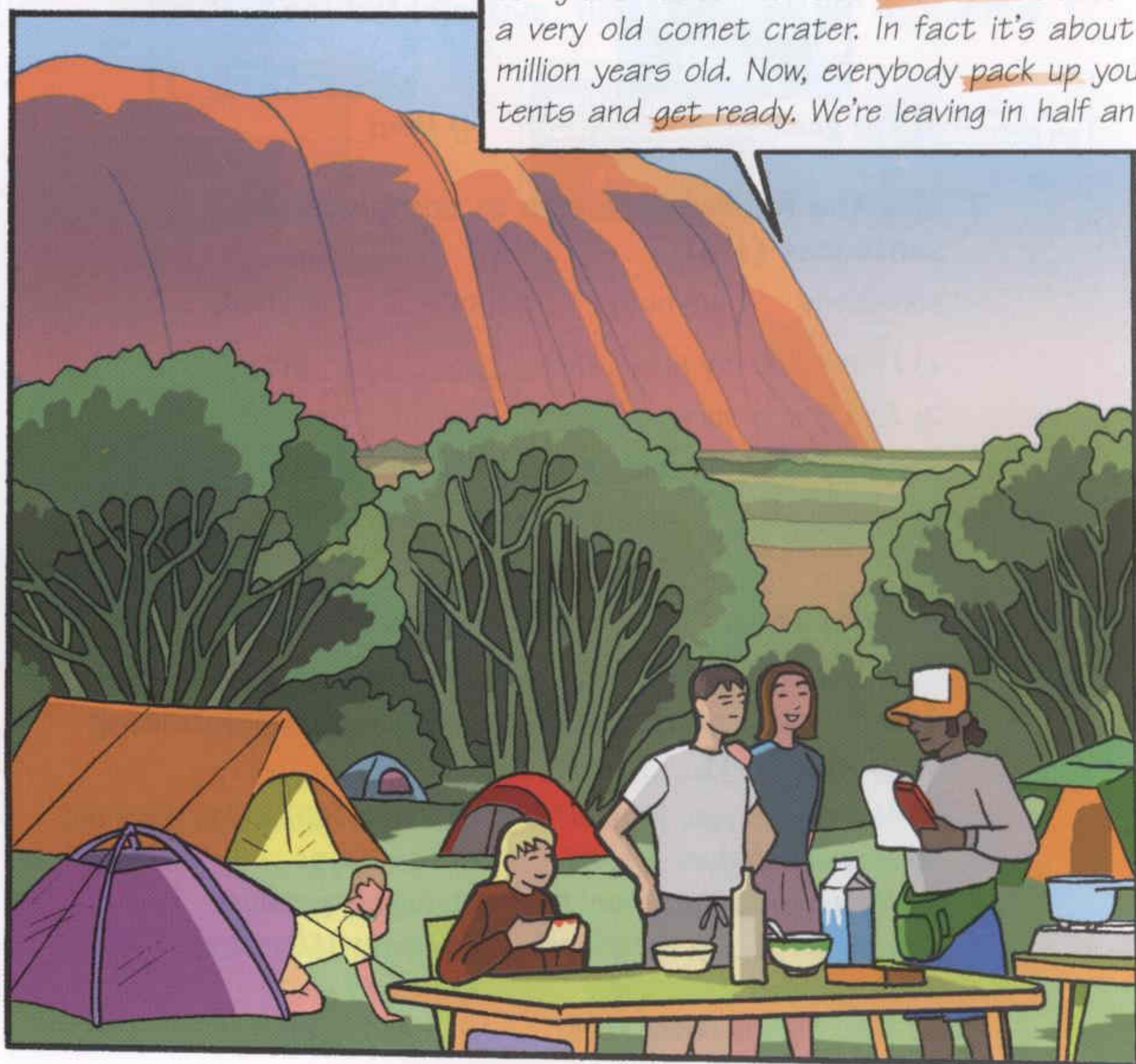
T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now rewrite the false statements to make them true.

CHAPTER 5

Missing!

1 Ok, this is our last day... Today we're riding to Tyler's Pass. The Pass overlooks Gosse Bluff, a very old comet crater. In fact it's about 130 million years old. Now, everybody pack up your tents and get ready. We're leaving in half an hour.



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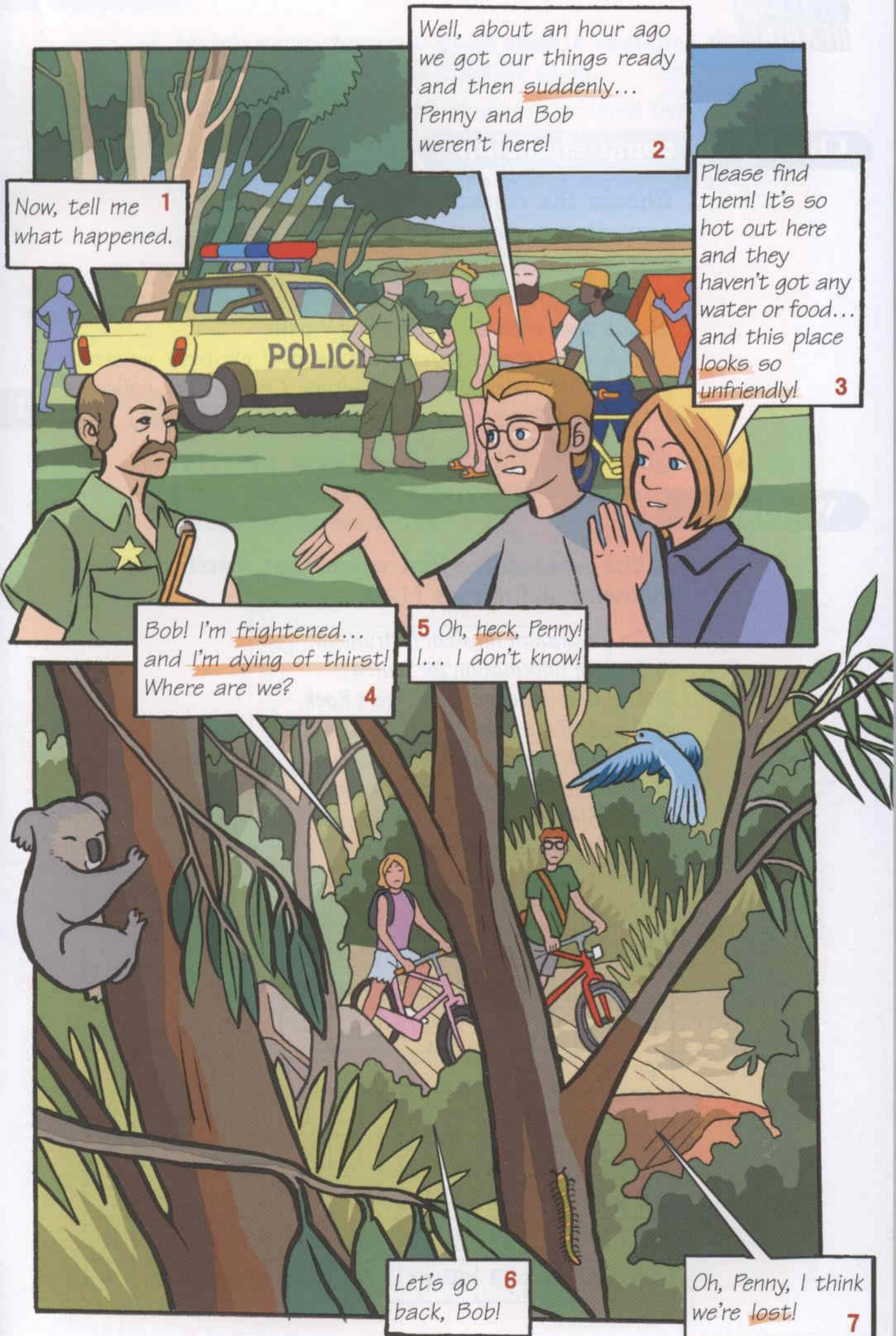
Words

2 Match the basic form of each verb (1-8) with its form in the Simple Past tense (a-h).

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) say | a) got |
| 2) be | b) happened |
| 3) go | c) said |
| 4) realise | d) realised |
| 5) get | e) had |
| 6) happen | f) went |
| 7) find | g) was/were |
| 8) have | h) found |







Missing!

Check your comprehension

3 Choose the correct word or expression, according to the story.

- 1) The group is leaving in half an hour / an hour / an hour and a half.
- 2) Bob sees a cave / boomerang / path.
- 3) Bob and Penny's parents are happy / excited / worried.
- 4) The guide telephones the Cultural Centre / the police / Bob and Penny.
- 5) It is cold / raining / hot.

Words

4 In the wordsquare find words that match the following definitions (1-8).

- 1) An Australian musical instrument.
- 2) Book of information for tourists.
- 3) The Aborigine word for Ayers Rock.
- 4) A unit of currency.
- 5) A British person in Australia.
- 6) A native inhabitant of Australia.
- 7) An object used by Aborigines when they go hunting.
- 8) A vehicle with four wheel drive.

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

Characters

5 Match each character (1-5) with a sentence that he or she said in this chapter (a-e).

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1) The guide | a) "Now, tell me what happened." |
| 2) Bob | b) "Bob! I'm frightened!" |
| 3) Penny | c) "It's okay, I've got my mobile, We'll call the police." |
| 4) Policeman | d) "Please find them!" |
| 5) Doris | e) "I think we're lost!" |

Language

6 Fill in the object pronouns that are missing in the table. Then use the appropriate object pronouns to complete the sentences (1-8).

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS
I	me
You	
He	him
She	
It	
We	us
You	
They	

- 1) Dave hasn't got a pen. Give _____ one, please.
- 2) Look! That's Suzy! Who's that with _____?
- 3) Where can I put these apples? Put _____ on the table.
- 4) Can I come to the swimming pool with _____?
- 5) I'm going to Canterbury. Do you want to come with _____?
- 6) Wow! What a computer! Where did you buy _____?
- 7) We're staying at home this evening. Some friends are coming to visit _____.
- 8) Shirley! Jane! Wait! I want to come with _____!

SETTINGS

The Australian Bush



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1 Look at the illustration. In the small boxes, write the numbers that match the words with parts of the picture.

- 1) boulders
- 2) lizard
- 3) snake
- 4) eucalyptus tree
- 5) parrots

- 6) kangaroo
- 7) joey
- 8) pouch
- 9) emu
- 10) koala

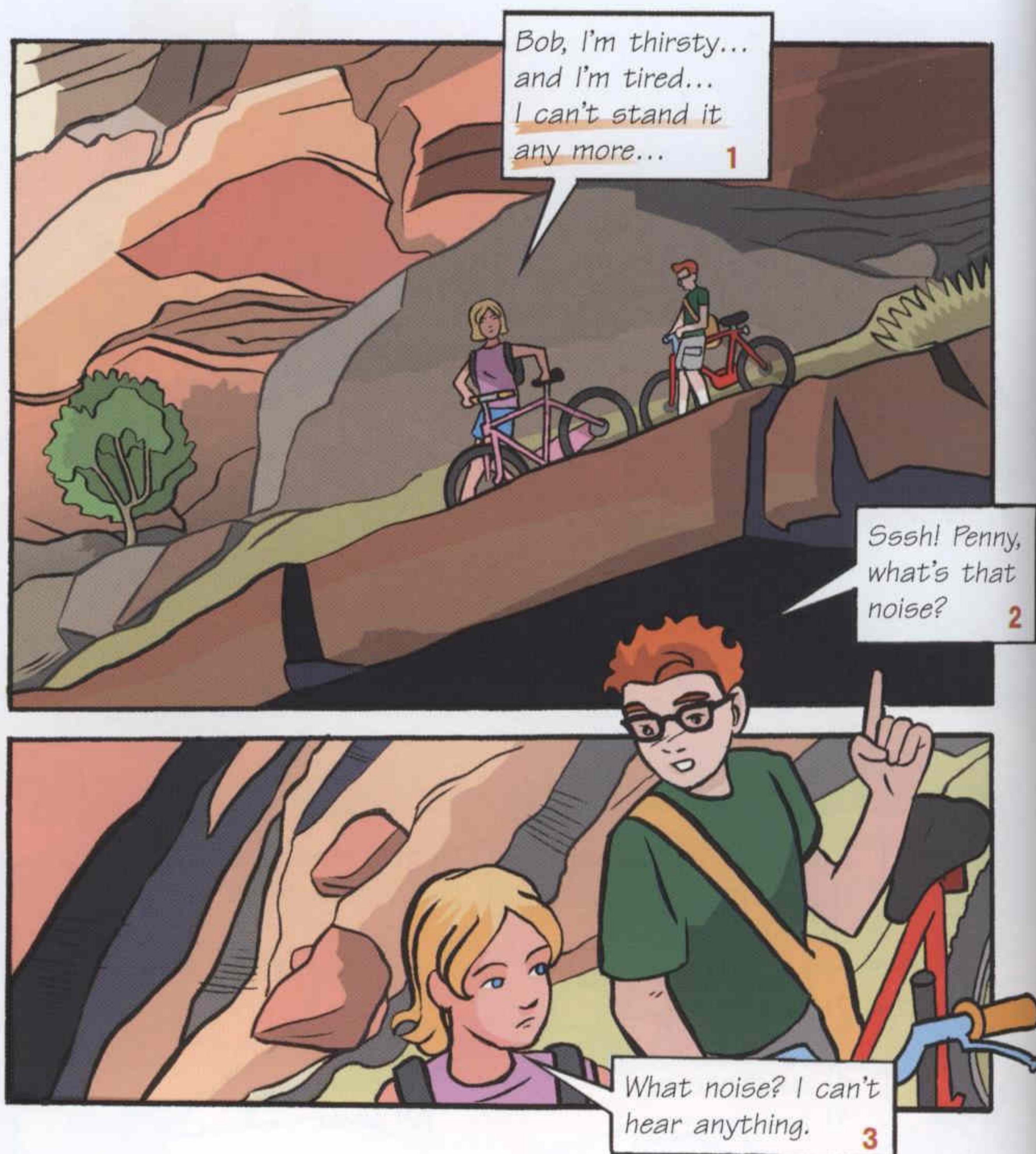
The story so far

1 Indicate the correct sequence of these sentences.

- a) Nobody can find Bob and Penny.
- b) Bob and Penny leave the group.
- c) The police arrive.
- d) The group gets ready to go on a bike ride.
- e) Doris notices that the kids are missing.
- f) The guide phones the police.
- g) Penny and Bob are lost.

CHAPTER 6

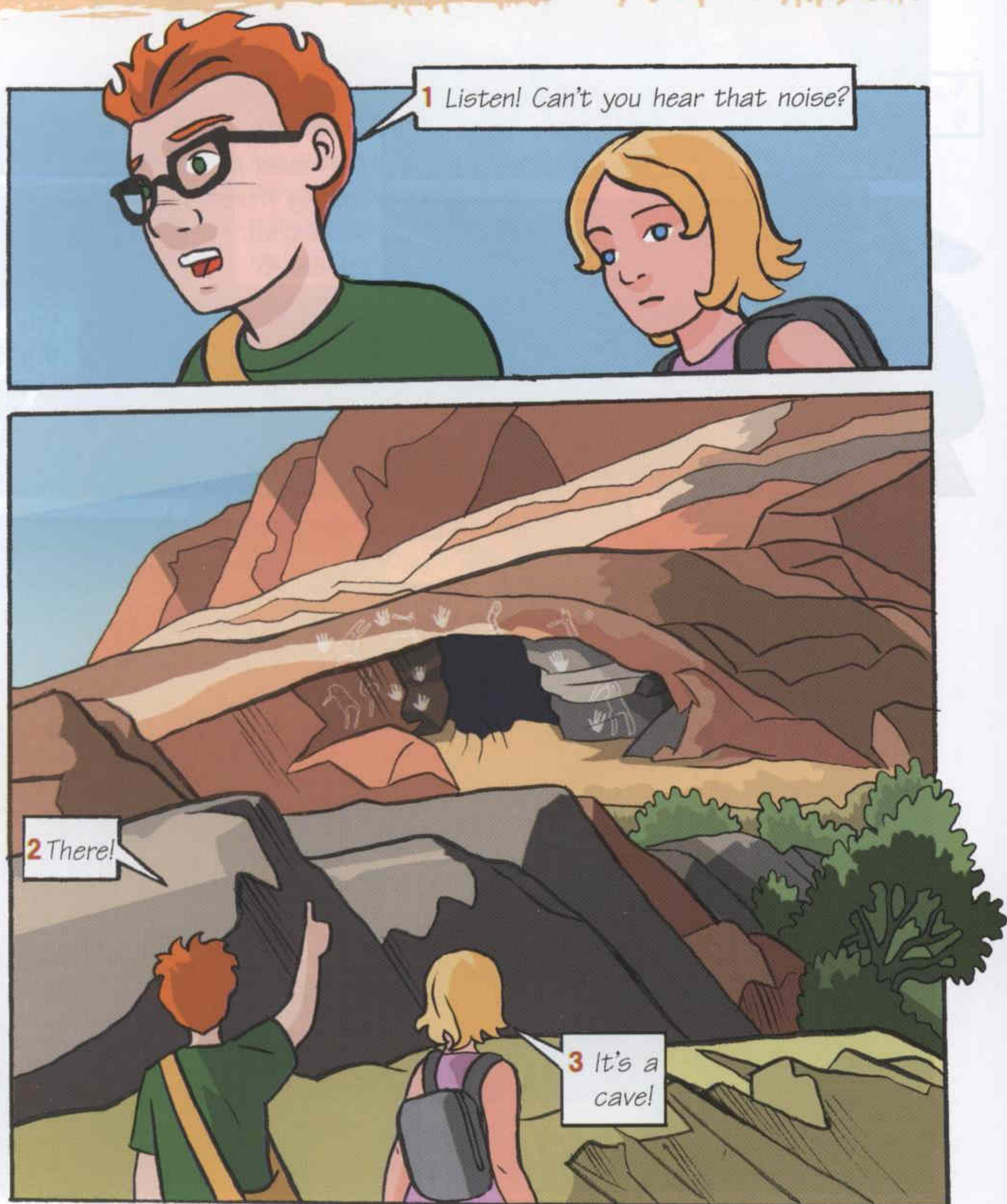
A Strange Encounter



Words

2 Match each vocabulary word (1-6) with its opposite (a-f).

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1) silence | a) ill |
| 2) outside | b) up |
| 3) down | c) noise |
| 4) found | d) nobody |
| 5) well | e) lost |
| 6) everybody | f) inside |





A STRANGE ENCOUNTER





A Strange Encounter

Check your comprehension

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is the weather like?
- 2) What does Bob hear?
- 3) Where do Bob and Penny go?
- 4) Who do they see?
- 5) Are they British?
- 6) Who is the old man?
- 7) How does the old man feel?

Characters

4 Look at the illustrations in this chapter and complete the sentences (1-6) with the following names.

Bob Penny Sel Sel's grandfather

- 1) _____ has got blond hair and blue eyes.
- 2) _____ is very thin and has got a beard.
- 3) _____ has got curly red hair.
- 4) _____ wears glasses.
- 5) _____ is very old.
- 6) _____ is slim and pretty.

Words

5 Match each informal English expression (1-4) with its meaning (a-d).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1) I can't stand it any more! | a) You don't need to be frightened. |
| 2) Leave us alone! | b) This situation is too difficult for me. |
| 3) Don't be a chicken! | c) This doesn't seem true to me. |
| 4) I can't believe it! | d) Go away. Do not disturb us. |

6 Use "wh" words to write questions that lead to the following responses (1-4).

1) _____?

It's very hot.

2) _____?

He hears a noise.

3) _____?

They see two Aborigines.

4) _____?

They are sitting on the floor.

Language

7 Complete each sentence with the imperative form – positive or negative – of the verb in parentheses.

1) _____! *Can you hear that noise? (to listen)*

2) _____! *There are children here! (to smoke)*

3) _____ here! *I want to talk to you! (to come)*

4) _____! *It's late! (to hurry)*

5) _____ to that restaurant! *The food is awful! (to go)*

IMPERATIVES

*Come on, Penny!
Leave us alone!
Don't worry!*

8 Complete each sentence by choosing the correct form of the verb.

1) *Can you hear that noise?*
It is coming / comes from that room!

2) *Penny goes out / is going out with her friends every afternoon.*

3) *They never go / are never going swimming in the sea because there are sharks.*

4) *Bob speaks / is speaking two languages: English and French.*

5) *Dr Hall is in the Cultural Centre at the moment – he is studying / studies.*

6) *Where are the Dogsons? In the garden – they have / are having a barbecue.*

PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS?

*The noise is coming from down that passage!
Where do you come from? New York.*



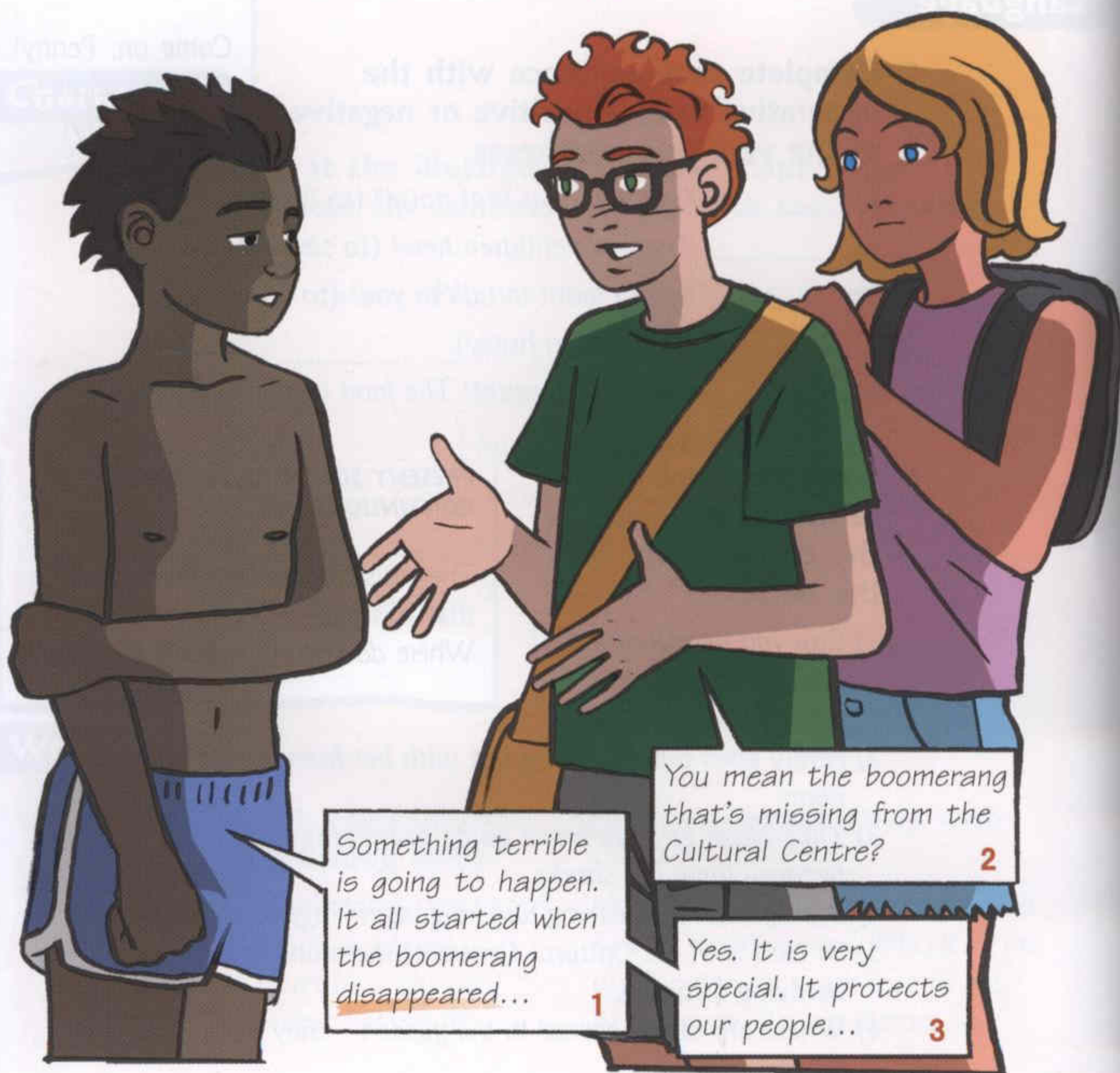
The story so far

I Choose the correct word or phrase.

- 1) Penny wants something to eat / drink.
- 2) Bob wants / doesn't want to go into the cave.
- 3) At first Sel is pleased / angry when he sees Bob and Penny.
- 4) The old man is Sel's father / grandfather.

CHAPTER 7

A Special Map

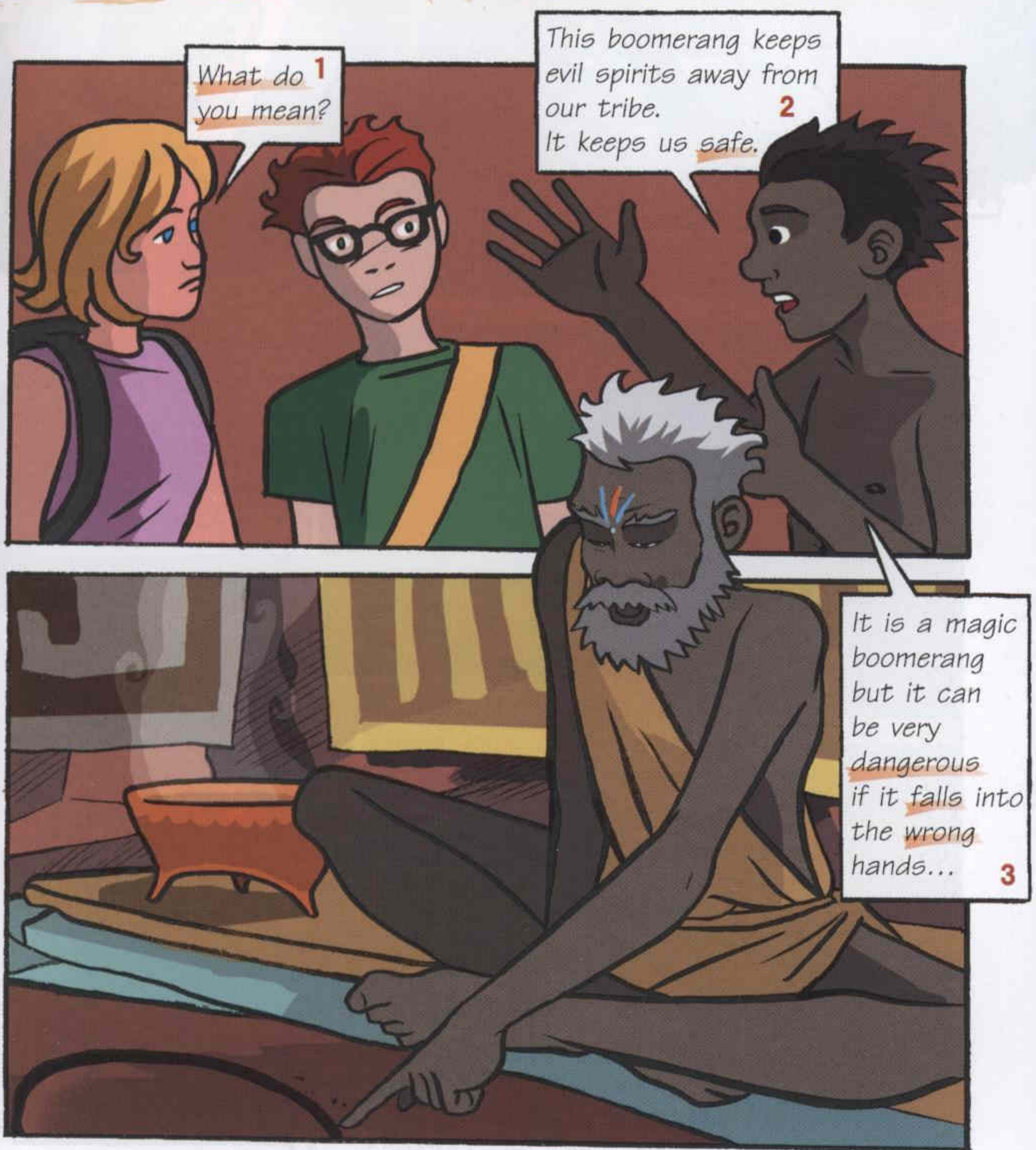


Words

2 Use the following words to complete the sentences.

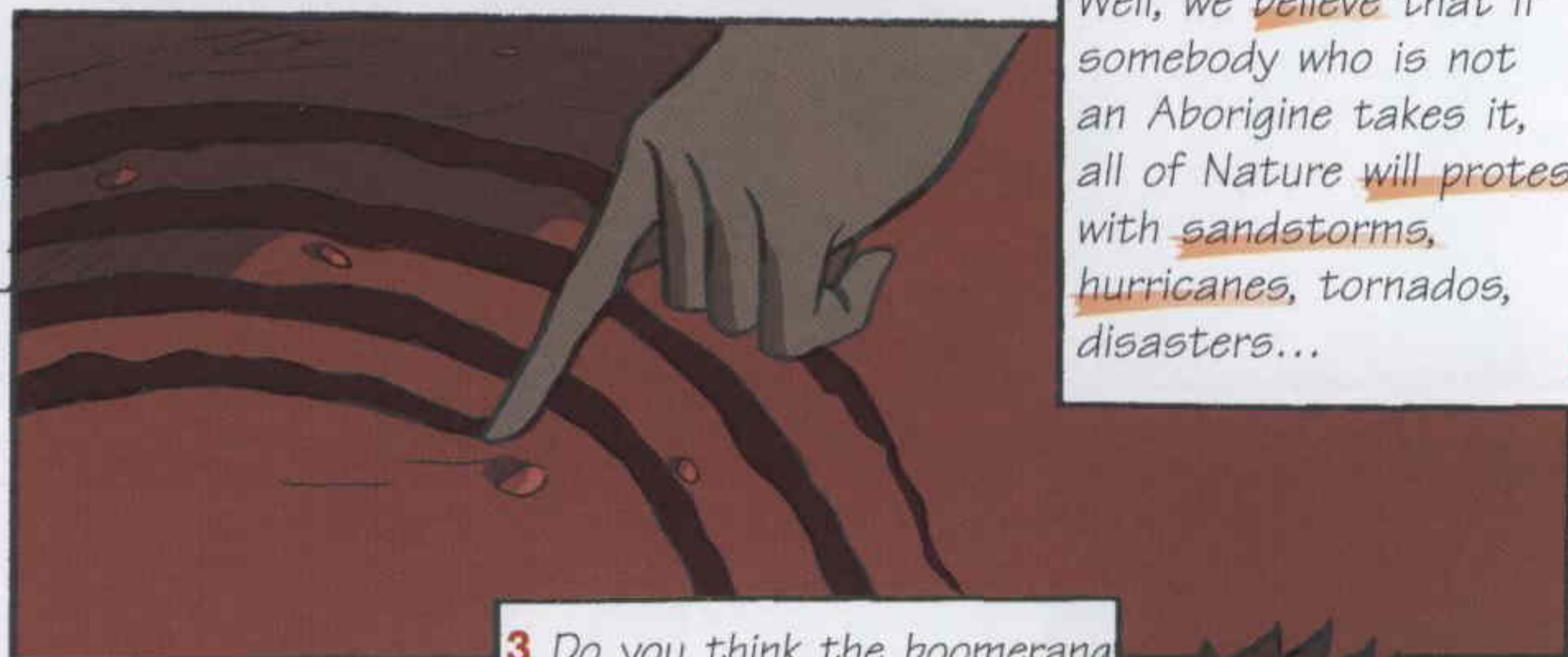
gold drawing map dangerous wrong

- 1) Don't swim in the sea! It's _____ here because there are sharks.
- 2) There are lots of _____ mines in Australia.
- 3) Have you got a _____ of the city?
- 4) Look! My little daughter did this _____ – it's a house with a garden!
- 5) This is the _____ address – they don't live here.





Dangerous?
Why? **1**

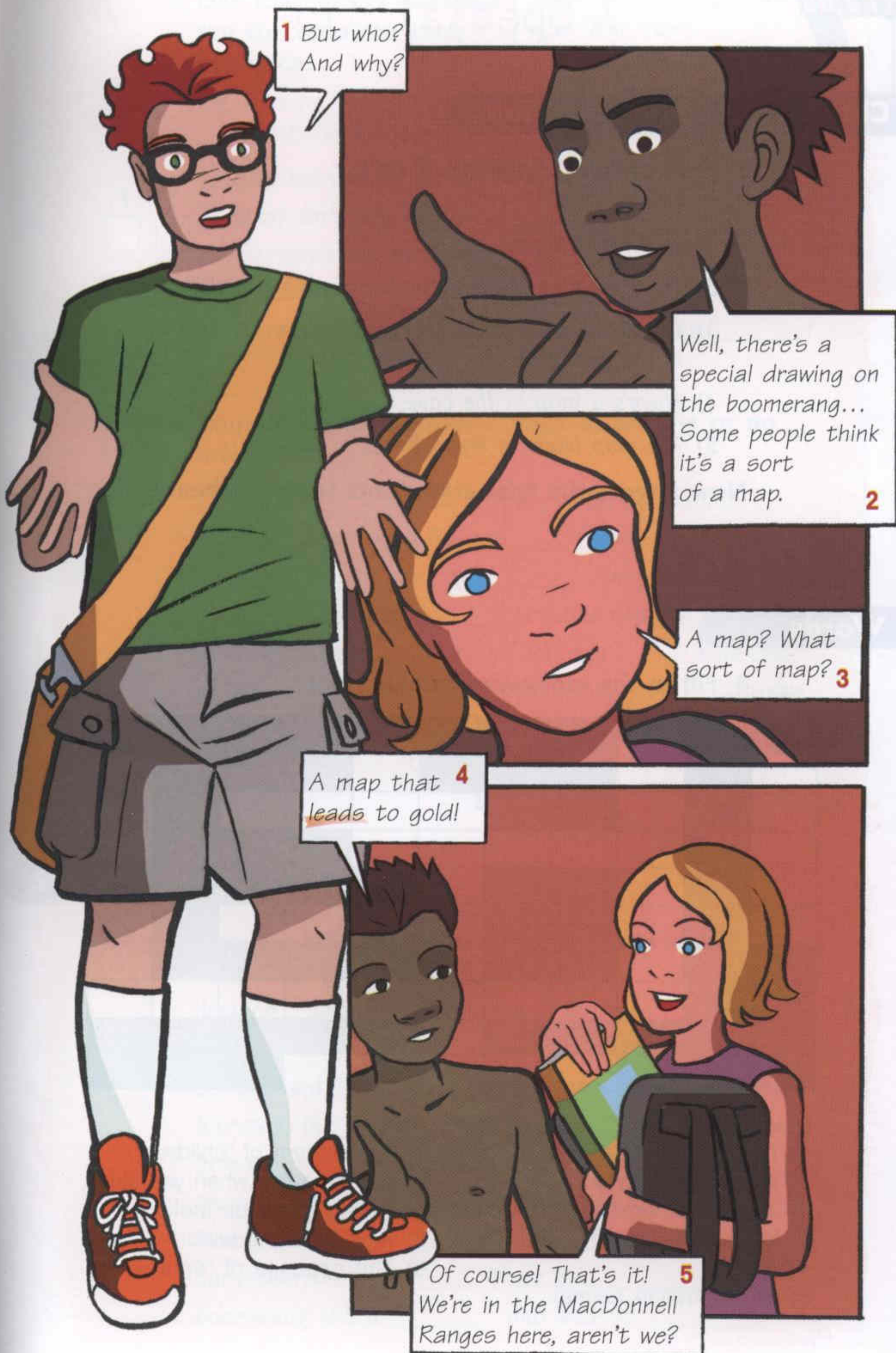


Well, we believe that if somebody who is not an Aborigine takes it, all of Nature will protest with sandstorms, hurricanes, tornados, disasters... **2**



3 Do you think the boomerang is in the "wrong hands" now?

My grandfather believes that someone took the boomerang for evil purposes. That's why he's suffering... **4**





A Special Map

Check your comprehension

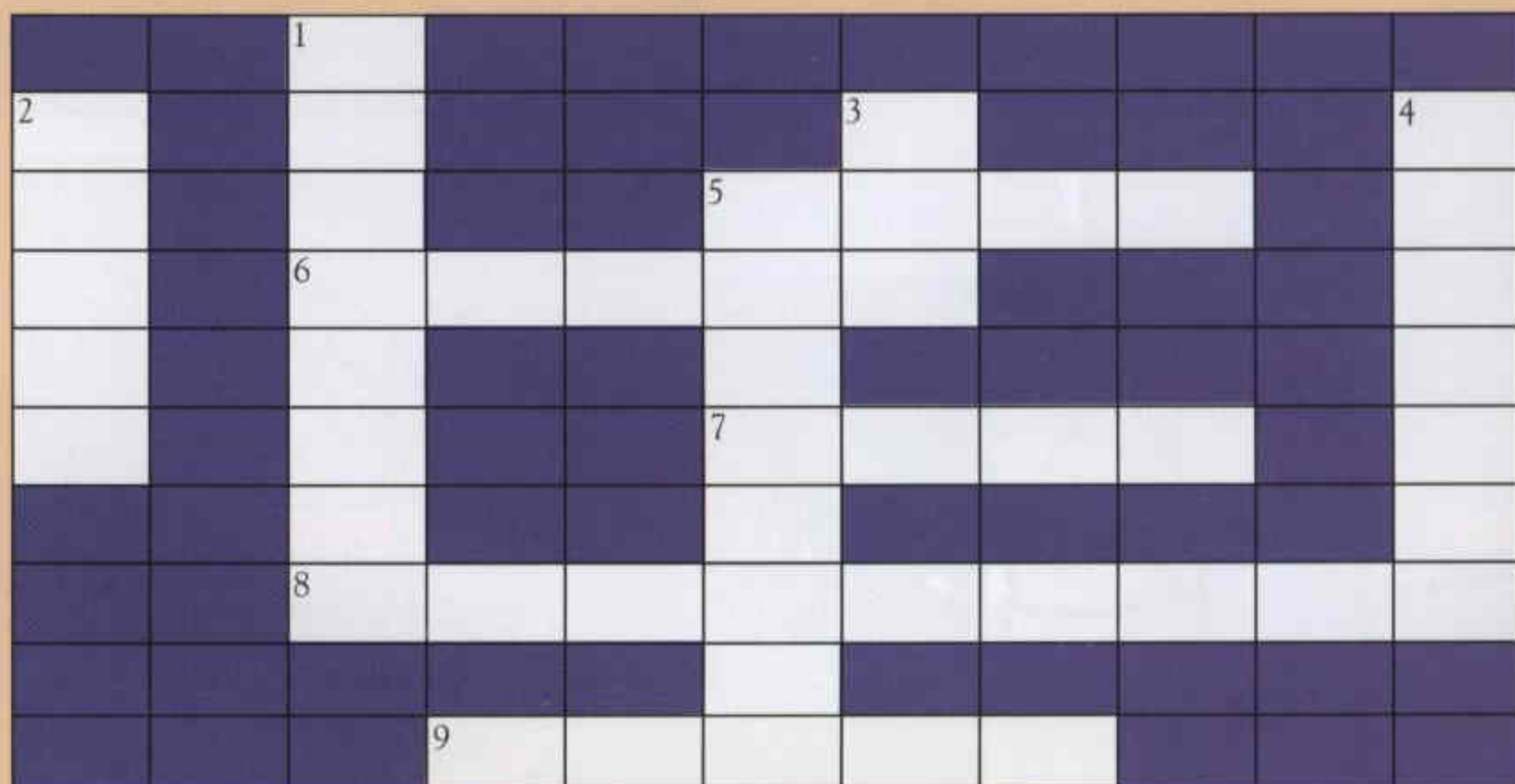
3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Sel is very happy. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) The Aborigines believe the boomerang is evil. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) The boomerang can be very dangerous in the wrong hands. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) There's a map in the cave. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) The map leads to Ayers Rock. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now rewrite the false statements to make them true.

Words

4 Fill in the crossword puzzle.



Down

- 1) Two slices of bread with something between.
- 2) A group of families with a chief.
- 3) Me, you, _____, her...
- 4) A bike.
- 5) An Australian animal.

Across

- 5) A synonym of "children".
- 6) You have this when you sleep.
- 7) A very precious metal.
- 8) A very strong wind.
- 9) The opposite of "right".

Language

5 Use the correct question tag to complete each sentence.

E.g. You are from
Australia, aren't you?

QUESTION TAGS

We're in the MacDonnell Ranges
here, *aren't we?*
You don't like fish, *do you?*

- 1) They are looking for the boomerang, _____?
- 2) Penny isn't very happy, _____?
- 3) Aborigines live in the bush, _____?
- 4) We're near Ayers Rock, _____?
- 5) There's a special drawing on the boomerang, _____?

6 Complete each sentence with *a*, *an*, *the* or *no article*.

- 1) There's _____ special drawing on the boomerang.
- 2) _____ boomerang leads to _____ gold.
- 3) _____ tourists can't climb _____ Ayers Rock.
- 4) _____ Australia is _____ beautiful country.
- 5) Penny has got _____ blond hair and _____ blue eyes.
- 6) Bob and Penny hear _____ noise coming from _____ cave.
- 7) _____ Gosse Bluff is _____ comet crater.

Story summary

7 Use the following words to complete the summary of Chapter 7.

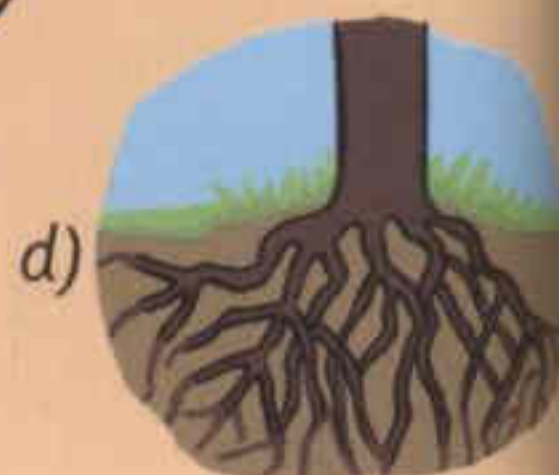
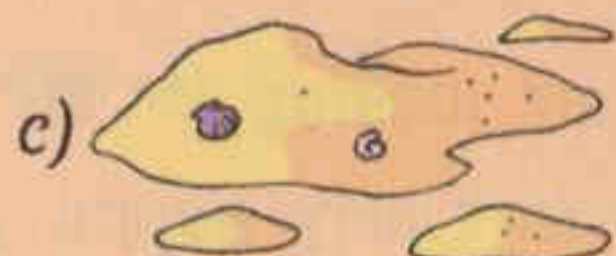
drawing people Aborigines tornados worried
map gold evil talking revolt

Sel, Bob and Penny are _____ about the boomerang.
It protects the _____ – it keeps _____ spirits away
from their _____. They are all very _____
because someone took the boomerang for evil purposes.
Nature will _____. There will be sandstorms,
hurricanes and _____. There is a _____ on the
boomerang: it is a _____ that leads to _____.

Words

I Match the words (1-4) with the corresponding pictures (a-d).

- 1) roots
- 2) sand
- 3) nut
- 4) seeds



CHAPTER 8

Grandpa's Drawing



2 In each group of words, find the item that does not fit the category.

1) jeep / car / lorry / bush

2) Ayers Rock / Grand Canyon / Gosse Bluff / Palm Valley

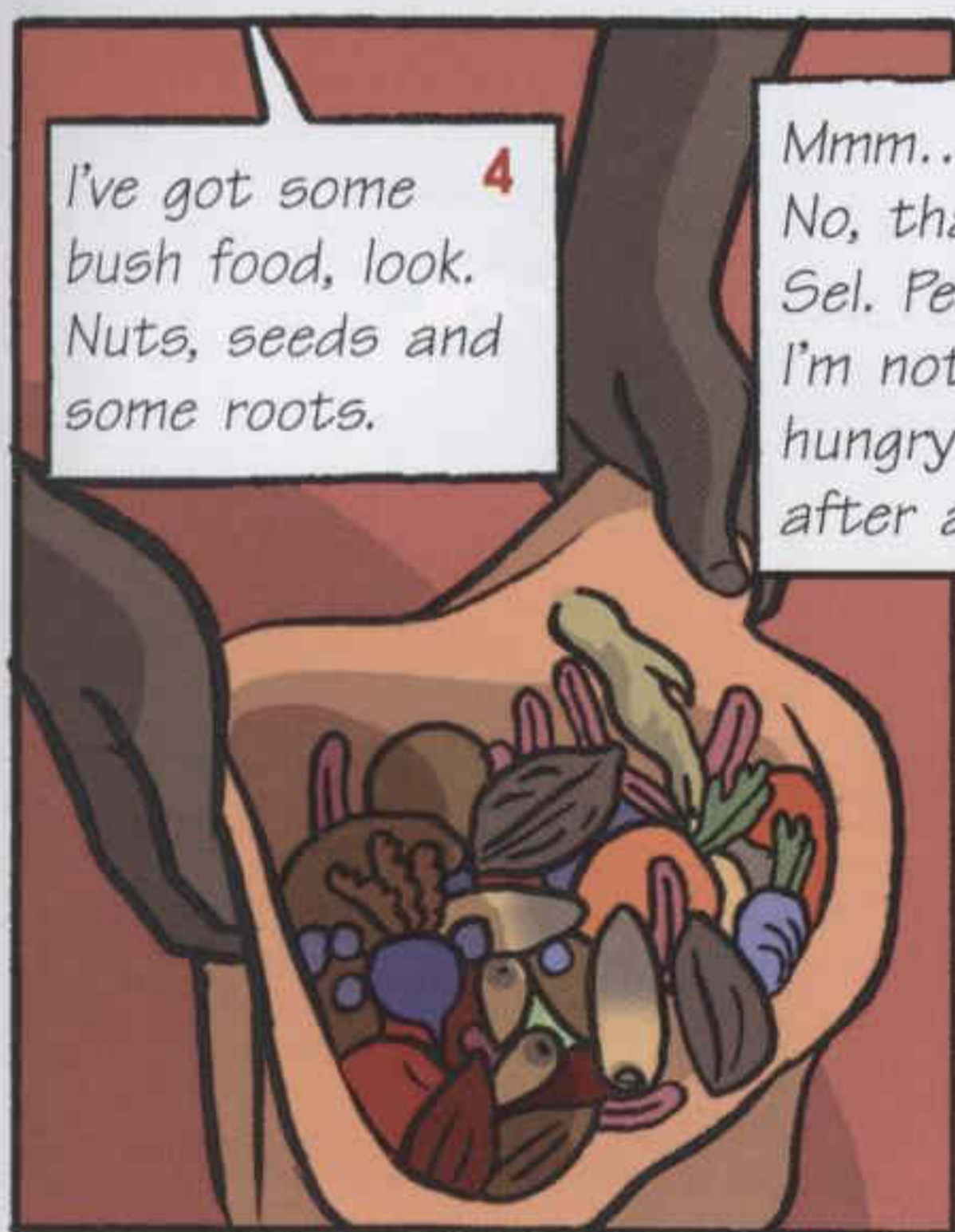
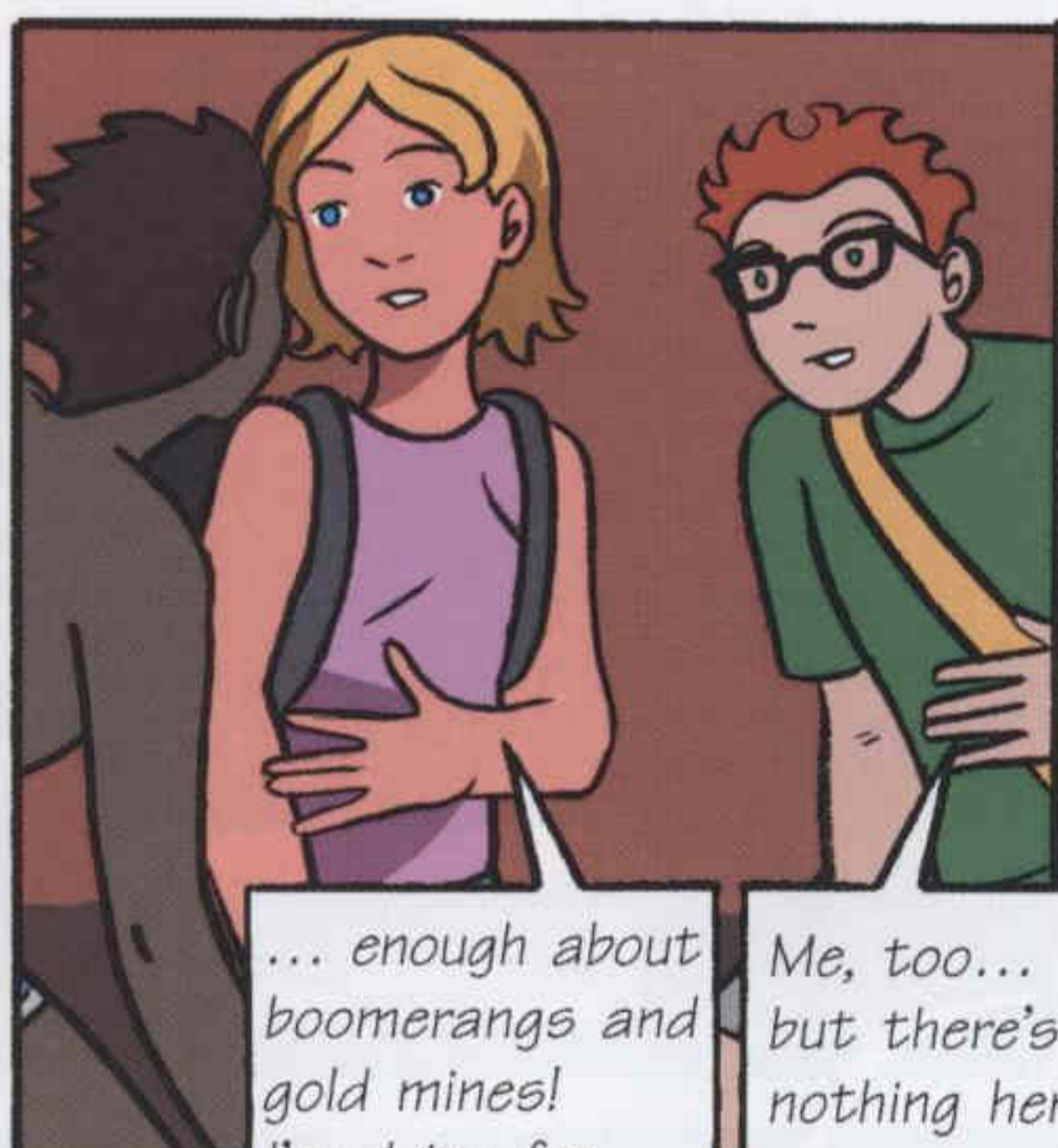
3) grandfather / mother / friend / husband

4) platinum / silver / gold / rock

5) roots / seeds / nuts / coffee

Now indicate a category name for each group of words.

E.g. group 4 → metals



Mmm... er... No, thanks, Sel. Perhaps I'm not so hungry after all! 5



Go on – it's typical **1**
Aboriginal food – we
find it here in the
bush. It's really tasty.

It doesn't look
very tasty
to me! **2**

Oh, go on then.
Let's try it. **3**

Mmm... you're **4**
right – it is good!

5 So it is! Yummy!

Look at your
grandfather, **6**
Sell! His eyes
are open now!



Grandpa's Drawing

Check your comprehension

3 Indicate the correct sequence of these sentences (a-g).

- a) Sel's grandfather draws something in the sand.
- b) Sel convinces Bob and Penny to eat Aboriginal food.
- c) Penny reads an extract from her guidebook.
- d) Sel's grandfather is trying to communicate something.
- e) Bob and Penny are hungry and thirsty.
- f) Bob and Penny like Aboriginal food.
- g) Sel's grandfather opens his eyes.

Characters

4 Name the character that said each sentence (1-4), and match the sentences with the illustrations below (a-d).

- 1) "Ehm... I'm dying for something to eat and drink!"
- 2) "I've got some bush food, look. Nuts, seeds and some roots."
- 3) "Look at your grandfather... His eyes are open now!"
- 4) "Grandpa wants to tell us something! But what?"

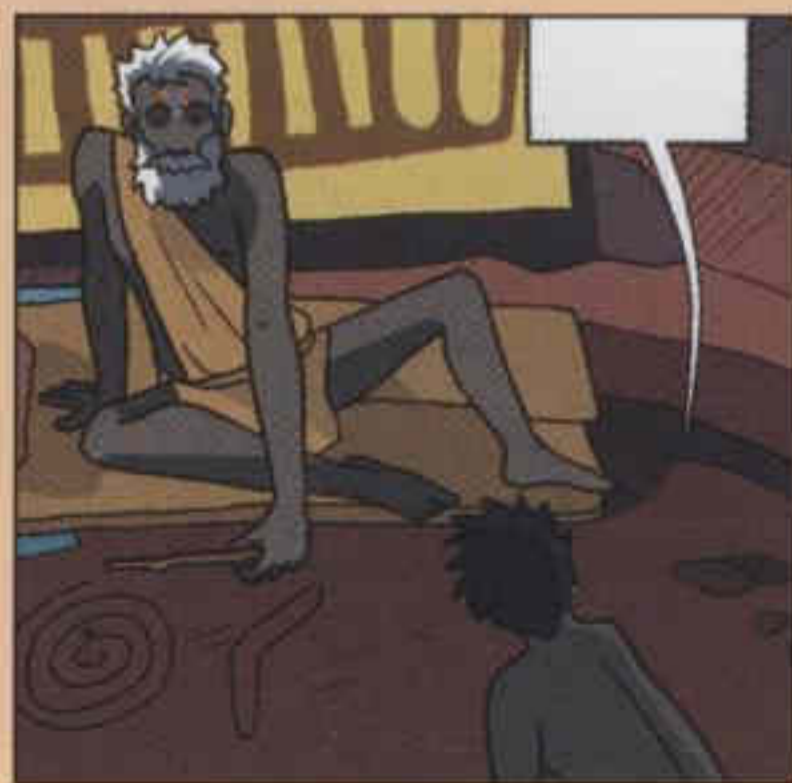
a)



b)



c)



d)



Language

ADJECTIVES - POSITIONS IN THE SENTENCE

His eyes are *open*.
It's *Aboriginal* food.

5 Use the following words to complete the sentences.

something anything nothing

- 1) I'm really hungry. Is there _____ in the fridge?
- 2) Come here please - I want to tell you _____.
- 3) Ouch! I've got _____ in my eye!
- 4) I'm sorry but there's _____ I can do to help you.
- 5) What did you do at the weekend? _____, the weather was terrible.
- 6) I don't feel very well - I don't want _____ to eat.

6 Change the order of the words in each group (1-5) to form sentences about the story.

E.g. on / Bob / bike / Penny / and / trip / three-day / are / a
Bob and Penny are on a three-day bike trip.

- 1) mysterious / Ayers Rock / a / is / place / very
- 2) has / boomerang / very / powers / the / got / special
- 3) dangerous / the / can / very / boomerang / be
- 4) are / Penny / hungry / and / and / Bob / thirsty
- 5) Aboriginal / is / tasty / very / food

Story summary

7 Use the following words to complete the summary.

reads drink grandfather excited
draw eat book hungry tasty
nothing sand them don't nuts

Penny takes her _____ out of her bag and
_____ some of it. Bob and Penny are very
_____ and thirsty, but they have _____
to eat or _____. Sel offers _____ some
_____, seeds and roots. At first Bob and Penny
_____ want to eat the food but Sel convinces
them. Bob and Penny _____ the food: they think
it is very _____. Suddenly Sel's _____
starts to _____ in the _____. Sel is
very _____.



Words

1 Match each word (1-4) with the corresponding picture (a-d).

- 1) lake
- 2) mountain
- 3) river
- 4) hill

a)



b)



c)



d)



CHAPTER 9

A Message in the Sand



2 Match each informal English expression (1-4) with its meaning (a-d).

1) *Are you joking?*

2) *I've got it!*

3) *So?*

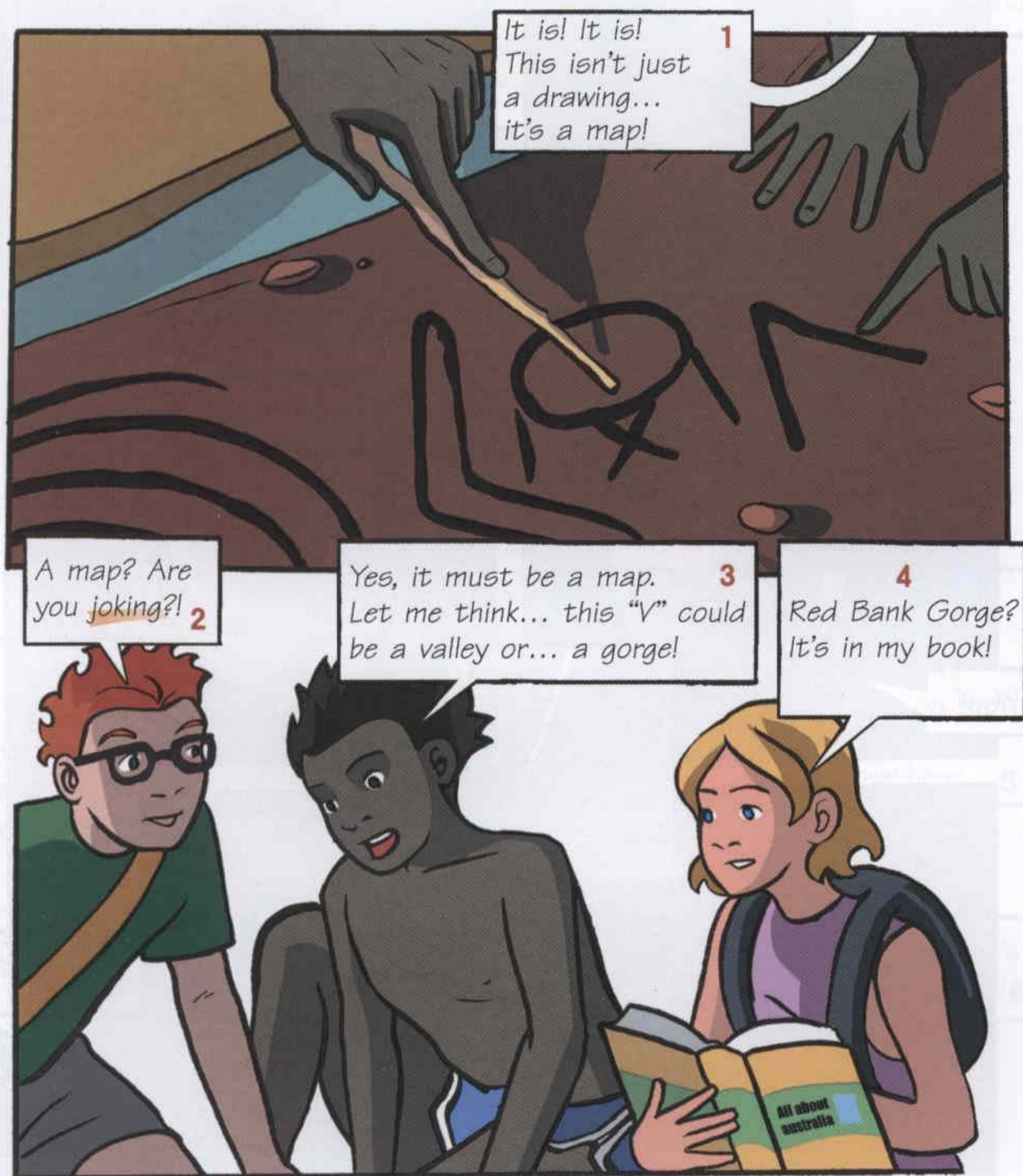
4) *Let's get going!*

a) What is important about that?

b) Is that the truth or only a funny story?

c) We must begin to do something.

d) Now I understand this.







A Message in the Sand

Check your comprehension

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1) Who draws in the sand?
- 2) What does he draw?
- 3) What is the "V" sign?
- 4) What sign represents the sandstorm?
- 5) How long does it take to get to Gosse Bluff?
- 6) How are the friends going to get there?

Language

4 Use the following prepositions to complete the sentences.

to from on in (2) near at

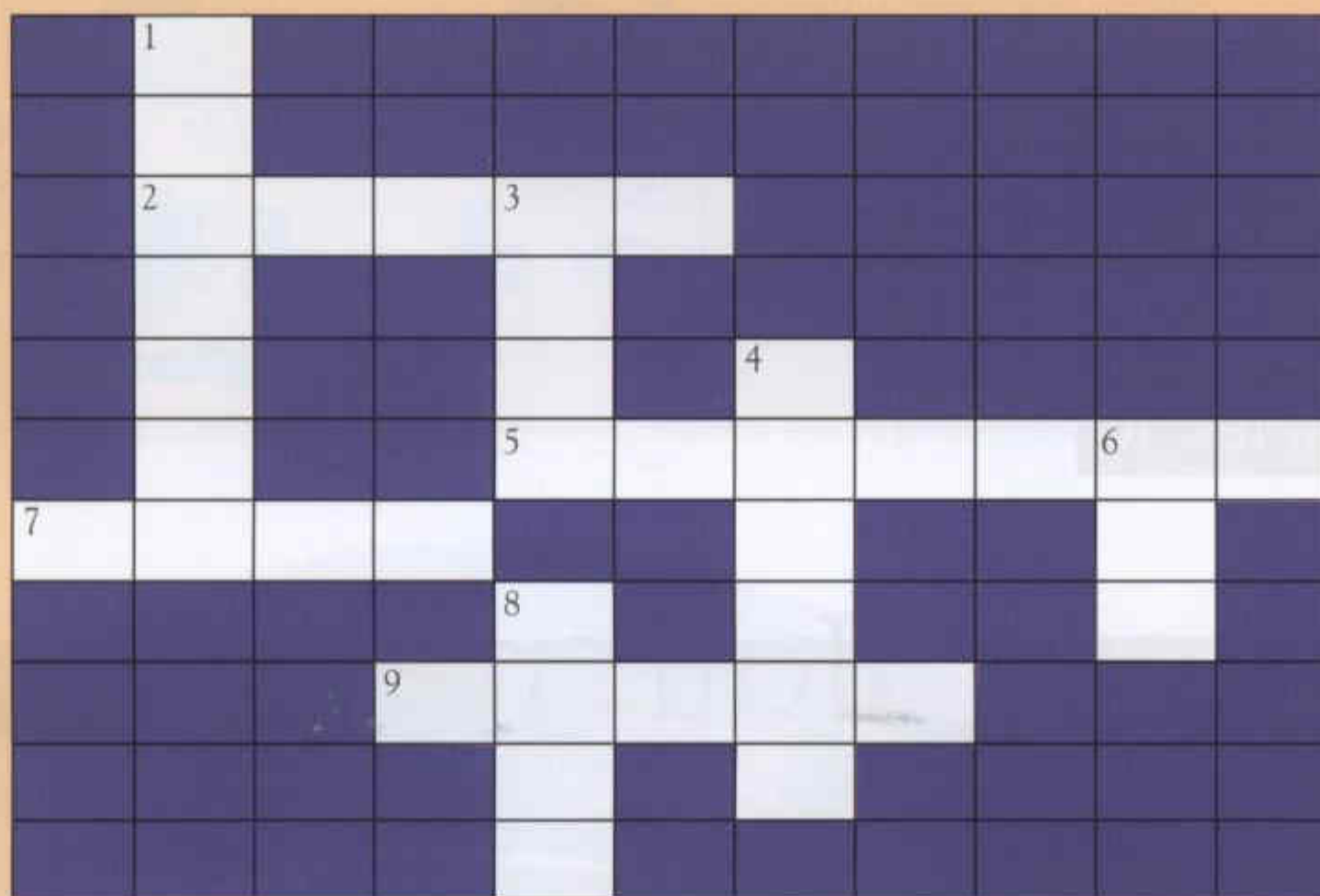
- 1) Gosse Bluff is _____ the gorge.
- 2) They are all _____ a cave.
- 3) The Dogsons met the Gales _____ the airport.
- 4) Bob wanted to go _____ the beach.
- 5) Sel's grandfather is sitting _____ the floor.
- 6) He's drawing a picture _____ the sand.
- 7) Bob and his family are _____ England.

5 Write questions for the following responses.

E.g. How much does it cost? *It costs 12 dollars.*

- 1) _____
He's eating a ham sandwich.
- 2) _____
She works in the city centre.
- 3) _____
They go to work by bus.
- 4) _____
I play tennis on Saturdays.

6 Look at the pictures and fill in the crossword puzzle.



Across



Down



Beyond the story

7 Match the questions (1-5) with the responses (a-e).

- 1) How old are you?
- 2) How far is it to Sydney from here?
- 3) How long does it take to get to the centre?
- 4) How tall is your brother?
- 5) How much do you weigh?

- a) about 58 kilos
- b) 16
- c) about 1.8 metres
- d) about 400 kilometres
- e) ten minutes by car



Words

I Match each word (1-6) with the corresponding picture (a-f).

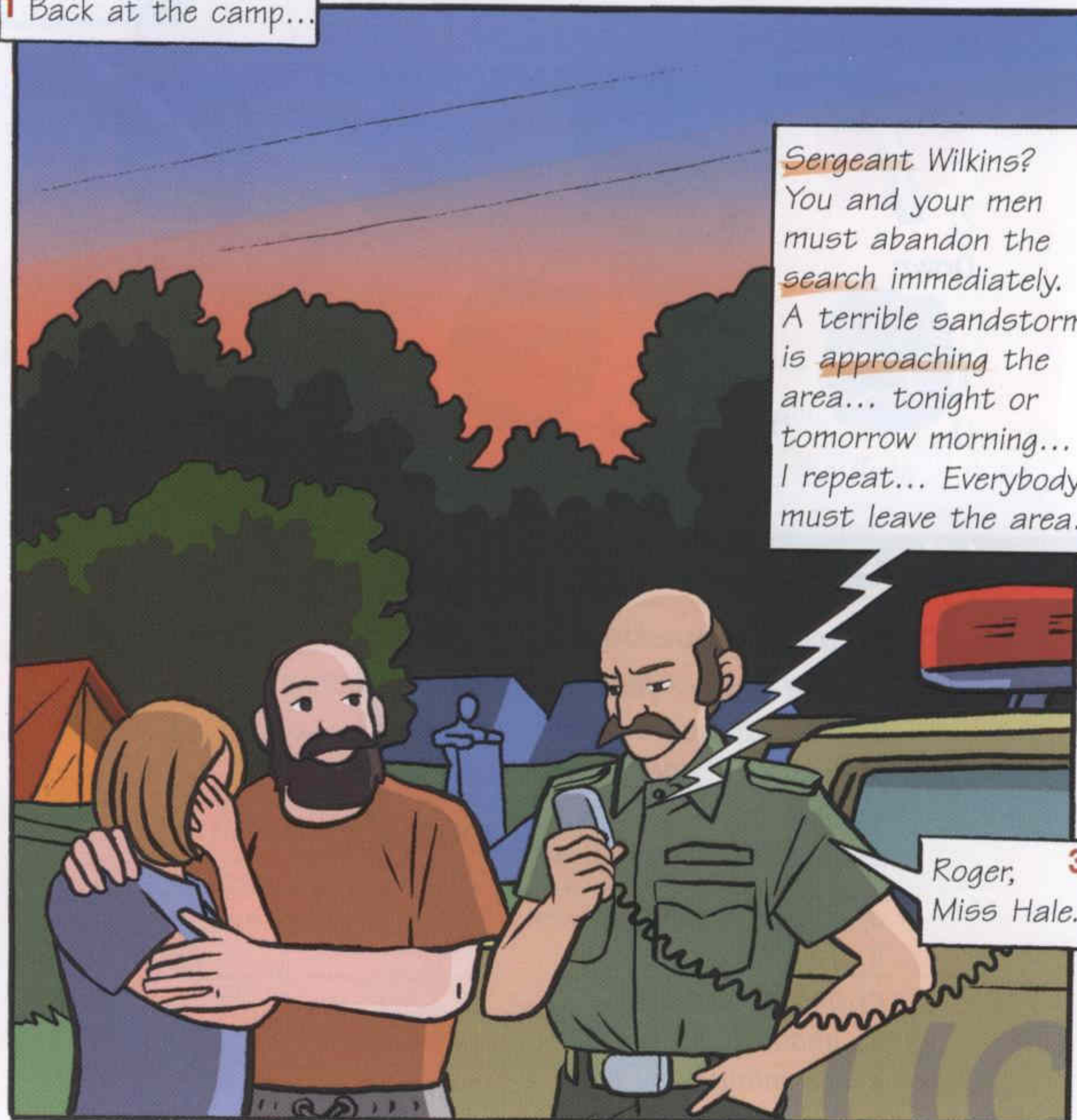
- 1) foot
- 2) eyes
- 3) mouth
- 4) legs
- 5) hands
- 6) arms



CHAPTER 10

A Long Journey

1 Back at the camp...



2
Sergeant Wilkins?
You and your men
must abandon the
search immediately.
A terrible sandstorm
is approaching the
area... tonight or
tomorrow morning...
I repeat... Everybody
must leave the area...

3
Roger,
Miss Hale.

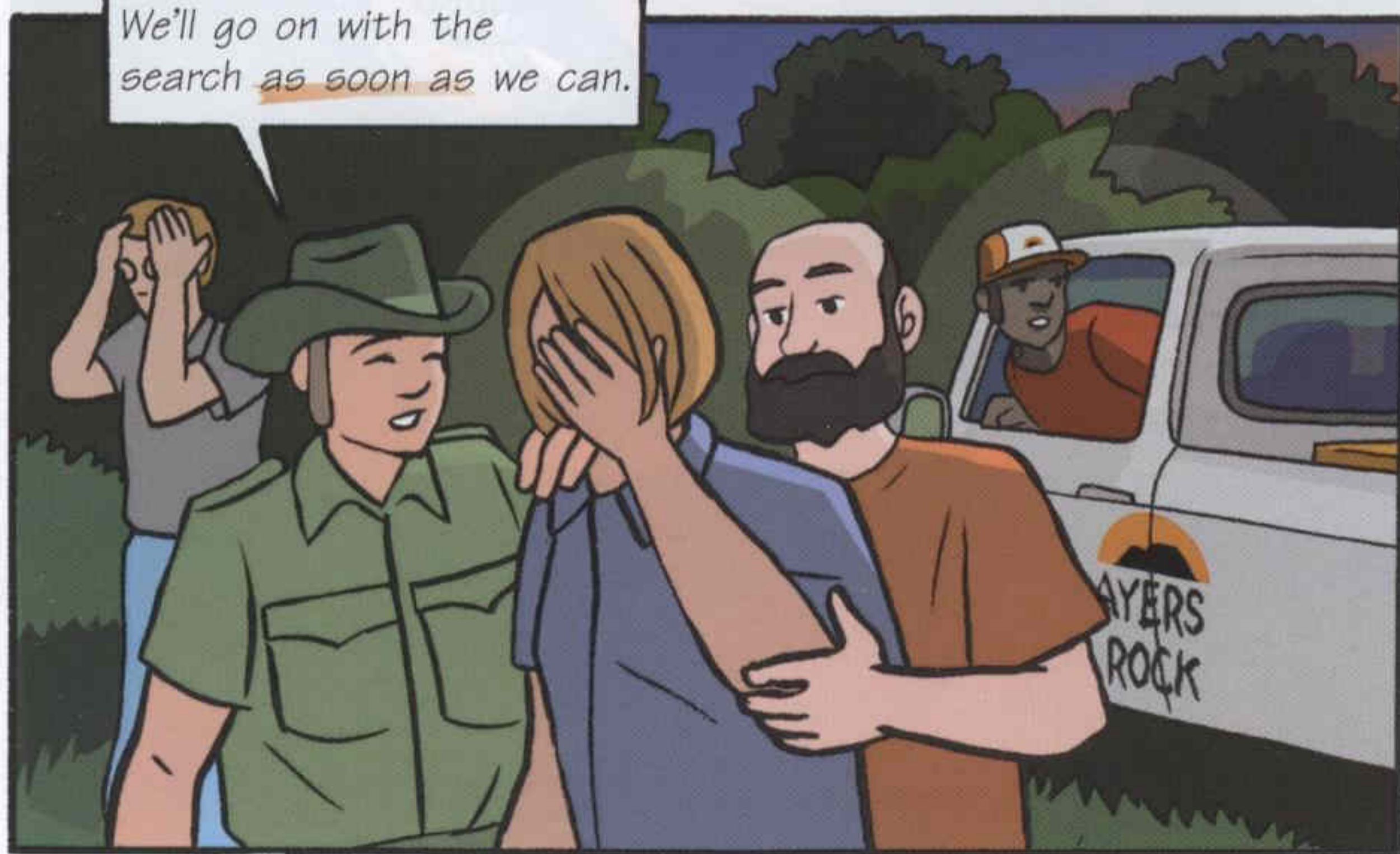
2 Match each informal English expression (1-5) with its meaning (a-e).

- 1) Roger!
- 2) At last!
- 3) I'm absolutely shattered!
- 4) It's a bit chilly.
- 5) I'll keep my eyes peeled.

- a) The air is a little cold.
- b) I received your information.
- c) Finally!
- d) I will look with great care.
- e) I feel very tired.

I'm sorry but we ¹ must go back to Ayers Rock Resort Centre immediately. A sandstorm is coming! They can be very dangerous in this area. The ladies can come in our car, the others can go in the jeep. Quickly!

Don't worry, Mrs Gale. ² We'll go on with the search as soon as we can.





I'm going to put on my pullover. **2**

Mmm, **3** it is a bit chilly... now, where's my cardigan?







A Long Journey

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) The kids are going to Gosse Bluff. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) A terrible sandstorm is coming. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Doris, Roy, Bruce and Sheila go to Ayer's Rock Campground in the jeep. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) Bob is very hot. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Bob is very tired when they arrive at the crater. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) Sel and Bob go to sleep. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now rewrite the false statements to make them true.

Words

4 In Chapter 10, find words that mean the opposite of each of the following.

- 1) slowly _____
- 2) hot _____
- 3) stand up _____
- 4) bad _____

5 In Chapter 10, find words with meanings similar to each of the following.

- 1) return _____
- 2) very bad _____
- 3) leave _____
- 4) relax _____

6 In the wordsquare, find the words that match the following definitions (1-8).

- 1) *You wear this when it's cold.*
- 2) *A synonym of "cold".*
- 3) *We say this before someone goes to sleep.*
- 4) *A synonym of "very tired".*
- 5) *You do this at night.*
- 6) *Another word for "children".*
- 7) *The act of looking for someone who is lost.*
- 8) *The plural of "foot".*

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

Language

7 Complete the sentences (1-6) with the following conjunctions.

and so or if
but because

- 1) *Colin can play tennis very well _____ he can't swim.*
- 2) *My suitcase was very heavy _____ I took a taxi.*
- 3) *I'm studying very hard _____ I've got an exam tomorrow.*
- 4) *Do you want meat _____ fish for dinner?*
- 5) *We went for a pizza _____ then to the cinema.*
- 6) *_____ the weather's good we can go to the park.*

CONJUNCTIONS

Don't go there *because* it's dangerous.
It's raining so you can't go out.



Pictures

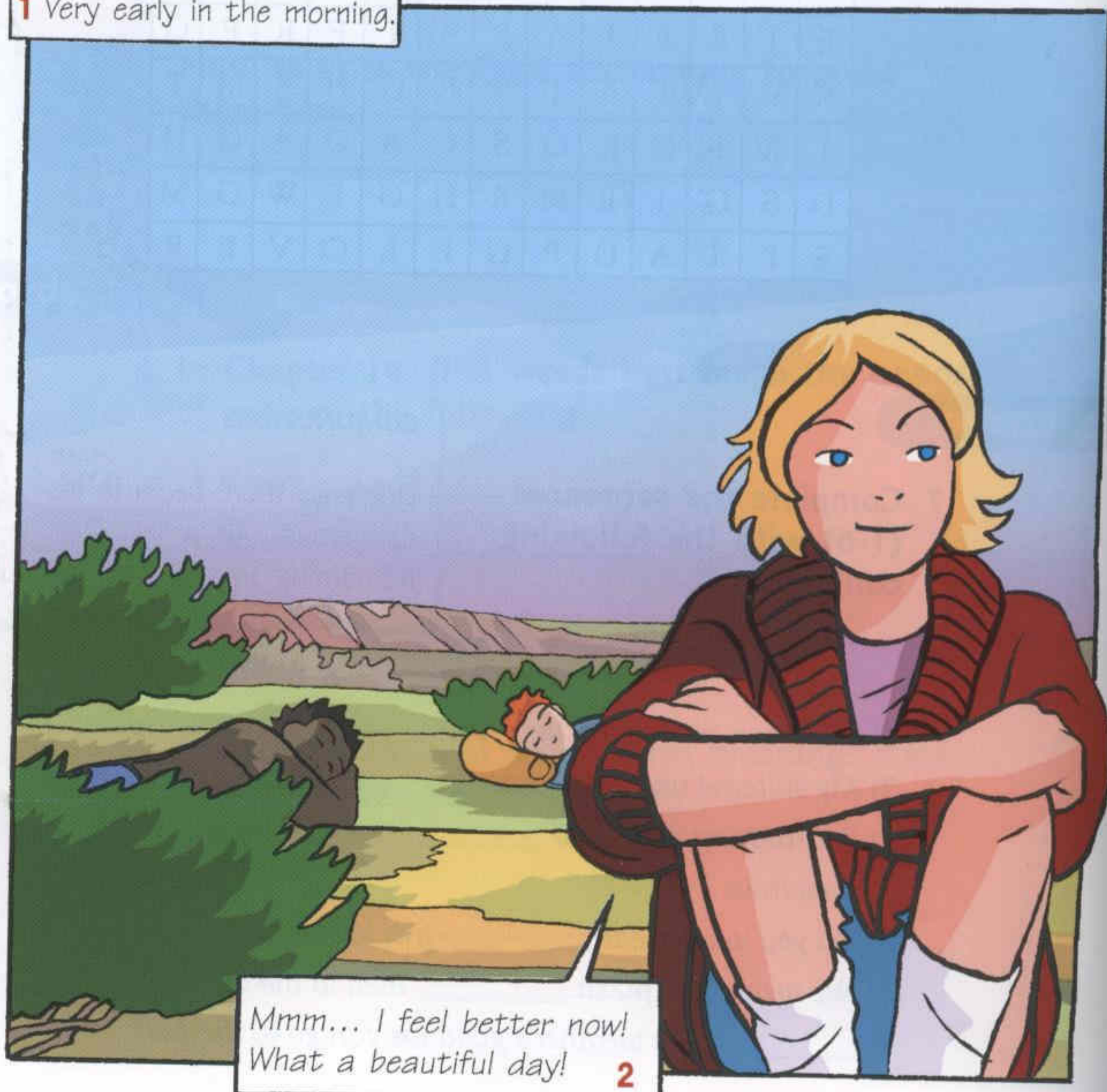
I Look at the illustrations in Chapter 11 and answer the following questions.

- 1) What time of day is it in the first picture?
- 2) Who wakes up first?
- 3) What are Bob and Sel doing in the first picture?
- 4) Is Bob wearing his glasses in the third picture?
- 5) Who do Penny and Bob see in the fourth picture?
- 6) What does Penny see in the eighth picture?

CHAPTER 11

Disaster Strikes

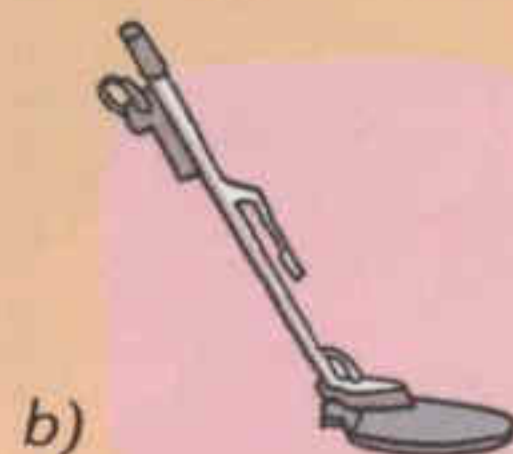
1 Very early in the morning.



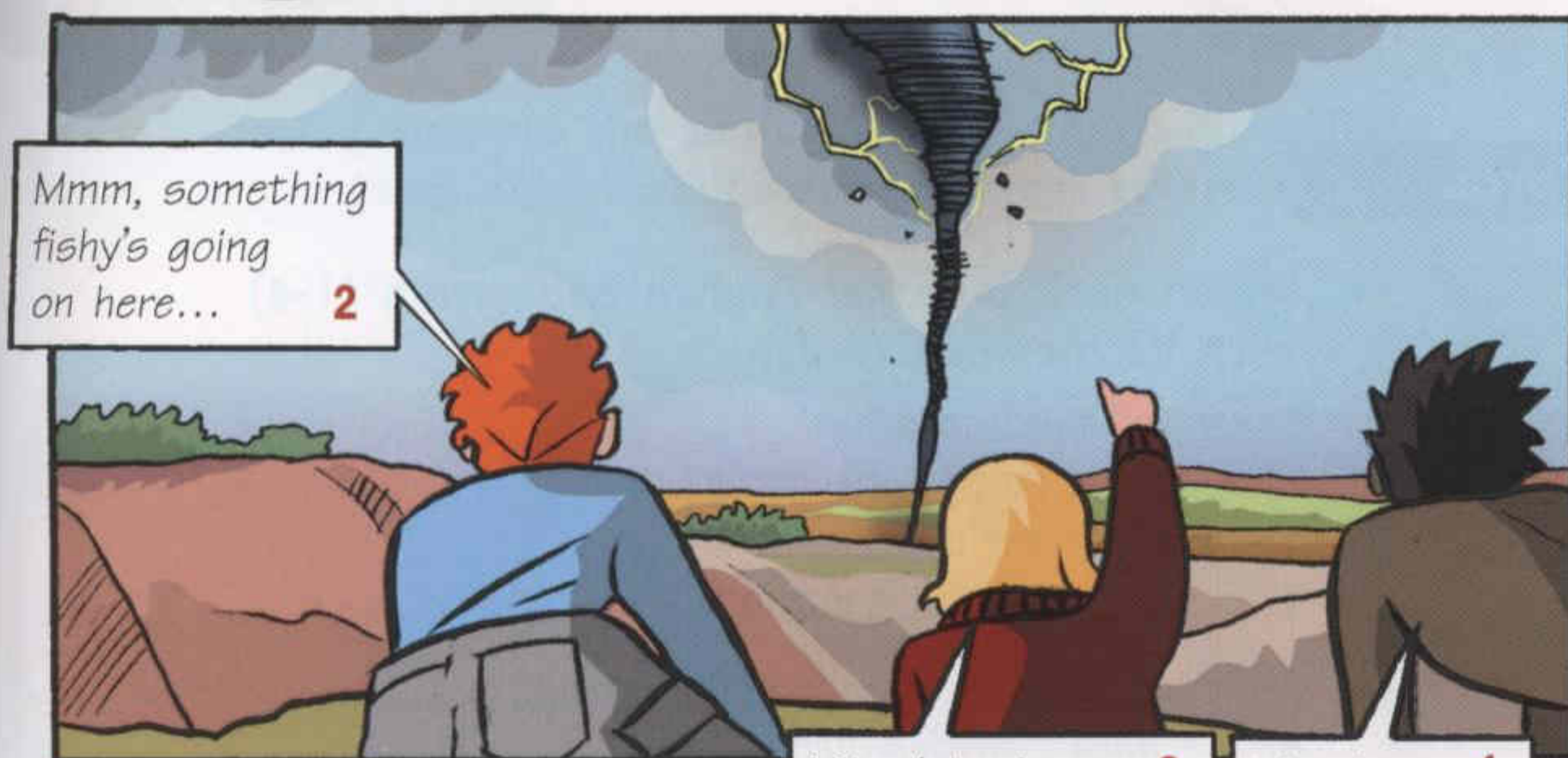
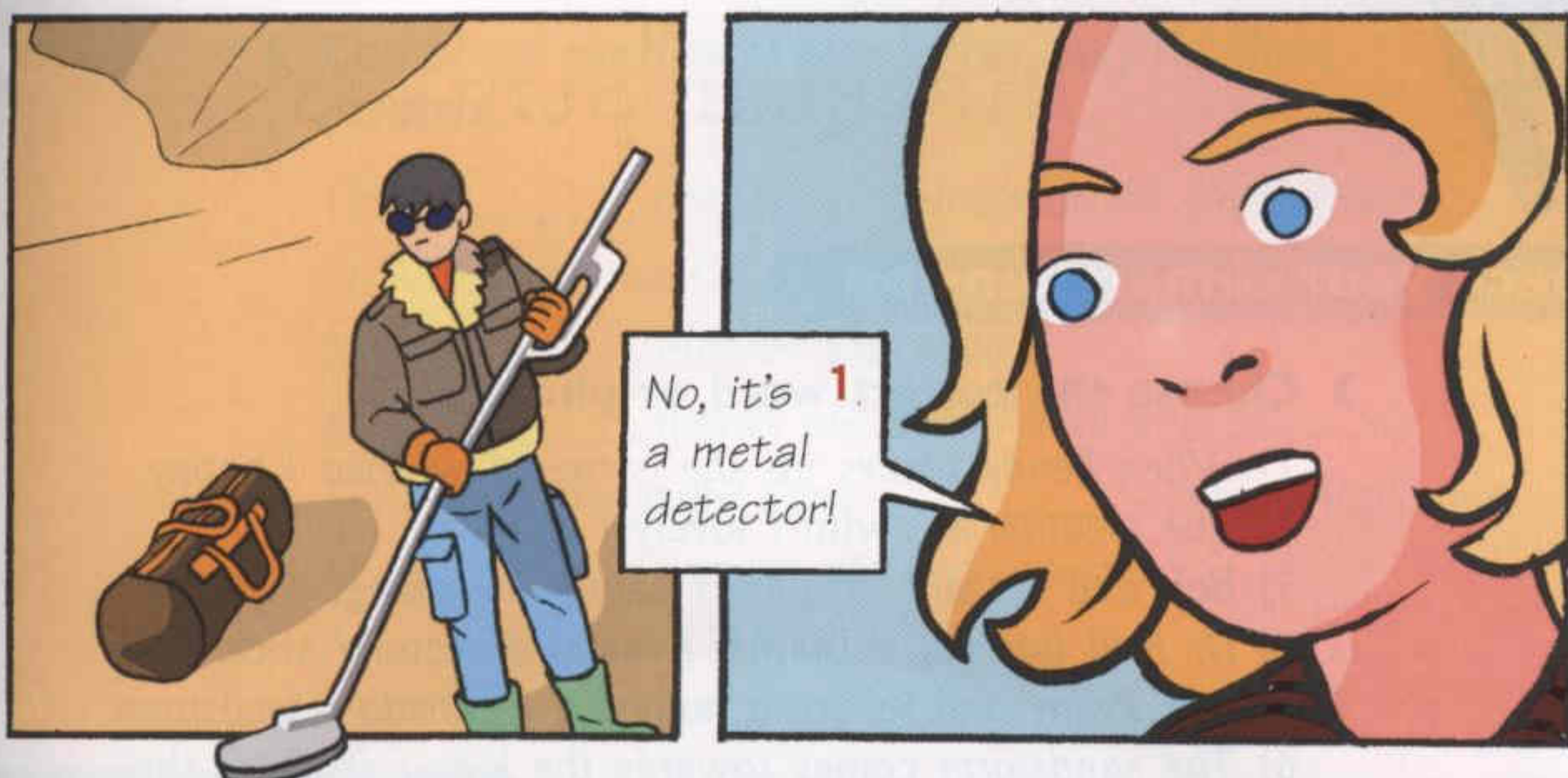
Words

2 Match the words (1-5) with the corresponding pictures (a-e).

- 1) stick
- 2) glasses
- 3) metal detector
- 4) branch
- 5) bat







Disaster Strikes

Check your comprehension

3 Choose the correct word or phrase.

- 1) When Penny wakes up she is tired / worried / happy.
- 2) The weather is awful / lovely / okay.
- 3) Bob and Sel are sleeping / eating / walking.
- 4) Dr Hall has got a branch / metal detector / stick.
- 5) Bob, Penny and Sel see a hurricane / tornado / sandstorm.
- 6) The sandstorm comes towards the kids / stops at the cave / goes away.

Words

4 Match each informal English expression (1-4) with its meaning (a-d).

- 1) I'm as blind as a bat!
 - 2) What on earth is he doing?
 - 3) Let's take shelter!
 - 4) Something fishy's going on here!
- a) What does his strange action mean?
 - b) We must find a protective place.
 - c) I feel suspicious about this activity.
 - d) I can't see anything at all.

Language

5 Use the following prepositions of place to complete the sentences (1-4).

near in front of on in

- 1) I can't see anything – there's a tall man _____ me.
- 2) She lives _____ the north-west of England.
- 3) They play _____ the beach every day during the summer.
- 4) We live very _____ the station – it only takes about two minutes on foot.

6 Complete each sentence with *they're*, *their*, or *there*.

- 1) _____ are lots of tourists at the Campground.
- 2) Where are they? _____ at Gosse Bluff.
- 3) _____ thirteen years old.
- 4) _____ names are Bob, Penny and Sel.
- 5) Where's the man? Over _____, behind that rock.
- 6) _____ parents are very worried.

Story summary

7 Complete the sentence below each illustration (a-d). Then indicate the correct sequence.



a) Dr Hall _____



b) _____
wakes up.



c) The sandstorm _____



d) They see _____

The sequence of the illustrations is: _____



Words

1 Look at the fifth illustration in Chapter 12 and indicate which of these objects you see in it.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> rucksack | <input type="checkbox"/> tree trunk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hat | <input type="checkbox"/> camera |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mobile | <input type="checkbox"/> binoculars |
| <input type="checkbox"/> video recorder | <input type="checkbox"/> suitcase |
| <input type="checkbox"/> table | <input type="checkbox"/> rope |

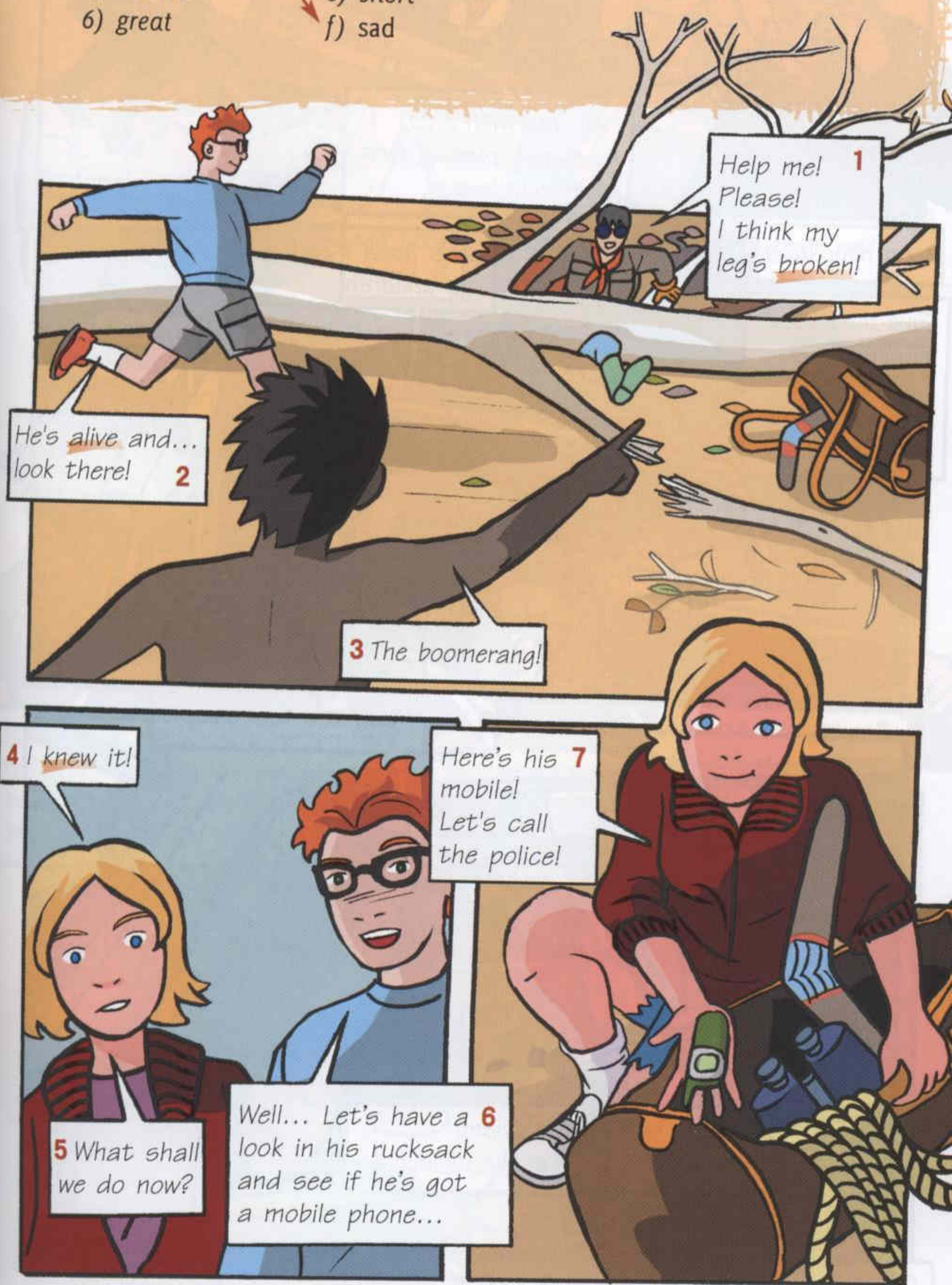
CHAPTER 12

Safe and Sound



2 Match each adjective (1-6) with its opposite (a-f).

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) happy | a) calm |
| 2) dead | b) alive |
| 3) heavy | c) light |
| 4) long | d) horrible |
| 5) worried | e) short |
| 6) great | f) sad |





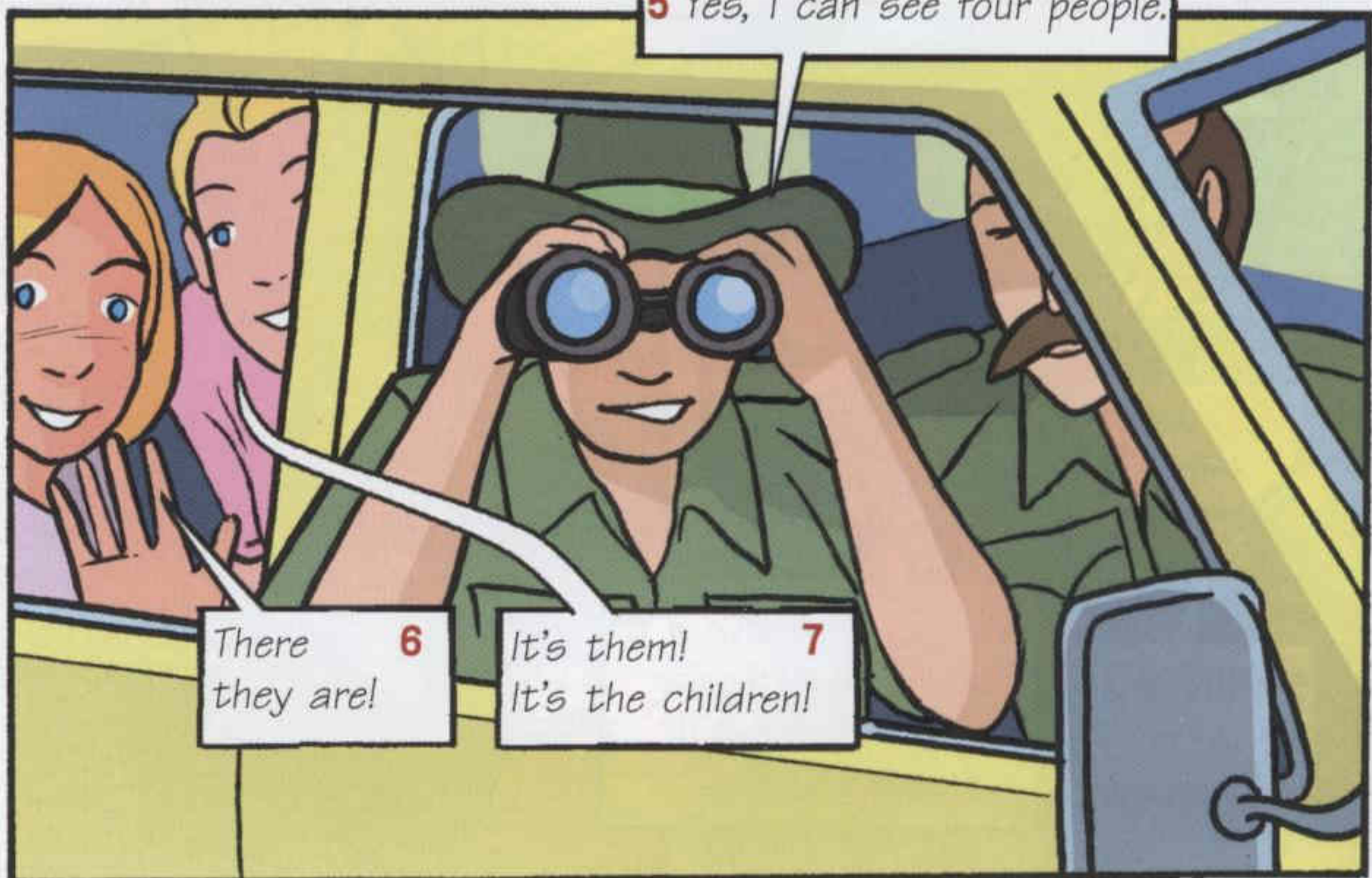
2 An hour later...

Give me the **3** binoculars – I think I can see something over there!

Let's hope it's **4** the children!



5 Yes, I can see four people.







Safe and Sound

Check your comprehension

3 Use the following words to complete the sentences.

happy rescue tree trunk rucksack
falls binoculars mobile broken

- 1) The tree _____ onto Dr Hall.
- 2) The kids go to _____ the doctor.
- 3) Dr Hall thinks his leg is _____.
- 4) Penny looks in Dr Hall's _____.
- 5) Penny finds a _____ and she phones the police.
- 6) Sel helps Bob to move the _____.
- 7) The policeman sees the children with his _____.
- 8) Bruce, Sheila, Doris and Roy are very _____ to see their children.

Language

4 Use the positive or negative *Imperative* of the following verbs to complete the sentences.

IMPERATIVE

Come here!
Don't touch that stone!

tell look call
give be help

- 1) _____ me that boomerang!
- 2) _____ frightened!
- 3) _____ the police, Penny!
- 4) _____ in his rucksack for a phone!
- 5) _____ him – it's a secret!
- 6) _____ me with this tree trunk, Sel!

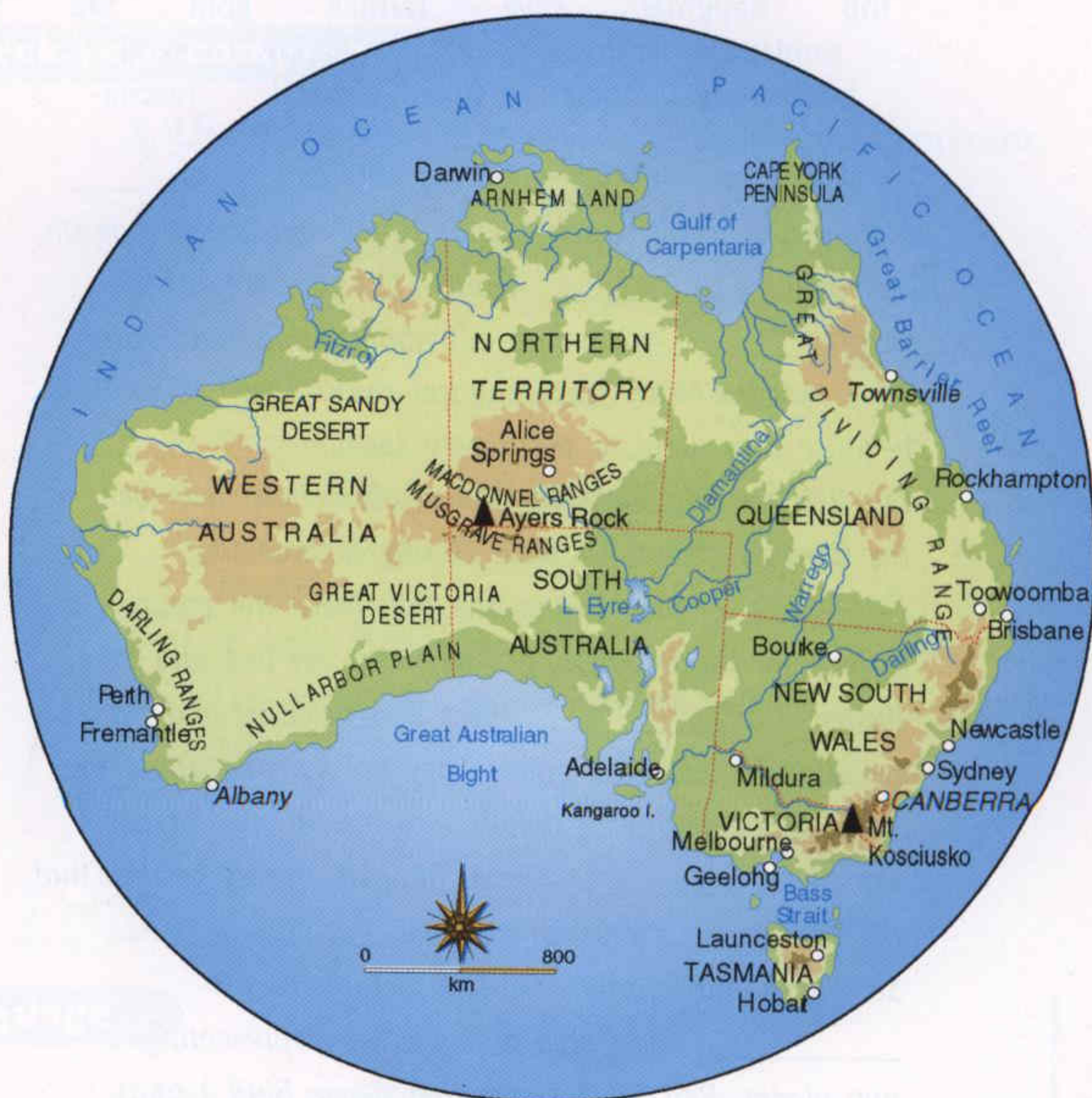
Story summary

5 Use the following words to complete the summary of the story.

trip daughter cave terrible gold are
sandstorm tree calls happy sand
boomerang bike spiral metal rescue

It's Christmas. Bob Gale and his parents _____ in Australia to visit their friends Bruce and Sheila Dogson and their _____, Penny. The two families go on a _____ to find out about Aboriginal culture. They visit the Kata Tjuta cultural centre, near Ayers Rock, because they want to see a very special _____ - but it is missing. Nobody knows where it is, not even the Centre's expert, Dr Hall. During a three-day _____ ride, Penny and Bob leave the group to look for the boomerang. They next get lost and take shelter in a _____. Here they meet Sel and his grandfather, two Aborigines. They are worried about the missing boomerang. If it falls into the wrong hands, something _____ will happen. People believe that the boomerang shows where some _____ is. Sel's grandfather draws strange pictures in the _____: a V sign and a cross (representing two places, Red Bank Gorge and Gosse Bluff) and a _____ which represents a sandstorm. The kids decide to go to Gosse Bluff: the boomerang is probably there. The next morning they see something strange: Dr Hall with a _____ detector. Suddenly a _____ arrives: a _____ falls onto Doctor Hall. Then the sandstorm goes away and the children _____ the man. They see the boomerang and Penny _____ the police. They arrive with the kids' parents. The mystery is solved and everybody is _____ except Dr Hall!

Australian Landmarks



FACT FILES

Name	the Commonwealth of Australia
Area	7,682,300 square km
Population	about 17,500,000
Capital City	Canberra
Main cities	Sydney, Melbourne
Language	English
Government	a federation of states and a member of the British Commonwealth
Economy	farming, mining, manufacturing, services
Currency	Australian dollar

1 Look at the map of Australia. Write the name of the state where each of the following places (1-6) is found.

1) Canberra

2) Adelaide

3) Ayers Rock

4) Great Sandy Desert

5) Melbourne

6) Townsville

2 Match each description (1-5) with a photograph (a-e).

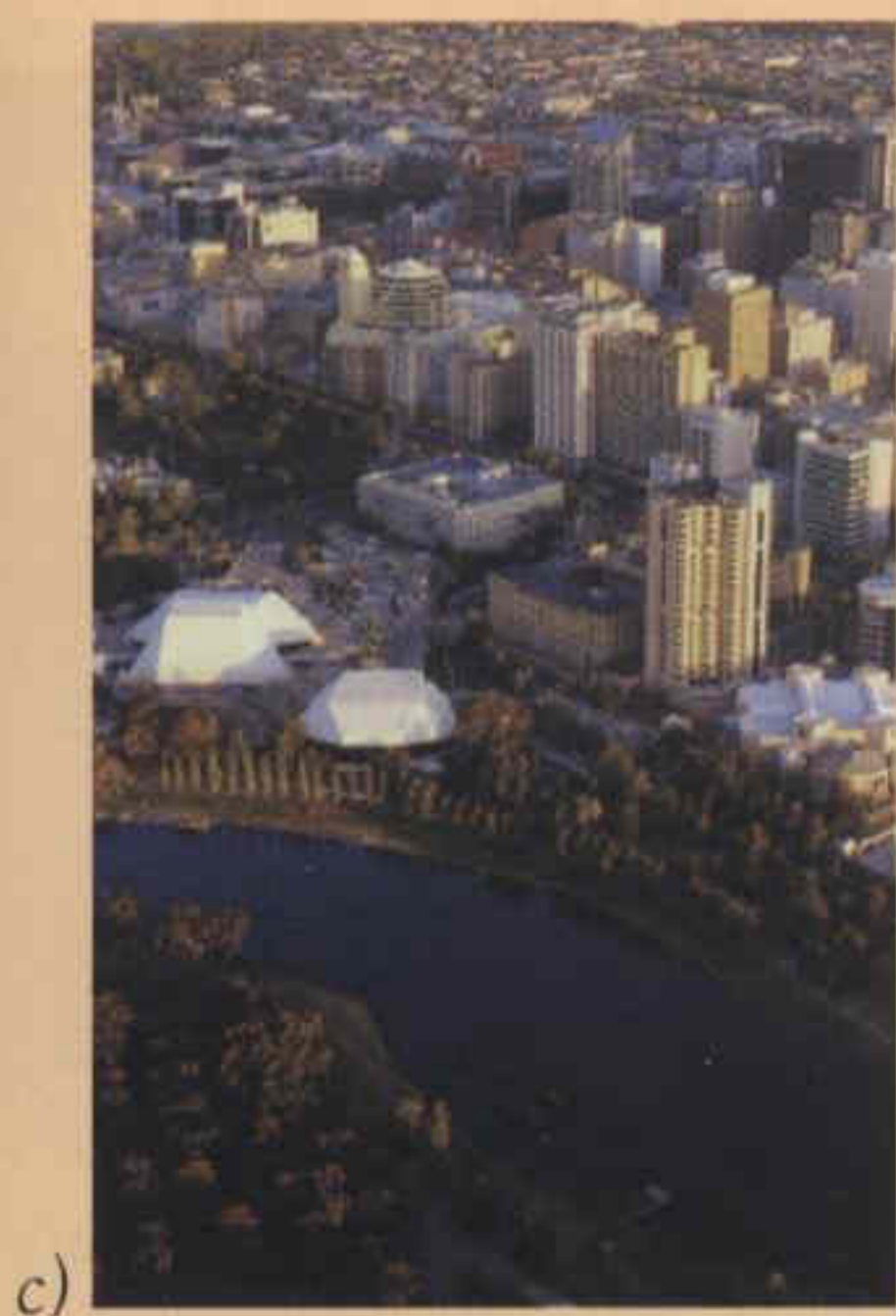
1) New Parliament House in Canberra.

2) A quiet stream of water runs across King's Canyon.

3) Uluru, symbol of Australia.

4) A view of Adelaide from the air.

5) Green Island, one of the islands of the Great Barrier Reef.

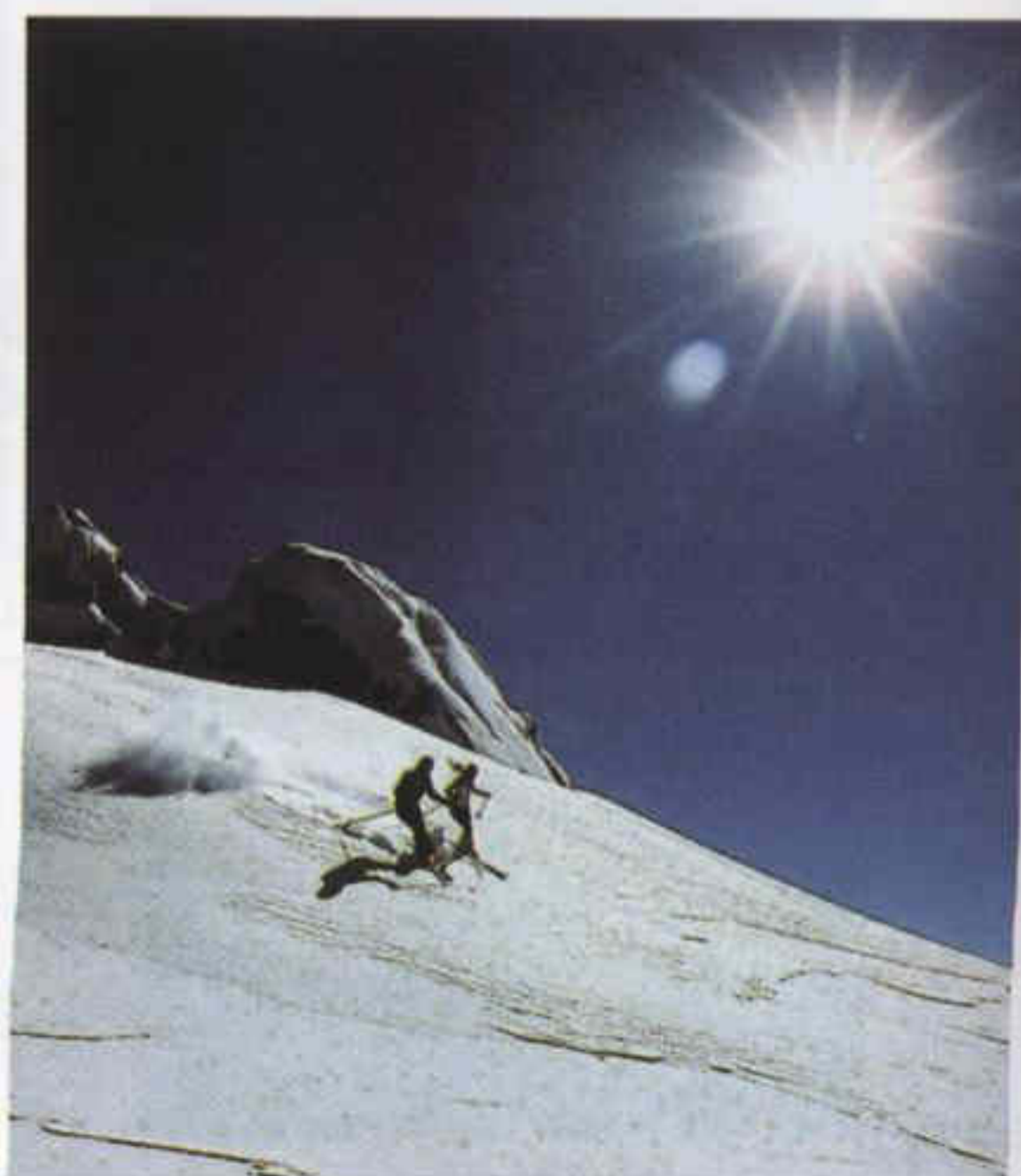


A Land of Contrasts

Australia is the oldest continent on Earth; in fact it emerged from the sea around 1,500 million years ago. It is often called "The Land Down Under" because it lies at the antipodes of Europe, in the southern hemisphere. Some people consider it the smallest continent in the world, others refer to it as the biggest island. It is smaller than the United States but as big as Europe.



The Australian climate is quite varied. You can spend Christmas swimming and sunbathing at the beach and go skiing in the Snowy Mountains in August! Australia's seasons are the opposite of those on the northern hemisphere. Summer starts in December, autumn in March, winter in June and spring in September. As for the weather,



in the north-west it is usually hot and humid, in the centre it is generally very hot and dry, while in the south the weather is more temperate –much more similar to the climate in continental Europe. With such varied weather throughout Australia, you can ski in the southern state of Victoria one day then take a plane to Queensland in the north the next day and go diving near the Great Barrier Reef!

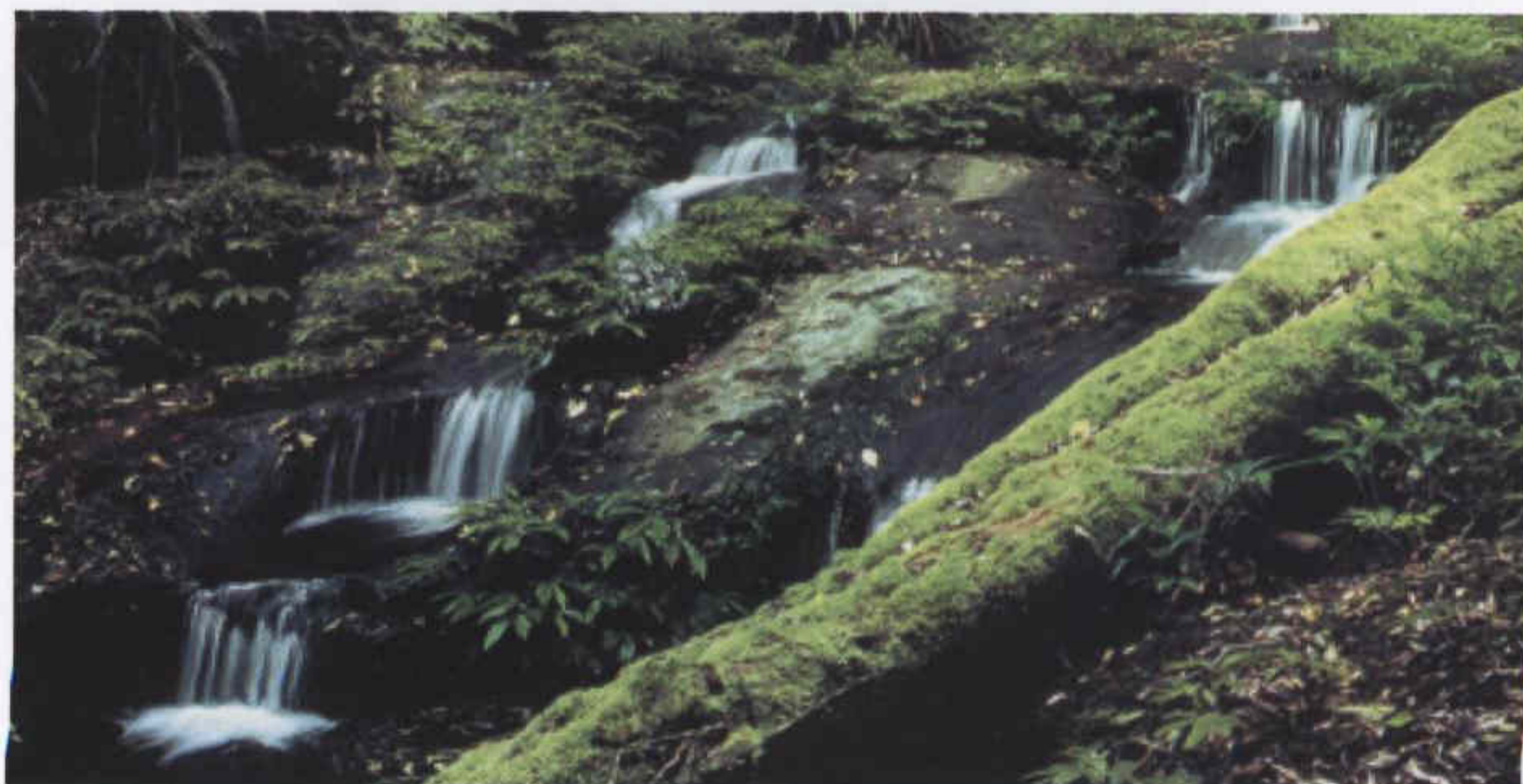


The first inhabitants of Australia were the Aborigines, who settled there about 70,000 years ago. Australia remained untouched until the 18th century, when the English captain James Cook landed at Botany Bay near Sydney with a vessel full of convicts. It was 1787. For many years that part of Australia was used as a penal colony by Britain. During the 20th century immigrants from Europe, Asia and other parts of the world moved to Australia in search of a better life. Today there are less than 18 million people on the continent, mostly concentrated in the towns on the east coast.



ABOUT THE STORY

Australia is a land of contrasts and beauties, from lush rainforests to dry deserts, from snowy white mountain tops to deep canyons and gorges. Green flat plains and modern cities contrast vividly with the ancient red rocks of the centre or with the unique coral sea of the Great Barrier Reef in the north, the longest reef in the world.



One of the characteristics of Australia is the Outback, its arid inland area. The Outback was originally inhabited by the Aborigines. When the British came to Australia, however, the Aborigines were gradually compelled to move to the

徐老师原典英语自学法 推荐

desert regions. The white men built cities on the coast but some of them, the toughest and the most independent, settled in the less hospitable inland region. Nowadays the Outback houses some of the largest farms in the world. Children who can't go to school because of the distance attend long-distance courses on TV or on the computer and doctors move from farm to farm by plane.



1 Read the text on pages 84-87, and assign one of the following titles (1-5) to each paragraph.

- 1) *Life in the Outback*
- 2) *Inhabitants*
- 3) *Climate*
- 4) *Geography*
- 5) *Origins of the Country*

2 Reread the text carefully and answer these questions.

- 1) *How old is Australia?*
- 2) *Who first settled in Australia?*
- 3) *When did Cook discover Australia?*
- 4) *Where are the major cities concentrated?*
- 5) *What is the "Outback"?*
- 6) *What kind of people live in the Outback?*

3 In the fourth paragraph, find the words that are referred to with colours and list them.

4 Imagine taking a vacation in Australia. Which of these places will you probably visit? What activities will you do? Why?

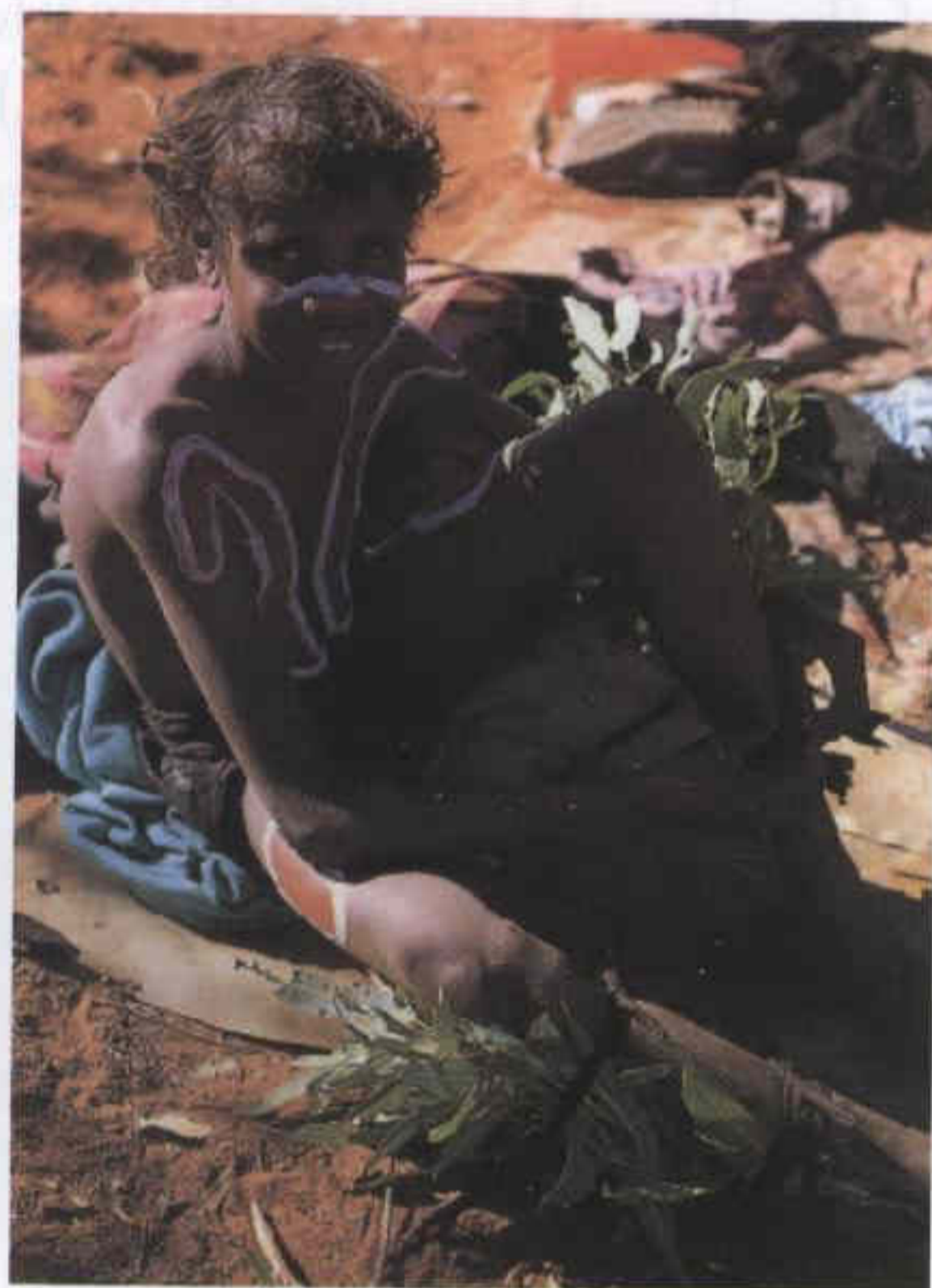
Australian Aborigines

A

Aborigines are Australia's original inhabitants.

The first people arrived in Australia from south-east Asia tens of thousands of years ago. The Aboriginal people speak hundreds of different languages depending on the tribes they belong to: the Anangu language or the Arunda language, for example, are dialects spoken by the Anangu and the Arunda tribes.

Typical Australian Aborigines have dark skin, dark curly hair and large, flat noses. They are tall, strong and generally well-built. In the past Aborigines lived by hunting and gathering food (mainly seeds, roots, etc.).



Aboriginal religion is deeply linked with the land and with Nature. For them all things, not only men but also animals, rivers, seas, even stones, are living and possess a spirit like human beings. They have special religious beliefs about the origin of the world: they think it was created during a mythical period called "Dreamtime". After death all spirits return to the Dreamtime, where they wait for a new reincarnation.

Aboriginal legends, songs and dances tell of powerful spirits who created the land and the people during the Dreamtime. There was no written Aboriginal language and in fact Aborigines still transmit their culture orally from generation to generation.

The arrival of white people gradually ended the traditional Aboriginal way of life. They obliged Aborigines to leave their land and primitive lifestyle and live in cities, or to settle in special reserves in remote areas.

Today, most Aborigines live in towns or in isolated settlements; few continue their nomadic life. In recent years, the Australian Government has become more sensitive to the plight of Aborigines and has started a policy of reconciliation with them, often trying to give them back their land.

1 Read the text and complete the table of facts about the Aborigines.

FACT FILES – ABORIGINES	
Place of origin	south-east Asia
Language	
Arrival in Australia	
Food	
Occupation	
Religious beliefs	
Physical appearance	
Colour of skin	
Hair	
Eyes	
Build	
Special features	

Symbols of Australia

The Boomerang

The boomerang is typical of Aboriginal culture. Boomerangs can be different in shape and size (the largest boomerangs can measure up to two metres). They can be used as a fighting or a hunting weapon or as a tool to clear grass and soil. The most popular boomerang is the so-called “returning boomerang”. It originally served to kill birds or to direct animals into traps, but it was also used in games and competitions.



1 In the preceding paragraph, find the following words. What do they mean in your first language?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) trap _____ | 4) shape _____ |
| 2) weapon _____ | 5) tool _____ |
| 3) soil _____ | 6) size _____ |

2 In the text find four uses of the boomerang.

Uluru

Ayers Rock (or “Uluru” for Aboriginal people) is the largest monolith in the world and is more than 500 million years old. It is about 350 metres high and has a circumference of 9 kilometres. It is situated inside the Uluru National Park in the Northern Territory. Explorer William Gosse, who visited the place in July 1873, named it after Henry Ayers, then Governor of South Australia.

The rock is a famous landmark today because it seems to change colour dramatically at different times of the day in different lights. It is also a very important place in Aboriginal culture and many parts of the enormous rock are sacred to Aborigines and appear



in their ancient myths and legends. In these places special ceremonies and rites are sometimes performed.

The Aborigines do not like people to climb the rock because they consider it a religious site of great importance. For those who decide to climb it nevertheless, there are special marked paths

that tourists must follow. Deviating from the marked track can be very dangerous and people who are not careful often fall.

Significant points of interest on this vast monolith are “The Climb,” “Maggie’s Springs”, the “Kangaroo Tail”, and “The Brain”. The rock is also full of caves with ancient rock paintings representing animals, men and scenes from the Dreamtime.

3 Complete the table of facts about Uluru.

FACT FILES – ULURU	
English name	
Aboriginal name	
State	
Age	
Height	
Circumference	
Named after	
Characteristics	
Points of interest	

4 In the preceding text, find the words with meanings similar to the following.

1) tall: _____

4) stone: _____

2) located: _____

5) well-known: _____

3) stories: _____

6) holy: _____

1 In the wordsquare, find ten words related to this story.

T	R	E	E	T	R	U	N	K	M
S	A	C	R	E	D	S	A	G	M
G	N	O	D	O	H	A	S	V	O
S	O	F	R	R	R	N	D	G	B
B	I	K	E	R	I	D	E	V	I
C	S	A	A	X	H	S	E	S	L
O	E	G	M	C	H	T	T	D	E
M	O	C	I	E	I	O	R	L	K
E	T	E	R	R	C	R	O	S	S
T	E	G	O	L	D	M	I	N	E

A

a sort of _____
a way of _____
about _____
according to _____
ago _____
alive _____
All's well that ends well! _____
to approach _____
as soon as _____
to attend _____
Aussie (n. slang) _____
awful _____

B

beauty _____
behind _____
belief _____
to believe _____
to belong _____

better _____
bike ride _____
brain _____
broken _____
bumper _____

C

careful _____
to carry _____
to check _____
chilly _____
climate _____
to climb _____
comet crater _____
compelled, to compel _____
convict _____
crazy _____
cross _____
cute _____

2 In the glossary, find the opposites of the following words.

- 1) uninteresting _____
- 2) in front of _____
- 3) warm _____
- 4) safe _____
- 5) lost _____
- 6) well _____
- 7) outside _____
- 8) friendly _____
- 9) right _____
- 10) many _____

D

dangerous _____
dark _____
darling _____
darned _____
death _____
disappeared, to disappear _____
diving _____
doomed _____
dream _____
dry _____
dune _____

E

Earth _____
evil _____

F

to fall _____
farm _____

fascinating _____
few _____
found, to find _____
frightened _____

G

game _____
gathering _____
to get ready _____
gold mine _____
Great Barrier Reef _____
gum _____

H

had, to have _____
hang on (*imperat.*), to hang on _____
haunted _____
to have a look _____
to have a rest _____
Heck! _____
hind _____

3 Use the definitions (1-5) to help you solve the anagrams in parentheses.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| 1) summer, winter, spring and autumn | (noessas) | _____ |
| 2) not warm | (icylhl) | _____ |
| 3) going underwater | (gdnvii) | _____ |
| 4) not many | (wef) | _____ |
| 5) a synonym of "trip" | (ynjuore) | _____ |

to hit _____
to hold _____
to hope _____
to house _____
How far is...? _____
How strange! _____
human being _____
hunting _____
hurricane _____
to hurt _____

I

I can't stand it any more! _____
I can't wait to... _____
I'm dying of thirst! _____
I'm scared. _____
I've got it! _____
ill _____
inhabitant _____
inland _____
inside _____
it takes _____

J

to join _____
to joke _____
journey _____

K

keep going _____
knew, to know _____

L

land _____
landed, to land _____
to lead _____
to leave alone _____
left, to leave _____
to lie _____
link _____
to look _____
to look for _____
lost _____
lush _____

M

mainly _____
me neither _____
missing _____
mobile _____
myth _____

4 Look in the glossary for the past tense of the following verbs.

1) leave _____

6) find _____

2) see _____

7) settle _____

3) go _____

8) know _____

4) have _____

9) take _____

5) steal _____

10) land _____

N

nevertheless _____

noise _____

nowhere _____

nowhere else _____

O

to overlook _____

P

to pack up _____

path _____

performed _____

plain _____

plight _____

policy _____

Pommie (n. slang) _____

power _____

purpose _____

R

reason _____

to rescue _____

reserve _____

to ride around _____

route _____

rucksack _____

S

sacred _____

safe _____

sandstorm _____

saw, to see _____

search _____

season _____

sensitive _____

sergeant _____

settled, to settle _____

shape _____

shattered _____

to show _____

site _____

size _____

skin _____

sleepyhead _____

soil _____

spiral _____

spring _____

staff _____

still _____

stole, to steal _____

strange _____

suddenly _____

suitcase _____

sunbathing _____

T

to take shelter _____
tasty _____
throughout _____
too _____
took, to take _____
tool _____
toughest (*superl.*) _____
track _____
trap _____
tree trunk _____
to try _____

U

unfriendly _____
untouched _____

V

vessel _____
to violate _____

W

way _____
weapon _____
well-built _____
well done _____
went, to go _____
were, to be _____
What a shame! _____
What do you mean? _____
What's the matter? _____
while _____
will protest, to protest _____
worried _____
wrong _____

人物简介

Bob(鲍勃): 故事男主角。英国男孩, 勇敢、机智、单纯。他能够聆听自然的召唤, 富于冒险精神和使命感。

Penny(彭妮): 故事女主角。澳大利亚女孩, 勇敢、博识。熟悉澳大利亚文化, 陪同鲍勃一起去丛林冒险。

Dr. Hall(霍尔博士): 文化中心的工作人员。

Sel(赛尔): 土著男孩。他和生病的爷爷在山洞中等待自己的宿命来临。

Sel's Grandpa(赛尔的爷爷): 神秘老人, 典型的土著人。具有预言、抽象等和自然沟通的神秘力量。

Roy(罗伊): 鲍勃的父亲。

Doris(多丽丝): 鲍勃的母亲。

Bruce(布鲁斯): 彭妮的父亲。

Sheila(希拉): 彭妮的母亲。

第1章 圣诞度假

p. 4

1. 到了, 真是一次漫长的旅行!
2. 我倒不是很累! 可我很热, 唷!
3. 快点啊, 道格森一家还在等我们呢!
4. 嗨, 罗伊, 你好啊?
5. 很好, 谢谢。布鲁斯, 你怎么样?
6. 嗨, 彭妮! 你是我最好的澳大利亚朋友。这是送你的!
7. 哇! 太谢谢你了, 鲍勃! 你是我最好的英国朋友!
8. 嗨, 多丽丝, 你一向可好?
9. 嗨, 希拉, 我很好, 谢谢。

p. 5

1. 罗伊, 把那个手提包递给我!
2. 这车的保险杠真有意思!
3. 是啊, 这是特殊的保险杠……专门用来防袋鼠的!
4. 希拉, 我真不敢相信现在是圣诞节, 天太热了!
5. 我迫不及待想去海里游泳呢!
6. 噢, 鲍勃, 我真希望你能游过鲨鱼!

p. 6

1. 随后，道格森一家请他们在家里吃烧烤……
2. 还忙得过来吧，布鲁斯？
3. 没问题，罗伊。
4. 你是说要烤熟透了吧，亲爱的。
5. 我觉得是烤糊了！

p. 7

1. 我们去海滩散步好吗，鲍勃？
2. 好啊！我们比一比，看看谁先跑到沙丘！
3. 彭妮，现在你指给我看，我们要去哪儿？
4. 好的。我们要做个短期旅行，去探索土著人的生活和他们的文化……
5. 首先，我们去艾尔斯岩……就是这儿，是个非常神秘的地方。
6. 神秘？为什么呢？

第2章 奔向巨岩！

p. 12

1. 三天后，艾尔斯岩风景区。
2. 唷！太热了！我真渴呀！
3. 快把饮料喝完，好喝极了！

p. 13

1. 这是什么？
2. 一本关于乌鲁鲁的导游书。
3. 乌鲁——什么？
4. 乌鲁鲁是艾尔斯岩的土著名字！你看这句话……
5. 艾尔斯岩又名乌鲁鲁——它的土著语名字——乃神奇魔幻之地。

p. 14

1. 嗯……听起来很有趣……我就喜欢神秘的东西！
2. 嘿！还有15分钟就11点了！
3. 你们两个快点！我们去参观文化中心，得赶在人家关门到呢！
4. 彭妮，这是什么语啊？
5. 是土著语——我想是阿男古部落的语言。

p. 15

1. 您好！
2. 哦……嗯，早上好。我买四张成人票，两张儿童票。
3. 总共12澳元。
4. 嗨！我想马上看到这些东西！

5. 看，回旋镖，迪吉里杜管，土著艺术……
6. 我们先去看回旋镖吧！
7. 鲍勃，看这儿，真奇怪呀……
8. “神秘回旋镖——阿男古人认为这个回旋镖具有神奇的魔力，掌握着一个秘密。”
9. 哦，不会吧！回旋镖不在这啊……怎么回事呢？

第3章 文化中心

p. 20

1. 真是的！我真想看那个回旋镖……
2. 瞧，那儿有个工作人员！我们问问他吧！

p. 21

1. 打扰一下……嗯……霍尔博士？
2. 你好，小姑娘。我能为你做些什么？
3. 我希望您能帮个忙……是关于那个失踪的回旋镖……
4. 您知道它在哪儿吗？
5. 不知道。恐怕这要成为谜团了。它失踪有一段时间了……

p. 22

1. 这本导游书上说这个回旋镖很特别。
2. 是的，它保护土著人的土地免受邪恶精灵的伤害。据说它具有神奇的魔力。
3. 那么，回旋镖失踪了，会发生什么事儿呢？
4. 我不知道，但阿男古族人非常着急，回旋镖是属于他们的。
5. 我真想做点什么，找回回旋镖。
6. 我也想，可是我们能做什么呢？
7. 两个好朋友回到他们的帐篷。

p. 23

1. 啊呀，这三明治太难吃了！你的怎么样？
2. 也不怎么好吃……连爸爸烤的肉都比这个好吃！
3. 彭妮，我觉得我们能找到回旋镖……
4. 你是说疯话呢吧？我们怎么可能找到呢？我们根本不熟悉这里的地形，对土著人也一点不了解！
5. 我是认真的！明天我们骑自行车去旅行，那时候我们就可以开始找了！

第4章 冒险之旅

p. 26

1. 回旋镖在那里！
(梦中神秘的声音：鲍勃！鲍勃！)

p. 27

1. 过了一会儿……
2. 鲍勃！鲍勃！快醒醒，你这个瞌睡虫！该起床了！再过半小时我们就要骑车出发了！
3. 亲爱的，快点！我们要去骑车探险了！
4. 嗯……？
5. 对呀！乌鲁鲁！我们可不能晚了!!!

p. 28

(路标：艾尔斯岩营地)

1. 都到齐了吗……盖尔一家还没到，有谁知道他们还来不来呀？
2. 他们还来，看，他们在那呢！鲍勃，快点！
3. 我们就来，等等我们！
4. 好的——都到齐了吗？我们将进行三天的骑车旅行，我们就叫它“红心骑车之旅”吧！
5. 好，让我们看看行进路线。第一天——乌鲁鲁岩和国王大裂谷；第二天——棕榈谷；第三天——戈斯峭壁，这是一亿三千万年前形成的彗星陨石坑……
6. 哇，彭妮，这里真是风光秀丽！太令人兴奋了——我想马上看到艾尔斯岩！
7. 我也是！

p. 29

1. 在本次旅行中，我们即将绕巨岩骑行十公里左右，并探索艾尔斯岩山脚一些神圣的地方……
2. 这听起来太有趣了！
3. 是的……真令人着迷！
4. 由于宗教方面的原因，土著人不希望人们攀爬巨岩。这里是圣地，任何人不得擅闯。请务必尊重他们。
5. 真可惜，我真想爬上去看看。

第5章 丛林迷途！

p. 32

1. 好了，今天是我们旅行的最后一天……今天我们骑车穿过泰勒谷。这个谷可以俯瞰戈斯峭壁。戈斯峭壁是非常古老的彗星陨石坑，有一亿三千年之久。现在，大家都把帐篷收拾好，做好准备，半小时后出发。

p. 33

1. 彭妮，快过来！
2. 看那边，那儿有条小路！快点！咱们过去看看！
3. 可是导游说……
4. 不用担心，彭妮，我们一会儿就能赶上大家的，咱们过去吧！

p. 34

1. 半小时后……
2. 嗨，罗伊，孩子们哪去了？
3. 我不知道。布鲁斯……知道孩子们去哪了吗？
4. 孩子们的父母很着急……
5. 怎么了？
6. 我们找不到孩子们了！
7. 鲍勃！彭妮！你们在吗？
8. 鲍勃！彭妮！你们在哪儿啊？
9. 连他们的影子都找不到！
10. 没有，哪儿都没有！
11. 哦，怎么会这样呢，他们能去哪儿呢？
12. 没事的，我有手机——我们报警吧！

p. 35

1. 告诉是我怎么回事。
2. 呃，半小时前，我们收拾东西准备出发，突然……发现彭妮和鲍勃不见了！
3. 请帮忙找找他们！这儿这么热，他们又没有水，也没带食物……这个地方看起来危机四伏的！
4. 鲍勃！我害怕，我都要渴死了！我们这是在哪儿啊？
5. 噢，见鬼，彭妮，我……我不知道！
6. 鲍勃，我们回去吧。
7. 噢，彭妮，我觉得我们迷路了！

第 6 章 奇特邂逅

p. 40

1. 鲍勃，我又渴又累……我再也受不了了……
2. 嘘……彭妮，你听那是什么声音？
3. 什么声音？我什么也没听到啊！

p. 41

1. 你听！你听不到声音吗？
2. 在那儿！
3. 是那个山洞！

p. 42

1. 嘿！真不敢相信！这是我梦里的那个山洞！
2. 什么梦啊？
3. 快点彭妮！我要进去！别害怕！

4. 声音是从那个通道底下传出来的!
5. 啊! 啊!
6. 你……你们是谁? 你们要干什么?
7. 我是鲍勃, 她是彭妮, 我们迷路了……

p. 43

1. 走开, 离我们远点!
2. 别, 别害怕! 我们不想伤害你们! 我们离队了, 现在我们找不到爸爸妈妈了……
3. 你们是谁啊?
4. 我们是土著人——来自阿男古部落。我叫赛尔, 这是我爷爷, 他病了……
5. 哦, 天哪, 我们能帮什么忙吗?
6. 不能, 现在没有人能帮上我们的忙……我们命中注定会这样。
7. 命中注定? 什么意思?

第7章 特殊地图

p. 46

1. 要有可怕的事发生了。从回旋镖失踪的那天就开始了……
2. 你是说从文化中心失踪的那个回旋镖?
3. 就是它。它非常特别, 它保护着我们的族人……

p. 47

1. 你是什么意思?
2. 这个回旋镖能保护我们部落不受邪恶精灵的侵害。它保我们平安。
3. 它是有魔力的回旋镖, 如果它落到坏人手里会很危险的……

p. 48

1. 危险? 为什么呢?
2. 呃, 我们相信如果不是我们土著人拿了它, 大自然就会降下沙尘暴、飓风、龙卷风等灾难以示抗议……
3. 你觉得现在回旋镖落到了“坏人”手里了吗?
4. 我爷爷认为有人出于邪恶的目的拿到了回旋镖, 所以他在受苦……

p. 49

1. 但会是谁呢? 又是为什么呢?
2. 呃, 回旋镖上有特殊的图画……有人认为那是某种地图。
3. 地图? 什么样的地图?
4. 是能带人找到金子的地图!
5. 是啊! 这就对了! 我们现在所在的是迈克唐纳尔山脉, 对不对?

第8章 爷爷的画

p. 52

1. 听听这段是怎么说的……“澳大利亚全境都有金矿。在北领地洲麦克唐奈山脉有很多高产金矿……”

2. 这真有意思！

3. 你认为有人拿着回旋镖找金子去了吗？

p. 53

(鲍勃和彭妮肚子咕咕叫)

1. 呃……

2. 好了，先别说回旋镖和金矿了，我要饿死了，渴死了！

3. 我也是……可是这什么都没有。

4. 看，我这儿有点丛林食物，坚果、种子以及一些根类。

5. 呃……不了，谢谢你，赛尔。我想我还没那么饿！

6. 我也不饿了。

p. 54

1. 吃吧——这是典型的土著食物——我们在丛林里找到的。真的很好吃。

2. 我看它可不像好吃的。

3. 哦，来吧，那我们就尝尝吧。

4. 嗯……你说的对——很好吃！

5. 是啊，好吃！

6. 赛尔，看看你爷爷，他现在睁开眼睛了！

p. 55

1. 他在沙地上画画呢！那是什么呢？

2. 爷爷有事想告诉我们！但是什么事呢？

第9章 沙地信息

p. 58

1. 我们土著人经常在沙地上画画，这是一种交流方式。

2. 看！那看起来像回旋镖！

p. 59

1. 是，这就是回旋镖！这不仅仅是一幅画……这是地图！

2. 地图？你开玩笑呢吧？

3. 是的，这一定是地图。让我想想……这个“V”形可能表示山谷或者是……山峡！

4. 红岸峡吗？我在书上看到过！

p. 60

1. 这个圆形的符号肯定是个陨石坑……
2. 戈斯峭壁，那是彗星陨石坑！
3. 哇！……
4. 是的，可这和回旋镖有什么关系？
5. 我明白了！这个地图要告诉我们丢失的回旋镖去了哪里！
6. 爷爷大概要告诉我们回旋镖在戈斯峭壁……这儿……看到这个叉号了吗？

p. 61

1. 那这个螺旋状的符号又代表什么呢？
2. 那代表沙尘暴。还记得我说过要发生“可怕的”事情吗？
3. 戈斯峭壁！我们必须到那去找回旋镖！
4. 从这儿到戈斯峭壁要多远？
5. 不太远。步行大约需要两小时。把你们的自行车放这里吧。
6. 好，那我们就出发吧！

第 10 章 旅途漫漫

p. 64

1. 回到营地……
2. 威尔金斯警官吗？请您和您手下的警官立即停止搜救工作。今晚或明晨该地区将有一场严重的沙尘暴……我再重复一遍……所有人撤离那个地区……
3. 收到，黑尔小姐。

p. 65

1. 很抱歉，我们必须立刻赶回艾尔斯岩景区。沙尘暴就要来了！在这个地区，沙尘暴是非常危险的。女士们可以先上我们的小汽车，其他人上吉普车，快！
2. 别着急，盖尔夫人，我们将尽快开始继续搜救。

p. 66

1. 唔！天越来越冷了……
2. 我得穿上外套。
3. 嗯，是有点凉……我的开衫哪儿去了？
4. 等等我呀！我累了，脚都疼了！
5. 彭妮，我们必须坚持，现在不远了！

p. 67

1. 那就是戈斯峭壁——快看！
2. 唷！终于到了！我要累散架了！
3. 现在我们怎么办呢？
4. 我们坐下来歇歇吧！

5. 嗯，好主意！
6. 你们两个休息一下吧。我得保持警惕，想想下一步我们能做什么。
7. 晚安，彭妮。晚安，赛尔……
8. 晚安，鲍勃。
9. 做个好梦！

第 11 章 灾难降临

p. 70

1. 一大清早。
2. 嗯……感觉好多了！真是美好的一天！

p. 71

1. 嘿，你们两个！快醒醒！快醒醒！看那边！那棵树跟前！
2. 什么？我这是在哪儿？让我看什么？
3. 看那边！
4. 等等！没有眼镜我就像瞎子一样！
5. 给你，快戴上！

p. 72

1. 不，不应该是他！
2. 是他！是霍尔博士……在那辆车后面！
3. 霍尔博士到底来这里干什么呢？
4. 霍尔博士是谁？
5. 他是什么回旋镖专家……在艾尔斯岩景区文化中心工作。
6. 嘿，他手里拿着什么东西……
7. 像是木棍或者树枝一类的东西……

p. 73

1. 不是，那是金属探测器！
2. 呃，事情越来越蹊跷了……
3. 啊呀！看那边！（爷爷画的）“螺旋状的东西”！
4. 是沙尘暴！
5. 咱们找地方避一避吧！
6. 不，等一下！看——沙尘暴在山洞前霍尔博士跟前停下来了！
7. 现在又刮进去了！

第 12 章 安然无恙

p. 76

1. 快看那棵树！要倒了！

2. 要砸到霍尔博士了!
3. 我们快去救他吧!
4. 我害怕!
5. 别害怕, 彭妮。瞧! 沙尘暴又走了! 我们去救霍尔博士!

p. 77

1. 救命啊! 我的腿给砸断了!
2. 他还活着……看那里!
3. 那个回旋镖!
4. 我知道怎么回事了!
5. 我们现在该怎么办?
6. 呃……我们看看他的背包里是否有手机!
7. 手机在这儿呢! 我们报警吧!

p. 78

1. 帮我把树干挪开, 鲍勃。它太重了……
2. 一小时后……
3. 把望远镜给我——我觉得我能看见那边有东西。
4. 但愿是孩子们。
5. 是的, 我能看见四个人。
6. 他们在那儿!
7. 是他们! 是孩子们!

p. 79

1. 哦, 鲍勃, 你去哪儿了?
2. 见你回来我们真高兴!
3. 我也是啊, 妈妈!
4. 哦, 彭妮, 我们担心死了!
5. 现在没事了, 亲爱的, 皆大欢喜啊!
6. 看, 这就是丢失的回旋镖! 这是我们的土著朋友赛尔!
7. 这是霍尔博士……你们还记得吗? ……在文化中心那个, 是他偷了回旋镖, 因为他认为它能带他找到金子。
8. 可恶的小家伙!
9. 多亏了赛尔, 要不我们不会找到回旋镖……
10. 等等……过会儿你再把故事讲给我们听吧。
11. 嗯, 这可说来话长了!
12. 结束

澳大利亚地标

知识档案	
国名	澳大利亚联邦
面积	7,682,300 平方公里
人口	约 17,500,000
首都	堪培拉
主要城市	悉尼, 墨尔本
语言	英语
政府	由联邦州组成, 是英联邦之一
经济	农业, 矿业, 制造业, 服务业
货币	澳元

反差之地

澳大利亚是地球上最古老的大陆，它大约 15 亿年前从海中诞生。因为位于南半球，在欧洲的对跖点上，又被称为“南方大陆”。一些人认为它是世界上最小的大陆，另一些人则认为它是最大的岛屿。它比美国小，但和欧洲一样大。

澳大利亚天气富于变化。圣诞节时你可以享受日光浴，在海里游泳，到 8 月份你却可以在雪山上滑雪！澳大利亚季节和北半球正相反。夏季从 12 月开始，秋季从 3 月开始，冬季从 6 月开始，春季则从 9 月开始。至于气候，则是西北多潮热，中部干热，而南部气候温和——与欧洲大陆气候相仿。澳大利亚全年气候各地变化很大，你可以今天还在南部维多利亚州滑雪，第二天就能乘飞机到北部的昆士兰州，在大堡礁附近潜水！

澳大利亚最早的居民是土著人，他们在 70,000 年前就在那里定居。澳大利亚在 18 世纪以前还未被开发，直到 1787 年詹姆斯·库克船长在悉尼附近的植物湾登陆带来满船的罪犯，这一状况才得以改变。多年来，英国人一直以该地区为罪犯流放地。20 世纪，来自欧洲、亚洲以及世界各地的移民来到澳大利亚寻找新生活。现在在澳大利亚大陆上有不到 1,800 万人口，主要聚居在东部沿海地区。

从繁茂的热带雨林到干燥的沙漠地带，从白雪皑皑的山峰到深谷和陡峡，澳大利亚是个充满反差的美景之地。碧绿平坦的平原以及现代化的城市与中部的红色岩石形成鲜明对比，也与北部的大堡礁——世界最长的珊瑚礁形成的独特珊瑚海滩对比鲜明。

澳大利亚特征之一是内陆地区。内陆地区干旱贫瘠，最早居住着土著人。但是当英国人来到澳大利亚，土著人就渐渐被迫迁移到了沙漠地带。白人在澳大

利亚沿海地区建起了城市，但其中最坚强、最独立的那部分白人则在中部环境最差的地区定居。至今澳大利亚中部还拥有一些世界上最大的农场。因为路途远的原因不能上学的孩子们通过电视或者电脑上课，而医生则坐飞机往返于各农场之间。

澳大利亚土著人

土著人是澳大利亚最早的居民，上万年前他们从东南亚迁移到澳大利亚。各部落的土著人有上百种语言：比如说阿男古语和阿润达语就是分别属于这两个部落的语言。

典型的澳大利亚人有着棕色的皮肤，黑色的卷发，鼻子大而扁平。他们高大、强壮，一般都体格匀称。过去他们靠狩猎和采集食物为生(主要是种子和根类等)。

土著人的宗教和土地、自然紧密联系。对他们而言，不仅是人类，就是动物、河流、海洋、甚至是石头都是有生命的，都像人类一样有灵魂。关于世界起源，他们有自己的特殊信仰：他们认为地球是在一个叫做“梦幻时代”的神话阶段创造出来的。死后一切都回到梦幻时代，他们在那里等待复活。

土著传说、歌曲和舞蹈都描述在梦幻时代有神力的精灵们是如何创造土地和人类的。土著人没有文字语言，事实上他们的文化仍靠一代一代人口口相传。

白人的到来逐渐改变了土著人传统的生活方式，他们迫使土著人离开土地，放弃原始的生活方式到城市去生活，或者在遥远的保护区里定居。

现在，多数土著人住在城镇里，或者是偏僻的与世隔绝的定居地，很少一部分人仍然延续他们的游牧生活。近几年，澳大利亚政府越来越关注土著人贫困的生活境况，并通过政策实施和他们重新修好，通常是把土地还给他们。

澳大利亚的象征

回旋镖

回旋镖是澳大利亚文化的典型象征，它们在形状和大小上有很大不同(最大的回旋镖长达两米)。它们被用作作战和狩猎的武器，也是清理杂草和土壤的工具。最常见的回旋镖是“往返镖”。最开始用来打鸟或者是把动物引进陷阱，但也用在运动和竞技中。

乌鲁鲁

艾尔斯岩(土著人称为“乌鲁鲁岩”)是世界上最大的独体岩石，形成于5亿多年前。大约350米高，周长9公里。坐落于北领地乌鲁鲁国家公园内。探险家威廉·戈斯在1873年7月来到此地，以当时南澳大利亚总督亨利·艾尔斯的姓为其命名。

巨石至今仍然是著名的地标，因为在一天之内它随光线颜色有显著变化。它在土著文化中也很重要，这块巨石的很多地方为土著人圣地，并出现在土著神话和传说中。土著人有时在这些地方举行庆典和仪式。土著人不愿意人们攀爬这块岩

石，因为他们认为这个地方有着重要的宗教意义。对仍然要攀爬的人，他们有特殊标记出来的小径，游人必须遵照标记行走。离开这些标记好的小路通常是十分危险的，稍不留意就会跌落。

这块巨石的几个重要景点是“攀爬处”、“麦其泉”、“袋鼠尾”以及“大脑”。这块巨石还有很多山洞，洞壁上有象征梦幻时代的动物、人物以及场景的土著壁画。

词汇表

A

a sort of (表示不确定语气) 什么, 某种
a way of 某种
about *adv.* 大约
according to 根据
ago *adv.* 以前, 很早
alive *adj.* 活着的
All's well that ends well! 结果好就一切都好!
to approach *v.* 接近, 逼近
as soon as 尽快
to attend *v.* 上课, 参加
Aussie (*n. slang*) 澳大利亚人
awful *adj.* 极坏的, 极糟的

B

beauty *n.* 美景, 美丽
behind *prep.* 在...后面
belief *n.* 信仰
to believe *v.* 相信, 认为
to belong *v.* 属于
better *adj.* 更好的
bike ride 骑自行车旅行
brain *n.* 大脑
broken *adj.* 断的, 破碎的; 破了产的
bumper *n.* (汽车前后的) 的保险杠

C

careful *adj.* 留神的, 注意的, 认真的
to carry *v.* 带着, 背着, 拿着, 抱着
to check *v.* 检查, 核对
chilly *adj.* 凉的, 冷飕飕的
climate *n.* 气候
to climb *v.* 攀爬
comet crater 陨石坑
compelled, to compel *v.* 被迫, 强迫
convict *n.* 罪犯

crazy *adj.* 疯狂的, 离谱的
cross *n.* 叉号, 交叉
cute *adj.* 可爱的, 聪明的

D

dangerous *adj.* 危险的
dark *adj.* (头发、皮肤等) 黑色的
darling *n. / adj.* 亲爱的(人)
darned *adj.* 该死的, 可恶的
death *n.* 死亡
disappeared, to disappear *v.* 失踪, 消失
diving (dive 的动名词) 潜水, 跳水
doomed *adj.* 命中注定的
dream *n.* 梦 *v.* 做梦
dry *adj.* 干燥的, 干旱的
dune *n.* (风吹积成的) 沙丘

E

Earth *n.* 地球
evil *adj.* 邪恶的

F

to fall *v.* 倒下; 落到...手里
farm *n.* 农场
fascinating *adj.* 迷人的, 极好的
few *adj.* 很少的 *n. / pron.* 很少数
found, to find *v.* 找到
frightened *adj.* 害怕的, 受惊吓的

G

game *n.* 运动, 游戏
gathering *n.* 采集
to get ready 准备好
gold mine 金矿
Great Barrier Reef 大堡礁
gum *n.* 口香糖; 树胶

H

had, to have *v.* 有, 拥有

hang on (*imperat.*), to hang on 稍等;
坚持住

haunted *adj.* 附着灵魂的, 闹鬼的

to have a look 看看, 瞧一瞧

to have a rest 休息一下

Heck! *int.* (*hell* 的委婉语) 见鬼!

hind *adj.* 后面的

to hit *v.* 砸; 打击; 碰撞

to hold *v.* 掌握; 拿; 拥有

to hope *v.* 但愿, 希望

to house *v.* 拥有, 容纳 *n.* 房子

How far is...? 离...有多远?

How strange! 真奇怪呀!

human being 人类

hunting *n.* 狩猎

hurricane *n.* 飓风

to hurt *v.* 伤害

I

I can't stand it any more! 我再也受不了了!

I can't wait to... 等不及要..., 恨不得
马上就...

I'm dying of thirst! (夸张的表达法) 我
要渴死了!

I'm scared. 我害怕。

I've got it! 我明白了!

ill *adj.* 病的, 不好的

inhabitant *n.* 居民

inland *n.* 内陆

inside *adv.* 在里面, 往里面

it takes 需要...(时间)

J

to join *v.* 加入, 参与; 回到(岗位等)

to joke *v.* 开玩笑

journey *n.* 旅途, 旅程

K

keep going 坚持, 继续走

knew, to know *v.* 知道, 明白, 认识

L

land *n.* 土地 *v.* 登陆, 上岸

landed, to land *v.* 登陆

to lead *v.* 带领, 引向

to leave alone 别过来, 避免打扰

left, to leave *v.* 离开

to lie *v.* 位于

link *n.* 关系, 关联; 连接

to look *v.* 看起来, 看, 瞧

to look for 寻找

lost *adj.* 迷路的, 丢失的

lush *adj.* 繁茂的, 郁郁葱葱的

M

mainly *adv.* 主要地

me neither 我也不...

missing *adj.* 丢失的, 不见的

mobile *n.* 移动电话, 手机

myth *n.* 神话

N

nevertheless *adv.* 仍然, 不过, 然而

noise *n.* 声音, 噪音

nowhere *adv.* 任何地方都不, 没有什
么地方

nowhere else 没什么其他地方, 只在
某处

O

to overlook *v.* 俯瞰, 鸟瞰

P

to pack up 打包, 整理

path *n.* 小路

performed(*perform* 的过去式)*v.* 举行;
表演

plain *n.* 平原

plight *n.* 贫困, 窘境

policy *n.* 政策

Pommie(*n. slang*)澳大利亚或者新西兰

土话中对新近英国移民的称呼

power *n.* 力, 力量, 力气

purpose *n.* 目的

R

reason *n.* 原因, 理由

to rescue *v.* 救, 营救, 救援

reserve *n.* 保护区, 保留地

to ride around 绕...骑行、开车

route *n.* 路线

rucksack *n.* (旅行用的)帆布背包

S

sacred *adj.* 神圣的

safe *adj.* 平安的, 安全的

sandstorm *n.* 沙尘暴

saw, to see *v.* 看见

search *n.* 搜救, 搜寻, 寻找

season *n.* 季节

sensitive *adj.* 关注的, 对...敏感的

sergeant *n.* 警官

settled, to settle *v.* 定居

shape *n.* 形状

shattered *adj.* 散架的, 累坏的, 破碎的

to show *v.* 指给...看, 展示

site *n.* 场地

size *n.* 型号, 大小

skin *n.* 皮肤

sleepyhead *n.* 瞌睡虫, 贪睡者

soil *n.* 土地, 土壤

spiral *adj.* 螺旋状的

spring *n.* 温泉

staff *n.* 工作人员, 职员

still *adv.* 仍然, 还

stole, to steal *v.* 偷

strange *adj.* 奇怪的

suddenly *adv.* 突然

suitcase *n.* 手提包

sunbathing (sunbathe 的动名词) 沐日光浴

T

to take shelter 找地方躲避, 寻求避难所

tasty *adj.* 好吃的, 味道鲜美的

throughout *prep.* 遍布, 贯通, 贯穿

too *adv.* 也; 太

took, to take *v.* 拿走

tool *n.* 工具

toughest *adj.* (tough 的最高级) 最坚强的, 最强悍的

track *n.* 小路, 轨迹

trap *n.* 陷阱

tree trunk *n.* 树干

to try *v.* 尝试, 试图做某事

U

unfriendly *adj.* 不友好的

untouched *adj.* 从未开发的, 未被接触过的

V

vessel *n.* 船, 交通工具

to violate *v.* 冒犯, 违反

W

way *n.* 道路; 方法

weapon *n.* 武器

well-built *adj.* 体格匀称的

well done 烤得熟的, 烤得老的, 与“嫩的”对应

went, to go *v.* 变为, 成为; 处于...的状态

were, to be *v.* 是, 在

What a shame! 真可惜! 真遗憾!

What do you mean? 你是什么意思?

What's the matter? 怎么了? 出什么事了?

while *conj.* 然而, 而

will protest, to protest *v.* 抗议

worried *adj.* 焦虑的, 焦急的, 着急的

wrong *adj.* 邪恶的; 不对的

参考答案

第1章

p. 4

1 1-a 2-b 3-d 4-c

p. 5

2 1-c 2-e 3-a 4-f 5-d 6-b

p. 8

3 1-c 2-e 3-d 4-a 5-b 6-f

4 1) son 2) husband

3) friend 4) mother

5 1) Where 2) Who

3) What 4) What

5) Which 6) Where

p. 9

6 1) He can't sing.

2) He can swim.

3) He can't speak Spanish.

4) He can play baseball.

5) He can't ski.

6) He can ride.

7 visit, meet, airport, house, hot, sea,
beach, map, families, trip, Aborigines

第2章

p. 12

1 1) Australia 2) jeep
3) hot 4) summer

5) Ayers Rock

p. 13

2 1-d 2-e 3-b 4-c 5-a

p. 16

3 d-a-e-b-c

4 1) has got 2) have got

3) am 4) are

5) has got 6) is

7) is

5 1-b 2-e 3-d 4-a 5-c

p. 17

7 5:45—a quarter to six

11:15—a quarter past eleven

8:00—eight o'clock

12:45—a quarter to one

3:30—half past three

8 eleven, parents, Centre, tickets, dollars,
see, famous

第3章

p. 20

1 1) crazy 2) worried

3) staff 4) tasty

5) awful 6) Evil

p. 24

3 1) F Dr Hall is one of the staff at the
Cultural Centre.

2) F Dr Hall doesn't know where
the boomerang is.

3) T

4) T

4 a) shark
b) kangaroo
c) guidebook
d) Aborigine
e) suitcase
f) beach
g) didgeridoo

1) H 2) A 3) U 4) N 5) T

6) E 7) D

p. 25
5

人称代词主格	形容词性物主代词
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

- 1) her 2) our 3) their
4) Its 5) your
6 want, missing, ask, mystery, go,
campground, eat, sandwiches, wants,
crazy

第 4 章

p. 26

1 e-b-d-a-c

p. 27

2 1-c 2-d 3-b 4-a

p. 30

- 4 2) a 200-year-old
3) a 10-year old
4) a half-month/a fifteen-day
5) a four-day

5 1-e 2-d 3-g 4-a 5-f 6-b 7-c

p. 31

- 6 1) is sleeping.
2) are cycling.
3) is reading.
4) is eating.
7 1) anybody
2) Everybody
3) Nobody
4) Somebody

8 1-e 2-c 3-b 4-f 5-a 6-d

第 5 章

p. 32

- 1 1) F Bob is a sleepyhead and wakes
up late.
2) T
3) F They're leaving from Ayers
Rock Campground.
4) F Bob and his family are a little
late.
5) T
6) F Penny wants to climb the rock.

p. 33

2 1-c 2-g 3-f 4-d 5-a 6-b 7-h 8-e

p. 36

- 3 1) half an hour 2) path
3) worried 4) the police
5) hot
4 1) didgeridoo 2) guidebook
3) Uluru 4) dollar
5) Pommie 6) Aborigine
7) boomerang 8) jeep

p. 37

5 1-c 2-e 3-b 4-a 5-d
6

人称代词主格	人称代词宾格
I	me
You	you
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
You	you
They	them

- 1) him 2) her 3) them 4) you
5) me 6) it 7) us 8) you

第6章

p. 40

1 d-b-e-a-f-c-g

p. 41

2 1-c 2-f 3-b 4-e 5-a 6-d

p. 44

4 1) Penny

2) Sel's grandfather

3) Bob

4) Bob

5) Sel's grandfather

6) Penny

5 1-b 2-d 3-a 4-c

p. 45

6 1) What is the weather like?

2) What does he hear?

3) What do they see?

4) Where are they?

7 1) Listen

2) Don't smoke

3) Come

4) Hurry up

5) Don't go

8 1) is coming

2) goes out

3) never go

4) speaks

5) is studying

6) are having

第7章

p. 46

1 1) drink

2) wants

3) angry

4) grandfather

p. 47

2 1) dangerous

2) gold

3) map

4) drawing

5) wrong

p. 50

3 1) F Sel is worried and afraid.

2) F The Aborigines believe the

boomerang keeps evil spirits away from their tribe and keeps them safe.

3) T

4) F There's a special drawing on the boomerang, and some people think it's a sort of a map.

5) F The map leads to gold.

4 Down: 1) sandwich 2) tribe

3) him

4) bicycle

5) kangaroo

Across: 5) kids

6) dream

7) gold

8) hurricane

9) wrong

p. 51

5 1) aren't they

2) is she

3) don't they

4) aren't we

5) isn't there

6 1) a

2) The, ×

3) ×, the

4) ×, a

5) ×, ×

6) ×, a

7) ×, a

7 talking, Aborigines, evil, people, worried, revolt, tornados, drawing, map, gold

第8章

p. 52

1 1-d 2-c 3-b 4-a

p. 53

2 1) bush; group 1→mobiles

2) Grand Canyon; group 2→
Australian

3) friend; group 3→relatives

4) rock; group 4→metals

5) coffee; group 5→food

p. 56

3 c-e-b-f-g-a-d

4 1) Penny-d

2) Sel-a

- 3) Penny-b 4) Sel-c

p. 57

- 5 1) anything 2) something
3) something 4) nothing
5) Nothing 6) anything

6 1) Ayers Rock is a very mysterious place.

2) The boomerang has got very special powers.

3) The boomerang can be very dangerous.

4) Penny and Bob are hungry and thirsty.

5) Aboriginal food is very tasty.

7 book, reads, hungry, nothing, drink, them, nuts, don't, eat, tasty, grandfather, draw, sand, excited

第 9 章

p. 58

1 1-a 2-c 3-b 4-d

p. 59

2 1-b 2-d 3-a 4-c

p. 62

4 1) near 2) in 3) at
4) to 5) on 6) in
7) from

5 1) What is he eating?

2) Where does she work?

3) How do they go to work?

4) What do you usually do on Saturdays?

p. 63

- 6 1) bicycle 2) cross
3) sand 4) valley
5) drawing 6) nut
7) seed 8) foot
9) comet

7 1-b 2-d 3-e 4-c 5-a

第 10 章

p. 64

1 1-e 2-d 3-b 4-c 5-a 6-f

p. 65

2 1-b 2-c 3-e 4-a 5-d

p. 68

3 1) T

2) T

3) F Doris and Sheila go to Ayer's Rock Campground in the car and Roy and Bruce in the jeep.

4) F Bob is starting to get cold.

5) T

6) F Penny and Bob go to sleep.

4 1) quickly 2) chilly/cold

3) sit down 4) good

5 1) go back 2) terrible

3) abandon 4) have a rest

p. 69

6 1) pullover 2) chilly

3) sweet dream 4) shattered

5) sleep 6) kids

7) search 8) feet

7 1) but 2) so

3) because 4) or

5) and 6) If

第 11 章

p. 71

2 1-e 2-c 3-b 4-a 5-d

p. 74

3 1) happy

2) lovely

3) sleeping

4) metal detector

- 5) sandstorm
- 6) stops at the cave
- 4 1-d 2-a 3-b 4-c

- 5 1) in front of 2) in
- 3) on 4) near

p. 75

- 6 1) There 2) They're
- 3) They're 4) Their
- 5) there 6) Their
- 7 a) Dr Hall has got a metal detector in his hands.
- b) Very early in the morning Penny wakes up.
- c) The sandstorm is over there.
- d) They see Dr Hall behind a car.
- 排序: b-d-a-c

第 12 章

p. 77

- 2 1-f 2-b 3-c 4-e 5-a 6-d

p. 80

- 3 1) falls 2) rescue
- 3) broken 4) rucksack
- 5) mobile 6) treetrunk
- 7) binoculars 8) happy
- 4 1) Give 2) Don't be
- 3) Call 4) Look
- 5) Don't tell 6) Help

p. 81

- 5 are, daughter, trip, boomerang, bike, cave, terrible, gold, sand, spiral, metal, sandstorm, treetrunk, rescue, calls, happy

背景知识

p. 83

- 1 1) NEW SOUTH WALES

- 2) SOUTH AUSTRALIA
- 3) NORTHERN TERRITORY
- 4) WESTERN AUSTRALIA
- 5) VICTORIA
- 6) QUEENSLAND

- 2 1-a 2-d 3-e 4-c 5-b

p. 87

- 1 1) 第 5 段 2) 第 3 段
- 3) 第 2 段 4) 第 4 段
- 5) 第 1 段
- 2 1) Around 1,500 million years.
- 2) The Aborigines.
- 3) In 1787.
- 4) On the east coast.
- 5) Arid inland area.
- 6) The toughest, most independent white men.
- 3 snowy white, green, red

p. 89

1

FACT FILES — ABORIGINES	
Place of origin	south-east Asia
Language	various
Arrival in Australia	tens of thousands of years ago
Food	seeds, roots, etc.
Occupation	hunting, gathering food
Religious beliefs	spirits of everything
Physical appearance	
Colour of skin	dark
Hair	dark curly
Eyes	black
Build	well-built
Special features	large, flat noses

p. 90

- 1 1) 陷阱 4) 形状
- 2) 武器 5) 工具
- 3) 土地, 土壤 6) 型号, 大小

p. 91
3

FACT FILES — ULURU	
English name	<i>Ayers Rock</i>
Aboriginal name	<i>Uluru</i>
State	<i>Northern Territory</i>
Age	<i>more than 500 million years</i>
Height	<i>about 350 metres</i>
Circumference	<i>9 kilometres</i>
Named after	<i>Henry Ayers</i>
Characteristics	<i>change colour, of aboriginal cultural significance</i>
Points of interest	<i>The Climb, Maggie's Springs, Kangaroo Tail, The Brain</i>

- 4 1) high 2) situated 3) legends
4) rock 5) famous 6) sacred

词汇表

p. 92

1 Across: treetrunk, sacred, bike-ride,

cross, goldmine

Down: comet, noise, dream,
sandstorm, mobile

p. 93

- 2 1) fascinating 2) behind
3) chilly 4) dangerous
5) found 6) awful
7) inside 8) unfriendly
9) wrong 10) few

p. 94

- 3 1) seasons 2) chilly
3) diving 4) few
5) journey

p. 95

- 4 1) left 2) saw
3) went 4) had
5) stole 6) found
7) settled 8) knew
9) took 10) landed

Silver Coins
银风波

A1

在美国少年用金探测器发现了令兴奋的东西，但接踵而至。他在诈骗、抢夺事件中反败为胜？



2

Missing in Cornwall
康沃尔迷踪案

A2

萨姆的爸爸是个有名的摇滚歌手。她在学校组织的一次旅行中被绑架了。萨姆的好朋友基思能救她脱离险境吗？

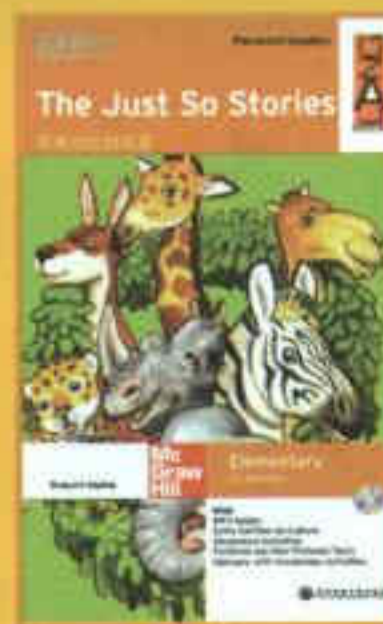


3

King Arthur
亚瑟王传奇

A2

亚瑟王、法师梅林、石中剑、王者之剑与圆桌骑士——看英国最著名且古老的传说。



4

The Just So Stories
原来如此的故事

A2

吉卜林的畅销作品，内容讲述世上奇异物种的演进过程。故事已风靡了全球，吸引了世世代代的读者。

Haunted
幽灵回旋镖

A2

鲍勃利用圣诞假期，出发寻找博物馆失窃的回旋镖。结果原本的圣诞假期变成了刺激冒险旅程！



6

The Lost Mountain
消失的山脉

B1

尼尔和朱莉在考古之旅中不幸坠机，他们如何逃脱丛林？神秘部落的传说是真的吗？



7

The Mystery of
Coniston Water
神秘的科尼斯顿湖

B1

朱莉在英国湖区夏令营认识了怪异的安娜，险象环生的科尼斯顿湖之旅即将展开……



8

Treasure Island
金银岛

B1

得到了老海盗的寻宝图，吉姆一行开始漂洋过海前往金银岛，去寻找传说中的宝藏……

Boscombe
埃比溪谷秘案

B1

5年，英国博斯科姆比溪谷发生了谋杀案，看福尔摩斯和华生如何求真相。



10

Destiny Calls
at Taransay
塔兰赛岛的命运召唤

B1

南非一场悲剧性的车祸让两岁大的萨姆成为孤儿。十六年后当他前往苏格兰参加活动时，他的过去突然重现于眼前……



11

The Call of the Wild
野性的呼唤

B1

布克在北方经历了多次冒险后，逐渐学会了适者生存的法则，但最终仍回到了真正属于自己的族类。



12

A Christmas Carol
圣诞颂歌

B1

斯克鲁奇非常讨厌圣诞节，经三个圣诞幽灵的指点，他的人生发生了惊人的变化……

Long Shot
嫌疑云

B2

迷瑞奇与托尼跟着参加校队，在选拔赛当天，收到了不准参加选拔赛的恐吓……



14

Hard Times for the
Time Trippers
时空旅者之艰难时世

B2

马特与琳达能穿梭时空。电脑出错让马特到了维多利亚时期，琳达能把他救回来吗？



15

The Time Trippers
时空旅者

B2

校外教学时，马特与琳达好奇地打开历史老师的手提电脑，忽然，古城堡不再是废墟，其他同学也在眼前消失……



16

The Time Trippers
Go West
时空旅者之西部探险

B2

马特与琳达穿梭时空，回到了美国内战时期的西部荒野，亲身体验了印第安人真实的生活。

Hound of the
Baskervilles
巴斯克维尔的猎犬

B2

传说中，巴斯克维尔庄园有一只可怕猎犬，巴斯克维尔爵士因它而离奇死亡。夏洛克·福尔摩斯能侦破此案吗？



18

Oliver Twist
雾都孤儿

B2

孤儿奥利弗从济贫院逃至伦敦，他经历了一次又一次的冒险，终于找到了一个幸福安全的家。



19

Jane Eyre
简·爱

B2

孤儿简·爱面对生活中的种种不幸，不屈不挠，最终找到生命中欣赏她的罗切斯特，从此开始了幸福的生活。



20

Frankenstein
科学怪人

B2

维克托在母亲过世后决定成为一名科学家，以帮助全人类，但是他的实验却带来一场空前浩劫……

Media Wars
媒体之战

C1

卫星频道特许经营权当前，特伦特和韦布两大电视台各亮王牌，欲争天下。这场媒体之战到底谁能笑到最后？



22

Fashion and Lies
时尚与谎言

C1

劳拉帮助父亲的时装公司取得了巨大的成功，但男友的秘密、错误订单、设计方案被窃……重重打击了他们的公司。



23

The Mill on the Floss
弗洛斯河上的磨坊

C1

乔治·艾略特最有名的作品，描述工业革命之初，一个英国家庭如何在巨大的政治、经济及个人变化中挣扎求生。



24

The Taming of
the Shrew
驯悍记

C1

莎士比亚最有名的喜剧之一，在大笔嫁妆诱惑下，彼特鲁乔要将悍妇转变成完美的妻子，他能成功吗？

Rob Roy
罗布·罗伊

C1

人公弗兰克在前苏格兰高地的旅途中，结识了苏格兰英雄罗布·罗伊。本书描述了他们的友谊及弗兰克爱情故事。



26

A Hacker's Revenge
黑客复仇记

C1

黑客入侵银行系统，经理威廉斯先生和他的朋友们能及时解除银行危机吗？



27

The Strange Case of
Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde
化身博士

C1

史蒂文森先生的经典小说，通过悬疑恐怖的内容，探索人性善恶的冲突、维多利亚时期的社会



28

Sense and Sensibility
理智与情感

C1

作者借助埃莉诺和玛丽安两姐妹在爱情道路上的曲折经历表现了“理智”与“情感”这两种性格的冲突。

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险象环生的澳大利亚丛林，神秘莫测的红色澳大利亚巨岩，充满异域情调的土著文化……

本故事讲述了鲍勃和彭妮——两个白人孩子和父母在澳大利亚过圣诞节时发生的故事。在一次参观中，他们偶然获知土著阿男古族一个神秘的回旋镖失踪了，传说它有着种种神奇的魔力……鲍勃在梦中听到了神秘的召唤，突然萌生了在人地两生的红色之心地带寻找回旋镖的想法。博识、美丽的澳大利亚女孩彭妮与他同往。可是在丛林里，他们迷路了，来到一个山洞……他们会遇到什么人，得到什么启示，最终能如愿找到回旋镖并回到父母身边吗？

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