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义务教育教科书



英语
(衔接三年级起点)
七年级上册

七年级上册

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It's easy!*



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河北教育出版社

致 同 学

亲爱的同学们，欢迎大家使用这套英语教材！

这是我们根据《英语课程标准》编写的从小学到高中的一套完整的英语教材。这套教材的最大特点是内容丰富，信息量大，题材贴近学生的学习和生活，学习活动丰富有趣。教材强调语言的多输入、多接触，并提供多样的语言实践活动，鼓励学生多参与、敢冒险。通过多种生动有趣的活动，使英语学习变得“容易又有趣”。

初中《英语》共五册，供义务教育阶段七年级到九年级使用。

本册教材共有8个单元，每单元包括6课。翻开任意一课，你就会发现每课由两部分组成，左面是内容丰富的课文，右面是形式多样的活动。课文部分围绕单元话题、以主要人物的活动为主线展开，内容新颖、引人入胜。活动部分则为同学们的课堂学习提供了多种资源，供教学选择使用。有些课里还设计了一些小板块，如：Culture Tip, Dig In, Learning Tip，它们对课文中所涉及的文化背景、语言知识、学习方法等给予拓展、说明或指点，可以帮助同学们理解课文和开阔视野哦！每单元安排有复习课，便于大家对单元知识进行复习、巩固、归纳和反思。

同学们，丹尼、詹妮、李明从小学陪伴我们一路走来，在初中阶段，他们又有哪些成长故事和学习体验呢？让我们打开课本和他们共同体验英语学习的快乐吧！



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UNIT 1

Lessons 1 ~ 6

School and Friends



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Greetings and Saying Goodbye
- ▶ Introductions
- ▶ Giving Thanks

Grammar

- ▶ Verb "be" (am, is, are)

Structures

- ▶ What's your name? My name is ____.
- ▶ How are you? I'm fine, thanks.
- ▶ Nice to meet you.
- ▶ This is _____. His/Her name is _____.
- ▶ See you later.

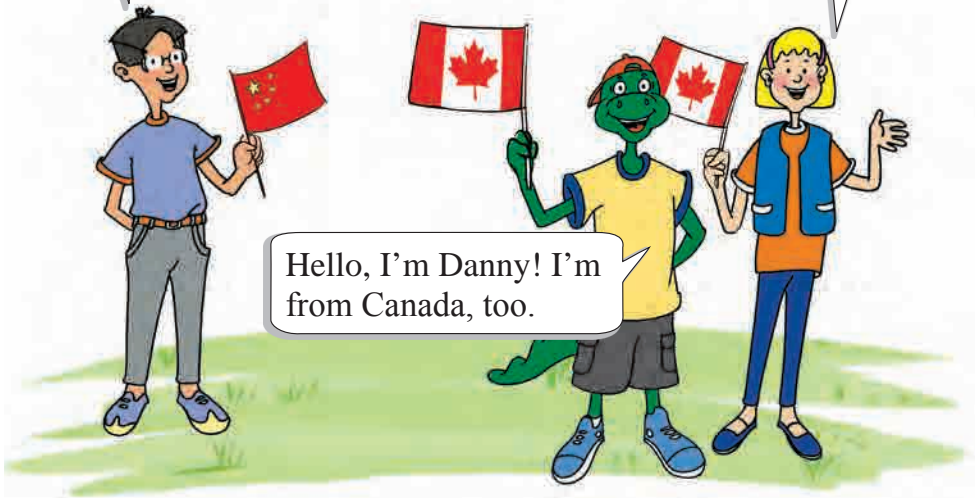
Lesson 1: Hello!

1 Hello!

Hello, I'm Li Ming! I'm from China.

Hello, I'm Jenny! I'm from Canada.

Hello, I'm Danny! I'm from Canada, too.



2 How are you?

Li Ming: Hello, I'm Li Ming! What's your name?

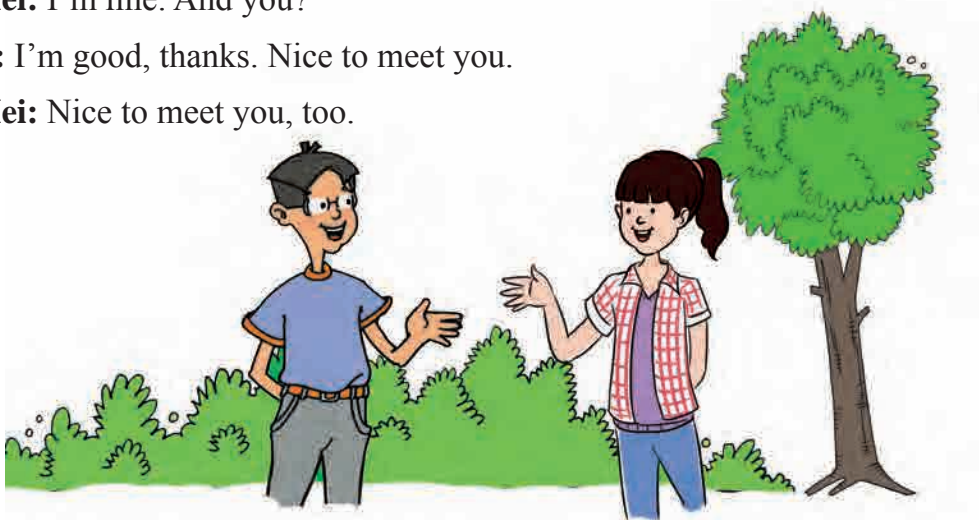
Wang Mei: Hi! My name is Wang Mei.

Li Ming: How are you?

Wang Mei: I'm fine. And you?

Li Ming: I'm good, thanks. Nice to meet you.

Wang Mei: Nice to meet you, too.



Let's Do It!

1 Listen and sing along.

Hello, hello, how are you?
What's your name?
My name is Joe.



Hello, hello, how are you?
Fine. Nice to meet you.

Hello, hello, how are you?
What's your name?
My name is Sue.

2 Stop and Go! Play this game to practice greeting your friends.



Go!



Stop!



Hello! My name is Danny. What's your name?

I'm fine. Nice to meet you!



Hello...

Hi...

Hi! My name is Jenny. How are you?

3 How can you introduce yourself to a new friend? Number the sentences in the correct order.

- ___ I'm from Canada.
- ___ Hello! I'm Danny.
- ___ Nice to meet you.



Lesson 2: Teacher and Students

1 This is my friend.

Li Ming: Good morning, Wang Mei.

Wang Mei: Good morning, Li Ming.

Li Ming: Wang Mei, this is my friend. His name is Yang Hao. He's in Class Four.

Wang Mei: Nice to meet you, Yang Hao.

Yang Hao: Nice to meet you, too.

Wang Mei: This is my friend, Li Lin. She's in Class Five.

Yang Hao: Nice to meet you, Li Lin.

Li Lin: Nice to meet you, too.



2 What's her name?

Danny: Jenny, who's the man over there?

Jenny: He's Mr. Jones — our homeroom teacher.

Danny: And who's the girl with Mr. Jones? What's her name?

Jenny: Her name is Kate.

Danny: Is she a student?

Jenny: Yes. She's our classmate.



Culture Tip

You can greet people in many different ways in English. The most common ways are: *hello*; *hi*; *good morning*; *good afternoon*; *good evening*; *How are you?*; *How's it going?*; *What's up?*

In some parts of Canada and the U.S., people say *Howdy* or *Hiya*.

In the U.K., it's common to say *How do you do?*

In Australia, people say *G'day!*

Let's Do It!

1 Read Part 1 of the lesson and fill in the blanks.

1. Yang Hao is in Class _____.
2. Li Lin is in Class _____.

2 Read Part 2 of the lesson and match the people with the correct description.

homeroom teacher

student

Li Ming's classmate



doctor

Jenny's classmate

Danny's sister

3 The Name Game! Play this game in groups to learn your classmates' names.

My name
is Steven.

My name is Jenny.
His name is Steven.

My name is Danny.
His name is Steven.
Her name is Jenny.



4 Introduce a friend to a classmate.

Example:



This is my friend. His name is Tony.
He is a student. He is from the U.S.

Betty,
student,
Canada



Lesson 3: Welcome to Our School

Jack is from Canada. He is a visiting student in Li Ming's school.



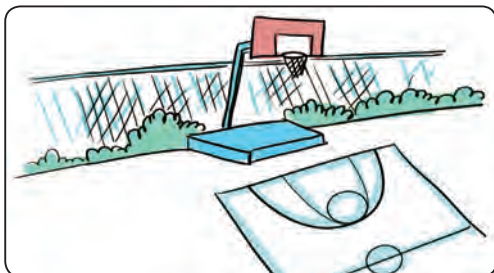
Hello, Jack. Welcome to our school. Let me show you around.



This is our classroom.
We have lessons here.



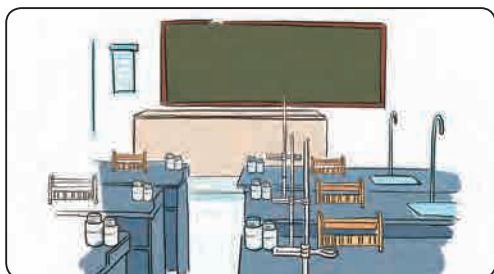
This is an office.
Our teachers plan their lessons here.



That is the playground.
We play sports and have fun there.



That is the library.
We get books there.



What's that?

It's a lab. We have our science classes there.



Let's Do It!

1 Listen to the statements and number the pictures.



2 Fill in the blanks with the phrases in the box.

have lessons get books have science classes
plan their lessons play sports

- Our teachers _____ in the office.
- The students _____ and have fun on the playground.
- Jenny and her classmates _____ in the lab.
- We _____ in our classroom.
- They _____ from the library.

3 Fill in the blanks and help Jack find his way around the school.

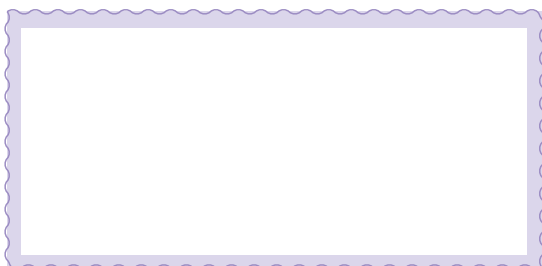
- Where can Jack get some books?
→ Jack can get some books from the _____.
- Where can Jack go for his science classes?
→ Jack can go to the _____.
- Jack wants to play sports and have fun. Where can he go?
→ Jack can play sports and have fun on the _____.
- Where does Jack have lessons?
→ Jack has lessons in the _____.



4 Draw a place in your school. Then write some sentences about it.

Example:

This/That is an office. Our teachers plan their lessons here/there.



Lesson 4: What Is It?



pen



pencil



pencil box



ruler



blackboard



eraser



Class, let's play a guessing game.
Li Ming, you go first.

Li Ming: It's long and thin. What is it?
Can you guess?

Wang Mei: Is it a ruler?

Li Ming: No, it isn't. You can write
with it.

Wang Mei: A pencil?

Li Ming: Yes, you are right! Now it's
your turn.



Wang Mei: It's big and black. It's on
the wall. What is it?

Li Ming: It's a blackboard!

Wang Mei: Very good!



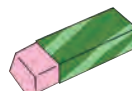
Dig In

Look at the things in your classroom. Do you know the English words
for these things? If you don't know the words, try to find them.

Let's Do It!

1 Listen to the statements and number the pictures.


☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐


2 Make your own vocabulary cards. Draw and write the names of classroom objects on cards. Then use your cards to play the Guessing Game in groups.



3 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks.

1. You can write with a _____ .

2. The _____  is on the wall. It's big and black.

3. I can see a _____  in the pencil box.

4. A: What is it?

B: It's a _____ .

5. A: Is it an _____  ?

B: Yes, it is.

4 Work in pairs. Put some of your classroom objects on your desk. Ask your partner to close his or her eyes. Then take one object away. Can your partner guess what's missing?

Lesson 5: May I Have a Book?

Danny: Excuse me. May I have a book, Jenny?

Jenny: OK! Here you are.

Danny: Thank you.

Jenny: You're welcome!



Danny: May I borrow two pencils, Jenny?

Jenny: Yes, you may. Here you are.

Danny: Thanks. May I have three crayons, Jenny?

Jenny: Sorry, Danny. I don't have any crayons.

Danny: That's OK. I can go and buy some at the store. I can get some for you, too. Goodbye!

Jenny: Thank you, Danny. See you later.



Learning Tip

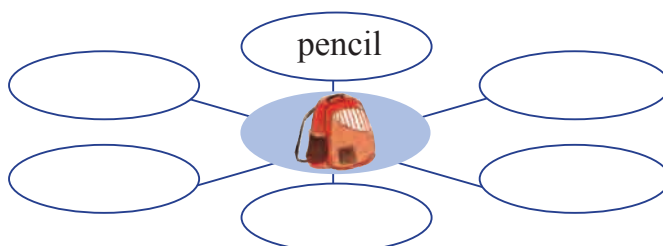
After someone says *thanks* or *thank you*, you can say *you're welcome*. What else can you say? You can say: *no problem*, *no worries*, *not at all*, *my pleasure*, *don't mention it*, *forget it* or *it's nothing*.

Let's Do It!

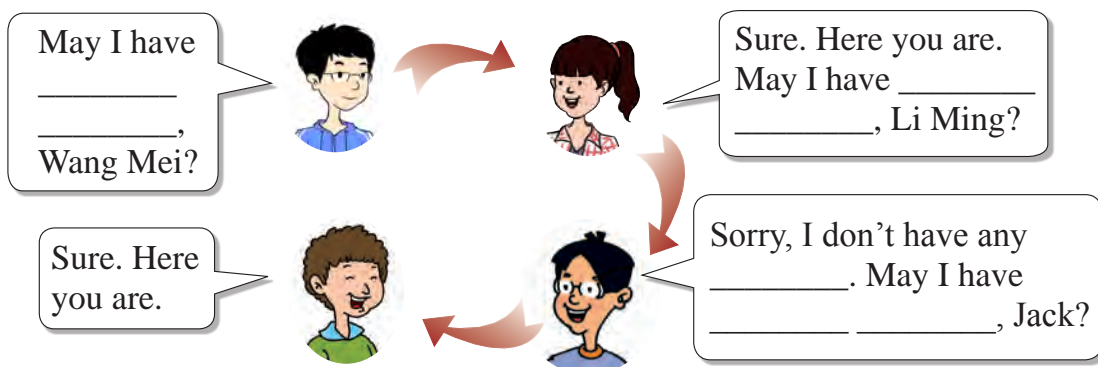
1 What does Danny want? Listen and circle the pictures.



2 Complete the mind map with classroom objects you can put in your schoolbag.



3 The Chain Game. Work in groups to practice “May I...”.



4 Listen and do the actions.

Stand up,
Sit down and
Show us one.



Look up,
Look down and
Show us two.



Reach up,
Reach down and
Show us three.



Jump up,
Jump down and
Show us four.



Point up,
Point down and
Show us five.



Lesson 6: Things for School

To: liming@net.cn

From: danny@compmail.ca

Date: 23/09 9:08 p.m.

Subject: My Shopping List

Dear Li Ming,

How are you? I am fine. School is great! I have some new friends this year. They are very nice. What about your new school? I need to buy some things for my classes. Here is my list. Can I buy all of these things at the store?

My Shopping List

- *five erasers*
- *ten classrooms*
- *two pencil boxes*
- *six pens*
- *seven pencils*
- *one library*
- *nine crayons*
- *three rulers*
- *eight playgrounds*
- *four labs*

Your friend,
Danny



Can Danny buy all the things on his list?



Learning Tip

People make lists for many different reasons. There are many different types of lists:

- shopping list
- to-do list
- gift list
- word list

Let's Do It!

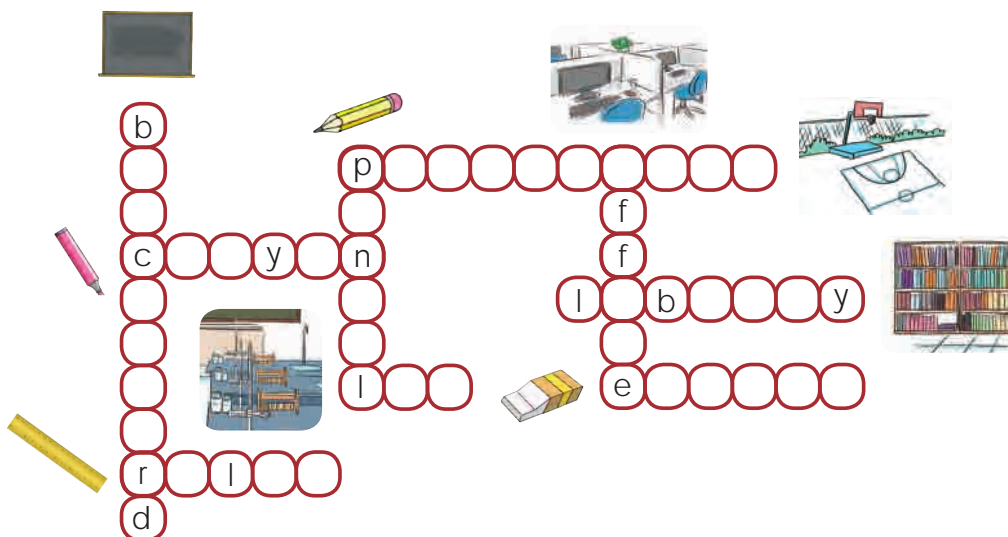
1 Listen and fill in the blanks.

Danny wants to buy five erasers, _____ classrooms, two pencil boxes, _____ pens, _____ pencils, one library, _____ crayons, three rulers, _____ playgrounds and four labs.

2 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. Does Danny like school?
2. Are his new friends nice?
3. Can he buy all the things on his list at a store? Why or why not?

3 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword puzzle.



4 What things do you need for school? Make a shopping list.



Item	Amount
pencil	5

Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Search for words from this unit and write them down.

p	c	l	a	s	s	r	o	o	m
q	l	a	m	t	w	m	o	f	p
s	a	b	z	o	y	i	e	f	l
t	s	q	c	r	b	b	i	i	a
u	s	b	m	e	u	y	z	c	n
d	m	n	o	e	r	a	s	e	r
e	a	w	a	l	l	x	w	t	v
n	t	o	t	h	i	n	g	s	r
t	e	l	c	d	s	f	k	j	l
s	t	u	d	n	t	u	e	m	n

_____ wall _____

II. Say the phone number below each picture. What is each number for?



110



122



120



119

Do you know
how to say "0"?



Grammar in Use

Fill in the blanks with the proper form of "be".

1. A: How _____ you?

B: I _____ fine. Thanks.

2. A: How _____ your father and mother?

B: They _____ fine. Thanks.

3. A: Who _____ the girl over there? _____ she your friend?

B: Yes, she _____ my friend.

4. A: Hello. I _____ Joe. What _____ your name?

B: My name _____ Sue. And this _____ Jack. That _____ Mary.

They _____ my friends.

A: Nice to meet you, Jack and Mary.

C & D: Nice to meet you, too.

5. A: _____ this a classroom?

B: No. This _____ a lab.

6. A: What _____ that?

B: It _____ a blackboard.

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen to the dialogues and number the pictures.



II. Listen and repeat.

Aa name

eraser

cake

Ee she

he

we

Ii I

fine

nice

Oo hello

no

go

Uu unit

excuse

student

III. Work in groups. Play the Telephone Number Game.

Example:

Student A tells Student B a telephone number. Then Student B tells it to Student C... The last student writes it down and shares it with the group. Did he or she get it right?

Putting It All Together

Make your own student card.

My Photo 	Name _____
	Boy <input type="checkbox"/> Girl <input type="checkbox"/>
	Class _____
	Phone number _____
	Country _____

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Greetings and Saying Goodbye

Hello!

I can greet and say goodbye to my classmates in English.



II. Introductions

This is my friend, Li Lin.

I can introduce my friends in English.



III. Giving Thanks

Thanks.

I can give thanks in English.



IV. Verb "be" (am, is, are)

I'm Li Ming.

I can use "am, is, are" properly.



Can You Count from One to Ten?

One little, two little, three little boys,
Playing with four little, five little toys.
Six little, seven little, eight little friends,
Nine little, ten little... let's start again!
First there is one, then there is two,
Three, four and five... do I know you?
Six before seven and eight before nine,
Ten little numbers all in a line!



UNIT 2

Lessons 7 ~ 12

Colours and Clothes



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Talking about Colours
- ▶ Talking about Clothes

Grammar

- ▶ Personal Pronouns
- ▶ Possessive Pronouns

Structures

- ▶ What's your favourite colour?
- ▶ Whose ____ is this?
- ▶ Let's go shopping!

Lesson 7: Jenny's New Skirt

1 Can I get a new skirt?

Jenny: Mum, my skirt is very old. Can I get a new one?

Mrs. Smith: Sure, dear. What colour do you want?

Jenny: I want a blue skirt, Mum.

Mrs. Smith: OK. What can you wear with it?

Jenny: I can wear my favourite blouse with it. I like its colour. It's light blue!

Mrs. Smith: Blue again! Jenny, you really like blue.



2 I like your blue skirt.



Kim: Good afternoon, Jenny. I like your blue skirt.

Jenny: Thanks!

Kim: Is it new?

Jenny: Yes, it is. And blue is my favourite colour. Do you like blue?

Kim: Yes, I do. But my favourite colour is pink.

Culture Tip

Sometimes American spelling is different from British spelling. Here are some examples:

British	American
mum	mom
favourite	favorite
colour	color

Can you find more examples?



Let's Do It!

- 1 What clothes do they like to wear? Listen and match the people with the clothes.



a blue shirt

a pink skirt

a red sweater

a blue blouse

a white blouse

- 2 Read the lesson and fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

pink light blouse new really blue

I'm Jenny. My skirt is very old. I want a _____ one. My favourite colour is _____. I can wear the blue skirt with my favourite _____. The blouse is _____ blue. I _____ like blue! Kim likes my skirt. But Kim's favourite colour is _____.

- 3 Look at Kim's closet and help her match some clothes.

1. I like my new sweater.  I can wear it with my _____.

2. I like my pink skirt.  It's my favourite skirt. I can wear it with my _____.

3. I like my green coat.  I am wearing it with my _____.



- 4 Interview some classmates and fill in the table. Then work in groups and talk about the results.

Example:

A: What are your favourite clothes?

B: My favourite clothes are blouses and skirts.

A: What's your favourite colour?

B: My favourite colour is blue.

Name	Favourite Clothes	Favourite Colour
Jenny	blouses and skirts	blue

Lesson 8: Danny's Favourite Colour

1 What's Danny's favourite colour?

Jenny: Hi, Danny. Do you want to paint with me?

Danny: Sure!

Jenny: Here is some red paint.

Danny: No, I don't like red.

Jenny: OK. How about blue?

Danny: Blue is good. But do you have yellow?

Jenny: Yes. Is yellow your favourite colour?

Danny: No, but I can mix blue and yellow to make green.

Jenny: That's right! Is green your favourite colour?

Danny: Yes, it is.



2 I am a rainbow.

I am a rainbow. Look at me.

How many colours do you see?

I am red, orange and blue.

I am green, yellow and purple, too.

I come out after the rain. High in the sky.

I am a rainbow. I want to say "Hi!"



Dig In

You can mix two different colours together to make a new colour! Blue and yellow make green. Red and blue make purple. Red and yellow make orange. You can mix white with another colour to make it a light colour. Try it! What colours can you make?

Let's Do It!

- 1 What's Danny's favourite colour? Listen and tick the correct answer.

blue ☐

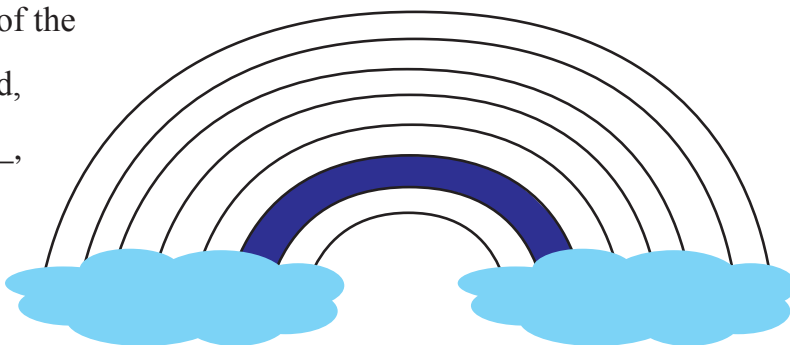
red ☐

green ☐

yellow ☐

- 2 Fill in the missing letters. Then colour the rainbow in the same order of the words.

I know the colours of the
rainbow. They are r_d,
or__ _ge, y__ ll ____,
gr __ _n, bl ____,
indigo and p__ _ple.



- 3 Colour the paint cans and write the colours.



+



=



red + yellow = orange



+



=



red + _____ = pink



+



=



blue + yellow = _____



+



=



_____ + blue = light blue



+



=



red + blue = _____



+



=



_____ + white = light green

- 4 Look at the list of colours in the table below. Can you name some things that are those colours?

Red	Blue	Yellow	Green	White	Brown
apple		flower		cloud	
	sky		grass		chocolate

Lesson 9: Whose Coat Is This?

Jenny: Whose coat is this? Is it your coat, Danny?

Danny: No. It's too big for me. It's Bob's coat.



Mr. Jones: Whose scarf is this? Is it your scarf, Jenny?

Jenny: No, it's not my scarf. It's Kim's scarf.



Danny: Whose gloves are these?

Jenny: They're too small for me. Maybe they're Lynn's gloves.

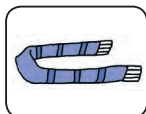


Mr. Jones: Whose shorts are these? Are they your shorts, Danny?

Danny: Yes, they are. See? They're just right for me!

Let's Do It!

1 Listen and match the people with their clothes.



2 Read the lesson and circle the correct words.

1. The coat is (too big/too small/just right) for Danny.
2. The gloves are (too big/too small/just right) for Jenny.
3. The shorts are (too big/too small/just right) for Danny.

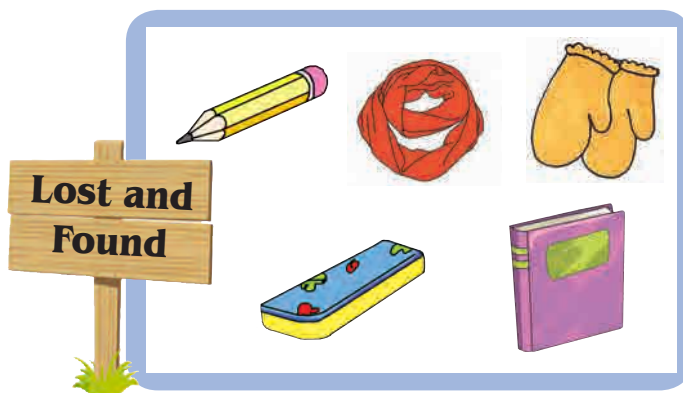
3 Fill in the blanks with words from this lesson.

1. A: Is this _____ coat, Bob?
B: Yes. It is my coat.
2. A: _____ gloves are these?
B: They are Lynn's gloves.
3. A: Do you like these shorts?
B: Yes. They are just _____ for me.
4. A: Is this Mike's shirt?
B: No. It is too _____ for him. It's Bob's shirt.

4 Work in pairs. Look at the items in the "Lost and Found". Whose items are they? Make up a dialogue.

Example:

- A: Is this your pencil box?
B: No, it isn't.
A: Whose pencil box is it?
B: Maybe it's Yang Huimin's pencil box.



Lesson 10: Clothes for a Cold Day

1 You may catch a cold.

Danny is ready for school. He says goodbye to his mum.

Mrs. Dinosaur: Wait, Danny! It's cold today. You can't wear a T-shirt and shorts.

Danny: Mum, I look nice in this green T-shirt. And I like shorts.

Mrs. Dinosaur: Look! It's raining. You may catch a cold.

Danny: OK, Mum.



(Danny goes back and puts on a jacket.)

Mrs. Dinosaur: Danny! Your jacket doesn't go well with your shorts.

Danny: Well, I don't like to wear pants.

Mrs. Dinosaur: OK. Don't forget your umbrella.

Danny: It's in my schoolbag. Bye, Mum.



2 Colourful clothes

Skirt, sweater, dress and hat.
These, those, this and that!
Pants, shoes, shirts and socks.
Take them all out of the box!
Red, yellow, blue and white.
Colourful clothes are so bright!



Learning Tip

You can *catch a cold*, but you can also *catch a ball*, *catch a fish*, *catch a train* or *catch a bus*.

Let's Do It!

- 1 What does Danny like to wear? Listen and circle the correct pictures.



- 2 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. How is the weather?
2. Does Danny like to wear shorts or pants?
3. What does Danny finally wear to school?
4. Where is Danny's umbrella?

- 3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

forget be ready for go well with catch a cold put on

1. It's 7:00 a.m. now. We _____ breakfast.
2. I don't want to _____ your phone number. Can you write it down?
3. Don't go outside without a jacket. You may _____.
4. Her new dress doesn't _____ her old shoes.
5. _____ your coat. It's cold outside.

- 4 What clothes does your mum tell you to wear for different weather? Match the right clothes with the right weather. Then write *Mum says...*



Mum says:
It's raining today. Put on your boots.
And don't forget your umbrella.



Mum says:



Mum says:

Lesson 11: Clothes around the World

Li Ming writes a report about clothes around the world.



These people are wearing traditional clothes.
Wow! Their clothes are so colourful.

In some places, men wear skirts.
How do they look?



This woman looks beautiful in her Sari.
A Sari is a traditional dress from India.

Some people wear uniforms for work.
These women look so pretty in black and white.



Many students wear school uniforms.
Their uniforms look nice.

Our school uniforms are blue and white. Do you
have uniforms? What colours are they?



Let's Do It!

1 Discuss the questions.

1. Do all people wear uniforms for work?
2. Can men wear skirts?
3. Do people wear traditional clothes in your hometown?
4. Do you wear a uniform for school?

2 Listen to the statements and number the pictures.



3 Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

Lisa and her family are ready for the Square Dance Party. The Square Dance is a _____ (traditional/colourful) American dance. People wear cowboy boots and hats. Lisa is wearing a beautiful pink skirt. She looks _____ (funny/pretty). Lisa's mother looks nice, too. Her skirt goes well with her colourful blouse. Lisa's father looks good in his pants and shirt. They all look nice, but they are all wearing _____ (different/purple) clothes. Lisa's dog is ready for the party, too. He is wearing a cowboy hat. He looks cute.



cowboy boots



cowboy hat

4 People wear different traditional clothes all around the world. What are some traditional clothes people wear in China? Collect some pictures and write about them.

Example:

This lady is from Tibet. She is wearing traditional Tibetan clothes. She looks good in her hat and colourful clothes.



Lesson 12: Let's Go Shopping!

To: jenny@compmail.ca; danny@compmail.ca; kate12@supermail.com;
steven@supermail.com

From: kim15@compmail.ca

Date: 12/10 10:15 a.m.

Subject: A Shopping Date!

Hi friends,

Let's go shopping!

Let's meet at the shopping centre at 1:00 p.m. this Saturday.

You can come with your mum!

You can wear your favourite clothes.

I will wear my favourite dress.

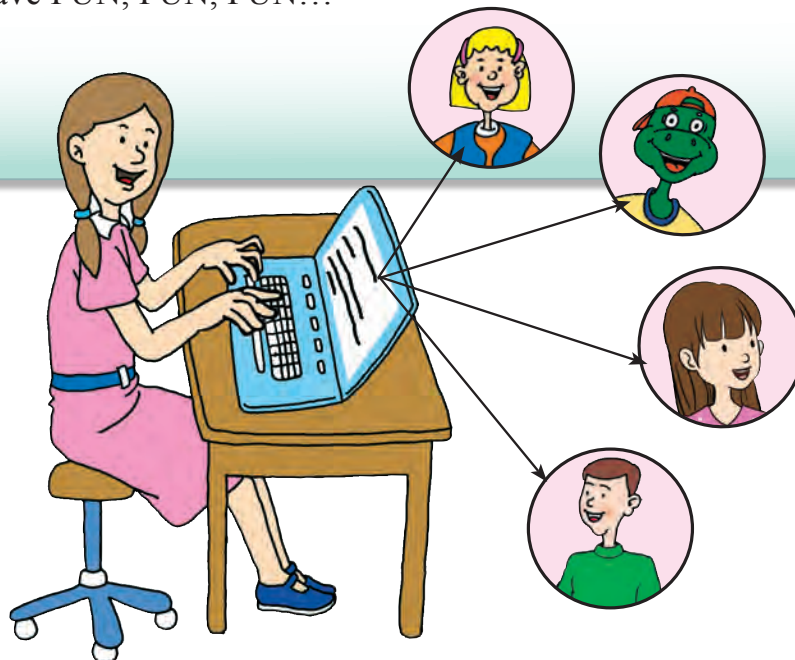
I want to buy a pair of shoes and a pink blouse for school!

What do you want to buy?

Can you come?

We can have FUN, FUN, FUN!!!

Kim



Let's Do It!

1 Listen and circle the correct words.

- Kim and her friends will meet at the (shopping centre/school/library) this Saturday.
- Kim's friends can come with their (mothers/fathers/grandparents).
- Kim wants to buy a pair of (pants/shoes/gloves) and a (yellow/white/pink) blouse for school.

2 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

- Who does Kim want to go shopping with?
- When will they meet?
- What will Kim wear?

3 Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases in the box.

the shopping centre go shopping have fun buy meet

- A: Where is _____?
B: It's near the park.
- A: Let's go to the zoo.
B: OK. We can _____ there.
- A: I'm so glad to _____ you.
B: Me too.
- A: What do you want to _____?
B: A pink skirt.
- A: Let's _____.
B: Good idea.



4 Work in pairs. Make a shopping list. Then talk about it.

Item	Colour	For whom

Example:

- A: What clothes do you want to buy?
B: I want to buy a T-shirt for my father.
A: What colours does your father like?
B: He likes...

Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Red, orange and yellow are warm colours. Blue, green and purple are cool colours. Colour all the warm clothes in red, orange or yellow. Colour all the cool clothes in blue, green or purple.



II. Pick a colour word. Then use each letter in the word to start a sentence.

Example:

W..... (White is a colour.)

H..... (He has a white sweater.)

I..... (It is new.)

T..... (Tom likes his white sweater.)

E..... (Every boy has a sweater.)

Grammar in Use

Complete the chart. Then use it to fill in the blanks.

Personal pronouns	I		he		it		you	
Possessive pronouns	my	your		her		our		their

- _____ name is Tom. _____ am 12 years old.
- Jane and I go to the same school. _____ are classmates. We like _____ school.
- Mary is a girl. _____ likes to wear dresses. This is _____ favourite dress.
- The kids want to go shopping. _____ want to buy new clothes. _____ clothes are too old.
- I like _____ hat. It looks good on _____.

Listening and Speaking

I. What do Jenny and her family members want to buy? Listen to the passage and match the people with the clothes.

Jenny's mum	sports shoes
Jenny's dad	a green hat
Jenny's brother	a new sweater
Jenny	a pink dress

II. Listen and repeat.

/ i: /	he	she	teacher	meet
/ ɪ /	it	is	this	list
/ ə /	again	about	forget	after
/ ɜ: /	skirt	shirt	world	purple

III. Work in groups. Bring some of your favourite clothes to school and have a fashion show. Take turns being the fashion show host and describe your classmates' clothes.

Example:

Host: This is Wang Xia. She is wearing a red sweater and blue jeans. Her sweater goes well with her jeans. She looks great!

Putting It All Together

Work in groups. Find out more about traditional clothing around the world. Search the Internet and choose one piece of clothing to write about. Follow the example and answer the questions.

Example:

- What is it?
It's a poncho.
- Where is it from?
It's from Mexico.
- Who wears it?
Men, women and children from Mexico wear ponchos.
- What colour(s) is it?
It is red, blue, green, pink, yellow, orange and brown.
- What weather can you wear it in?
You can wear it in cold and rainy weather.
- Do you like it?
Yes, I like the Mexican Poncho. It is colourful and warm.



Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Colours

Blue is my favourite colour.

I can use colours to describe clothes and other things in English.



II. Talking about Clothes

I like your blue skirt.

I can talk about clothes in English.



III. Personal Pronouns:

I you he she it we they

Possessive Pronouns:

my your his her its our their

I can wear my favourite blouse.

I can use these pronouns properly.



Who Is Wearing Red?

Who is wearing red?

Oh, who is wearing red?

Please tell me if you can.

Oh, who is wearing red?

Jenny is wearing red.

Oh, Jenny is wearing red.

That's the colour of her skirt.

She is wearing red.



Who is wearing green?

Oh, who is wearing green?

Please show me if you can.

Oh, who is wearing green?

Danny is wearing green.

Oh, Danny is wearing green.

That's the colour of his shirt.

He is wearing green.



UNIT 3

Lessons 13 ~ 18

Body Parts and Feelings



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Expressing Feelings
- ▶ Talking about Height
- ▶ Seeing a Doctor

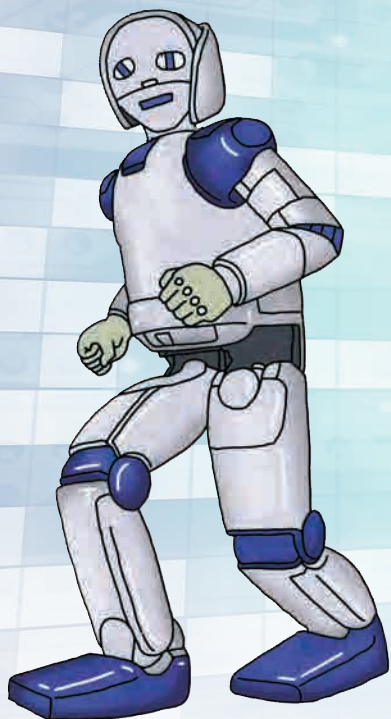
Grammar

- ▶ Verb “have” (have, has)
- ▶ Plural Forms of Nouns

Structures

- ▶ How tall are you? I’m ____ metres tall.
- ▶ How do you feel? I’m/I feel ____.
- ▶ What’s the matter?
- ▶ I have a headache/stomachache.

Lesson 13: Body Parts



Hello! My name is Robin. I am a robot.

I have two big eyes. I can see with them. They are also my cameras.

I have one nose and one mouth. I can smell with my nose. And I can talk with my mouth. I can speak English and Chinese!

I don't have ears but I can hear you.

I can make noodles with my long arms and small hands. I have ten fingers — just like you! I can write with them.

I have two long legs and two big feet. I'm a good football player.

I like to play and have fun! Do you want to play with me? We can be friends!

Can you do my homework for me, Robin?



Sorry, I can't do your homework, but I can make noodles for you.

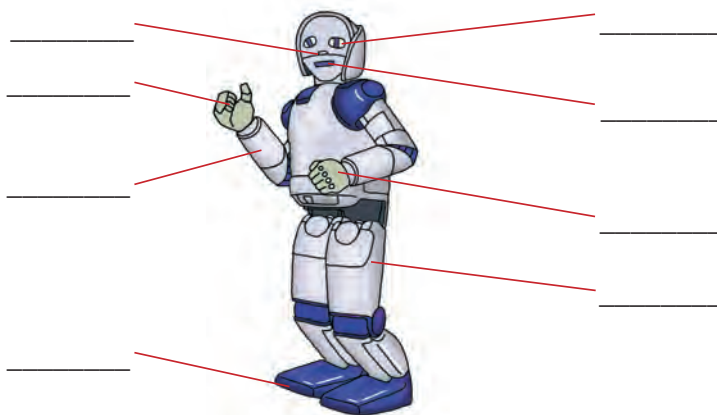


Let's Do It!

1 Listen and fill in the blanks.

1. I have two big _____. I can _____ with them.
2. I have one nose and one _____.
3. I don't have _____ but I can _____ you.
4. I can make noodles with my long arms and _____ hands.
5. I have two long legs and two big feet. I'm a good football _____.

2 Label Robin's body parts.



3 Read the clues and guess the body parts.

1. You have only one. You can smell with it.
2. You have only one. You can talk with it.
3. You have two. You can walk with them.
4. You have two. You can see with them.
5. You have two. You can hear with them.

It's a _____.
 It's a _____.
 They are _____.
 They are _____.
 They are _____.

4 Listen and do the actions.

Put your right hand in.

Take your right hand out.

Put your right hand in,

And shake it all about.

Do the Hokey Pokey,

And turn around.

That's what it's all about.

Repeat this with ear, nose, mouth, arm, leg and foot.



Lesson 14: Colours and Feelings

1 I feel blue.

Li Ming:

Hi, Jenny! I am listening to an English song. In the song, the singer says “I feel blue”. How can you feel a colour?

Jenny:

That’s a good question. In English, we use many colours for our feelings. Blue can mean “sad”. Green can mean “sick”. Yellow can mean “scared”. And red can mean “angry”.

Li Ming:

Wow! Thank you, Jenny. In China, red is a happy colour.



2 The colours of our feelings

Are you blue? Are you sad?
Smile big. Don't feel bad.
Don't be scared. Don't be yellow.
Wave your hand and say hello.
Don't see red. Don't be angry.
Jump and play and feel happy.
Don't feel sick. Don't feel green.
The doctor can help. He's not mean.



Culture Tip

Colours have many different meanings in many different cultures. In Chinese culture, white is a symbol of death. But in Western culture, white is a symbol of peace and black is a symbol of death.

Let's Do It!

- 1 What meaning does each colour have in English? Listen and match the colours with the feelings.

blue
green
yellow
red

sick
angry
sad
scared

- 2 Tick the correct meaning for each statement or question.

1. I am sick. ☐ I don't feel well. ☐ I am not happy.
2. Everyone has feelings. ☐ Everyone feels. ☐ Everyone cries.
3. What does this word mean?
☐ Can you say this word? ☐ What is the meaning of this word?
4. She smiles every day.
☐ She laughs every day. ☐ She looks happy every day.

- 3 Four words in this passage are NOT right. Circle them and write the correct words on the blanks below.

It's my birthday today. I am so angry! All of my friends will come to my house. But my friend, Jenny, doesn't feel well. She is happy and she can't come. That makes me feel tired. I really want her to be here. But it's OK. I know she wants me to have a sad birthday.

1. happy 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____



- 4 Work in pairs. What do you like or not like to do? What makes you feel happy, sad, angry, scared or sick? Talk about it, write it down and draw a picture.

Example:

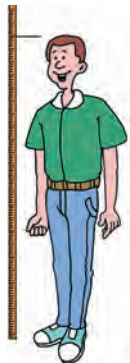
I like to play with my friends. It makes me feel happy.

I don't like to watch scary movies. It makes me feel scared.

Picture

Lesson 15: Tall or Short

1 How tall is he/she?



This is Bob. He's 1.85 metres tall. He's a tall man.



This is Jack. He is 1.6 metres tall.



This is Li Lin. She is 1.5 metres tall. She's a bit short.



This is Danny. How tall is he? Is he 3.1 metres tall?

How tall are you?

I'm 1.65 metres tall.



2 How tall are you?

Short, short, tall, tall.

Standing up against the wall.

Head up. Tail down.

Standing flat upon the ground!



Dig In

Can you read these measurements?
1.85 m — one point eight five metres
1.6 m — one point six metres
0.95 m — zero point nine five metres

Let's Do It!

1 How tall are they? Listen and match the people with their heights.



1.65 metres



1.5 metres



1.85 metres



1.6 metres

2 Write the opposite of each word.

sad — happy

tall — _____

up — _____

big — _____

Can you think of other pairs of words like these?

3 Read the sentences in the box and number the pictures.

1. These shoes are a bit big.

2. That tree is very tall.

3. This ruler is one metre long.

4. Put your hands upon your head.

5. Please sit down against the wall.











4 Work in pairs. Interview your classmates and fill in the table. Then use the information to write some sentences.

Example:

My friend... is... metres tall.

He/She is tall/a bit short.

Name	Height

Lesson 16: Happy or Sad

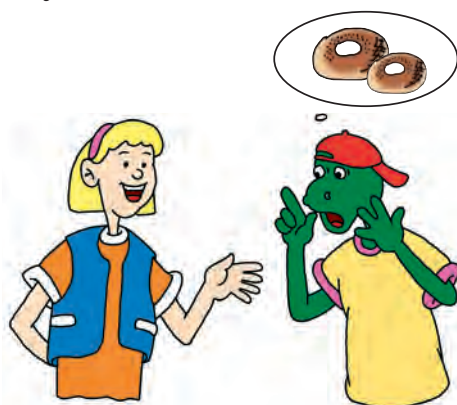
1 How do you feel?

Jenny: Hi, Danny! I feel happy!
How do you feel today?

Danny: I'm NOT happy.

Jenny: Oh! What's wrong?
Are you hurt?

Danny: No, I'm not.



Jenny: Are you tired?

Danny: No, I'm not. I feel sad. My mum wants me to eat just one donut a day.

Jenny: Oh, Danny. Don't be sad. Your mum is right. One donut a day is enough.

2 We all have feelings.

We all have feelings. Yes, we do!
We all feel happy and sad, too.
Sometimes we laugh. Sometimes we cry.
Sometimes we're down. Sometimes we're high.



Culture Tip

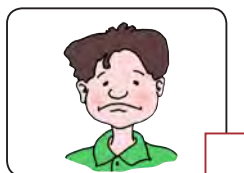
In English, you can use the words *down* and *high* to describe direction and height, like *go down the street* and *the kite is high in the sky*. But you can also use these words to describe feelings. *To feel down* means to feel sad. *To feel high* means to feel happy.

Let's Do It!

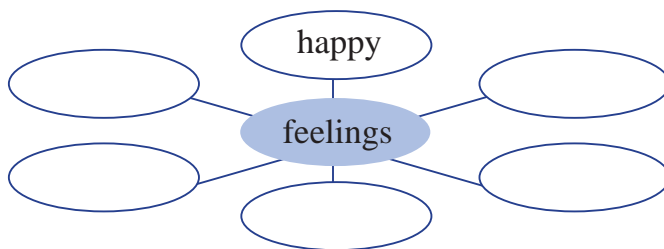
1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. How does Jenny feel?
2. Is Danny hurt?
3. Is Danny tired?
4. How many donuts does Danny's mother want him to eat?
5. Is Danny's mother right?

2 Listen to the conversations and number the pictures.



3 Complete the mind map with feeling words.



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

enough laugh feel hurt

1. He is very sad. I can't make him _____.
2. Why are you crying? Are you _____?
3. I can't buy that shirt. I don't have _____ money.
4. I want to sleep. I _____ tired.

5 Work in pairs. How do you feel today? Make up a dialogue.

Example:

A: How do you feel today?

B: I'm not happy.

A: What's wrong? Are you hurt/tired?

B: Yes, I am./No, I'm not. I'm...

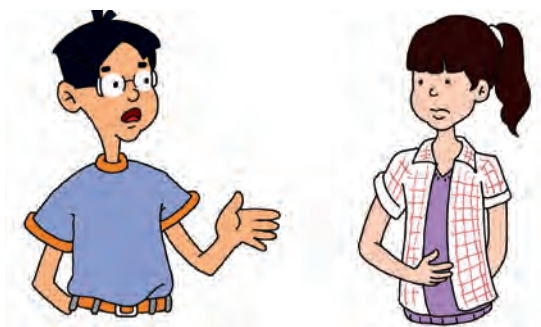
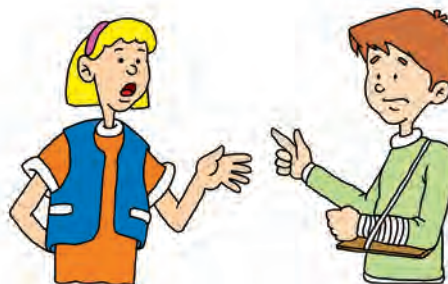
Lesson 17: Seeing a Doctor

1 Are you OK?

Jenny: How do you feel, Jim? Are you OK?

Jim: See my arm? It hurts!

Jenny: It looks bad! Let's go and see a doctor.



Li Ming: Are you OK, Wang Mei?

Wang Mei: Aaah, I feel sick. I have a stomachache.

Li Ming: You'd better go and see a doctor, Wang Mei.

2 You have a cold.

Dr. Green: Hi, Danny. What's the matter?

Danny: I feel sick. I have a headache.

Dr. Green: Do you feel cold?

Danny: Yes! I feel very cold.
Achoo!!

Dr. Green: Well, let me see... You have a cold. Take this medicine. Stay home and have a good rest.

Danny: OK. Thank you, Doctor Green.

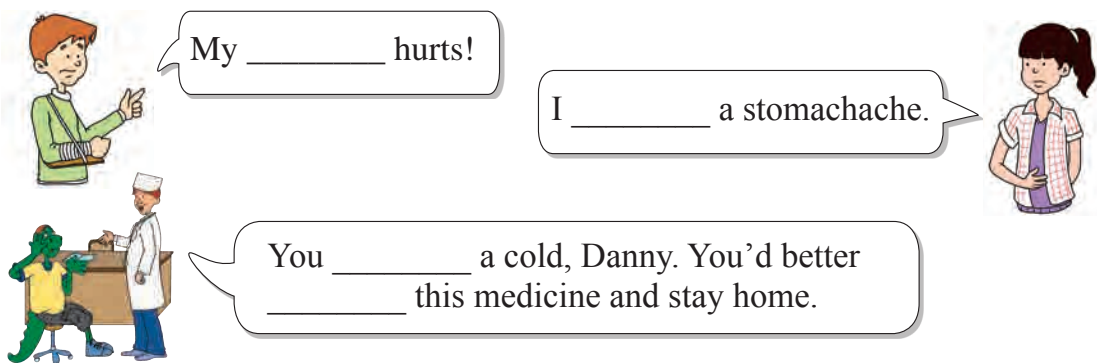


Let's Do It!

1 Listen and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Jim's leg hurts. ()
2. Wang Mei has a headache. ()
3. Li Ming tells Wang Mei to go and see a doctor. ()

2 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks.



3 Complete the dialogue with the sentences in the box.

Doctor: Hi, Sam. _____

Sam: I don't feel well.

Doctor: _____

Sam: No, I don't have a headache.

Doctor: Do you feel cold?

Sam: _____

Doctor: _____ Take this medicine.

Stay home and have a good rest.

Sam: OK. Thank you, Doctor.

1. Do you have a headache?
2. Hmm... I think you have a cold.
3. What's the matter?
4. Yes, I feel very cold.

4 Work in pairs. What's the matter? Make up a dialogue.

The doctor may ask:

What's wrong?
What's the matter?
Are you OK?

You may tell the doctor:

I hurt my...
I have a headache/
stomachache.
I feel sick/cold.

The doctor may say:

Take this medicine.
Have a good rest.
Stay home.

Lesson 18: We All Look Different!

1 What does he/she look like?



She is beautiful.



He is good-looking.



He looks cool!



She looks cute!

2 We all look different.



Jenny is from Canada. She is twelve years old. She has short blond hair. Her eyes are blue. She is a pretty girl.



Danny is from Canada. He is thirteen years old. He has three black hairs. He is big and tall. He looks funny.



I'm Li Ming. I am almost twelve years old. I'm from China. I have short black hair. I wear glasses. We all look different.

Let's Do It!

1 Listen and fill in the blanks.

1. Jenny is _____ years old. She is _____.
2. Danny is _____ years old. He looks _____.
3. Li Ming is from China. He wears _____.

2 Match the people with the descriptions.



Lily has short blond hair. She likes to wear skirts.

Nancy has long black hair. She likes to wear dresses.

Peter is tall. He likes to wear shorts. He looks cool.

Paul is short. He wears glasses. He is cute.

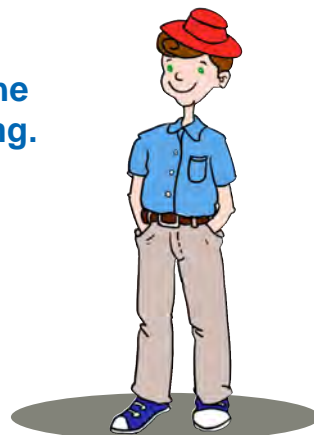
3 Fill in the blanks with “have” or “has”.

1. I _____ a stomachache. It hurts!
2. She _____ blue eyes.
3. This is our classroom. We _____ lessons here.
4. Everyone likes him. He _____ many friends.
5. All dogs _____ four legs.
6. You are sick. You'd better stay home and _____ a good rest.

4 Work in pairs. Student A describes someone and Student B draws a picture according to the description. Take turns describing and drawing. Do the descriptions match the drawings?

Example:

He has short brown hair. He has green eyes. He wears a hat. He is tall. He looks funny.



Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Search for body part words and write them down.

h	e	a	d	f	a	c	e	m
a	y	r	n	i	s	e	l	f
n	e	m	o	u	t	h	b	i
d	u	e	s	n	o	a	o	n
f	k	n	e	e	m	e	w	g
o	v	b	l	c	a	d	h	e
o	t	o	e	k	c	e	a	r
t	e	w	g	q	h	j	i	o
s	h	o	u	l	d	e	r	h

head _____



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

homework smell smile matter medicine stay blond

- I hear with my ears. I _____ with my nose.
- It's raining. You'd better _____ home.
- "Take this _____ and have a good rest," the doctor says.
- Jenny has short _____ hair. She is a pretty girl.
- I want to take a picture of you. _____ and say cheese.
- A: What's the _____?
B: I hurt my nose.
- A: Can you do my _____ for me?
B: Sorry, I can't do it for you.

Grammar in Use

I. Fill in the blanks with "have" or "has".






- May I _____ a pencil, Jenny?
- Danny _____ many yellow shirts.
- You _____ a cold. You'd better go and see a doctor.
- She feels sick. She _____ a stomachache.
- A: How many arms does a robot _____?
B: I don't know.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

- I have ten _____ (finger).
- I walk with my _____ (foot).
- He has two long _____ (leg). He is a good football player.
- Li Ming, Danny and Jenny are good _____ (friend).
- A: Whose _____ (scarf) are these?
B: They are the students'.

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen to the descriptions. Then match the names with the people.

Linda	Bob	Jeff	Kelly	Li Hua
				

II. Listen and repeat.

/ e /	red	help	smell	twelve
/ æ /	can	sad	have	stand
/ u: /	blue	cool	noodle	
/ ʊ /	good	look	football	

III. Play Simon Says.


Choose four students to stand in front of the class. These four students are the leaders. One at a time, the leaders tell the class to touch different body parts. But you should only touch the body part if the leaders say "Simon Says" first.

Putting It All Together

Bring a photo of yourself to class. Trade your photo with a partner and use the character profile to describe each other.

You can use some of these words in your description: *beautiful, good-looking, cool, cute, funny, kind, happy, sad, tired and angry.*

Example:

	<u>Name: Maria</u>
	<u>Age: 18</u>
	<u>Height: 1.6 metres</u>
	<u>Hair Colour: Brown</u>
	<u>Eye Colour: Brown</u>
<u>Her name is Maria.</u>	
<u>She is 18 years old. She is 1.6 metres tall.</u>	
<u>She has brown hair and brown eyes.</u>	
<u>She looks kind. She is happy.</u>	

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Expressing Feelings

I feel happy! How do you feel today?

I can talk about feelings in English.



II. Seeing a Doctor

What's the matter?

I can talk to a doctor in English.



III. Talking about Height

How tall is he/she?

I can talk about people's height in English.



IV. Plural Forms of Nouns

eyes, arms, hands, feet

I can use plural forms properly.



Left Hand, Right Hand

Left hand, right hand,

Clap, clap, clap.

Left foot, right foot,

Tap, tap, tap.



Left arm, right arm,

Wave up and down.

Turn to the left,

Now sit down.



UNIT 4

Lessons 19 ~ 24

Food and Restaurants



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Having Meals
- ▶ Talking about Likes and Dislikes

Grammar

- ▶ Countable and Uncountable Nouns
- ▶ Simple Present Tense

Structures

- ▶ What would you like? I'd like ____.
- ▶ Do you like ____? Yes, I do./No, I don't.
- ▶ Are you ready to order?
- ▶ How much is/are/for ____?

Lesson 19: Time for Breakfast!

Mr. Smith: It's seven fifteen. Time for breakfast!

Lynn: What's for breakfast, Dad?

Mr. Smith: We have cereal, bread, fruit and juice. What would you like?

Lynn: Hmm. Can I have a salad?

Mr. Smith: No, I didn't make a salad. But you can have one for lunch.



Lynn: OK. Then I would like some bread and a glass of juice for breakfast.

Jenny: Can I have some cereal and sugar, please? I want to put sugar on my cereal. It's delicious.

Mr. Smith: Sure. How about you, Mary?

Mrs. Smith: I'm not very hungry. I just want a cup of tea.



Culture Tip

A common Western breakfast usually has: eggs, bacon, toast, jam, butter, cereal, milk, orange juice, coffee and tea. What do you usually have for breakfast?

Let's Do It!

1 Listen and fill in the blanks.

It's seven _____. Time for breakfast!



I want to put sugar on my cereal. It's _____.



I just want a _____ of tea.



2 What would they like for breakfast? Read the lesson and fill in the table.

Names	Breakfast
Lynn	
Jenny	
Mrs. Smith	

3 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks.

1. A: What's for breakfast?

B: We have cereal, _____, fruit and juice.



2. A: Danny, would you like some _____?

B: Yes, please.



3. A: What would you like for lunch?

B: I'd like a _____.



4. A: Are you hungry?

B: No, I'm not. I just want some milk with _____.



4 Work in pairs. What would you like for breakfast, lunch or supper? Make up a dialogue.

Example:

A: What would you like for...?

B: I'd like... How about you?

A: I'm not very hungry. I just want...

Lesson 20: I Like the Supermarket!

Mrs. Dinosaur: Danny, I have to go to the supermarket. Do you want to come with me?

Danny: Sure, Mum. I like the supermarket! It's full of delicious food. What would you like to buy?

Mrs. Dinosaur: I have a list. It's on the table. Can you get it for me?

Danny: OK.



(Danny looks at the list.)

Danny: Hmm. This list doesn't have donuts. I can write it down. Oh... and cookies and chocolate!

Mrs. Dinosaur: Danny, do you have the list?

Danny: Yes, I have it. Let's go to the supermarket, Mum.

(Mrs. Dinosaur and Danny shop at the supermarket.)

Mrs. Dinosaur: OK, Danny. Do we have everything on this list? Let me see. We have eggs, milk, bread, chicken, fish, meat, apples, and bananas... *(Mrs. Dinosaur looks at Danny and smiles.)* And we have the donuts, cookies and chocolate.

Danny: Good job, Mum. You have everything on your list.

Mrs. Dinosaur: No, Danny. We have everything on our list.



Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Danny doesn't want to go to the supermarket. ()
2. Danny writes donuts, cookies and chocolate on the list. ()
3. Danny and his mum have everything on their list. ()

2 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks.

1. A: What would you like for breakfast?

B: Eggs, cereal and some _____.



2. A: What's for lunch, Mum?

B: We have some _____ and _____.



3. A: Would you like some _____?

B: No, thanks.



3 Rewrite the sentences into questions.

1. I like apples. → Do you like apples?
2. We have chicken. →
3. Li Ming eats bananas. →
4. I buy vegetables. →
5. He has a list. →
6. Danny and Jenny like chocolate. →

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

1. A: Do you want to go to the _____ with me?
B: Sure. It's full of _____ food.
2. A: Do you have _____ on the list?
B: Let me see... Yes!
A: Good _____!

everything
delicious
job
supermarket

5 Work in pairs. What would you like to buy at the supermarket? Make a shopping list, then make up a dialogue.

Shopping List

Example:

A: I have to go to the supermarket.

Do you want to come with me?

B: Sure. What would you like to buy?

A: I'd like to buy... Here is my list.

Lesson 21: At the Market

Li Ming takes Jack to the morning market.

Li Ming: This is the morning market, Jack. Many people buy fruit and vegetables here. Do you like fruit and vegetables?

Jack: Yes, I like vegetables very much. Potatoes are my favourite.

Li Ming: I like fruit. Grapes are my favourite.



Jack: Wow! Look at the carrots. They are big! They are not so big in Canada.

Li Ming: Do you like cabbage, Jack? I like to eat cabbage in soup. It's delicious!

Jack: Yes, I like cabbage. In Canada, we eat cabbage in salads.



Li Ming: I like watermelons. They are sweet. Let's buy a watermelon.

Jack: OK. How about the pears? Pears are sweet, too.

Li Ming: The pears don't look good, but the apples look good.

Jack: OK. Let's buy some apples.

Culture Tip

These phrases have special meanings:

Small potatoes means something or someone that is not important.

Apple of my eye means something or someone that you love.

Some like carrots, others like cabbage means people like different things.

Let's Do It!

1 Listen and fill in the blanks.

Li Ming takes Jack to the morning _____.



I like _____ very much. Potatoes are my favourite.

I like watermelons. They are _____.



2 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Li Ming likes fruit. Grapes are his favourite. ()
2. In Canada, people like to eat cabbage in salads. ()
3. The apples don't look good, but the pears look good. ()

3 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks.

1. _____ are my favourite. They are sweet.



2. Let's buy a _____ at the market.



3. I like to eat _____ in soup.



4 Work in groups. Do you like fruit and vegetables? Interview your classmates and fill in the table.

Do you like...?			
	Jim		
Carrots	😊		
Pears	😞		
Grapes	😊		
Watermelons	😞		

Example:

A: Do you like carrots?

B: Yes, I do./Yes, I like them very much.

A: Do you like pears?

B: No, I don't.

Lesson 22: In the Restaurant

It's lunch time. Li Ming and Jack are hungry. They go to a restaurant.

Waitress: Are you ready to order?

Li Ming: Yes, please. How much are the noodles?

Waitress: Fourteen *yuan* for beef or chicken noodles. Eleven *yuan* for tomato and egg noodles.

Li Ming: OK. I'll have the chicken noodles. What would you like, Jack?

Jack: Hmm...

Waitress: We also have dumplings and rice. Rice with fish or chicken is twelve *yuan*.

Jack: How much for the dumplings?

Waitress: Fifteen *yuan* for dumplings with meat and cabbage, and thirteen *yuan* for dumplings with carrot and egg.

Jack: Carrot and egg dumplings? I'll try that, please.

Waitress: OK. Would you like something to drink?

Li Ming: Yes, please. I would like some water. What would you like, Jack?

Jack: Some apple juice, please.

Waitress: No problem.



MENU

Food

Dumplings with meat and cabbage	15 <i>yuan</i>
Dumplings with carrot and egg	13 <i>yuan</i>
Beef/Chicken noodles	14 <i>yuan</i>
Tomato and egg noodles	11 <i>yuan</i>
Rice with fish/chicken	12 <i>yuan</i>

Drinks

A can of coke	3 <i>yuan</i>
A glass of juice	4 <i>yuan</i>
A cup of tea	3 <i>yuan</i>
A bottle of water	2 <i>yuan</i>
A glass of milk	5 <i>yuan</i>

Let's Do It!

- 1 What do Jack and Li Ming order? Read and match each person with the food and drinks.



water

carrot and egg dumplings

chicken noodles

juice

- 2 Circle the words that DO NOT belong.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. orange | B. grape | C. juice | D. banana |
| 2. A. coke | B. beef | C. chicken | D. fish |
| 3. A. noodles | B. rice | C. dumplings | D. ice cream |
| 4. A. potato | B. cabbage | C. egg | D. tomato |
| 5. A. tea | B. milk | C. water | D. salad |

- 3 Read the descriptions and guess the words. The first letter is given.

1. It lives in the water. It can swim. It's a f_____.
2. You can go there to eat. Waiters will bring the food to you. It's a r_____.
3. It's white. You drink it and it comes from cows. It's m_____.
4. It's a list of food. We use it to order at a restaurant. It is a m_____.
5. You can drink it or you can wash your hands with it. It's w_____.



- 4 Work in pairs. What would you like to order? Look at the menu in this lesson and make up a dialogue.

Example:

A: What would you like?

B: I'd like... How much...?

A: ... yuan.

Lesson 23: The Corner Store

1 What would you like?

Mrs. Dinosaur: Danny, please go to the corner store for me. I need some milk.
Here is some money.

Danny: OK, Mum.

(At the store)

Clerk: Can I help you? What would you like?

Danny: Hmm. What would I like? Let me see... I'd like some juice... some coke... and some tea, please.



A Corner Store

Clerk: OK. Juice and coke are in the fridges. And the tea is over there.

Danny: Great! I see them. Thank you.

(At home)



Danny: Here you are, Mum. I have many bottles of coke, some juice and some tea, too.

Mrs. Dinosaur: But Danny! Where is the milk?

Danny: Sorry, Mum! The clerk asked, "What would you like?" He didn't ask, "What would your mum like?"

2 Twenty Bottles

20 bottles of water on the wall, 20 bottles of water.

Take one down. Pass it around. 19 bottles of water on the wall!

19 bottles of water on the wall, 19 bottles of water.

Take one down. Pass it around. 18 bottles of water on the wall!

18 bottles of water on the wall, 18 bottles of water.

Take one down. Pass it around. 17 bottles of water on the wall!

17 bottles of water on the wall, 17 bottles of water.

Take one down. Pass it around. 16 bottles of water on the wall!



Let's Do It!

1 Listen and tick the correct answers.

1. What does Mrs. Dinosaur ask Danny to buy from the corner store?



2. What does Danny buy from the corner store?



2 Complete the dialogue with the words or phrases in the box.

would like how much twenty over there money

Danny: Mum, may I have some _____ to buy some snacks?

Mrs. Dinosaur: Sure. Here's _____ dollars.

(At the store)

Clerk: Hello. How can I help you?

Danny: I _____ a can of coke and some cookies, please.

Clerk: OK. The drinks are in the fridge. And the cookies are _____.

Danny: Thank you. _____ are the cookies?

Clerk: They're five dollars.

3 Work in pairs. Match the questions with the correct answers. Then role-play the dialogue.

Questions	Answers
Are you ready to order?	Yes, I'd like a cup of tea.
How many dumplings do you want?	Yes, please. I'd like some dumplings.
Would you like something to drink?	Fifteen.

4 Sing the rest of the Twenty Bottles song.

16 bottles of water on the wall, 16 bottles of water.

Take one down. Pass it around. 15 bottles of water on the wall!

...

1 bottle of water on the wall, 1 bottle of water.

Take one down. Pass it around. 0 bottles of water on the wall!

Lesson 24: Eat Good Food!



Dear Danny,



Your dad and I are away for three days. I put your new jacket and your favourite shorts on your bed. Eat good food and get enough rest. Don't watch too much TV! You can find vegetables, fruit, bread and meat in the fridge. You can make a sandwich or you can order takeout. Here are some tips for you:

- ★ eat 2~3 vegetables a day
- ★ eat 2~3 fruits a day
- ★ have some meat every day
- ★ have a glass of milk every day
- ★ eat only one donut a day
- ★ drink only one bottle of coke a day

Mum

P.S. We love you.



Dig In

Some English words are too long, so they have short forms. For example, TV is short for television.

Fridge is short for refrigerator.

P.S. is short for postscript.

Do you know the short forms for these words?

doctor → _____ minute → _____

metre → _____ electronic mail → _____

Let's Do It!

1 Listen and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Danny's parents are away for a week. ()
2. Danny can find bread in the fridge. ()
3. Danny can eat two donuts a day. ()
4. Danny can drink one bottle of coke a day. ()

2 Search for food and drink words, and write them down.

t	e	a	t	h	a	d	f	m	e	a	t	g	h	g	i	b
f	d	g	w	h	m	b	r	e	a	d	w	n	k	p	a	a
r	o	r	a	n	g	e	m	n	c	p	e	a	r	t	r	n
i	f	g	h	j	l	i	c	a	k	e	u	o	p	l	h	a
c	h	u	y	t	i	i	a	j	h	b	c	v	b	m	l	n
e	m	i	l	k	k	w	a	t	e	r	p	l	n	m	a	
n	w	a	p	p	l	e	l	p	c	o	l	r	e	t	p	j

tea _____

3 Tick the correct word for each description.

1. something to keep food cold
☐ market ☐ fridge ☐ supermarket
2. two pieces of bread with meat and vegetables in the middle
☐ dumplings ☐ cookies ☐ sandwich
3. in or at another place
☐ away ☐ together ☐ here
4. just; at most
☐ much ☐ only ☐ enough

4 Work in groups. How many/much ____ do you eat or drink every day? Interview your classmates, then write some tips for good health.

Example:

A: How many vegetables do you eat every day?

B: ...

A: How much water do you drink every day?

C: ...

Tips for Good Health

☆ _____

☆ _____

☆ _____

☆ _____

☆ _____

Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

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

bottles fourteen problem something pass corner leave

- I'm very hungry. I want _____ to eat.
- I want to go to the _____ store. Do you want to come with me?
- Can you _____ me the sugar? I want to put it in my milk.
- Please take your books home. You can't _____ them here.
- A: How much is this?
B: _____ yuan.
- A: How many _____ of juice do you want?
B: Three, please.
A: No _____.

II. Work out these math problems. Then write out the numbers.

$11 + 9 = ______ \text{ ty}$

$14 + 5 = ______ \text{ teen}$

$7 + 10 = ______ \text{ teen}$

$25 - 10 = ______ \text{ teen}$

$17 - 4 = ______ \text{ teen}$

$27 - 13 = ______ \text{ teen}$

Grammar in Use

I. Work in groups. Write the words in the correct row and column in the table.

egg	pear	watermelon	foot	noodle	dress
apple	water	eye	hair	rice	hat
tea	milk	head	shirt	dumpling	coat
bread	sugar	finger	ice cream	skirt	shoe
banana	fish	ear	meat	sandwich	sock
orange	leg	arm	chicken	hand	

Nouns	Body Parts	Clothes	Food	Drinks	Fruit
Countable Nouns					
Uncountable Nouns					

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

- I _____ (drink) five glasses of water every day.
- Danny has three hairs. He _____ (look) funny.
- Many people _____ (buy) fruit and vegetables at the market every day.
- Do you _____ (eat) dumplings at the restaurant?
- Jenny looks nice today. Her sweater _____ (go) well with her skirt.

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen and tick the foods and drinks you hear.

- ☐ meat ☐ beef ☐ chicken ☐ fish ☐ noodles ☐ dumplings ☐ rice
☐ vegetables ☐ egg ☐ milk ☐ coke ☐ juice ☐ soup ☐ tea

II. Listen and repeat.

- / ɔ: / for store order corner
 / ɒ / on want job bottle
 / ɑ: / ask glass market
 / ʌ / cup some love

III. Complete the table.

You will go shopping. What would your family members like? Ask them and fill in the table.

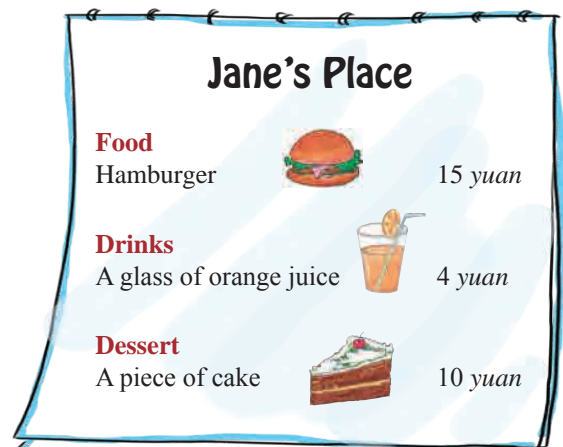
Family Member	Food	Drinks	Vegetables	Fruit
Father				
Mother				
Me				

Putting It All Together

Pretend you are opening your own restaurant. Give your restaurant a name and create a menu for your restaurant.

Task tips: The menu should include some different foods, drinks and desserts. Put prices and draw pictures to go with the items on your menu. Make the food look delicious!

Example:



Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Likes and Dislikes

I like vegetables very much.

I can talk about food and order food in English.



II. Simple Present Tense

Many people buy fruit and vegetables here. Do you like fruit and vegetables?

I can use the simple present tense properly.



III. Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns

vegetable → Eat 2~3 vegetables a day.

Uncountable Nouns

water → I would like some water.

I can use countable and uncountable nouns correctly.



Eleven Hungry Boys



Eleven hungry boys, sitting down to eat.
Some want dumplings, some want meat.



Noodles and rice, soup and fish.
Red strawberries, sitting in a dish.



Twelve hungry girls, coming home to eat.
Sandwiches and cookies, they all want meat.



Thirteen grapes, we want to eat them all.
Fourteen melons, round as a ball.



UNIT 5

Lessons 25 ~ 30

Family and Home



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Talking about Family Members
- ▶ Talking about Age
- ▶ Talking about Position

Grammar

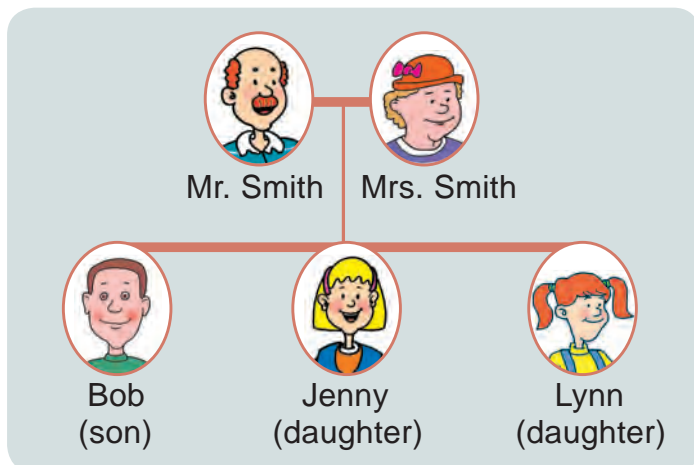
- ▶ Present Continuous Tense
- ▶ Prepositions

Structures

- ▶ What is he doing? He is ____.
- ▶ What does he/she do? He/She is a ____.
- ▶ How old are you? I am ____.
- ▶ How old is he/she? He/She is ____.

Lesson 25: Jenny's Family

1 Jenny's family members



This is Jenny's family. Jenny is my friend. She lives in Canada. Mr. Smith is Jenny's father. Mrs. Smith is her mother. She has a brother — Bob, and a sister — Lynn.



2 We are the Smith family.

We are the Smith family.
We live in Canada.



My mother's name is Mary Smith. What does she do? She is a bus driver. Look! She is driving a bus.

My father is a worker. His name is Jim Smith. Look at this photo. He is working.



My brother is a policeman. His name is Bob. What is he doing? He is talking on the police radio.

My sister is a student. Her name is Lynn. Look at this photo. Where is she going? She is walking to school.



I am a student, too. I love my family.

Let's Do It!

1 Listen and match the people with the job descriptions.



He is a policeman.



She is a student.



He is a worker.



She is a bus driver.

2 Read Part 2 of the lesson and answer the questions.

1. What is Mary Smith doing?
2. What is Jim Smith doing?
3. What is Bob doing?
4. What is Lynn doing?



3 Work in groups. Play Guess and Do. One student performs an action and the others guess what he or she is doing. Take turns acting and guessing.

Example:

A: What is he/she doing?

Group: He/She is...

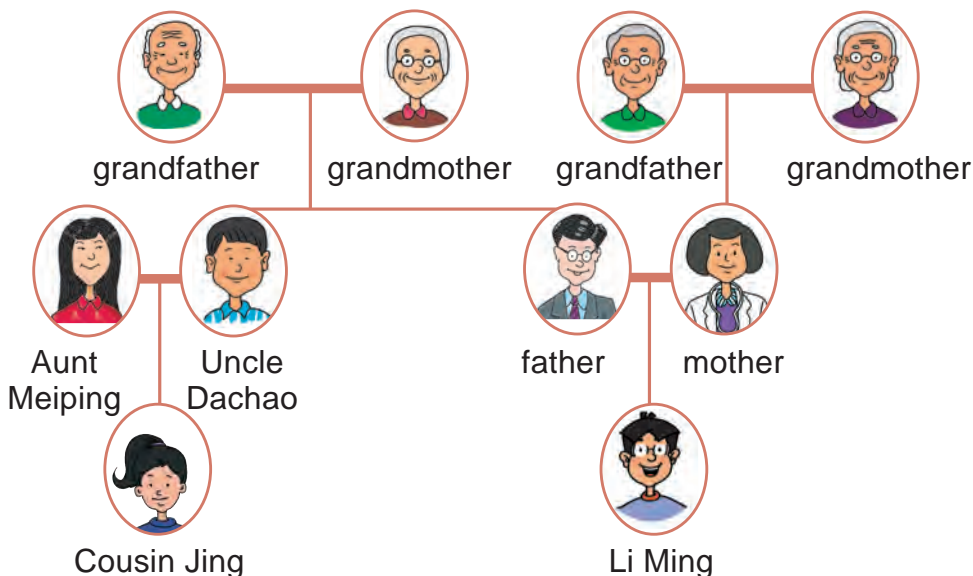
4 Work in groups. Bring some photos of your family. Talk about them. Then write about one photo and present it to the class.

Family Photo

Look at this photo. This is...

Lesson 26: Li Ming's Family

1 Li Ming's family tree



This is my family tree. We live in China. I have two grandmothers and two grandfathers. I have no brothers or sisters. My parents have one son, me! My uncle and aunt have one daughter, Li Jing. She is very young. I love my family.

2 Father and Mother, I love you.

I have a great dad. He is tall and strong. He has many friends. What does my father do? He is a businessman. I can talk to him about everything. On weekends, we play football together.



I love my mum. I am close to her. She is a doctor and she is very kind. She is always ready to help others.

I am a student. I work hard at school. I love my family. We always have fun together.

Family → **F**ather **a**nd **M**other, **I** love **y**ou.



Let's Do It!

1 Search for family words and write them down.

g	r	a	n	d	m	o	t	h	e	r	d
r	c	f	e	a	y	e	a	r	l	o	a
a	o	l	g	s	i	s	t	e	r	a	u
s	u	a	u	n	t	u	d	e	n	u	g
o	s	t	b	r	o	t	h	e	r	n	h
n	i	h	h	m	o	t	h	e	r	c	t
c	n	e	e	o	t	h	g	r	a	l	e
l	g	r	a	n	d	f	a	t	h	e	r

brother _____

2 Read Part 1 of the lesson and answer the questions.

1. Does Li Ming's mother have any brothers or sisters?
2. Does Li Ming's father have any brothers or sisters?
3. How many aunts and uncles does Li Ming have?
4. How many cousins does Li Ming have?

3 Read Part 2 of the lesson and fill in the blanks.

Li Ming's father is _____ and _____. He is a _____. Li Ming can talk to his father about everything. On _____, they play football _____. Li Ming is _____ to his mother. She is a _____. She is very _____. She is always ready to help _____.

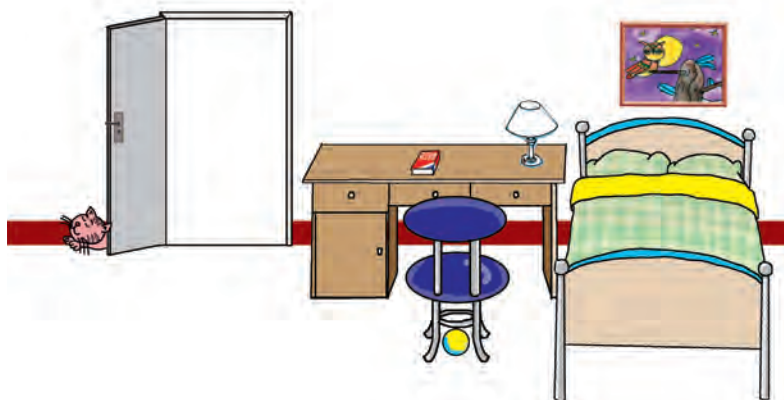
4 Work in groups. Draw and label your own family tree. Then talk about it.

Task tips: Who is the family member? What is his/her name? Is he/she young or old, tall or short? What colour is his/her hair or eyes? What does he/she do?

My Family Tree

Lesson 27: Danny at Home

1 Danny's bedroom



This is my bedroom. The desk is beside the bed. The dictionary is on the desk. The chair is in front of the desk. The ball is under the chair. The picture is above the bed. It is on the wall. Where is my cat? It is sleeping behind the door.



2 How old is he?

Jim: This is a nice picture. Who is that man beside you?

Danny: That's my uncle.

Jim: How old is he?

Danny: He is thirty.

Jim: How old are you?

Danny: I'm thirteen years old. How about you?

Jim: I'm twelve.



Dig In

Can you count from twenty to thirty? Let's begin: twenty-one, twenty-two, ... twenty-nine, thirty!



Let's Do It!

- 1 Where is the teddy bear? Look at the pictures and fill in the missing letters to complete the position words.



on



a__o__e



b__s__de



in f__ __nt of



u__d__r



__e__ind

- 2 Listen and fill in the blanks.

1. The desk is _____ the bed.
2. The chair is _____ the desk.
3. The ball is _____ the chair.
4. The picture is _____ the bed.
5. The cat is sleeping _____ the door.

- 3 Read Part 2 of the lesson and answer the questions.

1. How old is Danny's uncle?
2. How old is Danny?
3. How old is Jim?

- 4 Work in pairs. Where is ____? Make up a dialogue.

Example:

A: Where is your pen?

B: It's in my pencil box. Where is your English book?

A: It's...



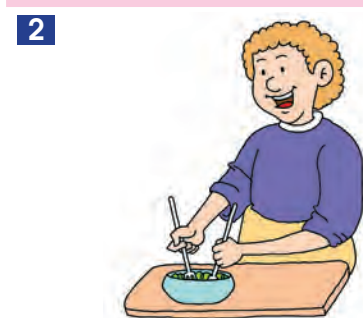
- 5 Draw your bedroom. Write a short passage about it. Then present it to the class.

My Bedroom

Lesson 28: A Family Picnic



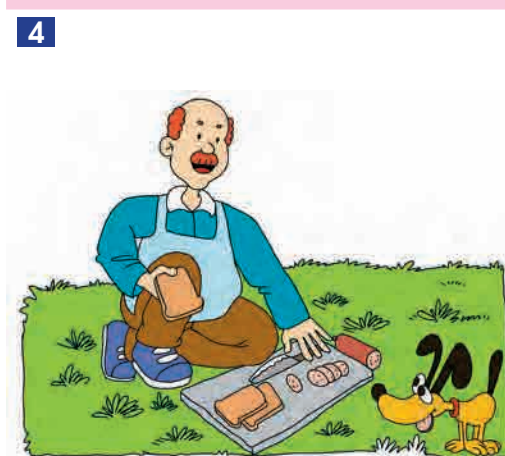
It is sunny today. My family and I are going on a picnic near the lake. Bob is carrying a big basket of food. My dog Rover is with us, too.



What is my mum doing? She is making a salad.



I'm putting the food and drinks on a tablecloth. There are lots of fruits and vegetables for us. I have some cookies for Rover, too.



My dad is making sandwiches. Look out, Dad! Rover is eating the meat.



What are Bob and Lynn doing? They are painting. They are quiet.

Let's Do It!

1 Listen and number the pictures.



2 Read the lesson and match the people with the actions.



making a salad.



is

painting.



eating meat.



are

making sandwiches.



putting things on a tablecloth.

Can you think of other verbs with -ing?

3 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures in this lesson. What are Jenny and her family doing? Talk about it.

Example:

A: What is Jenny's mother doing?

B: She is...

A: What is Jenny doing?

B: She is...

4 What do you and your family like to do together? Draw or bring a picture of your family. Talk about it in groups and write a short passage.

Lesson 29: A Birthday Card

Jenny's grandma is having a birthday party at her house. Jenny is making a birthday card for her. She is using paper and crayons to make the card. She is putting a picture of her family on the front. And inside the card her family will write something for Grandma.

*Roses are red and the sky is blue.
You are a great grandma
and I love you.
Happy Birthday!
Love,*

— Bob



I am writing a poem for Grandma.

*Happy Birthday Mum!
Have a wonderful birthday! Do
you like your birthday present?
It's small and soft. It says, "Woof,
Woof!" What is it?*

— Mary

I am writing a riddle for Grandma.



I am drawing a picture of Grandma and me.



Culture Tip

When your age and the date of your birthday match, it's called a lucky birthday. For example, Jack's birthday is on the 15th and he is turning 15 this year. It's his lucky birthday!

Let's Do It!

1 Listen and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Jenny is having a birthday party at her house. ()
2. Jenny is using paper and crayons to make a card. ()
3. Jenny is putting a picture of her family on the front. ()
4. Jenny's sister is writing something inside the card. ()

2 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. What is Jenny's grandma doing?
2. Who is the birthday card for?
3. What is inside the card?
4. What is Mrs. Smith's gift?



3 What are they doing? Fill in the blanks using the present continuous tense.



1. It's 7:00 a.m. Mum _____ (make) breakfast.



2. Look! The children _____ (have) fun together.

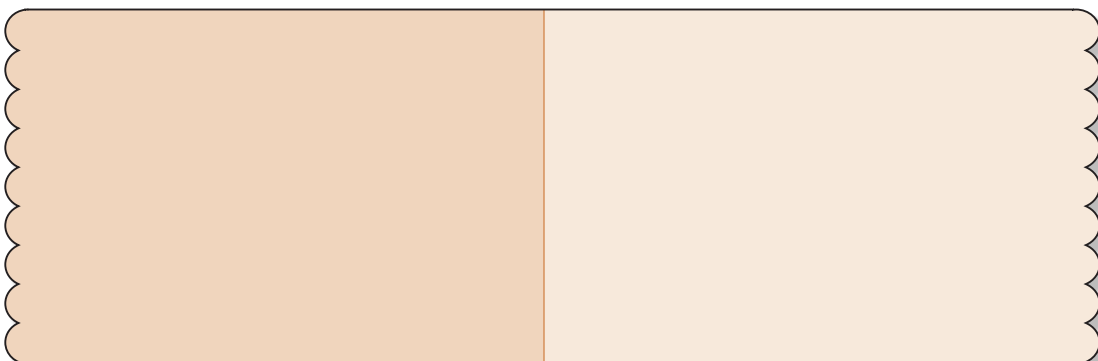


3. I can't go shopping with you now. I _____ (write) a story.



4. Lily _____ (put) the books into her schoolbag.

4 Work in groups. Whose birthday is coming up soon? Make a birthday card for him or her. Draw or write something on the card.



Lesson 30: Grandma's Birthday Party



Jenny's
Micro Blog

Today is my grandma's birthday. My family is having a party. It's at my grandma and grandpa's house.



My mother and Aunt Jane are cooking.



My brother Bob is setting the table. My grandpa, my father and Uncle Fred are talking and laughing.

My sister Lynn is playing with my cousin, Heidi.



My grandma gets many presents. She loves the present from my mum — a little dog! His name is Teacup!



My grandma is old, but she likes to have fun. She is dancing with my cousins. We are all happy. I love my grandma. Happy Birthday Grandma!



Let's Do It!

1 Listen and match the people with the actions.



setting the table.



is

dancing.



are

playing games.



talking and laughing.



cooking.

2 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. What is Jenny's family doing?
2. Where is the party?
3. Who is Jenny's grandmother dancing with?

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given verbs.

1. I usually _____ (set) the table before supper. But now my sister _____ (set) the table.
2. My parents often _____ (sit) in a chair. But now they _____ (sit) on the sofa.
3. Look! Tiantian _____ (sing) and Lingling _____ (dance). They look so happy!
4. Charlie usually _____ (talk) with his friends on the phone. But now he _____ (write) a letter to them.
5. Li Hua often _____ (walk) to school. But now he _____ (ride) his bicycle.

4 Work in groups. Imagine you are at a birthday party. Who are you with? What are you doing? Are you having fun? Talk about it. Then write a short passage and present it to the class.

Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Unjumble the words and discover the answer to the riddle.

p l m o a c e i n	— — — —	<input type="text"/>	— — — —
a e t h c e r	— — —	<input type="text"/>	— — — —
k r e w r o	— — —	<input type="text"/>	— — — —
o t c r d o	— — — —	<input type="text"/>	— — — —
r v d i e r	— — —	<input type="text"/>	— — — —
b s i u s n a s n m e	— — — —	<input type="text"/>	— — — —
t e n d t u s		<input type="text"/>	— — — —

Riddle:

How do picnic baskets go to work?

Answer:

Someone _____ them.

II. Look at the family photo. Complete the passage.

This is my f_____. He is a doctor. This is my m_____. She is a teacher. My parents have one daughter and one son — my b_____ and me. My father has a b_____. He is my uncle. He is a driver. We are a happy f_____.



Grammar in Use

I. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with the correct position words.

This is a living room. Jenny and Danny are watching TV. Jenny is sitting on the sofa and Danny is sitting _____ her. The TV set is _____ the books. Mr. Smith is sitting on the couch. A picture is _____ the couch. It is _____ the wall. Rover is sitting _____ Danny.



II. Rewrite the sentences in the present continuous tense.

1. They work together. → They are working together.
2. We make dumplings. →
3. We sing and dance together. →
4. I write an e-mail. →
5. I sit on a chair. →
6. My mum sets the table. →

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen to the passage and tick the correct answers.

1. Where is Kate from?
☐ She is from China. ☐ She is from America. ☐ She is from Canada.
2. What does her mother do?
☐ She is a doctor. ☐ She is a teacher. ☐ She is a worker.
3. How old is Tom?
☐ He is twelve. ☐ He is three. ☐ He is seven.
4. How many people are in her family?
☐ There are three. ☐ There are four. ☐ There are five.

II. Listen and repeat.

/ eɪ /	name	lake	play	great
/ aɪ /	nice	kind	drive	write
/ əʊ /	old	rose	close	radio
/ aʊ /	about	house	how	now

III. Interview a classmate about his or her family.

How many family members does he/she have?

Does he/she have any uncles or aunts?

How many cousins does he/she have?

Putting It All Together

Work in pairs. Talk about your family members and complete the table.

Family Member	Name	Age	Job	Favourite Colour	Favourite Food
my brother	Jack	10	student	yellow	hamburgers

Example:

Jack is my brother. He is 10 years old. He is a student. His favourite colour is yellow. His favourite food is hamburgers.

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Family Members

We are the Smith family.

I can introduce my family members
in English.



II. Talking about Age

How old are you?

I can talk to my family and friends
about their age.



III. Talking about Position

The desk is beside the bed.

I can describe positions of people
and objects properly.



IV. Present Continuous Tense

We are having a picnic near the lake.

I can use the present continuous
tense properly.



Family Time

*My father has a brother.
He's my uncle, don't you see?
And my mother has a sister.
She's my aunt, and looks like me!*

*Our family is like a tree.
It grows bigger and stronger.
Each and every day they love me.
They teach me and guide me on my way.*



UNIT 6

Lessons 31 ~ 36

Let's Go!



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Talking about Shopping
- ▶ Asking the Way
- ▶ Talking about Animals

Grammar

- ▶ Present Continuous Tense
- ▶ Imperatives

Structures

- ▶ Excuse me. Where is ____?
- ▶ Let's go to the ____.
- ▶ Is the elephant sleeping?
- ▶ The panda looks cute.

Lesson 31: Let's Go to the Bookstore!

Jenny: Danny, let's go to the bookstore!

Danny: How can we get there?

Jenny: Hmm... We can ride our bikes!

Danny: I can't ride my bike. It's broken.

Jenny: Oh, I see. We can take Bus 42!

Danny: Great! Let's take the bus!



(Danny and Jenny get off the bus. But they get lost on the way to the bookstore. They see a lady. They ask her the way.)

Danny: Excuse me. Can you help us? We are looking for the bookstore. Where is it?

Lady: Do you have a map?

Jenny: Yes. Here it is.

Lady: OK. Good! See, you are here. Go down this street. Turn left at the traffic lights. Then go straight and you can see the bookstore. Good luck!

Danny & Jenny: Thank you very much!

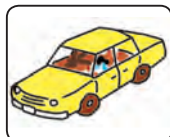
Lady: You're welcome.



Let's Do It!

1 Listen to the dialogues and circle the correct pictures.

1.



2.



3.



4.



2 Read the lesson and tick the correct answers.

1. Where are Jenny and Danny going?

☐ To the post office.

☐ To the bookstore.

☐ To the library.

2. How do they go there?

☐ By bus.

☐ By bike.

☐ On foot.

3. Who do they ask for directions?

☐ A lady.

☐ A man.

☐ Mr. Jones.

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

excuse

luck

straight

traffic

1. A: _____ me. Can you tell me the way to the library?

B: Go _____ and turn right at the first _____ lights.

2. A: What's the matter?

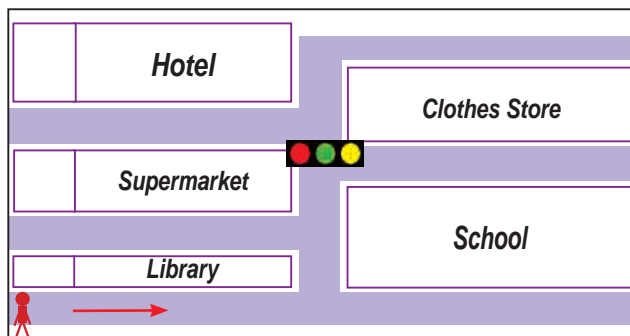
B: I had bad _____ today. I lost my book.

4 Work in pairs. Imagine you are lost. Use the map below and take turns asking for and giving directions to each location.

Example:

A: Excuse me. Where is the supermarket?

B: Go down this street and turn left at the library. Then go straight and you can see the supermarket on your left.



Lesson 32: At the Supermarket

Li Ming and his mum are shopping at the supermarket. Mrs. Li wants to buy some fresh vegetables. Li Ming wants to buy a T-shirt.

Clerk: Hello, may I help you?

Mrs. Li: Yes, please. I am looking for the potatoes. I can't find them.

Clerk: They are next to the carrots. I'll show you!

Mrs. Li: Oh, I see the potatoes! Thank you.

Clerk: No problem.



Li Ming: Excuse me.

Clerk: Yes? What can I do for you?

Li Ming: I'd like to buy a T-shirt. But I don't like green. Do you have any red T-shirts?

Clerk: Yes! They are over there. Please follow me.

Li Ming: Oh, I see them! How much is this T-shirt?

Clerk: 65 yuan.

Li Ming: OK, I will take it. Thank you very much.

Clerk: You're welcome.



40 forty

50 fifty

60 sixty

70 seventy

80 eighty

90 ninety

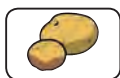
100 one hundred



Count with me!

Let's Do It!

- 1 What do Li Ming and his mother want to buy? Listen and match the pictures.



- 2 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. Where are Li Ming and his mum?
2. Where are the potatoes?
3. How much is the red T-shirt?

- 3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

A: Excuse me.

B: Yes? Can I help you?

A: I am _____ the apples. But I can't find them.

B: They are _____ the bananas. I will show you. Please _____ me.

A: Oh, I see them. These apples look so _____. Thank you.

B: You're welcome.

fresh follow
next to look for

- 4 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures below and make up a dialogue about buying things at the supermarket.

Example:

A: May I help you?

B: Yes. I'd like to buy some... But I can't find them.

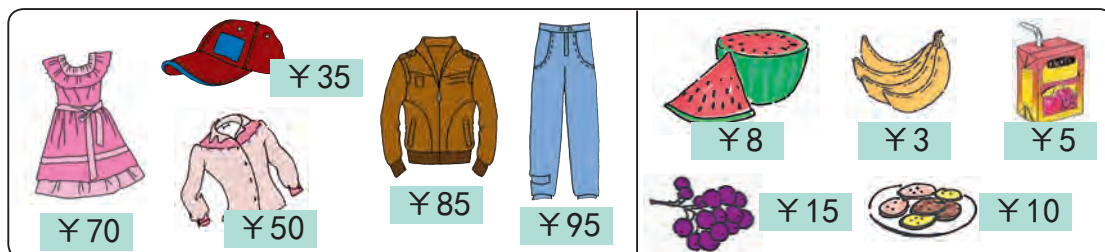
A: I'll show you! Please follow me.

B: Thank you.

A: How much is it/are they?

B: It's/They are...

A: OK. I will take it/them.



Lesson 33: Let's Go to the Zoo!

Danny: Look, Jenny! Monkeys! Are they eating donuts?

Jenny: No, they aren't. They are eating bananas.

Danny: Wow! Can you see the panda, Jenny?

Jenny: Oh, I see him. He looks cute.

Danny: Look over there! The tiger is eating meat. He is hungry.

Jenny: Yes, he is! Do you see the elephant?

Danny: I see him! Is he sleeping?

Jenny: Yes. He is dreaming.

Jenny: See those birds?

Danny: Yes. I see them. They are making noises.

Jenny: They are singing, Danny. They are happy!

Danny: Look at the lion! Is he sad? He looks lonely!

Jenny: Maybe he is missing the forest.


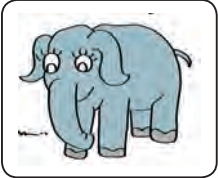
Do animals have feelings, Jenny?



Of course!





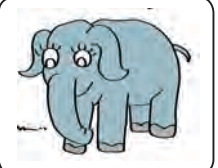

Let's Do It!

1 Listen to the statements and circle the correct pictures.

1.  

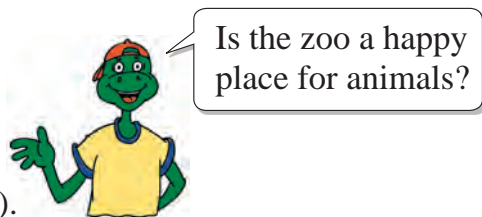
2.  

3.  

4.  

2 Read the lesson and circle the correct words.

- The tiger is (hungry/tired/sad).
- The lion is (lonely/sick/hungry).
- The panda is (lonely/happy/cute).
- The birds are (quiet/happy/hungry).
- The elephant is (eating/dreaming/singing).



3 Read the passage. Circle the animal words and underline the present continuous tense.

There is a lion at the zoo. He is not feeling happy. He is lonely. He wants to play with the other animals. He goes to visit the elephant. But she is tired. She is sleeping. So the lion goes to see the pandas. But they are hungry. They are eating. Then the lion goes to talk with the tigers. But they are not there. Finally, the lion visits the monkeys. They are playing! They are having fun! The lion is happy. He has some friends to play with.

4 Work in groups. Interview your classmates about their favourite animals and fill in the table.

Name	Favourite Animal	What does it eat?	Where does it live?
Li Ling	monkey	bananas	in a tree

Lesson 34: On the Farm

Li Ming is visiting his uncle's farm. His friend Jack is with him.

Jack: Wow, Li Ming! This farm is beautiful!
And it's so far from the city.

Li Ming: I love the farm! The countryside is
so nice and quiet.

Jack: What do you like to do here?

Li Ming: I like to feed the animals and pick
vegetables and fruit. Come on! Let's feed
the animals!

Jack: I'm afraid. Are the animals friendly?

Li Ming: Don't worry! The animals are very nice. Come on! We can feed the
cows.

Jack: OK!



(Li Ming and Jack are feeding the cows.)

Li Ming: You are doing a good job, Jack! The
cows like you.

Jack: Thanks! They are eating very quickly.

Li Ming: This is my favourite cow. Her name
is Niuniu.

Jack: Hello, Niuniu. Are you hungry?

Niuniu: Moo...

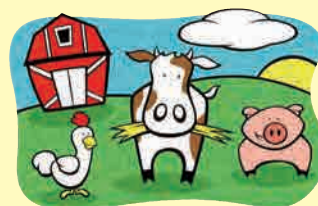
Jack: She is answering me. This is fun!



Dig In

In English, a cow says, "Moo, Moo".
A chicken says, "Buck, Buck, Buck".
A rooster says, "Cock-a-doodle-doo".
A duck says, "Quack, Quack".
A pig says, "Oink, Oink".
A dog says, "Woof, Woof".
A cat says, "Meow, Meow".

What sounds do these animals make in Chinese?



Let's Do It!

1 Listen to the passage and match the people with the actions.



feeding the chicken.



is

playing with the dog.



picking apples.

2 What animals does Li Ming see on his uncle's farm? Complete the words.



ch__ck__n



d__g



sh__ __p



d__c__



co__



__ig

3 Read the lesson and fill in the blanks.

Li Ming is visiting his uncle's farm with Jack. This farm is beautiful and it's so _____ from the city. Li Ming _____ the farm. The _____ is so nice and quiet. He likes to _____ the animals and _____ vegetables and fruit. The animals are very _____. His favourite cow is Niuniu.

4 Work in pairs. Talk about your favourite animals. Draw a picture and write about your favourite animal.

Task tips: What does it eat? What colour is it? Is it big or small? Is it cute? Can you feed it?

Lesson 35: Let's Go to the Museum!

Danny and Jenny are at the museum.

Danny: Jenny, where are we going first?

Jenny: Hmm... Oh, I know! Let's go to the Art Hall. This museum has many famous paintings.

Danny: That's boring, Jenny! Let's go to the War Hall. We can learn about the history of war.

Jenny: OK. We can go to the War Hall first. But where is it?

Danny: Let's ask that man. Maybe he knows the way.

Jenny: Excuse me. We are looking for the War Hall. Can you help us?

Museum clerk: Yes. Go straight down the Rest Area and turn left at the Gift Shop. Then turn right at the Help Desk. Pass the 3D Hall, you will see the War Hall on your left.

Jenny: Thank you.

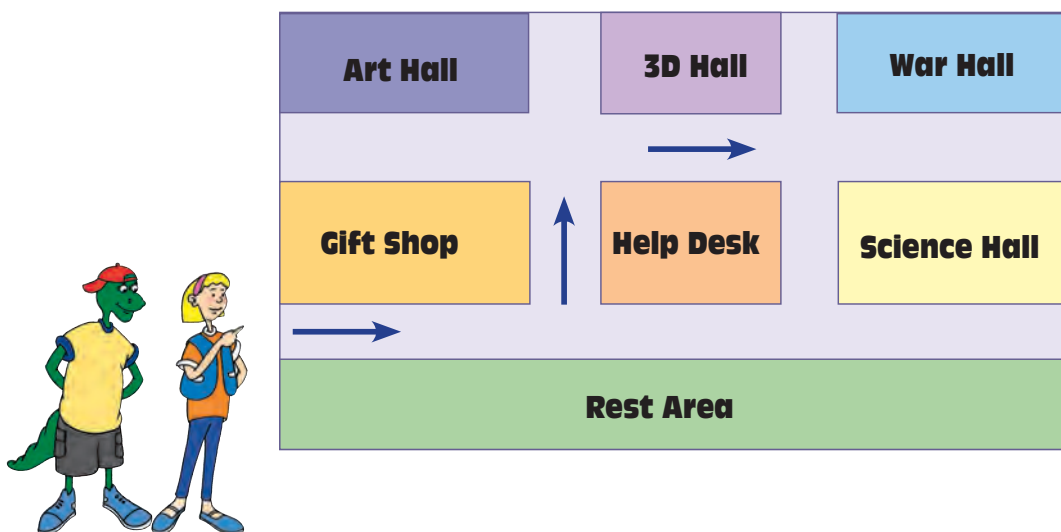
Museum clerk: You're welcome.

Jenny: Danny, you see? The Art Hall is just over there.

Danny: OK. OK. We are going to the Art Hall first. But I want to buy a donut at the Rest Area.

Jenny: You're a great friend, Danny!

Danny: I know.



Let's Do It!

1 Where are Jenny and Danny going? Listen and tick the correct answers.

☐ to the Gift Shop ☐ to the War Hall ☐ to the Rest Area ☐ to the Art Hall

2 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

- Where are Danny and Jenny?
- What can Danny learn about at the War Hall?
- What can Jenny see at the Art Hall?
- After asking the way, where will they go first?



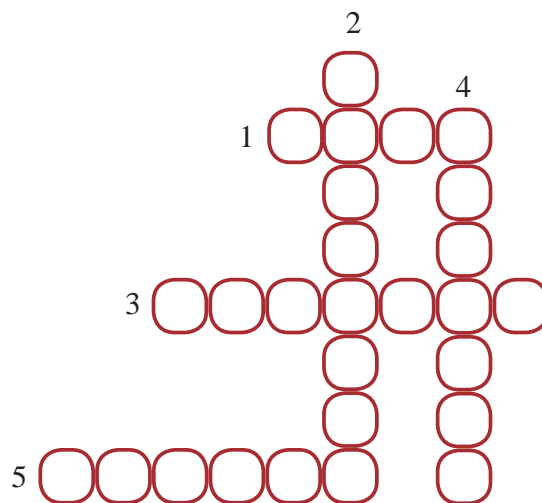
3 Complete the clues and do the crossword.

Across

- Some of my classmates have lunch at the school dining _____.
- The museum is very old. It has a long _____.
- This party isn't fun. It is _____.

Down

- She made a beautiful _____ in art class.
- I had a good teacher last year. I _____ a lot from her.



4 Work in pairs. Each of you draws a map of your own neighbourhood. Then practice giving each other directions to different locations on your maps.

Your maps may include:

- Your home
- Your friend's home
- A supermarket
- A restaurant
- A park
- A clothes store



Lesson 36: Let's Go to the Movie Theatre!

Kung Fu Dinosaur



Where: Fun Time Theatre, 28 Dream Street

When: 13:00 15:00 17:00 19:00 21:00

Price: 25 yuan

This movie is about a hero dinosaur. He lives in Canada. His name is Kung Fu Dinosaur.

A bad man wants to hurt Panpan the Panda! Kung Fu Dinosaur wants to save Panpan. So Kung Fu Dinosaur travels to Beijing.

He gets to the airport, but where can he find Panpan? He takes a taxi to Wangfujing Street. He looks for Panpan, but Panpan isn't there. Then he goes to a hotel by bike. At the hotel, an old man gives him a magic map. On the map, he finds Panpan at a zoo. So he takes the train to the zoo.



At the zoo, Kung Fu Dinosaur fights the bad man. He gets help from the elephants, lions and tigers. But can he save Panpan? Watch the movie and find out!

Let's Do It!

- 1 How does Kung Fu Dinosaur travel? Listen to the passage and circle the correct pictures.



- 2 Read the lesson and put the sentences in the correct order.

1. He gets to the airport.
2. Kung Fu Dinosaur wants to save Panpan.
3. A bad man wants to hurt Panpan!
4. Kung Fu Dinosaur travels to Beijing.
5. He takes a taxi to Wangfujing Street.
6. Then he goes to a hotel by bike.
7. At the zoo, Kung Fu Dinosaur fights the bad man.
8. He takes the train to the zoo.

The correct order is: _____

- 3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

movie airport fight hero price

1. A: I often watch _____ with my friends on Sundays.
B: But sometimes the _____ of the ticket is high.
2. A: Is he your _____?
B: Yes, he is. He always _____ the bad men.
3. A: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the _____? I'm flying to Dalian today.
B: Yes. Walk down the street and you can find a bus stop there. The airport bus will take you to the airport.

- 4 Work in groups. Talk about your favourite movie and make a poster for it.

Task tips: What's the name of the movie? Where can you see the movie? How much is a ticket? Who is the movie about? What does he or she do? What is interesting about him or her? Is the movie funny, sad, happy or scary?

My Poster



Unit Review



Building Your Vocabulary



I. Read the descriptions and guess the animals. The first letter is given.



1. It lives in the forest. It eats meat. It looks like a big cat. It's a t_____.
2. It lives on the farm. It eats grass. It makes milk. It says moo. It's a c_____.
3. It lives in a tree. It eats bananas. It has a long tail. It's a m_____.
4. It's a big animal. It eats meat. It's the king of the jungle. It's a l_____.



II. Look at the pictures and add the numbers. Then write out the words.

12  + 11  = twenty-three cats

28  + 9  = _____

32  + 13  = _____

47  + 11  = _____

87  + 13  = _____

Grammar in Use

I. Read the sentences and use the underlined words to make questions. Then answer the questions.

Example:

Li Ming is watching TV at home. in the classroom → Is Li Ming watching TV in the classroom? No, he isn't.

The lion is eating meat at the zoo. at the zoo → Is the lion eating meat at the zoo? Yes, it is.

1. They are singing a song for Jenny. for Danny →
2. We are sitting in the lab. in the library →
3. Tom is writing with a pen. with a pen →

II. Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. You can (walking/walk) along the street and turn right at the traffic lights.
2. Please (follow/following) me to the bookstore.
3. (Let/Let's) go to the War Hall!
4. Don't (worry/worries)! The animals are very friendly.

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

This is my farm. Many _____ live here. I like _____. They give me milk. I like _____. They give me eggs. Look! The _____ are sleeping. The _____ are swimming in the river. Oh, I want to have _____ and _____, too. They are all my friends. Come to my farm. Let's have a good time!

II. Listen and repeat.

/ ɪə /	area	here	museum	
/ eə /	area	there	where	
/ ɔɪ /	noise	toy	boy	
/ p /	map	help	paint	potato
/ b /	bus	bike	job	baby

III. Work in pairs. Suppose you are a visitor in a new city. Take turns asking for and giving directions to different locations on the map.

Example:

A: Excuse me. Where is Sunny Hotel?

B: It's near Youyi Park.

A: Is that far from here?

B: No. It's not far.

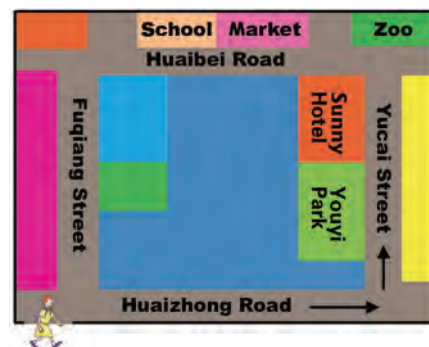
A: Can I walk there?

B: Sure. Just go down Huaizhong Road.

Then turn left onto Yucai Street. Go straight and you will see Sunny Hotel on the left.

A: Thanks.

B: You're welcome.



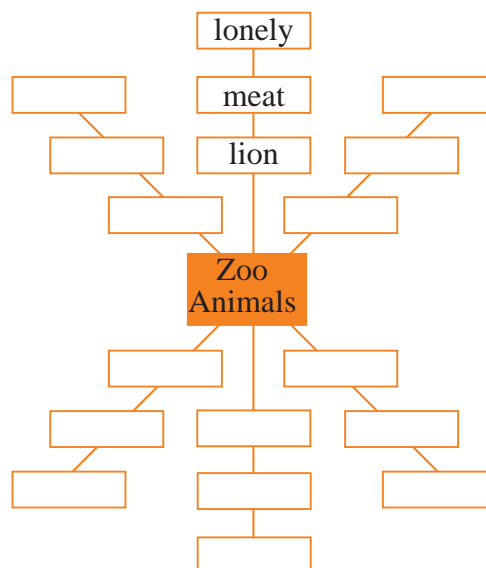
Putting It All Together

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions below. Complete the mind map. Then write a passage about the zoo.

What animals can you see at the zoo?

What do they eat?

How do the animals at the zoo feel?



Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Shopping

May I help you?

I can ask about prices and buy things in English.



II. Talking about Animals

The panda looks cute.

I can talk about animals in English.



III. Asking the Way

Excuse me. Can you help me? Where is the bookstore?

I can ask the way and give directions in English.



IV. Present Continuous Tense

Bob is carrying a big basket of food.

I can use the present continuous tense properly.



Let's Go to the Zoo!

Let's see the animals at the zoo,
The lion, the tiger, and zebra too.
The monkeys are jumping way up in the tree.
A panda and a kangaroo. Come on, let's see!

So many animals at the zoo,
The elephant, the donkey, and the wild goat too.
The colourful birds are singing high and low.
It's a wonderful world. Come on, let's go!



UNIT 7

Lessons 37 ~ 42

Days and Months



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Talking about Seasons and Weather
- ▶ Talking about Days and Months

Grammar

- ▶ Numerals
- ▶ Using "it"

Structures

- ▶ What day is it today? It's ____.
- ▶ How is the weather? It's ____.
- ▶ What's the date today? It's ____.
- ▶ What do you like to do? I like ____.
- ▶ We have ____ on ____.

Lesson 37: Seasons and Weather

1 What season do you like?



Spring



Summer



Autumn



Winter

Ms. Liu: Good morning, Class. What day is it today? How is the weather?

Wang Mei: It's Monday today. It's snowing! I like winter weather.

Ms. Liu: That's great, Wang Mei. How about you, Class?
What season do you like?

Li Ming: I like spring. I love green grass and rainy days.

Yang Hao: I like autumn. It is nice and cool.

Li Lin: I love summer. I like to go swimming in summer.

2 How is the weather?

Monday



What day is it today? How is the weather?
It's Monday today. It's cold and cloudy.
We can stay inside and drink some tea.

Tuesday



What day is it today? How is the weather?
It's Tuesday today. It's sunny and fine.
Let's play outside and have a good time.

Wednesday



What day is it today? How is the weather?
It's Wednesday today. It's windy and cool.
We can go and fly a kite after school.

Thursday



What day is it today? How is the weather?
It's Thursday today. It's cold and snowy.
Let's go skating, just you and me.



Let's Do It!

- 1 What day is it? How is the weather? Listen to the dialogues and match the day of the week with the weather.

Tuesday

Thursday

Monday

Wednesday



- 2 Read Part 1 of the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Wang Mei likes winter. ()
2. Li Ming likes snowy days. ()
3. Yang Hao likes cool weather. ()
4. Li Lin doesn't like to go swimming. ()

- 3 Read the clues and answer the questions using "it".

What season is it?

1. This season is hot and sunny.
→ It is summer.
2. This season is warm and windy.
→ _____

How is the weather?

1. I want to fly a kite.
→ _____
2. Let's go skating!
→ _____

- 4 List some of your favourite things to do in each season. Then talk about them with your partner.

Season	Favourite Things
summer	go swimming, eat ice cream

Example:

A: What do you like to do in summer?

B: I like to go swimming and eat ice cream. What about you?

A: I like to...

Lesson 38: Nick's Busy Month

DECEMBER						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4	5	6 Tony's birthday	7	8	9 My birthday	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24 Christmas Eve
25 Christmas Day	26 Boxing Day	27	28	29	30	31 New Year's Eve



I am marking my calendar and I can see... December is a very busy month for me. My best friend Tony's birthday is on Tuesday, December 6. And my birthday is on Friday, December 9. I have two birthday parties in one week!

Christmas is in December. On Christmas Eve, I have a big dinner with my family and eat lots of good food. Christmas Day is on Sunday, December 25. I get many presents on that day. I love Christmas!

Boxing Day is on Monday, December 26. My parents like to go shopping on that day. Many stores have big sales!

Saturday, December 31 is New Year's Eve. It's the night of a new year. It's so much fun. My family and I have a big party with all of our friends. And just before midnight, all of us count down — three, two, one. Then we all say — Happy New Year!

Culture Tip

Boxing Day is a public holiday in Canada, the U.K., Australia and New Zealand. Traditionally, Boxing Day was a day for people to put money and gifts into boxes and then give them to those in need. But today, it has become a great day to go shopping. Most stores have big sales and everyone goes shopping.

Let's Do It!

1 Listen and match the events with the dates.

December
26

Nick's birthday

December
9

Boxing Day

December
6

Tony's birthday

December
31

New Year's Eve

2 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. Which month is a very busy month for Nick?
2. How many birthday parties does Nick have in one week?
3. What do Nick and his family do on Christmas Eve?
4. What do Nick's parents like to do on Boxing Day?
5. What do Nick's family and friends do on New Year's Eve?

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct words. The first letter is given.

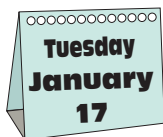
1. Children usually get many presents on C_____ Day.
2. The day after Thursday is F_____.
3. Danny has 1_____ of friends at his school.
4. Many stores have big s_____ on Boxing Day.
5. S_____ comes before Sunday.
6. Don't forget Mum's birthday this year. Please m_____ it on your calendar.

4 Work in pairs. Mark your calendar for this month. Is it a busy month? Talk about it and write a short passage.

SUNDAY						

Lesson 39: A Class Calendar

1 What's the date?



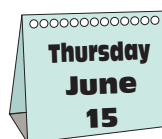
It's January 17. On this day, we have a class party.



On March 24, we have Sports Day at our school.



We have a basketball game against Class 6 on April 12.



Yi Han's birthday is on June 15.

2 Months of the year

Ms. Liu: What's the date today, Li Ming?

Li Ming: Today is December 19.

Ms. Liu: That's right. What month comes after December?

Wang Mei: January! January is the first month of a new year.
On Tuesday, January 17, we will have a class party.

Ms. Liu: Yes, Wang Mei. Let's look at our class calendar for next year.
What dates can we mark on our calendar?

Jack: We can mark our school's Sports Day. It's on March 24.

Li Ming: In April, we have our second basketball game against Class 6.

Yang Hao: Yi Han's birthday is in June.
It's on June 15.



Cardinal	Ordinal	Months
one	first	January
two	second	February
three	third	March
four	fourth	April
five	fifth	May
six	sixth	June

Let's Do It!

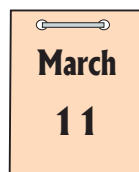
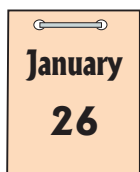
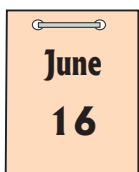
- 1 Search for month and ordinal number words. Then write them down.

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

January _____



- 2 Listen to the statement and match the dates with the events.



- 3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

- January is the _____ (one) month of the year.
- Who is the _____ (four) boy on your team?
- A: What is the _____ (three) month of the year?
B: It's March.
- I like spring. Summer is my _____ (two) favourite season.
- My birthday is in the _____ (five) month of the year.

- 4 Work in groups. Mark your class calendar for the coming months. Then talk about it.

Lesson 40: When Is Your Birthday?

1 A birthday present

Jack: Hi, Li Ming. What are you doing?

Li Ming: I'm making a birthday present for my grandfather.

Jack: When is his birthday?

Li Ming: His birthday is on Wednesday, December 28.

Jack: What are you making?

Li Ming: It's a calendar! My grandfather forgets his birthday every year.

Jack: Ha ha! A calendar is a good present for him.

Li Ming: When is your birthday, Jack?

Jack: My birthday? It's on August 11. Oh, no, that's my mum's birthday. My birthday is on August 23.

Li Ming: OK, Jack. Maybe I need to make a calendar for you, too.



2 How many days are in a month?

Thirty days have September,

April, June and November.

All the rest have thirty-one.

But February is a different one.

It has twenty-eight; that's fine.

A leap year makes it twenty-nine!



Cardinal	Ordinal	Months
seven	seventh	July
eight	eighth	August
nine	ninth	September

Cardinal	Ordinal	Months
ten	tenth	October
eleven	eleventh	November
twelve	twelfth	December

Let's Do It!

1 Listen and tick the correct answers.

- Li Ming is making a _____.
☐ book ☐ calendar ☐ cake
- _____ birthday is on December 28.
☐ Li Ming's ☐ Jack's mum's ☐ Li Ming's grandfather's
- Jack's birthday is on _____.
☐ December 28 ☐ August 11 ☐ August 23

2 Read Part 2 of the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

- May has thirty days. ()
- June has thirty-one days. ()
- February has twenty-nine days in a leap year. ()
- November has thirty days. ()
- September has twenty-eight days. ()

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

- Today is February 1. It's the _____ (one) day of February.
- A: What is the _____ (eight) month of the year?
B: It's August.
- We will have a birthday party on the _____ (nine) day of this month.
- Today is the _____ (twelve) of July.
- I drink eight glasses of water every day. This is my _____ (seven) glass.

Usually, when you change a cardinal to an ordinal, you can simply add "th". But sometimes "th" doesn't work.

When does the "th" rule NOT work? Make a list of these words.

4 Work in pairs. Suppose your mother's birthday is coming. What would you like to give her? Why? Talk about it and use the pictures below for some ideas.

Example:

- A: Tomorrow is my mother's birthday.
 B: Really? Do you have a birthday present for her?
 A: Sure. I want to give her a book. My mother enjoys reading very much.
 B: That's a good present for her.



Lesson 41: Holidays

1 Happy New Year!

Li Ming is presenting his report about holidays.

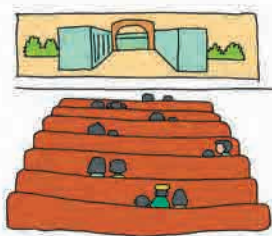
Good afternoon. Today is Tuesday, December 20. The weather is cold and cloudy.

I would like to talk about holidays in China. Holidays are fun. We can play with our friends and get together with our families during holidays. We have many holidays in China. International Workers' Day is in May. We have Children's Day on June 1. Teachers' Day is on September 10. National Day is on October 1. And the Spring Festival is usually in January or February.

New Year's Day is on January 1. It's only eleven days from today. Happy New Year to you, everyone!



2 What do you like to do on holidays?



My family likes to watch a movie on New Year's Day.



My mum and I like to go shopping during the Spring Festival.



My little brother and sister like to go to the zoo on Children's Day.



I like to go mountain climbing on National Day with my cousin.

Let's Do It!

1 Match the Chinese holidays with the dates or months.

Children's Day	June 1
International Workers' Day	January or February
Teachers' Day	October 1
National Day	September 10
the Spring Festival	May 1

2 Listen and fill in the blanks with the phrases in the box.

go shopping watch a movie go mountain climbing go to the zoo



My family likes to _____ on New Year's Day.



I like to _____ on Children's Day.



My mum and I like to _____ during the Spring Festival.



My cousin and I like to _____ on National Day.

3 Read the passage. Circle the dates and underline the activities. Then write the holidays in order of their dates (starting with January).

Today is June 1. It's Children's Day. My friends and I like to play sports on Children's Day. We have International Workers' Day on May 1. My mum and dad like to stay at home on that day. National Day is on October 1. We go to the park on National Day. The Spring Festival is in January or February. My family and I eat dumplings during that holiday. September 10 is Teachers' Day. My classmates and I like to make cards for our teachers on that day.

1. the Spring Festival
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

4 Work in pairs. What do you like to do during the holidays? Make up a dialogue.

Example:

A: What do you like to do during the Spring Festival?

B: I like to visit my grandparents and play with my cousins.

Lesson 42: Happy Holidays!

To: wangmei@net.cn

From: jenny@compmail.ca

Date: 23/12 9:08 p.m.

Subject: Happy Holidays!

Dear Wang Mei,

It's December 23 and Christmas is coming! I am so excited. Christmas is so fun, but it is very cold now. The weather in Canada is cold and snowy in November, December, January and February. We have long winters. June, July and August are summer months in Canada.

I don't like cold weather very much. I like summer. I like to go swimming in summer. I also like to go to the beach.

Do you see the girl in the picture? She is my friend Anne. She is from Australia. December, January and February are summer months in Australia. I hope to go to Australia and see Anne next Christmas.

How's the weather in China? Do you have any plans for your holidays?

Happy Holidays and Happy New Year!

Yours,
Jenny



Let's Do It!

- 1 What are the summer months in Canada and Australia? Listen and fill in the table.

Canada	Australia

- 2 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

- Jenny likes cold weather. ()
- Jenny likes to go swimming in summer. ()
- Anne is a girl from Australia. ()
- Jenny wants to go to Australia in July. ()

- 3 Read the sentences and circle what "it" means in each sentence.

- He knows today's date. It's January 31.
- Look at the time. It's 7:30.
- The dog is hungry. It's eating my sandwich.
- The weather is nice today. It's warm and sunny.
- I know your birthday. It's on August 8.



- 4 Imagine you are Wang Mei. Write an e-mail back to Jenny. In your e-mail, try to answer all of Jenny's questions.

From: wangmei@net.cn	To: jenny@compmail.ca
Subject:	Date:

Dear Jenny,

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

Yours,

Wang Mei

Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

Unjumble the words and discover the answer to the riddle.

c m e b e r d e	<input type="text"/>
p l i r a	<input type="text"/>
t o b c r e o	<input type="text"/>
y s a d u r t a	<input type="text"/>
i f d r y a	<input type="text"/>
o n a d y m	<input type="text"/>
e j n u	<input type="text"/>
a m y	<input type="text"/>
r b u f e r y a	<input type="text"/>
u l j y	<input type="text"/>

Riddle:

On a calendar, Sunday comes before Monday. Where can you find Monday before Sunday?

Answer:

In a _____.

Grammar in Use

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words. Then complete the chart.

- Mr. Liu loves summer. But his _____ (two) favourite season is winter.
- The _____ (one) month of the year is January.
- Saturday is the _____ (seven) day of the week.
- March the _____ (eight) is Women's Day.

1	one	first	January
2		second	
3			March
4	four		April
5		fifth	
6	six		June
7		seventh	
8	eight		
9			September
10			
11		eleventh	
12	twelve		



II. Fill in the blanks. Then circle what “it” means in each dialogue.

- A: What's this?
B: _____ is a hotel.
- A: What's that?
B: _____ is a calendar.
- A: What's the _____ today?
B: It is January 15.
- A: Look at my new jacket!
B: _____ is very beautiful!
- A: How's the _____ today?
B: It is nice and cool.
- A: Is May your favourite month?
B: Yes, _____ is.

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen and repeat.

/ʊə/	Febru <u>ary</u>	usu <u>ally</u>		
/t/	h <u>ot</u>	l <u>et</u>	sk <u>ate</u>	ri <u>ght</u>
/d/	d <u>o</u>	d <u>ay</u>	d <u>own</u>	c <u>old</u>
/k/	l <u>ike</u>	l <u>ook</u>	Ch <u>ristmas</u>	c <u>alendar</u>
/g/	g <u>reen</u>	g <u>ra</u> ss	for <u>get</u>	ag <u>ainst</u>

II. Look at the calendar and answer the questions.

January						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

- What is the date of the first Wednesday in the month?
- What day of the week is January 23?
- How many Saturdays are in this month?
- What is the date of the fourth Tuesday?
- What is the date two days after the third Monday?

Putting It All Together

Work in groups. Interview your classmates and fill in the table. Then use the results to write a report.

Name	Favourite Season	Favourite Month	Favourite Holiday
Zhang Li	summer	June	Children's Day
Linda	winter	December	Christmas

Example:

My classmates like different seasons and holidays. Zhang Li likes summer. He likes to go to the park on Children's Day. Children's Day is on June 1. Linda likes December. She likes to look at the beautiful Christmas lights.

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Seasons and Weather

How is the weather today?

I can talk about seasons and weather in English.



II. Talking about Days and Months

What day is it?

I can talk about dates in English.



III. Numerals

one — first two — second

I can use ordinal and cardinal numbers properly.



IV. Using “it”

It is warm and rainy.

I can use “it” properly.



Month by Month



January, January, ice and cold.
Brrrr brrrr brrrr! Wear your coat.
February, February, snow, snow, snow.
Let's make a snowman! A man of snow!



March, March, March, the sun is high.
I love March, but I don't know why.
April, April, grass starts to grow.
Hurray! Hurray! No more snow!
May, May, May, get your garden in.
June, June, June, let's go for a swim.
July is summer, August is too.
Sit in the shade and stay real cool.

September and October,
The leaves will fall.
It's back to school with our soccer ball.
November and December,
And the weather is clear.
That's 12 whole months,
And it makes one year.



UNIT 8

Lessons 43 ~ 48

Countries around the World



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Talking about Countries
- ▶ Talking about Directions
- ▶ Showing Satisfaction

Grammar

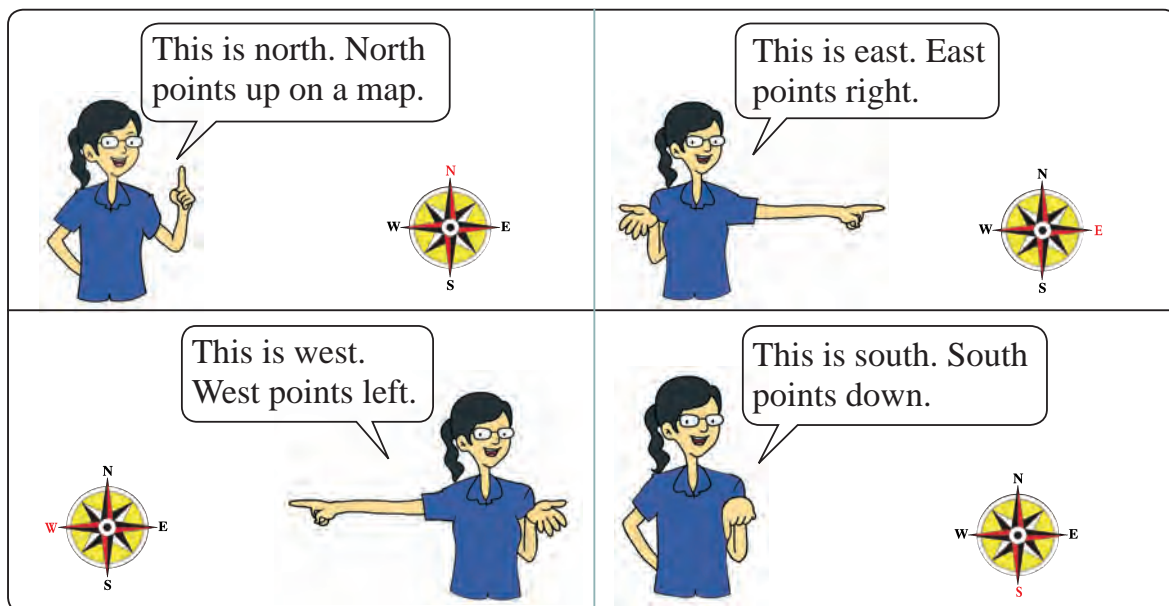
- ▶ Special Questions

Structures

- ▶ What direction is ____ from ____?
- ▶ ____ is north/south/east/west of ____.
- ▶ What do they speak in ____?
- ▶ They speak ____ in ____.

Lesson 43: Directions

1 North, south, east and west



2 A map of the world

Li Ming: Look at the map, Wang Mei. We can see all the countries around the world.

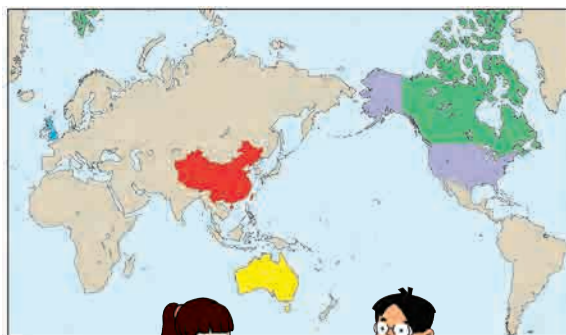
Wang Mei: Yes. I can see China. It's red on the map. But where is New Zealand? My grandparents will go there during the Spring Festival.

Li Ming: Well, can you see Australia? It's southeast of China. And New Zealand is southeast of Australia.

Wang Mei: Yes, I see it. And where is Canada?

Li Ming: It is north of the U.S.

Wang Mei: Oh, yes! It is green on the map! Danny is green, too.



Let's Do It!

1 Listen and fill in the blanks.

1. This is _____. _____ points up.
2. This is east. East points _____.
3. This is _____. _____ points left.
4. This is south. South points _____.

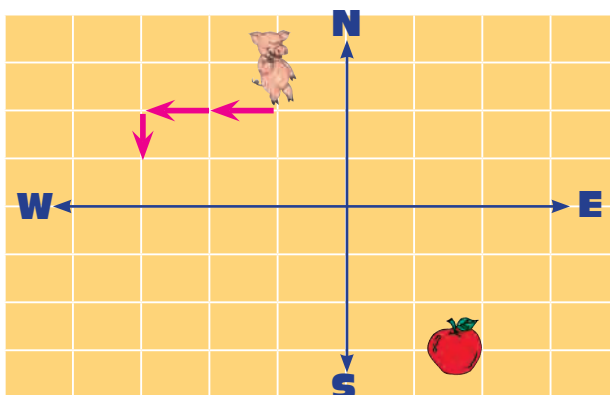
2 Read Part 2 of the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Li Ming and Wang Mei are looking at a map of the world. ()
2. Wang Mei's grandparents will go to Australia for the Spring Festival. ()
3. The U.S. is north of Canada. ()

3 Can you help Piggy find the apple? Follow the directions below and draw arrows (→) on the map.

Piggy, please go this way:

West → west → south → south →
 east → south → south → east →
 north → east → east → north →
 north → east → south → east →
 south → south → south → west.
 There's the apple!



4 Read the passage and look at the compasses below. What directions are the arrows pointing in?

The time on a clock always moves in a clockwise direction. So do the directions on a map. The directions on a map go from north to east to south to west. Can you remember “Never Eat Silly Wheat”? That can help you remember the order of the directions.



_____ north _____







Lesson 44: Jack's Goodbye Party

Jack is going back to Canada soon. He has a big goodbye party and he invites all of his friends.



Jack: Hi, Li Ming! I'm so happy to see you.

Li Ming: Thank you for inviting me!

Jack: You're welcome. Come and meet everyone.

Li Ming: Great!

Jack: Jane, this is Li Ming. He is my good friend.

Jane: Hey, Li Ming. I'm Jane. It's nice to meet you.

Li Ming: Nice to meet you, Jane. Where are you from?

Jane: I come from Sydney, Australia.

John: Hi! I'm John. I'm from London.

Li Ming: London is the capital of the U.K., right?

John: Yes, that's right.

Mike: Hi, there. My name is Mike and I'm from the U.S. I live in Washington, D.C.

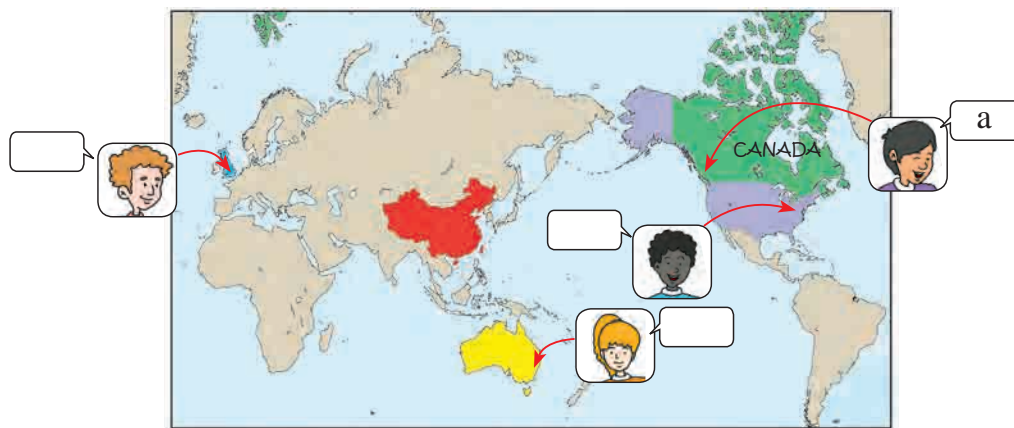
Greg: Hello, Li Ming. I'm Greg. I'm from Vancouver, Canada.

Li Ming: Hi, Mike! Hi, Greg! I'm very happy to meet you!

Jack and all of his friends have a lot of fun at the party.

Let's Do It!

- 1 Where are Jack's friends from? Listen to the statements and label the countries. Then fill in the bubbles with the correct letters.



a. Greg b. Jane c. Mike d. John

- 2 Look at the map above and answer the questions using full sentences.

1. What direction is the U.K. from China? → The U.K. is northwest of China.
2. What direction is Canada from Australia? →
3. Is Canada north of the U.S.? →
4. What direction is Australia from the U.S.? →
5. Is China northwest of the U.K.? →

- 3 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

Canada everyone London U.S. Australia

Look at this photo from my goodbye party. I am so happy all of my friends were there. Let me tell you about _____ in the photo. This pretty girl is Jane. She is from Sydney, _____. John is to her left. He is from _____, the U.K. See the boy with blond hair? He is Mike, and he comes from Washington, D.C. in the _____. The tall boy, to Mike's right, is Greg. He is from Vancouver, _____. And the boy in front of him is Li Ming, my best friend in China.

- 4 Work in groups of six. Role-play the dialogue in this lesson.

Lesson 45: China

1 A map of China

Mr. Jones: This is a map of China.
What do you know about China, Jenny?

Jenny: I know a lot about China.
My friends Li Ming and Wang Mei live in China.

Mr. Jones: What language do people speak in China?

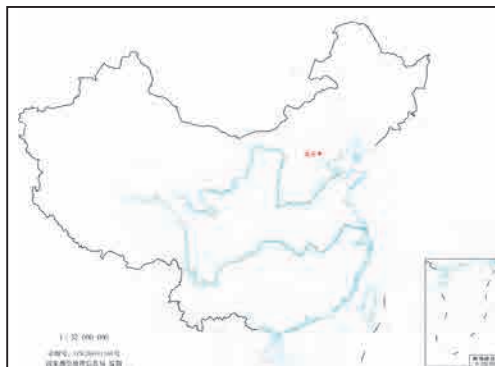
Jenny: They speak Chinese.

Mr. Jones: Good! What is the capital city of China, Jenny?

Jenny: Beijing.

Mr. Jones: Yes! Beijing is the capital of China. What countries are east of China? Do you know, Jenny?

Jenny: Yes, I know. Canada and the U.S. are east of China.



2 What else do you know about China?



China's flag is red. It has five yellow stars.



This is the Palace Museum. It is famous around the world.



This is the Great Wall of China. It has a long history.



This is a lovely panda. Pandas live in China.



Let's Do It!

1 Read the sentences and match them with the correct pictures.

It is a lovely animal. It lives in China.

It is a wall. It is long and great.

It is east of China. Jenny and Danny are from that country.

It is a museum. It has a long history. It is famous around the world.



2 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

famous history country lovely language Chinese

Lisa: Look! This is a map of China. What do you know about China, Tom?

Tom: It is a very big _____. The capital is Beijing.

Lisa: What _____ do they speak?

Tom: They speak _____.

Lisa: What else do you know?

Tom: The Great Wall and the Palace Museum are in China.

Lisa: Are they _____?

Tom: Yes. They have a long _____. And China also has pandas.

They are so _____.

3 Rewrite the sentences into questions.

1. It's January 15th. → What's the date today?

2. My name is Wang Mei. →

3. It's a map of China. →

4. Beijing is the capital city of China. →

5. Canada and the U.S. are east of China. →

4 Work in groups. What else do you know about our country? Draw or bring pictures and write about them. Then make a poster about China.

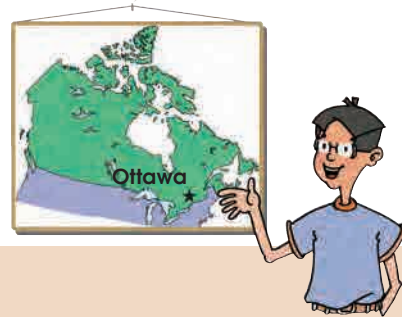


This is Tian'anmen Square. It's a very big square. People come from all over the world to see it.

Lesson 46: Canada and the U.S.

1 What do you know about Canada?

This country is Canada. My friends Jenny and Danny live in Canada. People speak English and French in Canada. It is east of China. The capital is Ottawa.



Canada's flag is red and white. It has a red leaf on it!



This is a beaver. It is Canada's national animal.

This is Niagara Falls. It is a waterfall and it's famous all over the world.



2 How much do you know about the U.S.?

Here is a map of the United States. It is south of Canada. In the U.S., people speak English. The capital city of the U.S. is Washington, D.C.



The flag of the U.S. has stars and stripes on it. It is red, white and blue.



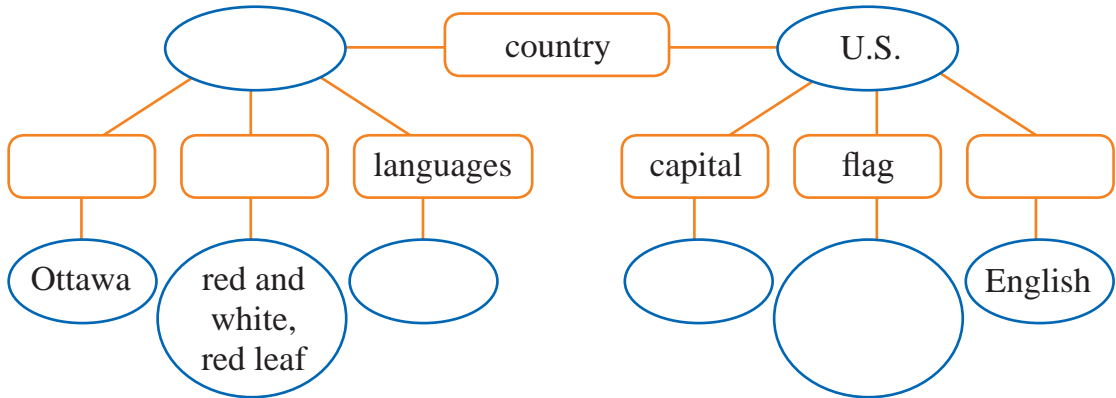
This is an eagle. The eagle is the national animal of the U.S.

This is the Statue of Liberty. It's in New York. It's a famous statue.



Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and complete the chart.



2 Circle the word that DOES NOT belong in each group of words.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|------------------|
| 1. Canada | China | New York | U.S. |
| 2. southeast | west | right | north |
| 3. beaver | horse | panda | eagle |
| 4. French | Chinese | Western | English |
| 5. Vancouver | Beijing | Ottawa | Washington, D.C. |

3 Read the statements. Which are about Canada? Which are about the U.S.? Write "C" for Canada and "U" for the U.S.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. The capital is Ottawa. | (C) |
| 2. The eagle is the national animal. | () |
| 3. The Statue of Liberty is in this country. | () |
| 4. The national animal is the beaver. | () |
| 5. Washington, D.C. is the capital. | () |

4 Work in pairs. What else do you know about the U.S. and Canada? Talk about these countries. You can use the pictures below.



the White House



Rocky Mountains



CN Tower

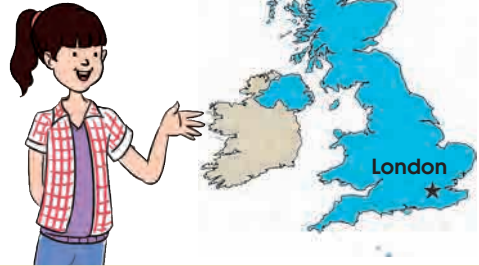


Hollywood

Lesson 47: The U.K. and Australia

1 What do you know about the U.K.?

This is a map of the U.K. People speak English there. It is west of China. The capital is London.



Here's the U.K.'s flag. It is red, white and blue. It has the same colours as the flag of the U.S.



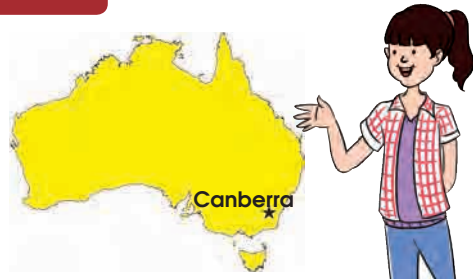
This is Big Ben. It is a famous clock tower in London!

This is a lion. It's the U.K.'s national animal.



2 How much do you know about Australia?

Look at this map. This is Australia. It's southeast of China. And its capital is Canberra. People speak English in Australia.



This is Australia's flag. It's blue and the stars are white. The little flag in the corner is the U.K.'s flag.



The kangaroo is one of the national animals of Australia.



The Sydney Opera House is a building in Sydney. It's famous!

Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and match the questions with the correct answers.

What's the capital city of Australia?	It's the kangaroo.
What colour is U.K.'s flag?	It's southeast of China.
Where is Australia?	It's a famous clock tower.
What is Big Ben?	It's white, red and blue.
What's the famous animal from Australia?	It's Canberra.

2 Fill in the blanks. The first letter is given.

A: Look at the m_____ of the U.K. What is the c_____ city of the U.K., do you know?
B: Yes, I know. It's L_____.
A: What d_____ is the U.K. from China?
B: It's w_____ of China.
A: What is the U.K.'s n_____ animal?
B: It's the l_____.

3 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



What country's flag is this?
What country's little flag is in the corner?



What city is this building in?
What is the name of this building?



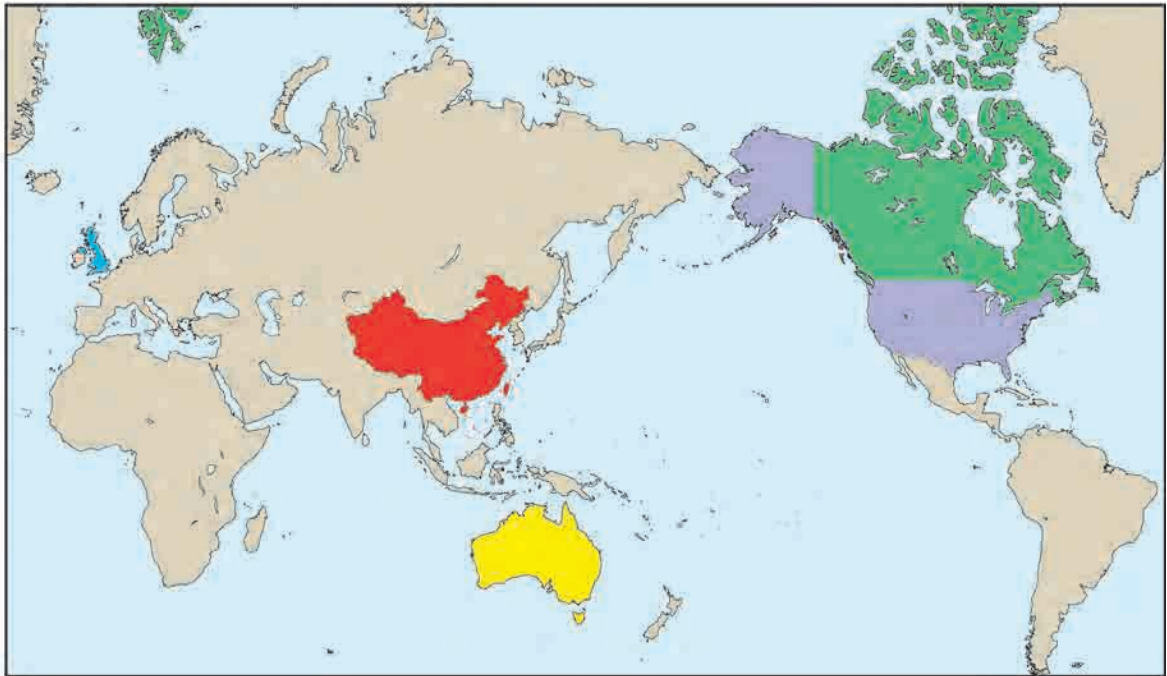
What animal is this?
Where does this animal live?

4 Listen and enjoy a song.

*London Bridge is falling down,
Falling down, falling down.
London Bridge is falling down,
My fair lady.
Build it up with wood and clay,
Wood and clay, wood and clay.*

*Build it up with wood and clay,
My fair lady.
Wood and clay will wash away,
Wash away, wash away.
Wood and clay will wash away,
My fair lady.*

Lesson 48: English-Speaking Countries



ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD

People speak English as their first language in many countries.

These English-speaking countries are all over the world.

Some of these countries are south of China.

Some are west of China. Some are east of China.

Here is a list of eight of these countries.

Australia

India

Singapore

the U. K.

Canada

New Zealand

South Africa

the U. S.

What else do you know about these countries?

Can you mark these countries on the map of the world? What direction are they from China?



Dig In

What other countries have English as an official language? — Ireland, Philippines, Malta, Ghana, Pakistan, Nigeria, Fiji, Jamaica and many more. Try to find these countries on a world map. Which countries are close to China and which ones are far away?

Let's Do It!

1 Listen and write true (T) or false (F).

1. People speak English as their first language in eight countries. ()
2. English-speaking countries are all over the world. ()
3. Some English-speaking countries are north of China. ()
4. Australia is an English-speaking country. ()

2 Read the lesson and write the correct countries in the blanks.

1. It is south of China. People there speak Chinese and English.
→ S _____
2. It has many beautiful beaches. Kangaroos are from this country.
→ A _____
3. It is southeast of Australia. People there speak English.
→ N _____
4. It is north of the U.S. and its capital is Ottawa.
→ C _____

3 Match the countries with their national symbols and flags.



the U.S.

Canada

Australia

China

the U.K.



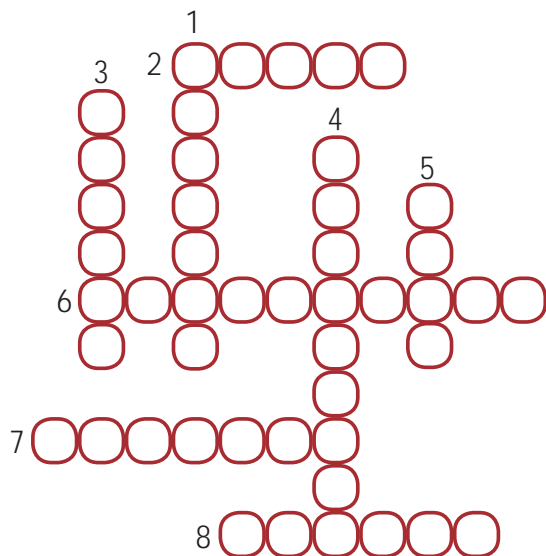
4 Complete the table.

Country	Language	Capital City	National Flag	National Symbol
China	Chinese	Beijing	It's red. It has five yellow stars.	the Great Wall

Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Complete the clues and do the crossword.



Across

2. Pandas live in _____.
6. North, south, east and west are all _____ on a map.
7. Washington, D.C., Ottawa, London and Canberra are all _____ cities.
8. Canada's national animal is the _____.

Down

1. New York is a city. The U.S. is a _____.
3. _____ is a country north of the U.S.
4. The Sydney Opera House is in _____.
5. The national animal of the U.K. is the _____.

II. Tick the meaning that best describes each word.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| capital | <input type="checkbox"/> a big city | <input type="checkbox"/> an important city of a country |
| glad | <input type="checkbox"/> interested | <input type="checkbox"/> happy |
| everyone | <input type="checkbox"/> many people | <input type="checkbox"/> all the people |
| London | <input type="checkbox"/> a city in the U.K. | <input type="checkbox"/> a city in the U.S. |
| Vancouver | <input type="checkbox"/> a city in Canada | <input type="checkbox"/> a city in Australia |
| introduce | <input type="checkbox"/> to see someone for the first time | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> to present a person to another person | |

Grammar in Use

Match the questions with the correct answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What language do they speak in the U.K.? | A. They speak English. |
| 2. When is the Spring Festival? | B. It's south of Canada. |
| 3. Where is the United States? | C. They're Danny's. |
| 4. How is the weather today? | D. It's in January or February. |
| 5. Whose shorts are these? | E. It's a fine day, but a little windy. |

Listening and Speaking

I. Where are these students from? Listen to the dialogues and write the countries.

1. Mark is from _____.
2. Vivian is from _____.
3. Tom and Jim are from _____.
4. May is from _____.

II. Listen and repeat.

/ f / from five leaf
 / v / live lovely beaver
 / θ / north south thank
 / ð / this they there

III. Work in pairs. Talk about the positions of the cities marked on the map.

Example:




A: Where is Guangzhou?

B: It's in the south of China. Beijing is north of Guangzhou.



Putting It All Together

Choose one country you learned about in this unit. Then follow the example below and write a national profile for that country. You can search the Internet to find information. Include some pictures.

National Profile of <u>India</u>			
 Country <u>India</u> Capital City <u>New Delhi</u> Language(s) <u>Hindi and English</u> National Animal <u>Tiger</u> National Symbol <u>Taj Mahal</u> Direction from China <u>Southwest</u>	Weather	Holidays	 Special Dish <u>Butter Chicken</u>  Special Clothing <u>Sari</u>
	Spring <u>February to April</u> <u>Very hot</u>	<u>Festival of Lights</u> Date: <u>Oct. or Nov.</u>	
	Summer <u>May to August</u> <u>Very hot and rainy</u>	<u>Republic Day</u> Date: <u>January 26</u>	
	Autumn <u>September to October</u> <u>Very warm</u>	<u>Independence Day</u> Date: <u>August 15</u>	
	Winter <u>November to January</u> <u>Warm to cool</u>		

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Countries

They speak English in Australia.

I can talk about different features of different countries in English.



II. Talking about Directions

It is southeast of China.

I can use directions to describe locations on a map in English.



III. Showing Satisfaction

Very good!

I can understand and show satisfaction in English.



IV. Special Questions

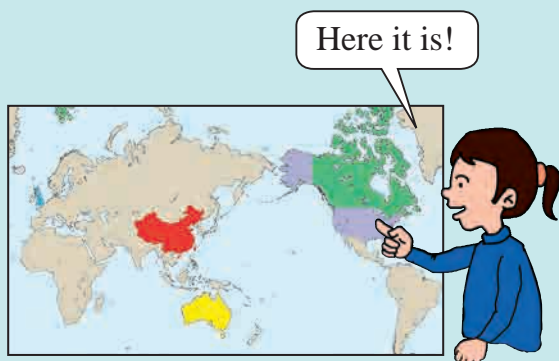
What language do they speak in the U.K.?

I can use special questions properly.



Who Discovered America?

TEACHER: Maria, go to the map and find America.



TEACHER: Correct. Now Class, who discovered America?



IPA Symbols

IPA symbols show you how to pronounce words. Here are the IPA symbols you need to know.

Vowels 元 音

/i:/	see	/ɪ/	rich
/e/	bed	/æ/	hat
/ə/	along	/ɜ:/	girl
/ʌ/	sun	/ɑ:/	party
/ɒ/	lot	/ɔ:/	store
/ʊ/	put	/u:/	food
/aɪ/	try	/eɪ/	date
/ɔɪ/	noise	/aʊ/	how
/əʊ/	no	/ɪə/	ear
/eə/	hair	/ʊə/	poor

Consonants 辅 音

/p/	paint	/b/	build
/t/	teach	/d/	door
/k/	kite	/g/	get
/f/	future	/v/	very
/s/	student	/z/	zero
/ʃ/	shall	/ʒ/	measure
/θ/	thing	/ð/	that
/r/	ruler	/h/	have
/l/	lady	/m/	meaning
/n/	noise	/ŋ/	along
/w/	wear	/j/	yes
/tʃ/	chair	/dʒ/	join
/tr/	tree	/dr/	dress
/ts/	cats	/dz/	friends

Rules of Reading 元音字母和元音字母组合读音规则表

a	Stressed Syllable	/eɪ/	name	eraser	cake
		/æ/	am	and	cat
		/ɑː/	glass	banana	father
		/ɒ/	what	want	watch
		/e/	many	any	
	Unstressed Syllable	/ə/	breakfast	Canada	China
		/ɪ/	orange	cabbage	
e	Stressed Syllable	/iː/	she	he	we
		/e/	pen	desk	yes
		/ɪ/	English	pretty	
	Unstressed Syllable	/ə/	children	open	different
		/ɪ/	eleven	eraser	
i	Stressed Syllable	/aɪ/	I	like	hi
		/ɪ/	sit	is	it
		/iː/	machine	policeman	
	Unstressed Syllable	/ɪ/	English	difficult	
o	Stressed Syllable	/əʊ/	no	go	close
		/ɒ/	on	box	not
		/ʌ/	some	stomach	Monday
		/uː/	do	to	whose
		/ʊ/	woman		
	Unstressed Syllable	/ə/	today	o'clock	welcome
u	Stressed Syllable	/juː/	unit	Tuesday	excuse
		/ʌ/	us	up	uncle
		/uː/	blue	ruler	
		/ʊ/	put	full	
	Unstressed Syllable	/ə/	very	many	twenty
y	Stressed Syllable	/aɪ/	my	bye	fly
	Unstressed Syllable	/ɪ/	very	many	twenty
ai	/eɪ/	chain	waiter	waitress	
		day	may	okay	
ea	/iː/	eat	meat	tea	
		/e/	bread	head	breakfast
ee	/iː/	meet	see	three	
		eight	eighteen	eighty	
oo	/uː/	boot	food	zoo	
		/ʊ/	book	look	good
ou	/aʊ/	house	mouth	our	
		brown	down	now	
ow	/əʊ/	borrow	show	yellow	
		hard	car	farm	
er	/ɜː/	her	hers	certainly	
		/ə/	finger	letter	later
ir	/ɜː/	girl	skirt	shirt	
		for	or	short	
ur	/ɜː/	hurt	purple	turn	
		chair	hair	pair	
ing	/ɪŋ/	evening	feeling	sing	

Vocabulary (I)

【注】本词汇表中的黑体词为要求掌握的词汇；其余单词为接触词汇。

Unit 1

Jenny /'dʒeni/ 詹妮(人名)	(1)
Canada /'kænədə/ 加拿大(地名)	(1)
Danny /'dæni/ 丹尼(人名)	(1)
thanks /θæŋks/ n. 谢谢	(1)
student /'stju:dnt/ n. 学生	(2)
four /fɔ:/ num. 四	(2)
five /faɪv/ num. 五	(2)
over /'əʊvə/ adv. 在那边;在另一处	(2)
Jones /dʒəʊnz/ 琼斯(姓)	(2)
homeroom /'həʊmru:m/ n. 年级教室 (学生定期接受导师指导的教室)	(2)
Kate /keɪt/ 凯特(人名)	(2)
classmate /'klɑ:smeɪt/ n. 同班同学	(2)
Jack /dʒæk/ 杰克(人名)	(3)
visiting /'vɪzɪtɪŋ/ adj. 访问的;参观的	(3)
show /ʃəʊ/ v. 指示;带路	(3)
around /ə'raʊnd/ adv. & prep. 到处;在附近	(3)
classroom /'klɑ:srʊm/ n. 教室	(3)
office /'ɒfɪs/ n. 办公室;职务	(3)
plan /plæn/ n. & v. 计划	(3)
fun /fʌn/ n. 有趣的事;玩笑	(3)
lab /læb/ n. 实验室	(3)
eraser /ɪ'reɪzə/ n. 橡皮擦	(4)
guess /ges/ v. 猜测	(4)
first /fɜ:st/ adv. & num. 第一;首先	(4)
wall /wɔ:l/ n. 墙	(4)
may /meɪ/ v. aux. 可以;可能	(5)
excuse /ɪk'skju:z/ v. 原谅	(5)
OK /ɪəʊ'keɪ/ (= okay) adj. & adv. & int. (口语)好;对;不错;可以	(5)
borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ v. 借	(5)
two /tu:/ num. 二	(5)

three /θri:/ num. 三	(5)
store /stɔ:/ n. 商店	(5)
later /'leɪtə/ adv. 后来;以后	(5)
thing /θɪŋ/ n. 东西;事情	(6)
need /ni:d/ v. & n. 需要	(6)
list /lɪst/ n. 列表;名单;目录	(6)
ten /ten/ num. 十	(6)
six /sɪks/ num. 六	(6)
seven /'sevn/ num. 七	(6)
one /wʌn/ num. 一	(6)
nine /naɪn/ num. 九	(6)
eight /eɪt/ num. 八	(6)

Unit 2

Smith /smɪθ/ 史密斯(姓)	(7)
sure /ʃʊə/ adv. 当然	(7)
blouse /blaʊz/ n. 女衬衫;短上衣	(7)
really /'ri:əli/ adv. 真正地;确实地; (表示惊讶、怀疑等)真的吗	(7)
Kim /kɪm/ 金(人名)	(7)
pink /pɪŋk/ adj. & n. 粉色(的)	(7)
paint /peɪnt/ v. 画;绘画;涂 n. 涂料;油漆	(8)
mix /mɪks/ v. 混合;调配	(8)
rainbow /'reɪnbəʊ/ n. 虹;彩虹	(8)
purple /'pɜ:pl/ adj. & n. 紫色(的)	(8)
out /aʊt/ adv. & prep. 在外面;在……外面	(8)
sky /skaɪ/ n. 天空	(8)
Bob /bɒb/ 鲍勃(人名)	(9)
scarf /skɑ:f/ n. (pl. scarfs/scarves) 围巾;头巾	(9)
glove /glʌv/ n. 手套	(9)
maybe /'meɪbi:/ adv. 也许;大概	(9)
Lynn /lɪn/ 琳(人名)	(9)
just /dʒʌst/ adv. 恰恰;差不多;刚刚	(9)
catch /kætʃ/ v. 染上(疾病);接住;抓住	

	<i>n.</i>	抓球(游戏)	(10)
ready	/ˈredɪ/	<i>adj.</i> 准备好的	(10)
dinosaur	/ˈdaɪnəsɔː/	<i>n.</i> 恐龙	(10)
T-shirt	/ˈtiːʃɜːt/	<i>n.</i> 短袖汗衫	(10)
jacket	/ˈdʒækɪt/	<i>n.</i> 夹克;上衣	(10)
forget	/fəˈget/	<i>v.</i> 忘记	(10)
hat	/hæt/	<i>n.</i> 帽子(多指有边的帽子)	(10)
pants	/pænts/	<i>n.</i> 裤子	(10)
colourful	/ˈkʌləfʊl/	<i>adj.</i> 丰富多彩的	(10)
so	/səʊ/	<i>adv.</i> 非常;那么;很	(10)
bright	/braɪt/	<i>adj.</i> 明亮的;耀眼的	(10)
world	/wɜːld/	<i>n.</i> 世界	(11)
report	/rɪˈpɔːt/	<i>n. & v.</i> 报告	(11)
traditional	/trəˈdɪʃənəl/	<i>adj.</i> 传统的; 惯例的	(11)
wow	/waʊ/	<i>int.</i> 呀;哇(惊叹声)	(11)
sari	/ˈsɑːrɪ/	<i>n.</i> 莎丽(印度女子裹在身上 的棉布或绸布,作主要外衣)	(11)
India	/ˈɪndiə/	<i>n.</i> 印度(地名)	(11)
uniform	/ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/	<i>n.</i> 制服	(11)
pretty	/ˈprɪti/	<i>adj.</i> 漂亮的;可爱的	(11)
centre	/ˈsentə/	<i>n.</i> 中心;中央	(12)
Saturday	/ˈsætədɪ/	<i>n.</i> 星期六	(12)
will	/wɪl/	<i>v. aux.</i> 将要	(12)
pair	/peə/	<i>n.</i> 双;对	(12)

Unit 3

part	/pɑːt/	<i>n.</i> 部分	(13)
feeling	/ˈfiːlɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> 感觉;情感(常用作 复数)	(13)
Robin	/ˈrɒbɪn/	<i>n.</i> 罗宾(人名)	(13)
robot	/ˈrəʊbɒt/	<i>n.</i> 机器人	(13)
camera	/ˈkæməɾə/	<i>n.</i> 照相机	(13)
smell	/smel/	<i>v.</i> 嗅;闻起来	(13)
finger	/ˈfɪŋɡə/	<i>n.</i> 手指(大拇指除外)	(13)
player	/ˈpleɪə/	<i>n.</i> 运动员;比赛者;选手	(13)
homework	/ˈhəʊmwɜːk/	<i>n.</i> 家庭作业	(13)
singer	/ˈsɪŋə/	<i>n.</i> 歌手	(14)
question	/ˈkwestʃən/	<i>n.</i> 问题	(14)
sick	/sɪk/	<i>adj.</i> 病的;生病的	(14)

scared	/skeəd/	<i>adj.</i> 恐惧的	(14)
smile	/smaɪl/	<i>v. & n.</i> 微笑	(14)
wave	/weɪv/	<i>v.</i> 挥手;招手	(14)
mean	/miːn/	<i>adj.</i> 不善良的;刻薄的 <i>v.</i> 意思是	(14)
metre	/ˈmiːtə/	<i>n.</i> 米	(15)
bit	/bɪt/	<i>n.</i> 小量;少量	(15)
against	/əˈgeɪnst/	<i>prep.</i> 倚着,靠着; 反对,违反	(15)
tail	/teɪl/	<i>n.</i> 尾部;尾巴	(15)
flat	/flæt/	<i>adv.</i> 水平地	(15)
upon	/əˈpɒn/	<i>prep.</i> 在……上面	(15)
ground	/graʊnd/	<i>n.</i> 地面	(15)
oh	/əʊ/	<i>int.</i> 哦	(16)
hurt	/hɜːt/	<i>adj.</i> 痛的;受伤的 <i>v.</i> 伤害;疼痛	(16)
donut	/ˈdʌnʌt/	<i>n.</i> 面包圈	(16)
enough	/ɪˈnʌf/	<i>adj. & adv.</i> 足够的(地)	(16)
laugh	/lɑːf/	<i>v.</i> 笑	(16)
Jim	/dʒɪm/	<i>n.</i> 吉姆(人名)	(17)
stomachache	/ˈstʌməkeɪk/	<i>n.</i> 肚子痛; 胃痛	(17)
better	/ˈbetə/	<i>adj. & adv.</i> (good/well 的 比较级)更好的(地)	(17)
Dr.	(= doctor)	<i>n.</i> 医生	(17)
matter	/ˈmætə/	<i>n.</i> 问题	(17)
headache	/ˈhedeɪk/	<i>n.</i> 头痛	(17)
aachoo	/ɑːˈtʃuː/	<i>onom.</i> 阿嚏(象声)	(17)
medicine	/ˈmedsn/	<i>n.</i> 药	(17)
stay	/steɪ/	<i>v.</i> 停留;留下;待一段时间	(17)
rest	/rest/	<i>n. & v.</i> 休息	(17)
different	/ˈdɪfrənt/	<i>adj.</i> 不同的	(18)
cute	/kjuːt/	<i>adj.</i> 逗人喜爱的;漂亮的	(18)
twelve	/twelv/	<i>num.</i> 十二	(18)
blond	/blɒnd/	<i>adj. & n.</i> 金色(的); 浅黄色(的)	(18)
thirteen	/ˈθɜːˈtiːn/	<i>num.</i> 十三	(18)
funny	/ˈfʌni/	<i>adj.</i> 有趣的;可笑的	(18)
almost	/ˈɔːlməʊst/	<i>adv.</i> 几乎;差不多	(18)
glass	/glɑːs/	<i>n.</i> 眼镜(glasses);	

玻璃,玻璃杯 (18)

Unit 4

restaurant /'restrɒnt/ *n.* 餐馆 (19)

fifteen /fɪf'ti: n/ *num.* 十五 (19)

cereal /'siəriəl/ *n.* 谷类食物(如麦片等);
麦片粥 (19)

would /wʊd/ *v. aux.* 将;愿意(用以提出
建议或邀请) (19)

salad /'sæləd/ *n.* 色拉(凉拌生菜) (19)

sugar /'ʃʊgə/ *n.* 糖 (19)

delicious /dɪ'liʃəs/ *adj.* 美味的;可口的 (19)

Mary /'meəri/ 玛丽(人名) (19)

cup /kʌp/ *n.* 杯子 (19)

full /fʊl/ *adj.* 满的;充足的 (20)

cookie /'kʊki/ *n.* 饼干 (20)

chocolate /'tʃɒklət/ *n.* 巧克力 (20)

everything /'evriθɪŋ/ *pron.* 一切事物 (20)

meat /mi:t/ *n.* 肉 (20)

job /dʒɒb/ *n.* 工作 (20)

market /'mɑ:kit/ *n.* 市场 (21)

grape /greɪp/ *n.* 葡萄 (21)

carrot /'kærət/ *n.* 胡萝卜 (21)

cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ *n.* 洋白菜,卷心菜 (21)

watermelon /'wɔ:təmelən/ *n.* 西瓜 (21)

sweet /swi:t/ *adj.* 甜的 (21)

pear /peə/ *n.* 梨 (21)

waitress /'weɪtrɪs/ *n.* 女侍者;女服务员 (22)

order /'ɔ:də/ *v.* 订购;点(菜)
n. 顺序 (22)

fourteen /fɔ:ti: n/ *num.* 十四 (22)

beef /bi:f/ *n.* 牛肉 (22)

eleven /'i:levn/ *num.* 十一 (22)

dumpling /'dʌmplɪŋ/ *n.* 饺子(常用复数
形式) (22)

something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ *pron.* 某事;某物 (22)

problem /'prɒbləm/ *n.* 问题;难题 (22)

menu /'menju:/ *n.* 菜单 (22)

can /kæn/ *n.* (盛食品或饮料的)金属罐 (22)

coke /kəʊk/ *n.* 可乐 (22)

bottle /'bɒtl/ *n.* 瓶 (22)

corner /'kɔ:nə/ *n.* 角;角落 (23)

money /'mʌni/ *n.* 钱 (23)

clerk /klɜ:k/ *n.* 店员;办事员 (23)

fridge /frɪdʒ/ (= refrigerator/ri'frɪdʒəreɪtə/)
n. 冰箱 (23)

twenty /'twenti/ *num.* 二十 (23)

pass /pɑ:s/ *v.* 传递;经过;路过 (23)

away /ə'weɪ/ *adv.* 离开(某处);在(某
距离)处 (24)

sandwich /'sænwɪtʃ/ *n.* 三明治 (24)

takeout /'teɪkaʊt/ *n.* 外卖食品 (24)

tip /tɪp/ *n.* 指点;提示 (24)

only /'əʊnli/ *adv.* 仅仅;只 (24)

P. S. /pi:'es/ (= postscript /'pəʊstskript/)
n. (信末署名后的)附言;又及 (24)

Unit 5

member /'membə/ *n.* 成员 (25)

son /sʌn/ *n.* 儿子 (25)

daughter /'dɔ:tə/ *n.* 女儿 (25)

drive /draɪv/ *v.* 驾驶;用车送……
n. 驱车旅行 (25)

policeman /pə'li:smən/ *n.* (男)警察 (25)

radio /'reɪdɪəʊ/ *n.* 无线电;收音机 (25)

businessman /'bɪznəsmən/ *n.* 商人 (26)

weekend /'wi:kənd/ *n.* 周末 (26)

together /tə'geðə/ *adv.* 一起 (26)

others /'ʌðəz/ *pron.* 其他人 (26)

hard /hɑ:d/ *adv. & adj.* 努力;艰难 (26)

bedroom /'bedrʊm/ *n.* 卧室 (27)

dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/ *n.* 字典;词典 (27)

front /frʌnt/ *n.* 前面;正面 (27)

above /ə'bʌv/ *prep.* 在……之上 (27)

thirty /'θɜ:ti/ *num.* 三十 (27)

picnic /'pɪknɪk/ *n.* 野餐 (28)

carry /'kæri/ *v.* 携带;搬运 (28)

basket /'bɑ:skɪt/ *n.* 篮;筐 (28)

Rover /'rəʊvə/ 罗孚(此处为宠物名) (28)

tablecloth /'teɪblklɒθ/ *n.* 桌布;台布 (28)

lot /lɒt/ *pron.* 许多 (28)

quiet /'kwaɪət/ *adj.* 安静的;平静的 (28)

paper /'peɪpə/	<i>n.</i> 纸; 试卷	(29)
inside /ɪn'saɪd/	<i>prep. & adv.</i> 在……的里面; 在里面	(29)
poem /'pəʊɪm/	<i>n.</i> 诗; 诗歌	(29)
rose /rəʊz/	<i>n.</i> 玫瑰	(29)
riddle /'rɪdl/	<i>n.</i> 谜语	(29)
present /'preznt/	<i>n.</i> 礼物	(29)
soft /sɒft/	<i>adj.</i> 软的; 柔软的	(29)
woof /wʊf/	<i>onom.</i> 汪汪(狗叫声)	(29)
Jane /dʒeɪn/	简(人名)	(30)
set /set/	<i>v.</i> 摆放(餐具); 放置; 落下	(30)
Fred /fred/	弗雷德(人名)	(30)
Heidi /'haɪdɪ/	海蒂(人名)	(30)
teacup /'ti:kʌp/	<i>n.</i> 茶杯	(30)

Unit 6

bookstore /'bʊkstɔ:/	<i>n.</i> 书店	(31)
ride /raɪd/	<i>v.</i> 骑; 乘坐	(31)
broken /'brʊkən/	<i>adj.</i> 坏的; 破碎的	(31)
off /ɔ:f/	<i>adv.</i> 离开; 关上	(31)
lost /lɒst/	<i>adj.</i> 迷路的	(31)
lady /'leɪdɪ/	<i>n.</i> 女士; 夫人; 小姐	(31)
traffic /'træfɪk/	<i>n.</i> 交通; 车辆	(31)
straight /streɪt/	<i>adv. & adj.</i> 直(的)	(31)
luck /lʌk/	<i>n.</i> 幸运; 运气	(31)
fresh /freʃ/	<i>adj.</i> 新鲜的	(32)
follow /'fɒləʊ/	<i>v.</i> 跟随; 明白	(32)
count /kaʊnt/	<i>v.</i> 数	(32)
forty /'fɔ:tɪ/	<i>num.</i> 四十	(32)
fifty /'fɪftɪ/	<i>num.</i> 五十	(32)
sixty /'sɪkstɪ/	<i>num.</i> 六十	(32)
seventy /'sevntɪ/	<i>num.</i> 七十	(32)
eighty /'eɪtɪ/	<i>num.</i> 八十	(32)
ninety /'naɪntɪ/	<i>num.</i> 九十	(32)
hundred /'hʌndrəd/	<i>num.</i> 百	(32)
dream /dri:m/	<i>v.</i> 做梦	(33)
	<i>n.</i> 梦; 梦想	(33)
noise /nɔɪz/	<i>n.</i> 响声; 噪音	(33)
lion /'laɪən/	<i>n.</i> 狮子	(33)
lonely /'ləʊnlɪ/	<i>adj.</i> 孤独的	(33)

miss /mɪs/	<i>v.</i> 想念; 错过	(33)
forest /'fɒrɪst/	<i>n.</i> 森林	(33)
course /kɔ:s/	<i>n.</i> 过程; 经过	(33)
countryside /'kʌntrɪsaɪd/	<i>n.</i> 郊外; 乡村	(34)
feed /fi:d/	<i>v.</i> 喂; 喂养	(34)
pick /pɪk/	<i>v.</i> 采摘; 选择	(34)
friendly /'frendlɪ/	<i>adj.</i> 友好的; 友爱的	(34)
quickly /'kwɪklɪ/	<i>adv.</i> 快; 迅速	(34)
moo /mu:/	<i>onom.</i> 哞(牛叫声)	(34)
museum /mju:'ziəm/	<i>n.</i> 博物馆	(35)
hall /hɔ:l/	<i>n.</i> 会堂; 大厅; 走廊	(35)
famous /'feɪməs/	<i>adj.</i> 著名的	(35)
painting /'peɪntɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> 绘画; 绘画作品	(35)
boring /'bɔ:rɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i> 无聊的	(35)
war /wɔ:/	<i>n.</i> 战争	(35)
learn /lɜ:n/	<i>v.</i> 学; 学习	(35)
history /'hɪstri/	<i>n.</i> 历史; 历史课程	(35)
area /'eəriə/	<i>n.</i> 区域; 面积	(35)
gift /ɡɪft/	<i>n.</i> 礼物	(35)
movie /'mu:vɪ/	<i>n.</i> 电影	(36)
theatre /'θiətə/	<i>n.</i> 电影院; 戏院	(36)
kung fu /kʊŋ 'fu:/	<i>n.</i> 中国功夫	(36)
price /praɪs/	<i>n.</i> 价格; 价值	(36)
hero /'hɪərəʊ/	<i>n.</i> 英雄	(36)
save /seɪv/	<i>v.</i> 解救; 储蓄; 节省	(36)
airport /'eəpɔ:t/	<i>n.</i> 飞机场	(36)
hotel /həʊ'tel/	<i>n.</i> 旅馆	(36)
magic /'mædʒɪk/	<i>adj.</i> 神奇的; 魔术的	(36)
	<i>n.</i> 魔法	(36)
fight /faɪt/	<i>v. & n.</i> 与……搏斗; 打架	(36)

Unit 7

Monday /'mʌndɪ/	<i>n.</i> 星期一	(37)
rainy /'reɪnɪ/	<i>adj.</i> 多雨的	(37)
swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> 游泳(运动)	(37)
Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/	<i>n.</i> 星期二	(37)
outside /aʊt'saɪd/	<i>adv. & prep.</i> 在外面	(37)
Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/	<i>n.</i> 星期三	(37)
Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/	<i>n.</i> 星期四	(37)
snowy /'snəʊɪ/	<i>adj.</i> 下雪的; 多雪的	(37)

skate /sket/ *v.* 滑冰 (37)
Nick /nɪk/ 尼克(人名) (38)
mark /mɑ:k/ *v.* 标记 (38)
calendar /'kælɪndə/ *n.* 日历;日程表 (38)
December /dɪ'sembə/ *n.* 十二月 (38)
best /best/ *adj. & adv.* (good/well 的最
 高级)最好的(地) (38)
Tony /'tɒni/ 托尼(人名) (38)
Friday /'fraɪdɪ/ *n.* 星期五 (38)
Christmas /'krɪsməs/ *n.* 圣诞节;圣诞节
 期间 (38)
eve /i:v/ *n.* 前夕;傍晚 (38)
Sunday /'sʌndɪ/ *n.* 星期日 (38)
sale /seɪl/ *n.* 出售;卖;减价出售 (38)
midnight /'mɪdnɑɪt/ *n.* 午夜;子夜 (38)
date /deɪt/ *n.* 日期;约会 (39)
January /'dʒænjuəri/ *n.* 一月 (39)
March /mɑ:tʃ/ *n.* 三月 (39)
April /'eɪprəl/ *n.* 四月 (39)
June /dʒu:n/ *n.* 六月 (39)
second /'sekənd/ *num.* 第二 (39)
February /'febrʊəri/ *n.* 二月 (39)
third /θɜ:d/ *num.* 第三 (39)
fourth /fɔ:θ/ *num.* 第四 (39)
fifth /fɪθ/ *num.* 第五 (39)
May /meɪ/ *n.* 五月 (39)
sixth /sɪksθ/ *num.* 第六 (39)
August /'ɔ:gəst/ *n.* 八月 (40)
September /sep'tembə/ *n.* 九月 (40)
November /nəʊ'vembə/ *n.* 十一月 (40)
leap /li:p/ *n. & v.* 跳;跳跃 (40)
seventh /'sevnθ/ *num.* 第七 (40)
July /dʒʊ'laɪ/ *n.* 七月 (40)
eighth /eɪtθ/ *num.* 第八 (40)
ninth /naɪnθ/ *num.* 第九 (40)
tenth /tenθ/ *num.* 第十 (40)
October /ɒk'təʊbə/ *n.* 十月 (40)
eleventh /ɪ'levnθ/ *num.* 第十一 (40)
twelfth /twelfθ/ *num.* 第十二 (40)
present /prɪ'zent/ *v.* 介绍;呈现 (41)

international /ɪntə'næʃnəl/ *adj.* 国际的 (41)
national /'næʃnəl/ *adj.* 国家的;民族的
 (41)
festival /'festəvl/ *n.* 节日 (41)
usually /'ju:ʒəli/ *adv.* 通常地;惯常地
 (41)
during /'djʊəriŋ/ *prep.* 在……期间 (41)
mountain /'maʊntən/ *n.* 山;山脉 (41)
climb /klaɪm/ *v.* 爬;攀登 (41)
excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ *adj.* 兴奋的;高兴的
 (42)
beach /bi:tʃ/ *n.* 沙滩 (42)
Anne /æn/ 安(人名) (42)
Australia /ɒ'streɪliə/ 澳大利亚(地名) (42)
hope /həʊp/ *v. & n.* 希望 (42)
yours /jɔ:z/ *pron.* 你的;你们的 (42)

Unit 8

direction /dɪ'rekʃn/ *n.* 方向 (43)
north /nɔ:θ/ *n. & adv.* 北方 (43)
south /saʊθ/ *n. & adv.* 南方 (43)
east /i:st/ *n. & adv.* 东方 (43)
west /west/ *n. & adv.* 西方 (43)
point /pɔɪnt/ *v.* 指;指向 (43)
country /'kʌntri/ *n.* 国家 (43)
New Zealand /nju:'zi:lənd/ 新西兰(地名) (43)
grandparent /'grændpeərənt/ *n.* (外)祖父;
 (外)祖母 (43)
southeast /saʊθ'i:st/ *n. & adv.* 东南 (43)
U. S. (= United States /ju:'naɪtɪd steɪts/) 美国(地名) (43)
soon /su:n/ *adv.* 不久 (44)
invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ *v.* 邀请 (44)
everyone /'evriwʌn/ *pron.* 每个人;
 所有的人 (44)
hey /heɪ/ *int.* 嘿;喂 (44)
Sydney /'sɪdni/ 悉尼(地名) (44)
John /dʒɒn/ 约翰(人名) (44)
London /'lʌndən/ 伦敦(地名) (44)

capital /'kæpɪtl/ <i>n.</i> 首都 (44)	stripe /straɪp/ <i>n.</i> 条 (46)
U. K. (= United Kingdom /ju'n'aɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm/) 英国(地名) (44)	eagle /i:gl/ <i>n.</i> 鹰 (46)
Mike /maɪk/ 麦克(人名) (44)	statue /'stætʃu:/ <i>n.</i> 雕像; 塑像 (46)
Washington /'wɒʃɪŋtən/ D. C. 华盛顿特区 (44)	liberty /'lɪbəti/ <i>n.</i> 自由 (46)
Greg /ɡreg/ 格雷格(人名) (44)	Statue of Liberty 自由女神像 (46)
Vancouver /væn'ku:və/ 温哥华(地名) (44)	New York /ˌnju:'jɔ:k/ 纽约(地名) (46)
language /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 语言 (45)	same /seɪm/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 一样(的); 相同(的) (47)
else /els/ <i>adv.</i> 除……以外; 其他 (45)	as /æz/ <i>conj.</i> 和……一样 (47)
flag /flæg/ <i>n.</i> 旗帜 (45)	<i>prep.</i> 作为 (47)
palace /'pæləs/ <i>n.</i> 宫殿 (45)	Big Ben 大本钟 (47)
the Palace Museum 故宫 (45)	tower /'taʊə/ <i>n.</i> 塔 (47)
lovely /'lʌvli/ <i>adj.</i> 可爱的; 美丽的 (45)	Canberra /'kænbərə/ 堪培拉(地名) (47)
French /frentʃ/ <i>n.</i> 法语 (46)	kangaroo /ˌkæŋɡə'ru:/ <i>n.</i> 袋鼠 (47)
Ottawa /'ɒtəwə/ 渥太华(地名) (46)	opera /'ɒpərə/ <i>n.</i> 歌剧院; 歌剧 (47)
leaf /li:f/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl. leaves</i>) 叶子 (46)	Sydney Opera House 悉尼歌剧院 (47)
beaver /'bi:və/ <i>n.</i> 海狸 (46)	Singapore /sɪŋə'pɔ:/ 新加坡(地名) (48)
Niagara /naɪ'æɡərə/ Falls 尼亚加拉大瀑布 (46)	Africa /'æfrɪkə/ 非洲(地名) (48)
waterfall /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 瀑布 (46)	South Africa 南非(地名) (48)

Vocabulary (II)

【注】 本词汇表中的黑体词为要求掌握的词汇； 其余单词为接触词汇。

A

- aachoo /ɑ: 'tʃu:/ *onom.* 阿嚏 (象声) (17)
above /ə' bʌv/ *prep.* 在……之上 (27)
Africa /'æfrɪkə/ 非洲 (地名) (48)
against /ə' geɪnst/ *prep.* 倚着, 靠着;
 反对, 违反 (15)
airport /'eəpɔ:t/ *n.* 飞机场 (36)
almost /'ɔ: lməʊst/ *adv.* 几乎; 差不多 (18)
 Anne /æn/ 安 (人名) (42)
April /'eɪprəl/ *n.* 四月 (39)
area /'eəriə/ *n.* 区域; 面积 (35)
around /ə' raʊnd/ *adv. & prep.* 到处;
 在附近 (3)
as /æz/ *conj.* 和……一样
prep. 作为 (47)
August /'ɔ: gəʊst/ *n.* 八月 (40)
Australia /ɒ' streɪlɪə/ 澳大利亚 (地名) (42)
away /ə' wei/ *adv.* 离开 (某处);
 在 (某距离) 处 (24)

B

- basket** /'bɑ: skɪt/ *n.* 篮; 筐 (28)
beach /bi: tʃ/ *n.* 沙滩 (42)
beaver /'bi: və/ *n.* 海狸 (46)
bedroom /'bedrʊm/ *n.* 卧室 (27)
beef /bi: f/ *n.* 牛肉 (22)
best /best/ *adj. & adv.* (good/well 的最
 高级) 最好的 (地) (38)
better /'betə/ *adj. & adv.* (good/well 的
 比较级) 更好的 (地) (17)
 Big Ben 大本钟 (47)
bit /bɪt/ *n.* 小量; 少量 (15)
blond /blɒnd/ *adj. & n.* 金色 (的);
 浅黄色 (的) (18)
blouse /bləʊz/ *n.* 女衬衫; 短上衣 (7)

- Bob** /bɒb/ 鲍勃 (人名) (9)
bookstore /'bʊkstɔ:/ *n.* 书店 (31)
boring /'bɔ: rɪŋ/ *adj.* 无聊的 (35)
borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ *v.* 借 (5)
bottle /'bɒtl/ *n.* 瓶 (22)
bright /braɪt/ *adj.* 明亮的; 耀眼的 (10)
broken /'brʊkən/ *adj.* 坏的; 破碎的 (31)
businessman /'bɪznəsmæn/ *n.* 商人 (26)

C

- cabbage** /'kæbɪdʒ/ *n.* 洋白菜, 卷心菜 (21)
calendar /'kælɪndə/ *n.* 日历; 日程表 (38)
camera /'kæmərə/ *n.* 照相机 (13)
can /kæn/ *n.* (盛食品或饮料的) 金属罐 (22)
Canada /'kænədə/ 加拿大 (地名) (1)
Canberra /'kænbərə/ 堪培拉 (地名) (47)
capital /'kæpɪtl/ *n.* 首都 (44)
carrot /'kærət/ *n.* 胡萝卜 (21)
carry /'kæri/ *v.* 携带; 搬运 (28)
catch /kætʃ/ *v.* 染上 (疾病); 接住; 抓住
n. 抓球 (游戏) (10)
centre /'sentə/ *n.* 中心; 中央 (12)
cereal /'sɪəriəl/ *n.* 谷类食物 (如麦片等);
 麦片粥 (19)
chocolate /'tʃɒklət/ *n.* 巧克力 (20)
Christmas /'krɪsməs/ *n.* 圣诞节; 圣诞节
 期间 (38)
classmate /'klɑ: smet/ *n.* 同班同学 (2)
classroom /'klɑ: srʊm/ *n.* 教室 (3)
clerk /klɜ:k/ *n.* 店员; 办事员 (23)
climb /klaɪm/ *v.* 爬; 攀登 (41)
coke /kəʊk/ *n.* 可乐 (22)
colourful /'kʌləfʊl/ *adj.* 丰富多彩的 (10)
cookie /'kʊki/ *n.* 饼干 (20)
corner /'kɔ: nə/ *n.* 角; 角落 (23)
count /kaʊnt/ *v.* 数 (32)
country /'kʌntri/ *n.* 国家 (43)

countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/ *n.* 郊外; 乡村

(34)

course /kɔ:s/ *n.* 过程; 经过

(33)

cup /kʌp/ *n.* 杯子

(19)

cute /kju:t/ *adj.* 逗人喜爱的; 漂亮的

(18)

D

Danny /'dæni/ 丹尼 (人名)

(1)

date /deɪt/ *n.* 日期; 约会

(39)

daughter /'dɔ:tə/ *n.* 女儿

(25)

December /dɪ'sembə/ *n.* 十二月

(38)

delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ *adj.* 美味的; 可口的

(19)

dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/ *n.* 字典; 词典

(27)

different /'dɪfrənt/ *adj.* 不同的

(18)

dinosaur /'daɪnəsɔ:/ *n.* 恐龙

(10)

direction /dɪ'rekʃn/ *n.* 方向

(43)

donut /'dʊnʌt/ *n.* 面包圈

(16)

Dr. (= doctor) *n.* 医生

(17)

dream /dri:m/ *v.* 做梦

n. 梦; 梦想

(33)

drive /draɪv/ *v.* 驾驶; 用车送……

n. 驱车旅行

(25)

dumpling /'dʌmplɪŋ/ *n.* 饺子 (常用复数

形式)

(22)

during /'djʊəriŋ/ *prep.* 在……期间

(41)

E

eagle /i:gl/ *n.* 鹰

(46)

east /i:st/ *n. & adv.* 东方

(43)

eight /eɪt/ *num.* 八

(6)

eighth /eɪθ/ *num.* 第八

(40)

eighty /'eɪti/ *num.* 八十

(32)

eleven /ɪ'levn/ *num.* 十一

(22)

eleventh /ɪ'levnθ/ *num.* 第十一

(40)

else /els/ *adv.* 除……以外; 其他

(45)

enough /ɪ'nʌf/ *adj. & adv.* 足够的(地)

(16)

eraser /ɪ'reɪzə/ *n.* 橡皮擦

(4)

eve /i:v/ *n.* 前夕; 傍晚

(38)

everyone /'evriwʌn/ *pron.* 每个人;

所有的人

(44)

everything /'evriθɪŋ/ *pron.* 一切事物

(20)

excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ *adj.* 兴奋的; 高兴的

(42)

excuse /ɪk'skju:z/ *v.* 原谅

(5)

F

famous /'feɪməs/ *adj.* 著名的

(35)

February /'febrʊəri/ *n.* 二月

(39)

feed /fi:d/ *v.* 喂; 喂养

(34)

feeling /'fi:lɪŋ/ *n.* 感觉; 情感 (常用作

复数)

(13)

festival /'festɪvl/ *n.* 节日

(41)

fifteen /'fɪf'ti: n/ *num.* 十五

(19)

fifth /fɪθ/ *num.* 第五

(39)

fifty /'fɪftɪ/ *num.* 五十

(32)

fight /faɪt/ *v. & n.* 与……搏斗; 打架

(36)

finger /'fɪŋgə/ *n.* 手指 (大拇指除外)

(13)

first /fɜ:st/ *adv. & num.* 第一; 首先

(4)

five /faɪv/ *num.* 五

(2)

flag /flæg/ *n.* 旗帜

(45)

flat /flæt/ *adv.* 水平地

(15)

follow /'fɒləʊ/ *v.* 跟随; 明白

(32)

forest /'fɒrɪst/ *n.* 森林

(33)

forget /fə'get/ *v.* 忘记

(10)

forty /'fɔ:ti/ *num.* 四十

(32)

four /fɔ:/ *num.* 四

(2)

fourteen /'fɔ:ti: n/ *num.* 十四

(22)

fourth /fɔ:θ/ *num.* 第四

(39)

Fred /fred/ 弗雷德 (人名)

(30)

French /frentʃ/ *n.* 法语

(46)

fresh /freʃ/ *adj.* 新鲜的

(32)

Friday /'fraɪdɪ/ *n.* 星期五

(38)

fridge /frɪdʒ/ (= refrigerator/ɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtə/)

n. 冰箱

(23)

friendly /'frendli/ *adj.* 友好的; 友爱的

(34)

front /frʌnt/ *n.* 前面; 正面

(27)

full /fʊl/ *adj.* 满的; 充足的

(20)

fun /fʌn/ *n.* 有趣的事; 玩笑

(3)

funny /'fʌni/ *adj.* 有趣的; 可笑的

(18)

G

gift /ɡɪft/ *n.* 礼物

(35)

glass /ɡlɑ: s/ *n.* 眼镜 (glasses);

玻璃, 玻璃杯 (18)
glove /glʌv/ *n.* 手套 (9)
grandparent /'grændpeərənt/ *n.* (外)祖父;
 (外)祖母 (43)
grape /greɪp/ *n.* 葡萄 (21)
 Greg /greg/ 格雷格 (人名) (44)
ground /graʊnd/ *n.* 地面 (15)
guess /ges/ *v.* 猜测 (4)

H

hall /hɔ:l/ *n.* 会堂; 大厅; 走廊 (35)
hard /hɑ:d/ *adv. & adj.* 努力; 艰难 (26)
hat /hæt/ *n.* 帽子 (多指有边的帽子) (10)
headache /'hedɪk/ *n.* 头痛 (17)
 Heidi /'haɪdɪ/ 海蒂 (人名) (30)
hero /'hɪərəʊ/ *n.* 英雄 (36)
 hey /heɪ/ *int.* 嘿; 喂 (44)
history /'hɪstri/ *n.* 历史; 历史课程 (35)
 homeroom /'həʊmru:m/ *n.* 年级教室
 (学生定期接受导师指导的教室) (2)
homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ *n.* 家庭作业 (13)
hope /həʊp/ *v. & n.* 希望 (42)
hotel /həʊ'tel/ *n.* 旅馆 (36)
hundred /'hʌndrəd/ *num.* 百 (32)
hurt /hɜ:t/ *adj.* 痛的; 受伤的
v. 伤害; 疼痛 (16)

I

India /'ɪndɪə/ 印度 (地名) (11)
inside /ɪn'saɪd/ *prep. & adv.* 在……的里面;
 在里面 (29)
international /ɪntə'næʃnəl/ *adj.* 国际的 (41)
invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ *v.* 邀请 (44)

J

Jack /dʒæk/ 杰克 (人名) (3)
jacket /'dʒækɪt/ *n.* 夹克; 上衣 (10)
 Jane /dʒeɪn/ 简 (人名) (30)
January /'dʒænjuəri/ *n.* 一月 (39)
 Jenny /'dʒeni/ 詹妮 (人名) (1)
 Jim /dʒɪm/ 吉姆 (人名) (17)
job /dʒɒb/ *n.* 工作 (20)

John /dʒɒn/ 约翰 (人名) (44)
Jones /dʒəʊns/ 琼斯 (姓) (2)
July /dʒʊ'laɪ/ *n.* 七月 (40)
June /dʒu:n/ *n.* 六月 (39)
just /dʒʌst/ *adv.* 恰恰; 差不多; 刚刚 (9)

K

kangaroo /ˌkæŋɡə'ru:/ *n.* 袋鼠 (47)
Kate /keɪt/ 凯特 (人名) (2)
Kim /kɪm/ 金 (人名) (7)
kung fu /ˌkʊŋ 'fu:/ *n.* 中国功夫 (36)

L

lab /læb/ *n.* 实验室 (3)
lady /'leɪdɪ/ *n.* 女士; 夫人; 小姐 (31)
language /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/ *n.* 语言 (45)
later /'leɪtə/ *adv.* 后来; 以后 (5)
laugh /lɑ:f/ *v.* 笑 (16)
leaf /li:f/ *n.* (*pl. leaves*) 叶子 (46)
leap /li:p/ *n. & v.* 跳; 跳跃 (40)
learn /lɜ:n/ *v.* 学; 学习 (35)
liberty /'lɪbərtɪ/ *n.* 自由 (46)
lion /'laɪən/ *n.* 狮子 (33)
list /lɪst/ *n.* 列表; 名单; 目录 (6)
London /'lʌndən/ 伦敦 (地名) (44)
lonely /'ləʊnli/ *adj.* 孤独的 (33)
lost /lɒst/ *adj.* 迷路的 (31)
lot /lɒt/ *pron.* 许多 (28)
lovely /'ləvli/ *adj.* 可爱的; 美丽的 (45)
luck /lʌk/ *n.* 幸运; 运气 (31)
Lynn /lɪn/ 琳 (人名) (9)

M

magic /'mædʒɪk/ *adj.* 神奇的; 魔术的
n. 魔法 (36)
March /mɑ:tʃ/ *n.* 三月 (39)
mark /mɑ:k/ *v.* 标记 (38)
market /'mɑ:kɪt/ *n.* 市场 (21)
Mary /'meəri/ 玛丽 (人名) (19)
matter /'mætə/ *n.* 问题 (17)
may /meɪ/ *v. aux.* 可以; 可能 (5)
May /meɪ/ *n.* 五月 (39)

maybe /'meɪbi:/ <i>adv.</i>	也许; 大概	(9)
mean /mi:n/ <i>adj.</i>	不善良的; 刻薄的	
<i>v.</i>	意思是	(14)
meat /mi:t/ <i>n.</i>	肉	(20)
medicine /'medsn/ <i>n.</i>	药	(17)
member /'membə/ <i>n.</i>	成员	(25)
menu /'menju:/ <i>n.</i>	菜单	(22)
metre /'mi:tə/ <i>n.</i>	米	(15)
midnight /'mɪdnait/ <i>n.</i>	午夜; 子夜	(38)
Mike /maɪk/	麦克 (人名)	(44)
miss /mɪs/ <i>v.</i>	想念; 错过	(33)
mix /mɪks/ <i>v.</i>	混合; 调配	(8)
Monday /'mʌndɪ/ <i>n.</i>	星期一	(37)
money /'mʌni/ <i>n.</i>	钱	(23)
moo /mu:/ <i>onom.</i>	哞 (牛叫声)	(34)
mountain /'maʊntən/ <i>n.</i>	山; 山脉	(41)
movie /'mu:vi/ <i>n.</i>	电影	(36)
museum /'mju:ziəm/ <i>n.</i>	博物馆	(35)

N

national /'næʃnəl/ <i>adj.</i>	国家的;	
民族的		(41)
need /ni:d/ <i>v. & n.</i>	需要	(6)
New York /'nju:'jɔ:k/	纽约 (地名)	(46)
New Zealand /'nju:'zi:lənd/	新西兰 (地名)	(43)
Niagra /naɪ'æɡərə/ Falls	尼亚加拉大瀑布	
		(46)
Nick /nɪk/	尼克 (人名)	(38)
nine /naɪn/ <i>num.</i>	九	(6)
ninety /'naɪntɪ/ <i>num.</i>	九十	(32)
ninth /naɪnθ/ <i>num.</i>	第九	(40)
noise /nɔɪz/ <i>n.</i>	响声; 噪音	(33)
north /nɔ:θ/ <i>n. & adv.</i>	北方	(43)
November /nəʊ'vembə/ <i>n.</i>	十一月	(40)

O

October /ɒk'təʊbə/ <i>n.</i>	十月	(40)
off /ɔ:f/ <i>adv.</i>	离开; 关上	(31)
office /'ɒfɪs/ <i>n.</i>	办公室; 职务	(3)
oh /əʊ/ <i>int.</i>	哦	(16)
OK /'əʊ'keɪ/ (= okay)	<i>adj. & adv. & int.</i>	

	(口语) 好; 对; 不错; 可以	(5)
one /wʌn/ <i>num.</i>	一	(6)
only /'əʊnli/ <i>adv.</i>	仅仅; 只	(24)
opera /'ɒpərə/ <i>n.</i>	歌剧院; 歌剧	(47)
order /'ɔ: də/ <i>v.</i>	订购; 点 (菜)	
<i>n.</i>	顺序	(22)
others /'ʌðəz/ <i>pron.</i>	其他人	(26)
Ottawa /'ɒtəwə/	渥太华 (地名)	(46)
out /aʊt/ <i>adv. & prep.</i>	在外面; 在……外面	(8)
outside /'aʊt'saɪd/ <i>adv. & prep.</i>	在外面	(37)
over /'əʊvə/ <i>adv.</i>	在那边; 在另一处	(2)

P

paint /peɪnt/ <i>v.</i>	画; 绘画; 涂	
<i>n.</i>	涂料; 油漆	(8)
painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	绘画; 绘画作品	(35)
pair /peə/ <i>n.</i>	双; 对	(12)
palace /'pæləs/ <i>n.</i>	宫殿	(45)
pants /pænts/ <i>n.</i>	裤子	(10)
paper /'peɪpə/ <i>n.</i>	纸; 试卷	(29)
part /pɑ:t/ <i>n.</i>	部分	(13)
pass /pɑ:s/ <i>v.</i>	传递; 经过; 路过	(23)
pear /peə/ <i>n.</i>	梨	(21)
pick /pɪk/ <i>v.</i>	采摘; 选择	(34)
picnic /'pɪknɪk/ <i>n.</i>	野餐	(28)
pink /pɪŋk/ <i>adj. & n.</i>	粉色 (的)	(7)
plan /plæn/ <i>n. & v.</i>	计划	(3)
player /'pleɪə/ <i>n.</i>	运动员; 比赛者; 选手	(13)
poem /'pəʊɪm/ <i>n.</i>	诗; 诗歌	(29)
point /pɔɪnt/ <i>v.</i>	指; 指向	(43)
policeman /pə'li:smən/ <i>n.</i>	(男)警察	(25)
present /'preznt/ <i>n.</i>	礼物	(29)
<i>/prɪ'zent/ v.</i>	介绍; 呈现	(41)
pretty /'prɪti/ <i>adj.</i>	漂亮的; 可爱的	(11)
price /praɪs/ <i>n.</i>	价格; 价值	(36)
problem /'prɒbləm/ <i>n.</i>	问题; 难题	(22)
P. S. /'pi:'es/ (= postscript /'pəʊstskɪpt/)		
<i>n.</i>	(信末署名后的) 附言; 又及	(24)

purple /'pɜ:pl/ *adj. & n.* 紫色 (的) (8)

Q

question /'kwɛstʃən/ *n.* 问题 (14)

quickly /'kwɪklɪ/ *adv.* 快; 迅速 (34)

quiet /'kwaɪət/ *adj.* 安静的; 平静的 (28)

R

radio /'reɪdɪəʊ/ *n.* 无线电; 收音机 (25)

rainbow /'reɪnbəʊ/ *n.* 虹; 彩虹 (8)

rainy /'reɪnɪ/ *adj.* 多雨的 (37)

ready /'redɪ/ *adj.* 准备好的 (10)

really /'rɪəli/ *adv.* 真正地; 确实地;
(表示惊讶、怀疑等) 真的吗 (7)

report /rɪ'pɔ:t/ *n. & v.* 报告 (11)

rest /rest/ *n. & v.* 休息 (17)

restaurant /'restərɒnt/ *n.* 餐馆 (19)

riddle /'rɪdl/ *n.* 谜语 (29)

ride /raɪd/ *v.* 骑; 乘坐 (31)

Robin /'rɒbɪn/ 罗宾 (人名) (13)

robot /'rəʊbɒt/ *n.* 机器人 (13)

rose /rəʊz/ *n.* 玫瑰 (29)

Rover /'rəʊvə/ 罗孚 (此处为宠物名) (28)

S

salad /'sæləd/ *n.* 色拉 (凉拌生菜) (19)

sale /seɪl/ *n.* 出售; 卖; 减价出售 (38)

same /seɪm/ *adj. & pron.* 一样 (的);
相同 (的) (47)

sandwich /'sænwɪtʃ/ *n.* 三明治 (24)

sari /'sɑ:ri/ *n.* 莎丽 (印度女子裹在身上的棉布或绸布, 作主要外衣) (11)

Saturday /'sætədi/ *n.* 星期六 (12)

save /seɪv/ *v.* 解救; 储蓄; 节省 (36)

scared /skeəd/ *adj.* 恐惧的 (14)

scarf /skɑ:f/ *n.* (*pl.* scarfs/scarves) 围巾;
头巾 (9)

second /'sekənd/ *num.* 第二 (39)

September /sep'tembə/ *n.* 九月 (40)

set /set/ *v.* 摆放 (餐具); 放置; 落下 (30)

seven /'sevn/ *num.* 七 (6)

seventh /'sevnθ/ *num.* 第七 (40)

seventy /'sevnɪ/ *num.* 七十 (32)

show /ʃəʊ/ *v.* 指示; 带路 (3)

sick /sɪk/ *adj.* 病的; 生病的 (14)

Singapore /sɪŋə'pɔ:/ 新加坡 (地名) (48)

singer /'sɪŋə/ *n.* 歌手 (14)

six /sɪks/ *num.* 六 (6)

sixth /sɪksθ/ *num.* 第六 (39)

sixty /'sɪkstɪ/ *num.* 六十 (32)

skate /skeɪt/ *v.* 滑冰 (37)

sky /skaɪ/ *n.* 天空 (8)

smell /smel/ *v.* 嗅; 闻起来 (13)

smile /smaɪl/ *v. & n.* 微笑 (14)

Smith /smɪθ/ 史密斯 (姓) (7)

snowy /'snəʊɪ/ *adj.* 下雪的; 多雪的 (37)

so /səʊ/ *adv.* 非常; 那么; 很 (10)

soft /sɒft/ *adj.* 软的; 柔软的 (29)

something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ *pron.* 某事; 某物 (22)

son /sʌn/ *n.* 儿子 (25)

soon /su:n/ *adv.* 不久 (44)

south /saʊθ/ *n. & adv.* 南方 (43)

South Africa 南非 (地名) (48)

southeast /saʊθ'i:st/ *n. & adv.* 东南 (43)

statue /'stætʃu:/ *n.* 雕像; 塑像 (46)

Statue of Liberty 自由女神像 (46)

stay /steɪ/ *v.* 停留; 留下; 待一段时间
(17)

stomachache /'stʌməkeɪk/ *n.* 肚子痛;
胃痛 (17)

store /stɔ:/ *n.* 商店 (5)

straight /streɪt/ *adv. & adj.* 直 (的) (31)

stripe /straɪp/ *n.* 条 (46)

student /'stju:dnt/ *n.* 学生 (2)

sugar /'ʃʊɡə/ *n.* 糖 (19)

Sunday /'sʌndɪ/ *n.* 星期日 (38)

sure /ʃʊə/ *adv.* 当然 (7)

sweet /swi:t/ *adj.* 甜的 (21)

swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/ *n.* 游泳 (运动)
(37)

Sydney /'sɪdnɪ/ 悉尼 (地名) (44)

Sydney Opera House 悉尼歌剧院 (47)

T

tablecloth /'teɪbl̩kloth/ *n.* 桌布; 台布 (28)

tail /teɪl/ *n.* 尾部; 尾巴 (15)

takeout /'teɪkaʊt/ *n.* 外卖食品 (24)

teacup /'ti:kʌp/ *n.* 茶杯 (30)

ten /ten/ *num.* 十 (6)

tenth /tenθ/ *num.* 第十 (40)

thanks /θæŋks/ *n.* 谢谢 (1)

the Palace Museum 故宫 (45)

theatre /'θɪətə/ *n.* 电影院; 戏院 (36)

thing /θɪŋ/ *n.* 东西; 事情 (6)

third /θɜ:ð/ *num.* 第三 (39)

thirteen /'θɜ:ti:n/ *num.* 十三 (18)

thirty /'θɜ:ti/ *num.* 三十 (27)

three /θri:/ *num.* 三 (5)

Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ *n.* 星期四 (37)

tip /tɪp/ *n.* 指点; 提示 (24)

together /tə'geðə/ *adv.* 一起 (26)

Tony /'tɒni/ 托尼 (人名) (38)

tower /'taʊə/ *n.* 塔 (47)

traditional /trə'dɪʃənl/ *adj.* 传统的;
惯例的 (11)

traffic /'træfɪk/ *n.* 交通; 车辆 (31)

T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/ *n.* 短袖汗衫 (10)

Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/ *n.* 星期二 (37)

twelfth /twelfθ/ *num.* 第十二 (40)

twelve /twelv/ *num.* 十二 (18)

twenty /'twenti/ *num.* 二十 (23)

two /tu:/ *num.* 二 (5)

U

U. K. (= United Kingdom /ju'nhaɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm/)

英国(地名) (44)

uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ *n.* 制服 (11)

upon /ə'pɒn/ *prep.* 在……上面 (15)

U. S. (= United States /ju:'naɪtɪd steɪts/)

美国(地名) (43)

usually /'ju:ʒəli/ *adv.* 通常地; 惯常地
(41)

V

Vancouver /væn'ku:və/ 温哥华(地名) (44)

visiting /'vɪzɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 访问的; 参观的
(3)

W

waitress /'weɪtrɪs/ *n.* 女侍者; 女服务员 (22)

wall /wɔ:l/ *n.* 墙 (4)

war /wɔ:/ *n.* 战争 (35)

Washington /'wɒʃɪŋtən/ D. C. 华盛顿特区
(44)

waterfall /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/ *n.* 瀑布 (46)

watermelon /'wɔ:təmelən/ *n.* 西瓜 (21)

wave /weɪv/ *v.* 挥手; 招手 (14)

Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ *n.* 星期三 (37)

weekend /'wi:kənd/ *n.* 周末 (26)

west /west/ *n. & adv.* 西方 (43)

will /wɪl/ *v. aux.* 将要 (12)

woof /wʊf/ *onom.* 汪汪(狗叫声) (29)

world /wɜ:ld/ *n.* 世界 (11)

would /wʊd/ *v. aux.* 将; 愿意(用以
提出建议或邀请) (19)

wow /waʊ/ *int.* 呀; 哇(惊叹声) (11)

Y

yours /jɔ:z/ *pron.* 你的; 你们的 (42)

Structures and Expressions

Unit 1

be from...	来自……	(1)
What's your name?	你叫什么名字?	(1)
My name is.../I'm...	我叫……(名字)。	(1)
How are you?	你好吗?	(1)
I'm fine. And you?	我很好。你呢?	(1)
Nice to meet you, too.	见到你也很高兴。	(1)
Good morning.	早上好。	(2)
over there	在那里	(2)
homeroom teacher	指导教师	(2)
visiting student	访问生	(3)
show...around	带领……参观	(3)
have lessons	上课	(3)
play sports	进行体育运动	(3)
have fun	玩得愉快	(3)
guessing game	猜谜游戏	(4)
Excuse me. May I have...?	抱歉/打扰。我可以借……吗?	(5)
Here you are.	给你。	(5)
You're welcome!	不客气!	(5)
See you later.	再见。	(5)
What about...?	……怎么样?	(6)
shopping list	购物单	(6)

Unit 2

light blue	浅蓝	(7)
Good afternoon.	下午好。	(7)
How about...?	……怎么样?	(8)
look at...	看……	(8)
How many colours do you see?	你能看到多少种颜色?	(8)
come out	出现	(8)

in the sky	在天空中	(8)
just right	刚刚好, 正好	(9)
catch a cold	(患) 感冒	(10)
(be) ready for...	准备去……	(10)
go back	回去	(10)
put on	穿上	(10)
go well with	和……很相配; 协调	(10)
take...all out of	把所有的……取出	(10)
look so pretty	看上去很漂亮	(11)
in black and white	身穿黑白相间的衣服	(11)
go shopping	去购物	(12)
at the shopping centre	在购物中心	(12)
a pair of	一双; 一对	(12)

Unit 3

play with	和……一起玩	(13)
listen to	听……	(14)
wave one's hand	挥手	(14)
see red	火冒三丈	(14)
How tall is he/she? He/She is...metres tall.	他/她多高? 他/她身高……米。	(15)
a bit	有点儿; 稍微	(15)
How tall are you? I'm...metres tall.	你多高? 我身高……米。	(15)
stand against/upon	靠着……站	(15)
How do you feel? I'm/I feel...	你感觉怎么样? 我感觉……	(16)
What's wrong?	怎么了?	(16)
see a doctor	看医生	(17)
Are you OK?	你还好吗?	(17)
I have a stomachache/headache.	我肚子(胃)痛/头痛。	(17)
You'd/You had better...	你最好……	(17)
What's the matter?	出什么事了?	(17)
have a cold	感冒	(17)
stay home	待在家里	(17)
have a rest	休息一下	(17)
What does he/she look like?	他/她长什么样?	(18)
look cool/cute/funny/different	看起来很酷/很可爱/很滑稽/不同	(18)

Unit 4

Time for...	是……的时间了。	(19)
What's for breakfast?	早饭有什么?	(19)
What would you like? I'd/I would like...	你想要什么? 我想要……	(19)
a glass/cup of...	一玻璃杯/杯……	(19)
have to	不得不	(20)
Do you want to come with me?	你想跟我一起去吗?	(20)
be full of...	充满……	(20)
What would you like to buy?	你想买什么?	(20)
write down	写下来	(20)
Good job!	做得好!	(20)
Are you ready to order?	准备好点餐了吗?	(22)
How much is/are/for...?	……多少钱?	(22)
Would you like...?	你想要……吗?	(22)
No problem.	没问题/别客气。	(22)
a can/bottle of...	一听/瓶……	(22)
corner store	便利店	(23)
Can I help you?	你想要点什么/需要帮忙吗?	(23)
Let me see.	让我想想。	(23)
take down	拿下; 取下	(23)
pass around	分发; 传送	(23)
be away	不在; 离开	(24)
get enough rest	得到充足的休息	(24)
watch TV	看电视	(24)
every day	每天	(24)

Unit 5

the Smith family	史密斯一家	(25)
What does she do? She is a...	她是什么职业? 她是一个……	(25)
talk on the police radio	用警用对讲机交谈	(25)
walk to school	走着去上学	(25)
on weekends	在周末	(26)
play football	踢足球	(26)

be close to...	与……亲近	(26)
be ready to...	准备好做……	(26)
work hard at school	努力学习	(26)
in front of...	在……前面	(27)
How old is he/she? He/She is... (years old).	他/她多大了? 他/她……岁。	(27)
How old are you? I'm... (years old).	你多大了? 我……岁。	(27)
go on a picnic	去野餐	(28)
a basket of...	一篮子……	(28)
lots of...	许多……	(28)
look out	小心; 注意	(28)
have a birthday party	举行生日聚会	(29)
make a birthday card	制做生日卡片	(29)
on the front (of...)	在(……的) 正面	(29)
Happy Birthday!	生日快乐!	(29)
set the table	摆放餐具	(30)

Unit 6

How can we get there?	我们怎样才能到那里?	(31)
take Bus 42	乘坐 42 路公共汽车	(31)
get off	下车; 从……下来	(31)
get lost	迷路	(31)
on the way to	在去……的路上	(31)
look for	寻找	(31)
Go down this street. Turn left at the traffic lights.	沿着这条路往前走, 在交通信号灯处左拐。	(31)
Good luck!	祝你好运!	(31)
May I help you?	请问买什么/要我帮忙吗?	(32)
next to	紧邻; 挨着	(32)
Yes? What can I do for you?	有什么事? 我能帮你做什么吗?	(32)
I will take it.	我买(这件)了。	(32)
go to the zoo	去动物园	(33)
make noises	吵闹	(33)
of course	当然	(33)
on the farm	在农场	(34)
Come on!	来吧!	(34)
learn about	得知; 获悉	(35)

by bike	骑自行车	(36)
find out	找出; 发现	(36)

Unit 7

How is the weather? It is...	天气怎么样? 天气……	(37)
go swimming	游泳	(37)
have a good time	玩得高兴	(37)
go skating	去溜冰	(37)
Boxing Day	节礼日 (圣诞节后的第一日)	(38)
big sales	大优惠; 大减价	(38)
count down	倒计时; 倒读数	(38)
Happy New Year!	新年快乐!	(38)
What's the date?	今天几号?	(39)
Sports Day	运动会	(39)
leap year	闰年	(40)
International Workers' Day	国际劳动节	(41)
Children's Day	儿童节	(41)
Teachers' Day	教师节	(41)
National Day	国庆节	(41)
the Spring Festival	春节	(41)
New Year's Day	元旦	(41)
What do you like to do on holidays?	你假期喜欢做什么?	(41)
watch a movie	看电影	(41)
go mountain climbing	去爬山	(41)

Unit 8

Thank you for inviting me.	谢谢你邀请我。	(44)
come from	来自……	(44)
a lot of	许多; 大量	(44)
the Great Wall	长城	(45)
the same... as...	和……一样	(47)
in the corner	在角落	(47)
English-speaking countries	说英语的国家	(48)
all over the world	全世界	(48)
a list of...	……的清单	(48)

Words for Primary English

A	book	D	fish	hospital
a (an)	box	dad	floor	hot
about	boy	dance	flower	hour
afraid	bread	day	fly	house
after	breakfast	dear	food	how
afternoon	bring	desk	foot (<i>pl.</i> feet)	hungry
again	brother	difficult	football	
all	brown	dinner	for	I
also	bus	dirty	friend	I
always	busy	do	from	ice-cream
and	but	doctor	fruit	idea
angry	buy	dog		ill
animal	by	door	G	in
answer		down	game	interesting
any	C	draw	get	it
apple	cake	dress	girl	its
arm	call	drink	give	
art	can	driver	go	J
ask	candy	duck	good	juice
at	cap		goodbye (bye)	jump
aunt	car	E	grandfather (grandpa)	
autumn	card	ear	grandmother	K
	cat	early	(grandma)	kid
B	chair	easy	grass	kind
baby	chicken	eat	great	kitchen
back	child (<i>pl.</i> children)	egg	green	kite
bad	China	elephant		know
bag	Chinese	email	H	
ball	cinema	English	hair	L
banana	city	evening	half	lake
basketball	class	every	hand	late
be (am, is, are)	clean	exercise	happy	left
bear	clever	eye	have (has)	leg
beautiful	clock		he	lesson
bed	close	F	head	let
before	clothes	face	healthy	library
begin	cloudy	family	hear	light
behind	coat	fan	heavy	like
beside	cold	far	hello	listen
between	colour (<i>AmE</i> color)	farm	help	little
big	come	farmer	her	live
bike (=bicycle)	computer	fast	here	long
bird	cook	father	hi	look
birthday	cool	favourite	high	love
black	cousin	(<i>AmE</i> favorite)	him	lunch
blackboard	cow	feel	his	
blue	crayon	film	holiday	M
boat	cry	find	home	make
body		fine	horse	man (<i>pl.</i> men)

many	party	skirt	those	white
map	PE (= physical	sleep	tiger	who
maths (<i>AmE</i> math)	education)	slow	time	whose
me	pen	small	tired	why
meet	pencil	snow	to	window
milk	people	sock	today	windy
minute	photo	some	toilet	winter
Miss	picture	sometimes	tomato	with
monkey	pig	song	tomorrow	woman (<i>pl.</i> women)
month	place	sorry	too	wonderful
moon	plane	soup	toy	word
morning	plant	speak	train	work
mother	play	sport	travel	worker
mouth	playground	spring	tree	worry
Mr	please	stand	trousers	write
Mrs	police	star	try	wrong
Ms	potato	stop	turn	
much	pupil	story	TV	Y
mum (<i>AmE</i> mom)	put	street		year
music		strong	U	yellow
my	R	study	umbrella	yes
	rain	subject	uncle	yesterday
N	read	summer	under	you
name	red	sun	up	young
near	rice	sunny	us	your
new	right	supermarket	use	
next	river	sweater		Z
nice	room	swim	V	zoo
night	ruler		vegetable	
no	run	T	very	
noodle		table	visit	
nose	S	take		
not	sad	talk	W	
now	say	tall	wait	
nurse	school	taxi	walk	
	schoolbag	tea	want	
O	science	teacher	warm	
of	season	tell	wash	
often	see	thank	watch	
old	she	that	water	
on	sheep	the	way	
open	ship	their	we	
or	shirt	them	wear	
orange	shoe	then	weather	
our	shop	there	week	
	short	these	welcome	
P	shorts	they	well	
panda	sing	thin	what	
parent	sister	think	when	
park	sit	this	where	

注: 以上为小学阶段要求掌握的二级词汇。

Grammar

be动词 (Verb "be")

be 作系动词时一般表示“是”。在句子中，根据主语的人称与数的不同，be 有不同的形式。在人称代词 I 的后面用 am；在表示第三人称单数的代词或名词后用 is；其他情况用 are。例如：

I am from China.

She/He is our classmate.

It is long and thin.

Her name is Kate.

You are my best friend.

We are students.

They are very nice.

注意：

* am, is, are 分别有不同的缩写形式。例如：

I'm = I am he's = he is they're = they are

* 含有 am, is 和 are 的句子变为否定句时，要在它们后面加 not。例如：

I am not a teacher.

He is not in the classroom.

They are not markers.

人称代词和物主代词 (Personal Pronouns and Possessive Pronouns)

表示“你”、“我”、“他/她/它”等的代词叫做人称代词。人称代词有人称、数和格的变化。表示所有关系的代词叫做物主代词，分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。见下面表格：

人称代词和物主代词

		主格	宾格	形容词性 物主代词	名词性 物主代词
第一 人称	单数	I 我	me 我	my 我的	mine 我的
	复数	we 我们	us 我们	our 我们的	ours 我们的
第二 人称	单数	you 你	you 你	your 你的	yours 你的
	复数	you 你们	you 你们	your 你们的	yours 你们的
第三 人称	单数	he 他	him 他	his 他的	his 他的
		she 她	her 她	her 她的	hers 她的
		it 它	it 它	its 它的	its 它的
	复数	they 他们、她 们、它们	them 他们、她 们、它们	their 他们的、她 们的、它们的	theirs 他们的、她 们的、它们的

本册书中主要掌握人称代词作主格和形容词性物主代词的用法。

1. 人称代词主格在句子中作主语。例如：

Is she a student?

We have lessons here.

2. 形容词性物主代词相当于形容词，在句中只能作定语，后面必须跟名词。例如：

Is it your coat, Danny?

Our uniforms are blue and white.

动词 have (Verb "have")

have 作实义动词时一般表示“有”，它的第三人称单数是 has。例如：

I have a pen.

We have a new car.

They have a big house.

Danny has three donuts.

She has long, black hair.

由实义动词 have 作谓语的句子变为一般疑问句、否定句时，要借助助动词 do 或 does。例如：

Do you have a dictionary?

Does he have big eyes?

Do they have blond hair?

He doesn't have any coffee.

I don't have an eraser.

注意：

* 在有些含有 have 的短语中，have 不再表示“有”的意思。例如：

have a toothache 牙痛

have a headache 头痛

have a stomachache 肚子痛

have a rest 休息

have a look 看

可数名词与不可数名词 (Countable and Uncountable Nouns)

名词是表示人或事物名称的词。名词按其所表示的事物的性质分为可数名词和不可数名词。

1. 可数名词

可数名词是可以用数量计算的名词，它有单数形式和复数形式。单数可数名词前要加不定冠词 a (an) 或表示数量的词等，一般不可以单独使用。例如：a desk, an egg。

可数名词单数变为复数的规则变化

构成方法	例 词
一般情况下，加 -s。在清辅音后读/s/；在浊辅音和元音后读/z/；在 t 后读/ts/；在 d 后读/dz/	book—books, apple—apples, melon—melons, donut—donuts, bed—beds
以 x, ch, sh, s 结尾的名词，加 -es。读/ɪz/	box—boxes, watch—watches, wish—wishes, class—classes
以辅音字母加-y 结尾的名词，变 y 为 i 后加-es。读/ɪz/	strawberry—strawberries, country—countries, city—cities
以 o 结尾的名词，有的加-s，有的加-es。读/z/	radio—radios, photo—photos, kilo—kilos, piano—pianos, zoo—zoos, tomato—tomatoes, potato—potatoes, hero—heroes
以 f, fe 结尾的名词，去掉 f 或 fe 加-ves。读/vz/	wife—wives, life—lives, thief—thieves, knife—knives

不规则变化：man—men, woman—women, child—children, tooth—teeth, foot—feet

有些名词的单数与复数同形：sheep—sheep, Chinese—Chinese, Japanese—Japanese

2. 不可数名词

不可数名词是不能用数量计算的名词，没有复数形式，前面不能用不定冠词 a (an) 或数词表示量，但是可以用 much, a lot of, some, little, a little 等修饰，作主语时常被看成单数。例如：

There is some bread on the table.

We have a lot of homework today.

There is much water in the bottle.

He does little housework at home.

不可数名词常用 a piece of, a cup of, a glass of, a bottle of 等修饰。不可数名词的量由 of 前名词的数来体现。例如：

I have a piece of bread.

There are three glasses of orange juice on the desk.

Two bottles of water are in the box.

注意:

* 有些名词既可以作可数名词又可以作不可数名词，但意义不同。例如：

chicken 鸡肉—chickens 小鸡

hair 头发—three grey hairs 三根白发

glass 玻璃—glasses 眼镜

fish 鱼肉—fishes (几种) 鱼

fruit 水果—fruits (几种) 水果

food 食物—foods (几种) 食物

一般现在时 (Simple Present Tense)

1. 一般现在时的用法

一般现在时表示经常性、习惯性的动作或存在的状态，常与 *always, usually, often, sometimes* 等时间状语连用。例如：

I often play soccer on Sundays.

Mike usually goes to school by bike.

一般现在时还可以表示主语具备的性格和能力。例如：

She likes apples.

They speak English.

一般现在时的谓语由动词原形表示，但主语为第三人称单数时，谓语动词要加-s 或-es，其变化规则如下：

动词第三人称单数的构成规则

构成方法	例 词
一般情况下在动词词尾加-s, 清辅音后读/s/, 浊辅音或元音后读/z/; t 后读/ts/, d 后读/dz/	help—helps, make—makes, swim—swims, leave—leaves, know—knows, play—plays, get—gets, ride—rides
以字母 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的动词加-es, 读/ɪz/。如果动词原形词尾已有 e, 则加-s。以 o 结尾的动词加-es, 读/z/	guess—guesses, fix—fixes, teach—teaches, wash—washes, close—closes, go—goes
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词, 先变 y 为 i, 再加-es, 读/z/	fly—flies, carry—carries, study—studies

2. 一般现在时的句型

1) 句子的谓语动词是动词 be (am, is 或 are)。例如:

I am a student. (肯定句)

He isn't a teacher. (否定句)

Are you Danny? (疑问句)

这类句子的疑问句形式，是将动词 be (am, is 或 are) 放在句首，句末用问号，肯定答语一般为：Yes，主语 + be，否定答语一般为：No，主语 + be + not。

2) 句子的谓语动词是实义动词。例如：

I get up at 7:00 in the morning. (肯定句)

She doesn't like meat. (否定句)

Do you like pears? (疑问句)

这类句子变为否定句时，要在实义动词前面加 do (does) + not。do (does) 是助动词，本身无意义，可以与 not 缩写成 don't (doesn't)。例如：

I don't like donuts.

She doesn't like meat.

变为一般疑问句时，要在句子开头加助动词 Do (Does)，句末用问号，肯定答语一般为：Yes，主语 + do (does)，否定答语一般为：No，主语 + do (does) + not。例如：

Does he walk to school?

Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.

现在进行时 (Present Continuous Tense)

现在进行时主要表示现在或现阶段正在进行的动作。

1. 现在进行时的构成

现在进行时的构成为：be (am, is, are) + v-ing (动词原形加-ing 构成)。

v-ing 的构成规则

构成方法	例 词
一般情况下加-ing	look—looking, try—trying
以不发音的 e 结尾的词，去掉 e，再加-ing	write—writing, dance—dancing
以重读闭音节结尾的词，先双写词尾的辅音字母，再加-ing	begin—beginning, swim—swimming, run—running, sit—sitting
以 ie 结尾的词，变 ie 为 y，再加-ing	die—dying, lie—lying

2. 现在进行时的句子结构

肯定句：主语 + am/is/are + v-ing + 其他。例如：

They are playing basketball. My mother is reading a book. I am doing my homework.

否定句：主语 + am/is/are + not + v-ing + 其他。例如：

I am not talking. The child is not crying. They are not making dumplings.

一般疑问句：Am/Is/Are + 主语 + v-ing + 其他。例如：

Is he singing? Are you watching TV? Am I laughing?

特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词 + 一般疑问句的语序。例如：

What is your father doing?

What is Danny doing?

3. 现在进行时的一般用法

1) 一般情况下，现在进行时表示此时此刻正在进行的动作，通常与表示现在进行时的时间状语 now, at the moment 等连用。例如：

We are speaking English now.

His mother is watching TV at the moment.

2) 现在进行时表示现阶段正在进行的动作（说话当时不一定在进行）。例如：

She is making a new coat for me this week.

They are preparing for the Christmas party these days.

3) 可表示即将发生的动作（用于 go, come, stay, leave, start, begin 等动词）。例如：

They are coming back in June.

My father is leaving for Beijing tomorrow.

注意:

* 有些表示感觉、情感等的动词不能用进行时, 如 know, understand, love, like, hate, feel, wish, want, hear, see, remember, forget 等, 通常用一般现在时表示说话时发生的动作。例如:

She doesn't understand me.

I hear him playing the piano in the next room.

介词 (Prepositions)

介词一般用于名词或代词前, 表示该词与句子其他成分的关系。介词后面的名词或代词称为介词宾语。介词与介词宾语一起构成介词短语。

1. 介词及介词短语

above	above the bed
under	under the chair
beside	beside the table
behind	behind the door
across	across the street
in	in the library
	in the morning/afternoon/evening
	in English
	in front of the desk
from	from my mum
	from China
for	for me
	for breakfast/lunch/supper
on	on a Sunday morning
	on the desk
	on the phone
	on foot
of	a pair of pants
	a map of our country
by	by bike
at	at 7:00
	at school
with	with my family

2. 介词与动词构成固定搭配。例如:

look at go to school go to sleep/bed go to work

数词 (Numerals)

数词是表示数目多少和顺序先后的词, 分为基数词 (cardinal) 和序数词 (ordinal)。基数词表示数目, 序数词表示顺序。

基数词:

1. 基数词的构成

- 1) 1 ~ 12 为: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve
2) 13 ~ 19 为: thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen
3) 20 ~ 100 为: twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three ... thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred

注意:

* 基数词 13 ~ 19 的构成一般为个位基数词后直接加-teen, 但 13 和 15 的拼写发生变化, 18 省去 eight 中的字母 t 再加-teen。

2. 基数词的用法

1) 基数词在句中可用作主语、宾语、表语和定语。例如:

Ten of them are boys. Five plus four is nine. He is thirteen years old.

2) 用于名词之后表示顺序。例如:

Lesson One is very easy. Please open your books and turn to Page 5.

3) 基数词可表示年份、时间 (钟点)、电话号码、年龄等。例如:

He was born in July, 1998. His telephone number is 88940530.

I get up at seven every morning. She is 13 years old.

序数词:

1. 序数词的构成

序数词一般以与之相应的基数词加词尾-th 构成, 例如: sixth。但是下面这些基数词在变为序数词时, 有特殊变化。

one—first two—second three—third five—fifth eight—eighth nine—ninth twelve—twelfth

2. 序数词的用法

1) 序数词主要用作定语, 前面一般加定冠词。

February is the second month of the year. Li Ming is the first student to come to school.

2) 用于表示日期。

National Day is October 1st.

祈使句 (Imperatives)

用于表达命令、请求、劝告、警告、禁止等的句子叫做祈使句, 祈使句最常用于表达命令, 因此称为命令句。例如:

Watch the movie and find out! Be quiet, please. Let's go to the museum!

变为否定句时多在句首加 don't 构成。例如:

Don't forget me.

由 let 开头的祈使句是个常见的动词句型, 多表示“建议”。例如:

Let's do it. Let's go to the bookstore!

it 的用法 (Using "it")

it 是人称代词, 在句子中可以指人或物, 也可以用来陈述时间、天气、距离等。例如:

Is this your pen? Yes, it is. (it 指前面提到的物)

Who is it? It's me. (it 指人)

It is a fine day today. (it 指天气)

It is 7:00 now. (it 指时间)
It is April 10 today. (it 指日期)
It is 5 kilometres from my home to school. (it 指距离)
It is three dollars. (it 指价值)

陈述句和疑问句 (Statement and Question)

英语的句子按用途可分为四类：陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。

陈述句用来陈述事实或表明看法。例如：

His name is Li Ming. I feel happy. Linda has long, red hair.

疑问句用来提出问题，可分为四类：一般疑问句（能用 Yes 或 No 回答）、特殊疑问句（详见本页）及以后将会学到的选择疑问句和反意疑问句。例如：

Is this your ruler? Are you okay?
May I have your books? How are you?
What's your favourite colour? Is it new or old?

特殊疑问句 (Special Questions)

特殊疑问句是指对不知道的事物或人作出提问，要求对方给出具体回答的疑问句。其句首要用疑问代词或疑问副词。回答时要根据具体情况作出回答，不用 Yes 或 No。句末多用降调。

特殊疑问句的结构为：特殊疑问词 + 一般疑问句的语序。例如：

What is he doing over there? When do you go to school? Where is your school?
How many pencils do you have? Who is he?

1. 由疑问词 what 构成的疑问句

What does your father do? (询问职业)

What's three plus four? (询问数量)

What's the date today? (询问日期)

What colour is your new sweater? (询问颜色)

2. 由疑问词 how 构成的疑问句

How do you feel? (询问感受)

How is the weather? (询问天气)

How many books do you have? (询问数量)

How about you? (询问情况)

How do you go to school? (询问方式)

How old is he? (询问年龄)

How much is the dress? (询问价钱)

How far is it from here? (询问距离)

3. 由疑问词 when 构成的疑问句

When is your birthday? (询问日期)

4. 由疑问词 where 构成的疑问句

Where are you going? (询问去向)

Where is your teacher? (询问地点)

5. 由疑问词 why 构成的疑问句

Why do you go to the grocery store? (询问原因)

6. 由疑问词 whose 构成的疑问句

Whose coat is this? (询问物主)

7. 由疑问词 which 构成的疑问句

Which way is South? (询问方位)

Which is the first month of the year? (询问月份)



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