义务教育教科书

英语

七年级

下册

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致同学

同学们，你们好！欢迎你们进入新学期的英语学习！

这套教材是根据你们的心理特点、认知水平和兴趣爱好来编写的。相信在今后的英语学习中，新教材的以下特点会引起你们的学习兴趣，并对你们的英语学习有所帮助：

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

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

3. 新教材不仅重视培养你们的语言能力，而且重视培养你们的学习能力，包括自主学习能力和合作学习能力，这些能力会让你们终身受益。

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

5. 学习语言和学习文化是密不可分的。因为语言是文化的载体，文化是语言的灵魂。新教材为你们编写了大量的文化内容，包括我们的民族文化、英语国家的文化和非英语国家的文化。通过文化内容的学习，你们的视野会更开阔，思想会更丰富，思维会更活跃，交流会更得体。

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

同学们，加油吧！朝着你们的目标，Go for it! 祝你们英语学习取得成功！

编者

2012年9月

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4 Don't eat in class. Page 19	Rules	Talk about rules	Imperatives (*Don't ...*) *Can* for permission Modal verbs *have to, must*

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Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
Can you swim? Yes, I can./No, I can't. What can you do? I can dance./I can't sing. What club do you want to join? We want to join the chess club.	dance, swim, sing, draw, write, tell, talk, speak, join, drum, piano, violin, musician speak English, play chess, play the guitar/violin, be good at, be good with, talk to, help (sb.) with, make friends, on the weekend/on weekends	I like ... I don't like ... I like to ... I want to ...
What time do you usually get up? I usually get up at six thirty. What time does Rick eat breakfast? He eats breakfast at seven o'clock. When does Scott go to work? He always goes to work at eleven o'clock.	run, brush, clean, exercise, walk, work, taste, usually, always, sometimes, never, quarter, forty, fifty get dressed, brush one's teeth, eat breakfast, take a shower, do one's homework, take a walk, taste good, either ... or ..., lots of half past six in the morning, a quarter past three in the afternoon, at nine thirty	Numbers 1–30 go to school, get up, play basketball, go to bed It's not good for ...
How do you get to school? I ride my bike. How long does it take to get to school? It takes about 20 minutes. How far is it from your home to school? It's about two kilometers.	train, bus, subway, bike, car, boat, river, year, minute, kilometer, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, hundred, ride, drive, live, leave, cross take the train/bus, go by bike/subway, ride a bike, drive a car, think of, between ... and ..., leave home/school, come true	Numbers 1–30 I usually ... It is easy to ... Thanks for ...
Don't eat in the classroom! We can't arrive late for class. We must be on time. Can we wear a hat in class? Yes, we can./No, we can't. We have to clean the classroom. We have to follow the rules.	rule, dish, night, luck, hair, arrive, listen, fight, wear, bring, practice, relax, read, feel, remember, follow, keep, learn, quiet, noisy, dirty, terrible, strict arrive late for class, be on time, listen to music, go out, do the dishes, make one's bed, be strict with ..., follow the rules	go out, do one's homework, watch TV, clean one's room, help sb. make breakfast in the evening every Saturday

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Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
5 Why do you like pandas? Page 25	Animals in a zoo	Describe animals Express preferences	*Why, What, Where* questions *Because ...* Adjectives of quality
6 I'm watching TV. Page 31	Everyday activities	Talk about what people are doing	Present progressive tense (I) *What* questions Yes/No questions and short answers
7 It's raining! Page 37	The weather	Describe the weather Describe what you are doing	Present progressive tense (II) *How* questions *What* questions
8 Is there a post office near here? Page 43	The neighborhood	Ask for and give directions on the street	*There be* structure *Where* questions Prepositions of place
9 What does he look like? Page 49	Physical appearance	Describe people's looks	*What* questions Adjectives of description Alternative questions

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Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
What animals do you like? I like koalas. Why do you like koalas? Because they're very cute. Where are koalas from? They're from Australia.	tiger, elephant, koala, panda, lion, giraffe, smart, cute, lazy, friendly, beautiful, shy, South Africa, Australia kind of, in great danger, cut down trees	What ... do you like? Let's ... They can ... Does ... have ...?
What are you doing? I'm doing my homework. What's she doing? She's washing her clothes. Is he reading? Yes, he is. What time is it? It's eight o'clock in the morning.	newspaper, movie, tea, house, pool, supermarket, living room, race, wash, drink, study, miss, wish, young, delicious read a newspaper, eat out, go to the movies, miss one's family, wish to do sth	clean one's room, wash the dishes, exercise, talk on the phone, at half past six Do you want to ...? It's kind of ... Let's meet at ...
How's the weather? It's raining./It's sunny. How's it going? It's great. What are they doing? They're playing basketball in the park.	weather, rain, snow, winter, summer, vacation, message, sunny, cloudy, windy, snowy, hot, dry, cold, cool, warm, visit, skate have a good time, take a message, tell him to call me back	What's John doing right now? He's playing soccer. He plays soccer every day.
Is there a restaurant near your house? Yes, there is. It's on Center Street. Where's the supermarket? It's next to the library. Where are the pay phones? They're in front of the post office.	post office, police station, hotel, restaurant, bank, hospital, town, street, road, next to, across from, near, between, in front of, behind, turn, enjoy, spend turn left/right, go along, on your left, spend time, enjoy reading books	Where's ...? Imperatives
What does he look like? He has brown hair and wears glasses. Is he tall or short? He's tall. Do they have straight or curly hair? They have curly hair.	straight, tall, thin, heavy, round, handsome, face, mouth, eye, nose, glasses, actor, actress, put, describe look like, wear glasses, a little, in the end	Joe Brown has ... He's about ... years old. I like him because ...

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Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
10 I'd like some noodles. Page 55	Food	Order food	*would like* *What* questions *some/any*
11 How was your school trip? Page 61	School trips	Talk about past events	Simple past tense (I) *How* questions Yes/No questions and short answers Adjectives of description
12 What did you do last weekend? Page 67	Weekend activities	Talk about past events	Simple past tense (II) *What* questions *Who* questions
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Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
What kind of noodles would you like? I'd like beef and tomato noodles, please. What size would you like? I'd like a small/medium/large bowl. Would you like any drinks? One large green tea.	beef, noodles, cabbage, potato, meat, fish, dumpling, soup, pancake, cake, bowl, size, order, large, popular, special would like, take one's order, one bowl of ..., blow out ..., make a wish, get popular, cut up ..., bring good luck to ...	Numbers 1–9 Is there ...? Are there ...? The beef noodles are not mine. They're hers.
How was your school trip? It was great. Did you go to the zoo? No, I didn't. I went to the farm. Were the strawberries good? Yes, they were.	countryside, cow, horse, farm, farmer, flower, sun, museum, fire, robot, guide, gift, feed, grow, pick, excellent, lovely, slow, fast, expensive, cheap, dark, exciting, interested, anything, everything go for a walk, milk a cow, ride a horse, feed chickens, take some photos, talk with a farmer, grow apples, in the countryside, all in all, be interested in ...	great, terrible, interesting, boring, large, cool, hot, lucky, delicious
How was your weekend? It was great. What did you do last weekend? I played soccer. Who did you play with? I played with my friend.	lake, beach, sheep, kite, moon, snake, forest, surprise, pretty, natural, shout, fly, stay, move, jump, wake camp by the lake, go to the beach, play badminton, stay up late, fly a kite, get a terrible surprise, shout at/to ..., wake ... up, put up ..., jump up and down	do homework, go shopping, play computer games, play sports, watch a movie, stay at home, visit friends, study for a test, cook dinner, kind of tired How was ...? What did you do? Did you have ...?

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UNIT 1

Section A

Can you play the guitar?

Language Goal: Talk about abilities

1a

What can these people do? Match the activities with the people.

1. sing __e__
2. swim _____
3. dance _____
4. draw _____
5. play chess _____
6. speak English _____
7. play the guitar _____



1b **Listen and number the conversations [1–3].**

☐ A: Can you swim?
B: No, I can't.

☐ A: I want to join the art club.
B: Can you draw?
A: Yes, I can.

☐ A: I want to join the music club.
B: Oh, can you sing?
A: Yes, I can.

1c **Practice the conversations above with your partner. Then make your own conversations.**

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2a Listen to these two conversations and circle the clubs you hear.

a. English club
b. art club
c. music club
d. chess club
e. swimming club



2b Listen again. Complete the sentences.

1. Lisa wants to join the _____ club, but she can't play _____.
2. Bob wants to join the _____ club. He likes to speak _____.
3. Mary likes music. She can _____ and _____. Bob likes music, too. They want to join the _____ club.

2c Look at 2b and talk about what the people can do and the clubs they want to join.



2d Role-play the conversation.

Jane: Hi, Bob. What club do you want to join?
Bob: I want to join a sports club.
Jane: Great! What sports can you play?
Bob: Soccer.
Jane: So you can join the soccer club.
Bob: What about you? You're very good at telling stories. You can join the story telling club.
Jane: Sounds good. But I like to draw, too.
Bob: Then join two clubs, the story telling club and the art club!
Jane: OK, let's join now!



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Grammar Focus

can't = cannot

Can you swim?	Yes, I can./No, I can't.
Can he play chess?	Yes, he can./No, he can't.
Can you and Tom play chess?	Yes, we can./No, we can't.
Can Jane and Jill swim?	Yes, they can./No, they can't.
What can you do?	I can dance./I can't sing.
What club do you want to join?	We want to join the chess club.

3a **Write questions and answers with the words and phrases.**

1. Wu Jun/speak English/speak Chinese
   Can Wu Jun speak English? No, he can't, but he can speak Chinese.
2. Mike/play basketball/play tennis
   _____
3. Jane and Jill/dance/sing
   _____
4. Grace/play soccer/play volleyball
   _____
5. Bill/write stories/tell stories
   _____

3b **Complete the poster with the words in the box.**

play
sing
tell
dance

Students Wanted for School Show

We want students for the school show. Can you _____ or _____? Can you _____ the guitar? Can you _____ stories? Please talk to Mr. Zhang after school.



3c **What can your group do in the school show? Make a list.**

School Show
Sunday 6:00 p.m.
in the music room.
What can you do?
Come and show us!

Name	What can you do?
Li Xin	do kung fu

What can you do, Li Xin?

I can do kung fu.

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Section B

1a Draw lines to match the words with the pictures.





drums _____
piano _____
guitar _____
violin _____





1b Listen and number the words [1–4] in the order of the sounds you hear in 1a.

1c Ask and answer questions about the instruments.



1d Listen and circle the words and phrases you hear.



play the violin	sing
play the guitar	dance
play the drums	draw
play the piano	tell stories

1e Listen again. Fill in the chart with the words and phrases in 1d.

	Can	Can't
Bill		sing
Cindy		
Frank		

1f Talk about what Bill, Cindy and Frank can and can't do.



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2a **Read the three descriptions about Peter, Alan and Ma Huan. Underline what they can do.**



Hello, I'm Peter. I like to play basketball. I can speak English and I can also play soccer.

Hi, I'm Ma Huan. I can play ping-pong and chess. I like to talk and play games with people.





My name's Alan. I'm in the school music club. I can play the guitar and the piano. I can sing and dance, too.

2b **Read the ads. Match the titles with the ads.**

A. Help for Old People
B. Music Teacher Wanted
C. Help with Sports in English

( )

Are you busy after school? No? Can you speak English? Yes? Then we need you to help with sports for English-speaking students. It is relaxing and easy! Please come to the Students' Sports Center. Call Mr. Brown at 293-7742.

( )

We need help at the old people's home. Are you free in July? Are you good with old people? Can you talk to them and play games with them? They can tell you stories, and you can make friends. It is interesting and fun! Please call us at 689-7729 today!

( )

Can you play the piano or the violin? Do you have time on the weekend? The school needs help to teach music. It is not difficult! Please call Mrs. Miller at 555-3721.

2c **Match each person in 2a with an ad in 2b. Write A, B and C.**

Peter _____ Alan _____ Ma Huan _____

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3a **Complete the ad with the words in the box.**

guitar
can
call
dance
music
play

Musicians Wanted for School Music Festival



Do you like _____?
Can you sing and _____?
Can you _____ the piano or the violin?
Can you play the _____ or the drums?
Then you _____ be in our school music festival.
Please _____ Mr. Zhang at 622-6033.

3b **Make a poster. Ask for help with an event at your school.**

Self Check

1 **Add more words and phrases in each box.**

Abilities

Music and arts	Languages	Sports	Other abilities
play the violin	speak English	swim	tell stories

2 **Add as many words as you can to make phrases.**

1. play the drums,
2. speak English,
3. help with math,
4. be good at telling stories,
5. be good with old people,

3 **What can you do? What can't you do? What about the people you know? Write at least five sentences.**

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UNIT 2

Section A

What time do you go to school?

Language Goals: Talk about routines; Ask about and say times

1a **Match the activities with the pictures.**

1. get up __c__
2. go to school _____
3. get dressed _____
4. brush teeth _____
5. eat breakfast _____
6. take a shower _____



1b **Listen and match the times with the actions. Draw lines from the clocks to the pictures.**

1c **Student A is the interviewer. Student B is Rick. Ask and answer questions about Rick's day.**

A: What time do you usually take a shower, Rick?
B: I usually take a shower at six forty.

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2a **Listen to the conversation and complete the sentences.**



Jim has _____ brothers and _____ sisters. Jim's family has _____ shower.

2b **Listen again. Complete the shower schedule for Jim's family.**

Name	Bob	Mary	Jack	Jim	Anna
Time	5:30				

2c **Now talk about yourself.**



2d **Role-play the conversation.**

Interviewer: Scott has an interesting job. He works at a radio station. Scott, what time is your radio show?
Scott: From twelve o'clock at night to six o'clock in the morning.
Interviewer: What time do you usually get up?
Scott: At eight thirty at night. Then I eat breakfast at nine.
Interviewer: That's a funny time for breakfast!
Scott: Yeah. After that, I usually exercise at about ten twenty.
Interviewer: When do you go to work?
Scott: At eleven o'clock, so I'm never late for work.



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Grammar Focus

What time do you usually get up?	I usually get up at six thirty.
What time do they get dressed?	They always get dressed at seven twenty.
What time does Rick eat breakfast?	He eats breakfast at seven o'clock.
When does Scott go to work?	He always goes to work at eleven o'clock. He's never late.
When do your friends exercise?	They usually exercise on weekends.

3a **Write answers or questions. Use *always, usually* or *never*.**

1. What time do you get up on school days?

   _____

2. _____?

   Rick always gets up at 6:20.

3. What time do you have breakfast?

   _____

4. _____?

   Anna never eats breakfast.

5. What time does your best friend go to school?

   _____

3b **Write about something you *always* do, something you *usually* do and something you *never* do.**

always _____

_____

usually _____

_____

never _____

_____

3c **Interview three of your classmates. Find out what time they do these activities. Then give a report to the class.**

In our group, Li Fei usually gets up late on weekends. She gets up at ...

	Student 1 Name: _____	Student 2 Name: _____	Student 3 Name: _____
get up on weekends			
exercise			
eat dinner			
take a shower			
go to school			

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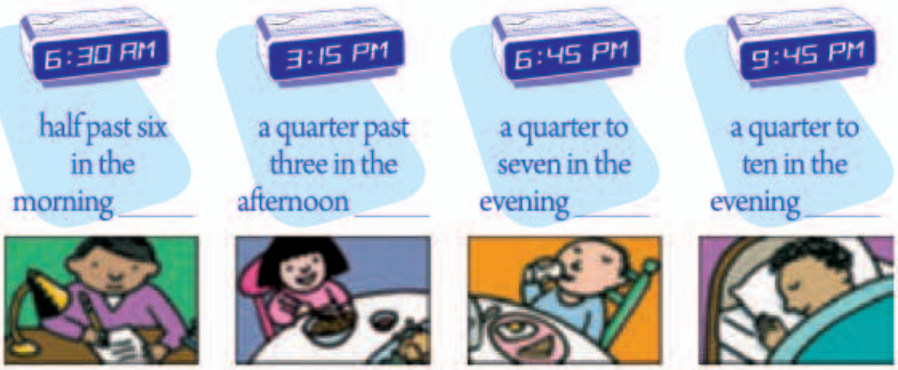
Section B

1a When do students usually do these things? Match the activities with the time of day.



half past six in the morning _____ | a quarter past three in the afternoon _____ | a quarter to seven in the evening _____ | a quarter to ten in the evening _____

1. do homework 2. eat dinner 3. eat breakfast 4. go to bed

1b Check your answers with your partner.



1c Listen and circle the activities you hear.

1. get up 5:30	6. do my homework _____
2. run _____	7. clean my room _____
3. eat breakfast _____	8. eat dinner _____
4. go to school _____	9. take a walk _____
5. go home _____	10. go to bed _____

1d Listen again. Write the times next to the activities you circled in 1c.

1e Ask and answer questions about Tom.



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2a **Check (✔) the activities that you think are healthy.**

_____ go to bed early	_____ eat ice-cream
_____ eat quickly	_____ eat vegetables
_____ play sports	_____ take a walk

2b **Tony and Mary are brother and sister. They have healthy and unhealthy habits. Who is healthier? Circle the healthy activities.**



Hi! I'm Tony. I don't like to get up early. In the morning, I get up at eight. Then I go to school at eight thirty. I don't have much time for breakfast, so I usually eat very quickly. For lunch, I usually eat hamburgers. After school, I sometimes play basketball for half an hour. When I get home, I always do my homework first. In the evening, I either watch TV or play computer games. At ten thirty, I brush my teeth and then I go to bed.



Mary is my sister. She usually gets up at six thirty. Then she always takes a shower and eats a good breakfast. After that, she goes to school at eight thirty. At twelve, she eats lots of fruit and vegetables for lunch. After lunch, she sometimes plays volleyball. She always eats ice-cream after dinner. She knows it's not good for her, but it tastes good! In the evening, she does her homework and usually swims or takes a walk. At nine thirty, she goes to bed.

2c **Write down the unhealthy habits of each person. Then think of healthy activities for them.**

	Unhealthy habits	Healthy activities
Tony	_____	_____
	_____	_____
Mary	_____	_____
	_____	_____

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3a **Number these sentences in order to make a story about a daily routine.**



____ I usually exercise from six fifteen to seven.
____ I always get up at six.
____ After that, I always brush my teeth and go to school at eight.
____ Then I quickly have a shower and eat breakfast.
____ I have lunch at a quarter to twelve.
____ I get home from school at half past four and do my homework.
1 I have a very healthy life.
____ I have dinner at seven thirty.
____ I go to bed at ten.

3b **Write about your own daily routine.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

Self Check

1 **Match the verbs in column A with the words in column B. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences.**

A	B
taste	your teeth
clean	my room
have	a walk
get	good
take	dressed
brush	a good job

1. Ice-cream usually _____ so students like to eat it after school.
2. My grandparents are very healthy. They always _____ after dinner.
3. You need to _____ after eating to have good teeth.
4. He _____. He works at a radio station.
5. Here are your clothes. Go and _____ quickly!
6. I don't have time to _____ from Monday to Friday. So I clean it on weekends.

2 **Complete the conversations with questions and answers. Use the words in brackets to help you.**

1. A: _____? (your mother/usually/get up)
   B: _____. (5:45)
   A: _____? (why/get up/so early)
   B: _____. (always/make breakfast for me)

2. A: _____? (you/usually/get to school)
   B: _____. (7:30)
   A: _____? (your class teacher/usually/get to school)
   B: I don't know. But he/she is never late for the first class in the morning.

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UNIT 3

Section A

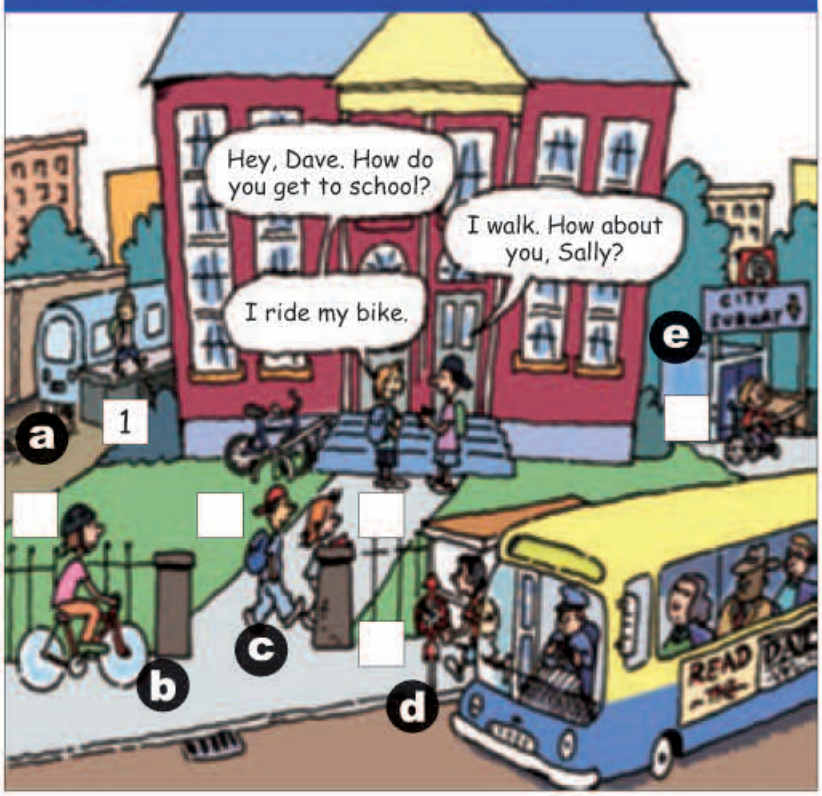
How do you get to school?

Language Goal: Talk about how to get to places

1a

Match the words with the pictures.

1. take the train ___a___
2. take the bus _____
3. take the subway _____
4. ride a bike _____
5. walk _____



1b **Listen and write the numbers next to the correct students in the picture above.**

1. Bob	3. John	5. Yang Lan
2. Mary	4. Paul	6. Jim

1c **Look at the picture in 1a. How do the students get to school? Make conversations with your partner.**

A: How does Mary get to school?
B: She takes the subway.

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2a **Listen and repeat. Then write the correct number next to the word.**

84
105
99
200
72
61

sixty-one _____ ninety-nine _____
seventy-two _____ one hundred and five _____
eighty-four _____ two hundred _____

2b **Listen and complete the chart.**

	How?	How long? (minutes)	How far? (kilometers)
Tom			
Jane			

2c **Listen again. Check your answers in 2b.**

2d **Student A is Jane and Student B is Tom. Use the information in 2b to make conversations.**

A: How do you get to school? B: I ...
A: How long does it take ...? B: It takes ...
A: How far is it from ... to ...? B: It's about ...

2e **Role-play the conversation.**

Lisa: Hey, Jane. Is this your new bike?
Jane: Yes. I ride it to school every day. How do you get to school?
Lisa: I usually take the bus.
Jane: How far is it from your home to school?
Lisa: I'm not sure ... about 10 kilometers? The bus ride takes about 20 minutes. How long does it take you to get to school?
Jane: About 15 minutes by bike. It's good exercise.
Lisa: Yeah. Well, have a good day at school.
Jane: You, too.



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Grammar Focus

How do you get to school?	I ride my bike.
How does she get to school?	She usually takes the bus.
How long does it take to get to school?	It takes about 15 minutes.
How far is it from your home to school?	It's only about two kilometers.
Does Jane walk to school?	No, she doesn't. She goes by bike.
Do they take the bus to school?	No, they don't. They walk.

3a **Match the questions with the answers. Then practice them.**

1. How does Mike get to school?
2. How long does it take to get home?
3. How far is it from here?
4. Do your friends go to school by bus?
5. Does your dad drive his car to work?

a. Yes, they do.
b. No, he doesn't.
c. He rides his bike.
d. It's five kilometers.
e. About 15 minutes.

3b **Use these words to make questions. Then ask and answer them with your partner.**

1. school / you / get to / do / how
_____?
2. to / school / get to / does / how long / take / it
_____?
3. school / your / from / it / is / how far / home / to
_____?
4. you / to / walk / do / school
_____?
5. ride / their bikes / do / school / your friends / to
_____?

3c **Ask your classmates questions and write their names in the chart. The first student to fill in all the blanks wins!**



Find someone who ...	Name
lives about five kilometers from school.	
walks to school.	
takes a bus to school.	
goes to school by bike.	
needs about an hour to get to school.	
needs about 10 minutes to get to school.	

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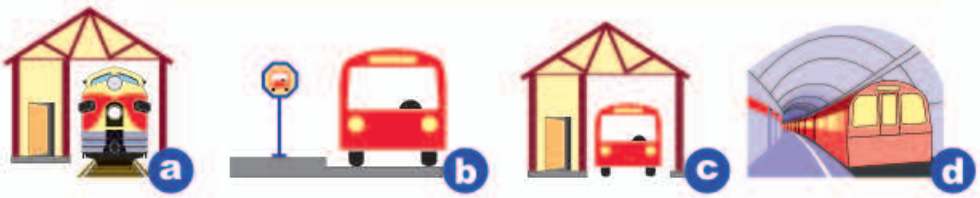
Section B

1a **Match the words with the pictures.**

1. b bus stop	3. _____ bus station
2. _____ train station	4. _____ subway station



1b **Tell your partner how you get to school. Imagine you use two types of transportation.**

A: How do you get to school?
B: Well, I ride my bike to the subway station. Then I take the subway.

1c **Listen and check (✔) the things that Mary wants to know.**

Mary wants to know ...

_____ where Bob lives.
_____ how far he lives from his grandparents' home.
_____ how he gets to his grandparents' home.
_____ how long it takes to get to his grandparents' home.
_____ what he thinks of the trip.

1d **Listen again. How does Bob get to his grandparents' home? Check (✔) 1 or 2.**

☐ 1. 

☐ 2. 

1e **Talk about how Bob gets to his grandparents' home.**



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2a **Look at the picture below. Guess what the story is about.**

2b **Read the news story from some years ago and choose the best title for it.**

A. How to Get to School B. Crossing the River to School
C. Going to School Is Fun

STUDENT LIFE | 2010-04-20

_____

How do you get to school? Do you walk or ride a bike? Do you go by bus or by train? For many students, it is easy to get to school. But for the students in one small village in China, it is difficult. There is a very big river between their school and the village. There is no bridge and the river runs too quickly for boats. So these students go on a ropeway to cross the river to school.



One 11-year-old boy, Liangliang, crosses the river every school day. But he is not afraid because he loves school. "I love to play with my classmates. And I love my teacher. He's like a father to me."

Many of the students and villagers never leave the village. It is their dream to have a bridge. Can their dream come true?

2c **Read the story again and complete the interview.**

Reporter: How do you _____ to school, Liangliang?
Liangliang: I go on a ropeway to _____ the river to school.
Reporter: Are you _____?
Liangliang: No, I'm not. Because I _____ my school and my teachers. I like to _____ with my classmates at school.
Reporter: Is it _____ for you to go to school?
Liangliang: Yes, it is.
Reporter: Do you want to have a _____?
Liangliang: Yes. It's our dream.
Reporter: I'm sure your dream can come _____.

2d **Now there is a bridge across the river and the children do not have to go on the ropeway to get to school anymore. Imagine you are a reporter and want to interview a student in the school. Make up a conversation.**

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3a **Read the e-mail from your pen pal Tom in the US. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.**

kilometers	get to
takes	walk
boring	leave

Hi there,

How are you? Thanks for your last e-mail. You want to know how I _____ school, right? Well, I usually _____ my home at about 8:00 and _____ to the bus stop. The school bus usually comes at about 8:15. My school is about 20 _____ from my home. It _____ about 40 minutes to get there by bus. The bus ride is never _____ because I always talk to my classmates.



What about you? How do you get to school?

Tom

3b **Write an e-mail to Tom and tell him how you get to school. These questions may help you.**

1. When do you leave home?
2. How do you get to school?
3. How far is it from your home to school?
4. How long does it take you to get to school?
5. Do you like your trip to school?

Self Check

1 **Use the words in the boxes to form as many expressions as possible.**

take, walk, ride, drive	bus, train, car, bike, plane, subway, boat
by	

take a bus, by bus, _____

_____

_____

2 **Look at the chart below. Write at least five questions. Then answer the questions with the information in the chart.**

Who	Where	How	How far	How long
Tony	from home to school	by bike	5 km	20 minutes
Mary	from home to the library	by bus	15 km	40 minutes

How does Tony get to school? He gets to school by bike.

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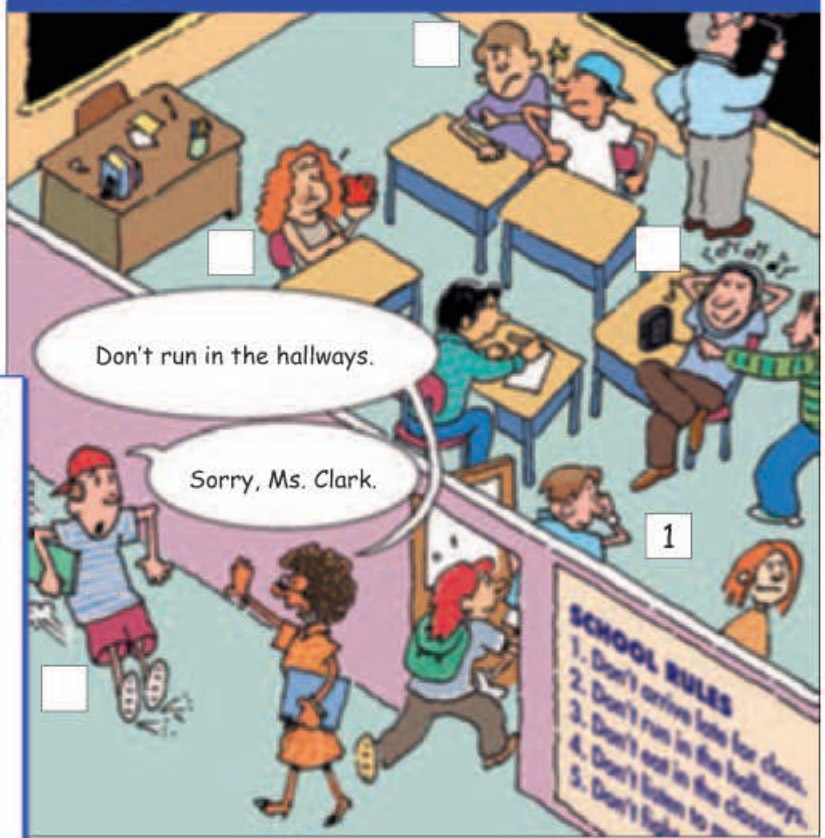
UNIT 4

Section A

Don't eat in class.

Language Goal: Talk about rules

1a **Which rules are these students breaking? Write the number of the rule next to the student.**



SCHOOL RULES

1. Don't arrive late for class. You must be on time.
2. Don't run in the hallways.
3. Don't eat in the classroom. You must eat in the dining hall.
4. Don't listen to music in class.
5. Don't fight.

1b **Listen. What rules are these students breaking? Write the numbers after the names.**

Peter _____ Amy _____ Mike _____

1c **Student A is a new student. Student B tells Student A about the rules above.**

A: What are the rules?
B: Well, we can't arrive late for class. We must be on time.

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2a **Listen. Check (✔) the activities Alan and Cindy talk about.**



Activity		
1. ✔ listen to music in the classroom or hallways	can	can't
2. _____ listen to music in the music room	can	can't
3. _____ listen to music outside	can	can't
4. _____ eat in the classroom	can	can't
5. _____ eat in the dining hall	can	can't
6. _____ eat outside	can	can't
7. _____ wear a hat	can	can't
8. _____ fight	can	can't

2b **Listen again. Can Alan and Cindy do these activities? Circle *can* or *can't* above.**



2c **Student A is Alan and Student B is Cindy. Talk about the rules in 2a.**

2d **Role-play the conversation.**

John: Hi, my name's John. It's my first day at school.
Alice: Hi, John. I'm Alice. This is a great school, but there are a lot of rules.
John: Really? What are some of the rules?
Alice: Well, don't be late for class. This is very important.
John: OK, so we must be on time. Can we bring music players to school?
Alice: No, we can't. And we always have to wear the school uniform.
John: I see.
Alice: Oh, and we also have to be quiet in the library.

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Grammar Focus

Don't run in the hallways.	Don't fight.
What are the rules?	We must be on time for class.
Can we eat in the classroom?	No, we can't, but we can eat in the dining hall.
Can we wear a hat in class?	Yes, we can./No, we can't.
Does he have to wear a uniform at school?	Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.
What do you have to do?	We have to be quiet in the library.

3a **Write the rules for the school library.**



Library Rules

1. Don't talk.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

3b **Use the words to make questions about the rules. Then write answers according to your school.**

Be quiet?

Q: Does she have to be quiet in the library? (she/have to/in the library)?
A: Yes, she does.

Eat?

Q: _____ (he/have to/in the dining hall)?
A: _____

Listen to music?

Q: _____ (we/can/in the hallways)?
A: _____

Wear a hat?

Q: _____ (we/can/in the classroom)?
A: _____

3c **Make up five cool rules for your dream school. Share your rules with the class. Your classmates vote for the Coolest School!**

1. We can eat in class.
2. We don't have to come to school every day.
3. ...

At my dream school, we don't have to come to school every day. We _____

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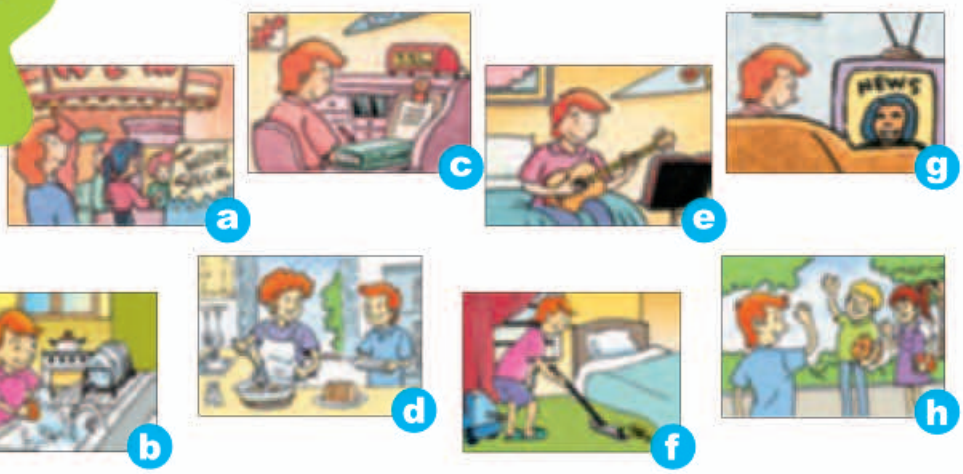
Section B

1a Read the rules in the chart in 1b. Then match the pictures [a–h] with the rules.



1b Listen and put an ✗ for things Dave can't do and a ✓ for things he has to do.

	Rules	Can't (✗)	Have to/Must (✓)	When
a	go out	✗		on school nights
	see friends			
	do his homework			
	practice the guitar			
	do the dishes			
	watch TV			
	help his mom make breakfast			
	clean his room			

1c Listen again. Write when Dave has to follow the rules in the chart in 1b. Choose from the phrases in the box.

on school nights	every Saturday	before dinner	in the evening
on school days	after dinner	after school	every morning

1d Talk about the rules in Dave's house.



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2a **When you are unhappy about something, who do you like to talk to?**

2b **Read the letters. Underline the rules for Molly.**

Dear Dr. Know,

There are too many rules! At 6:00 a.m., my mom says, "Get up now and make your bed!" After breakfast, my mom always says, "Don't leave the dirty dishes in the kitchen!" After that, I run to school because I can't be late. At school, we have more rules — don't be noisy, don't eat in class, ...

My dad says I can't play basketball after school because I must do my homework. I can play only on weekends. After dinner, I can't relax either. I must read a book before I can watch TV. But I have to go to bed before 10:00. Rules, rules, rules! It's terrible! What can I do, Dr. Know?



Molly Brown, New York

Dear Molly,

I know how you feel. People always tell us, "Don't do this!" or "You can't do that!" But think about it, Molly. There are a lot of things you *can* do. You can play basketball on weekends. You can watch TV after you read a book. Parents and schools are sometimes strict, but remember, they make rules to help us. We have to follow them.

Good luck!

Dr. Know

2c **Read the letters again and complete the sentences with *have to/must, can* or *can't*.**

1. Molly _____ play basketball on school days, but she _____ play it on weekends.
2. Molly _____ do her homework first when she gets home.
3. Molly _____ read a book after dinner before she _____ watch TV.
4. At school, Molly _____ be noisy or eat in class.
5. Parents and schools make rules to help students. So students _____ follow the rules.

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3a **Complete Zhao Pei's letter to Dr. Know using *have to/must, can* or *can't*.**



Dear Dr. Know,

_____ you help me? I'm not happy because there are too many rules at home. Every morning, I _____ get up at six o'clock. At school, I _____ wear a school uniform, and I _____ keep my hair short. After school, I _____ play with my friends or watch TV because I _____ do my homework. I _____ relax on weekends either because I _____ learn to play the piano. I never have fun. What _____ I do?

Zhao Pei

3b **Complete the chart with the rules in your home and school. Put an ✗ for the rules that you think are unfair.**

Things I have to do	Things I can't do

3c **Write a letter to Dr. Know. Tell him about all the rules and how you feel about them.**

Self Check

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

arrive late
listen to
be noisy
follow the rules
be strict

My name is Timmy the Mouse. I must get up early at 6:30 a.m. every morning. Then I have to go to the kitchen to get food for Grandpa. I never _____ at the kitchen because I have to get there before the cat gets up. My grandpa always tells me I can't _____. I _____ him because I don't want the cat to get me! My grandpa _____ with me, but I think it's best to _____!

2 **Use *can, can't, have to/must* and *don't* to write about the rules at school. Write two sentences for each rule.**

1. arrive late/class — Don't arrive late for class. We can't arrive late for class.
2. listen/teacher — _____
3. be noisy/library — _____
4. speak English/English class — _____
5. eat/dining hall — _____

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UNIT 5

Section A

Why do you like pandas?

Language Goals: Describe animals; Express preferences

1a **Match the words with the animals in the picture.**

1. tiger __a__
2. elephant _____
3. koala _____
4. panda _____
5. lion _____
6. giraffe _____



1b **Listen and check (✔) the animals you hear in 1a.**

1c **Practice the conversation with your partner. Then make conversations about the other animals in 1a. Use the words in the box.**

cute	interesting
fun	smart
lazy	beautiful

A: Let's see the lions.
B: Why do you want to see them?
A: Because they're interesting.

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2a **Listen and write the animals you hear. Draw a line from the animals to the description words and the countries they are from.**

Animals	Description words	Countries
1. _____	really scary	Australia
2. _____	kind of interesting	South Africa
3. _____	very cute	China



2b **Listen again. Complete the conversation with the words in 2a.**

Julie: Let's see the _____.
John: Why do you like them?
Julie: Because they're _____ interesting.
John: Where are they from?
Julie: They're from _____.

2c **Talk about the other two animals in 2a with a partner. Do John and Julie like them? Do you like them? Why or why not?**

2d **Role-play the conversation.**

Jenny: Your dog is really cute, Peter!
Peter: He's my new pet, Dingding. He's very smart.
Jenny: Really? What can he do?
Peter: He can walk on two legs. He can dance, too.
Jenny: Wow!
Peter: Does your family have a pet?
Jenny: My mom has a big cat, but I don't like her.
Peter: Why don't you like the cat?
Jenny: Well, because she's kind of boring. She sleeps all day, and her name is Lazy.
Peter: Haha, then that's a good name for her!



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Grammar Focus

Why do you like pandas?	Because they're kind of interesting.
Why does John like koalas?	Because they're very cute.
Why don't you like tigers?	Because they're really scary.
Where are lions from?	They're from South Africa.

3a **Fill in the blanks with the words from the box. Then practice the conversation.**

because	they're
do	don't
cool	like
why	where

A: _____ are lions from?
B: _____ from South Africa. Do you _____ lions?
A: No, I don't.
B: Why _____ you like lions?
A: Because they're really scary. But I like giraffes.
B: Really? _____ do you like giraffes?
A: Well, _____ they're kind of interesting. Do you like pandas?
B: Yes, I do. But I like tigers a lot.
A: Tigers? Why _____ you like tigers?
B: They're really _____!

3b **Write names of animals in the blanks to make sentences that are true for you.**

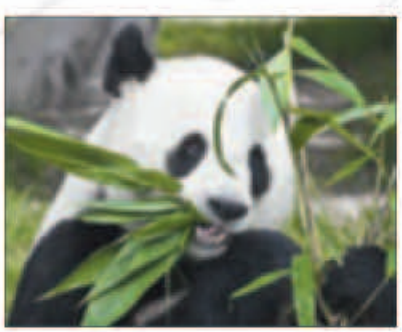
I like _____ because they're interesting.

I like _____ because they're cute.

I like _____ because they're smart.

I don't like _____ because they're lazy.

3c **Think of an animal. Ask and answer questions with your partner to guess each other's animal.**



A: Is the animal big?
B: Yes, it is.
A: Where's the animal from?
B: It's from China.
A: Is it black and white?
B: Yes, it is.
A: It's a panda!
B: Yes, you're right!

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Section B

1a Match the description words with the animals. You can use some words more than once.



1. smart __d__	3. beautiful _____	5. lazy _____	7. small _____
2. friendly _____	4. cute _____	6. scary _____	8. shy _____

1b Listen and circle the description words you hear in 1a.

1c Listen again. What words do they use to describe the animals? Fill in the chart.

Animals	Mary's words	Tony's words
elephants		
pandas		

1d Talk about the animals you know with your partner.

A: What animals do you like?
B: I like elephants.
A: Why?
B: Because they're cute. What animals do you like?
A: I like dogs because they're friendly and smart.



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2a **Check (✔) the animals that you think are in great danger.**

_____ lions	_____ elephants	_____ pandas
_____ giraffes	_____ koalas	_____ tigers

2b **Read this website article and check (✔) the best title for it.**



_____ What Is an Elephant?
_____ Come to Thailand
_____ Let's Save the Elephants
_____ Elephants Are Good Pets

Hello. We are students from Thailand, and we want to save the elephants. The elephant is one of Thailand's symbols. Our first flag had a white elephant on it. This is a symbol of good luck.

Elephants are smart animals. They can play soccer or music. They can also draw very well. People say that "an elephant never forgets". Elephants can walk for a long time and never get lost. They can also remember places with food and water. This helps them to live.



But elephants are in great danger. People cut down many trees so elephants are losing their homes. People also kill elephants for their ivory. Today there are only about 3,000 elephants (over 100,000 before). We must save the trees and not buy things made of ivory. Remember that March 13th is Thai Elephant Day.

2c **Read the article again and complete the mind map.**

ELEPHANTS

Importance in Thailand
- first flag had _____
- symbol of _____

Facts and figures
- people _____ many trees
- people kill them for _____
- today there are _____ (over _____ before)

Abilities
- can play _____
- can also _____ well
- can _____ places with food and water

How to save them
- don't cut down so many _____
- don't _____ things made of ivory
- _____ is Thai Elephant Day

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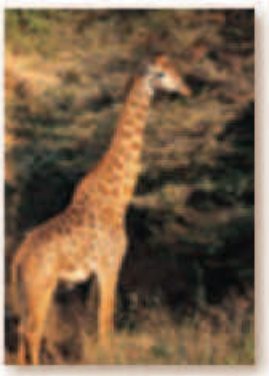
3a **Becky is Jill's favorite animal. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.**

like	beautiful
Africa	years
lives	because

This is Becky. Isn't she _____?
She is from _____. She is twelve _____ old. I _____ Becky _____ she is smart and friendly. She _____ in Blackwood Zoo.



3b **Write a description of a panda using the words in the box, or write about your favorite animal using your own ideas.**

Beibei	five years old	China	cute	shy	Beijing Zoo

_____

_____

_____

_____

Self Check

1 **Add more words in the chart. Then write at least five sentences using the words.**

Animals	Description words	
tiger	really, kind of	scary

I don't like tigers because they're really scary.

2 **Match the questions and answers to make a conversation. Then write your own conversations.**

Questions	Answers
What animals do you like?	They're from Africa.
Why do you like lions?	I like lions.
Where are they from?	Because they're big and beautiful.

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UNIT 6

Section A

I'm watching TV.

Language Goal: Talk about what people are doing

1a

Match the activities with the pictures.

1. watching TV __i__
2. cleaning ____
3. reading a newspaper ____
4. talking on the phone ____
5. listening to a CD ____
6. using the computer ____
7. making soup ____
8. washing the dishes ____
9. exercising ____



1b **Listen. What are these people doing? Write the numbers from 1a.**

a. Jenny ____ b. John ____ c. Dave and Mary ____

1c **Ask and answer questions about what people are doing in 1a.**

A: What's he doing?
B: He's using the computer.
A: What are they doing?
B: They're listening to a CD.

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2a **Listen and match the answers with the questions.**

1. What is Steve doing?	a. He is watching TV.
2. What is Jack doing?	b. He is listening to a CD.

2b **Listen again. Fill in the blanks.**

Jack: Hello, Steve.
Steve: Hi, Jack.
Jack: What _____ you _____, Steve?
Steve: I'm _____. What about you?
Jack: I'm _____, but it's kind of _____.
Steve: Yeah, my TV show is also not very _____. Do you want to _____ the movies?
Jack: That sounds good.



2c **Role-play the conversation in 2b.**

2d **Role-play the conversation.**

Jenny: Hello? This is Jenny.
Laura: Hi, Jenny. It's Laura here.
Jenny: Oh, hi, Laura. What are you doing?
Laura: Not much. I'm just washing my clothes. What about you?
Jenny: I'm watching TV. Do you want to join me for dinner? My parents aren't at home. We can eat out.
Laura: Yeah. I'd love to.
Jenny: Let's meet at my home first. Come at half past six.
Laura: OK. See you then.

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Grammar Focus

What are you doing?	I'm watching TV.
What's she doing?	She's washing her clothes.
What are they doing?	They're listening to a CD.
Are you doing your homework?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not. I'm cleaning my room.
Is he reading a newspaper?	Yes, he is./No, he isn't. He's playing basketball.
Are they using the computer?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't. They're exercising.

She's exercising (now).
She exercises (on Mondays/every night/in the mornings/etc.).

3a **Write sentences following the examples.**

1. Jenny/clean the house/now
   Jenny is cleaning the house now.
2. Bob/make dinner/every Saturday
   Bob makes dinner every Saturday.
3. Mary's parents/drink tea/after dinner
4. Bill/talk on the phone/now
5. Becky and Bob/watch TV/on weekends

3b **Number the sentences in order to make a telephone conversation. Then practice it with a partner.**

___ Do you want to go tomorrow then?
___ OK. See you tomorrow evening!
___ I'm reading a book.
___ Let's go at seven o'clock.
___ No, this book is really interesting.
1 What are you doing?
___ Do you want to go to the movies now?
___ Sure, what time?

3c **Take turns miming different activities in your group. The others in the group guess what the activities are.**



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Section B

1a Look at the pictures. Complete the chart.

Places	Activities
1.	
2.	
3.	


swimming



shopping


reading


supermarket


library


pool

1b Look at the pictures in 1a. Then ask and answer questions.



1c Listen and complete the chart.

Names	Places	Activities
Alice	supermarket	
Mike		
Lisa		

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

1e Use the information in the chart to make a conversation.



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2a **Look at the clocks and ask your partner about the time in different places.**

A: What time is it in Beijing?
B: It's eight o'clock in the morning.



Beijing Tokyo New York Sydney

2b **Read the TV report and answer the questions.**

1. Why are Zhu Hui's family watching boat races and making *zongzi*?
2. Does Zhu Hui like his host family? What does he think about his home in China?



Today's story is about Zhu Hui, a student from Shenzhen. He's now studying in the United States. He's living with an American family in New York. Today is the Dragon Boat Festival. It's 9:00 a.m. and Zhu Hui's family are at home. His mom and aunt are making *zongzi*. His dad and uncle are watching the boat races on TV.



Is Zhu Hui also watching the races and eating *zongzi*? Well, it's 9:00 p.m. in New York, and it's the night before the festival. But there isn't a Dragon Boat Festival in the US, so it's like any other night for Zhu Hui and his host family. The mother is reading a story to her young children. The father is watching a soccer game on TV. And what's Zhu Hui doing? He's talking on the phone to his cousin in Shenzhen. Zhu Hui misses his family and wishes to have his mom's delicious *zongzi*. Zhu Hui likes New York and his host family a lot, but there's still "no place like home".

2c **Match the verbs in column A with the words in column B. Then use the phrases to write sentences according to the TV report.**

A	B
living	food
reading	in the US
making	a race
talking	with a family
studying	on the phone
watching	a story

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3a **Complete Jim's letter.**



Dear Bob,

Here is a picture of my family. We are all at home now. I am doing my homework. My parents _____ in the living room. My grandfather _____. My sister _____.

Jim

3b **Bring in some photos of your own (or draw some pictures of you and your family or friends) and write about them.**

_____

_____

_____

Self Check

1 **Add more words in the chart. Then write at least five sentences using the words.**

play → playing	make → making	run → running

Jack is playing basketball now.

2 **Write questions to complete the conversation.**

A: Hey, Bob! _____? (what)
B: I'm listening to the radio.
A: _____? (play soccer)
B: Sounds good, but this talk show is interesting.
A: _____? (what, Tony)
B: Oh, he's studying for a test.
A: _____? (Steve, too)
B: No, he's not. I think he can play soccer with you.

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UNIT 7

Section A

It's raining!

Language Goals: Describe the weather; Describe what you are doing

1a

Match the words with the pictures [a–e].

1. raining __a__
2. windy _____
3. cloudy _____
4. sunny _____
5. snowing _____



1b **Listen and write these city names in the boxes above.**

Beijing Moscow Toronto Boston Shanghai

1c **Imagine you are in one of the places in 1a. Talk about the weather with your friend on the phone.**

A: Hi! How's the weather in Beijing?
B: It's sunny.

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2a **Listen and number the pictures [1–4].**



2b **Listen again. Match the names with the activities.**

1. _c_ Uncle Joe	a. is playing computer games.
2. ____ Jeff	b. is cooking.
3. ____ Mary	c. is playing basketball.
4. ____ Aunt Sally	d. is watching TV.

2c **Talk about the people in 2a with a partner.**



2d **Role-play the conversation.**

Rick: Hello, Rick speaking.
Steve: Hi, Rick. It's Steve. How's it going?
Rick: Not bad, thanks. The weather's great. What are you doing?
Steve: I'm playing basketball with some friends at the park.
Rick: Sounds like you're having a good time.
Steve: Yeah. Is your brother at home?
Rick: Oh, he's not here. He's studying at his friend's home. Can I take a message for him?
Steve: Yes. Could you just tell him to call me back?
Rick: Sure, no problem.



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Grammar Focus

How's the weather?	It's cloudy./It's sunny./It's raining.
What are you doing?	I'm cooking.
What are they doing?	They're playing basketball in the park.
What's he doing?	He's studying at his friend's home.
How's it going?	Great!/Not bad./Terrible!

3a **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. Then practice the conversations with a partner.**

be play study talk do make

1. A: What are you doing?
   B: I _____ my homework. I always _____ my homework in the evening.
2. A: What's John doing right now?
   B: He _____ soccer. He _____ soccer every Saturday.
3. A: _____ Julie _____ English right now?
   B: No, she isn't. She _____ Chinese.
4. A: What are Julie and Jane doing?
   B: They _____ soup. They can _____ very good soup.
5. A: _____ Lisa _____ on the phone again?
   B: Yes, she _____ on the phone for three hours every day!

3b **Yuan Yuan from CCTV is interviewing people in five different places. Fill in the chart below.**

How's the weather?	What are they doing?



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Section B

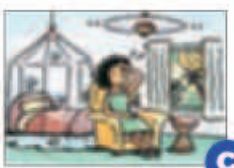
1a Match the words with the pictures.

1. d dry	3. ____ cool	5. ____ hot
2. ____ cold	4. ____ warm	


b


d


a


c


e

1b Ask and answer questions about the weather in the pictures in 1a.



1c Listen and write what Mary and Eric answer to *How's it going.*

	How's it going?	What are you doing?	How's the weather?
Mary			
Eric	great		

1d Listen again. Write the answers to *What are you doing* and *How's the weather.*

1e Role-play a conversation between Mary and Eric.



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2a **Talk about the pictures below with a partner. How's the weather? What are the people doing?**







2b **Match each postcard below with the correct picture in 2a.**

Dear Jane,

How's it going? I'm having a great time visiting my aunt in Canada. She's working here and I'm going to summer school. I'm studying English and I'm learning a lot. I'm also visiting some of my old friends. I'm so happy to see them again. It's afternoon right now, and I'm sitting by the pool and drinking orange juice. It's warm and sunny, and it's very relaxing here.

See you soon.

Su Lin



To Jane

Dear Jane,

How's your summer vacation going? Are you studying hard, or are you having fun? I'm having a great time in Europe! My family and I are on a vacation in the mountains. I want to call you but my phone isn't working, so I'm writing to you. It's hot in your country now, isn't it? The weather here is cool and cloudy, just right for walking.

See you next month.

Dave



To Jane

2c **Fill in the chart with information from the postcards in 2b.**

Name	Where are they?	How's the weather?	What are they doing?

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

skating	buying	playing
taking	snowy	windy

Dear Xiao Lu,

It's winter in Harbin. The weather is _____ and _____. People are wearing hats and sweaters, but they're having fun. Friends are _____ Russian bread to take home. In a park, some boys are _____ in the snow. One girl is _____ on a river and a man is _____ a photo of a snowman.

I miss you.

Kate





3b **Imagine you are on vacation. Write notes about your vacation.**

3c **Write a postcard to a friend. Tell your friend about your vacation and what you are doing.**

Where are you?
What's the weather like?
What are you doing right now?
What are your friends or family doing?
Are you having a good time?

Self Check

1 **Add more words in each box.**

Feelings	great,
Weather	cool,
Activities	playing ping-pong,

2 **Match the sentences on the left with the responses on the right.**

A: Hello? Jenny speaking.
B: Thank you. Bye.

A: Sorry, she's not at home. Can I take a message?
B: Hi, Jenny. It's Steve here. May I speak to Laura, please?

A: Sure, no problem.
B: Yes. Could you ask her to call me at 8765-4321?

3 **Put these sentences in order to make a conversation. Then write your own conversation.**

___ It's raining and very cool.
___ Not too bad.
___ I'm reading a book in my room.
___ What are you doing in the rainy weather?
___ How's the weather in Nanjing?
___ Hi, Jill! How's it going?

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UNIT 8

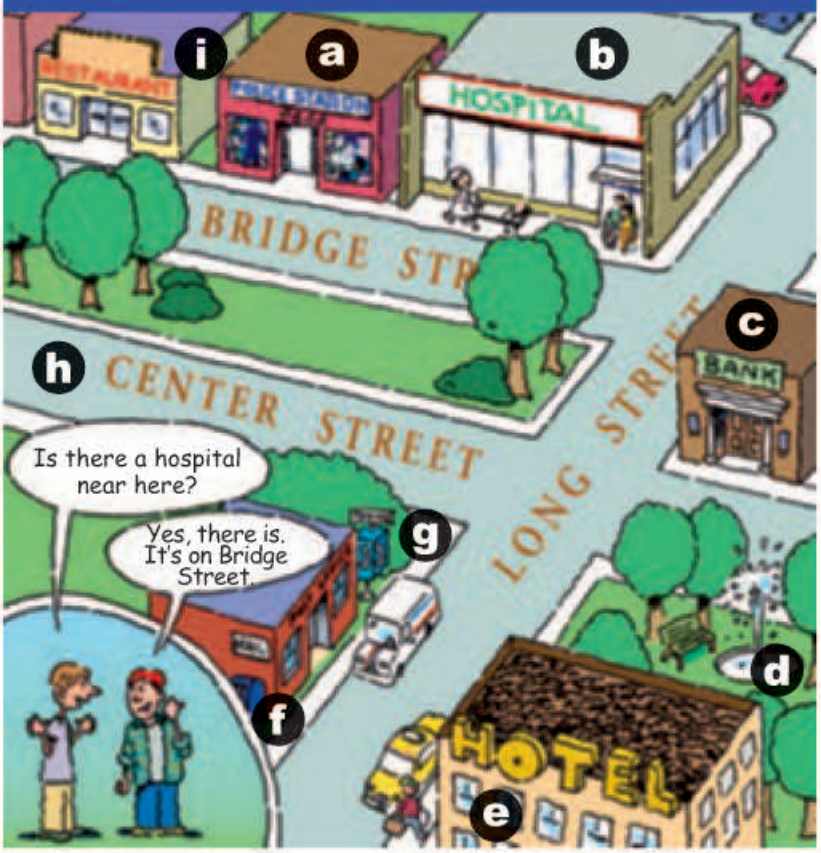
Section A

Is there a post office near here?

Language Goal: Ask for and give directions on the street

1a **Match the words with the places in the picture.**

1. post office __f__
2. police station _____
3. hotel _____
4. restaurant _____
5. bank _____
6. hospital _____
7. street _____
8. pay phone _____
9. park _____



1b **Listen and circle the places you hear in 1a.**

1c **Practice the conversation with your partner. Then ask and answer questions about the other places in 1a.**

A: Is there a hospital near here?
B: Yes, there is. It's on Bridge Street.

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2a **Match the sentences with the pictures. Write each number in the box.**



1. The pay phone is across from the library.
2. The pay phone is next to the library.
3. The pay phone is between the post office and the library.
4. The pay phone is on Green Street.
5. The pay phone is in front of the library.
6. The pay phone is behind the library.

2b **Listen and fill in the blanks with the words in the box.**

next to
in front of
between
behind
across from
on

1. The police station is between the restaurant and the hospital.
2. The park is _____ the bank.
3. The hospital is _____ Bridge Street.
4. The pay phone is _____ the post office.
5. The restaurant is _____ the post office.
6. The hotel is _____ the police station.

2c **Ask and answer questions about the places in 1a on page 43.**



2d **Role-play the conversation.**

Tony: Hi, excuse me.
Linda: Yes. How can I help you?
Tony: Well, I'm new in town. Is there a bank around here?
Linda: Yes, there is. It's on Center Street. It's across from the park.
Tony: Oh … where's Center Street?
Linda: It's not too far from here. I can walk with you.
Tony: Oh, that's great! Thanks so much.
Linda: No problem.

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Grammar Focus

Is there a bank near here?	Yes, there is. It's on Center Street.
Are there any restaurants near here?	Yes, there's one in front of the post office.
Where's the hotel?	It's behind the police station.
Where's the bank?	It's next to the post office.
Where's the park?	It's across from the bank, behind the hotel.
Where are the pay phones?	They're between the post office and the library.

3a **Look at the map and answer the questions.**



1. Where's the bank?
2. Is there a restaurant on North Street?
3. Where's the pay phone?
4. Where's the post office?
5. Is there a hospital near the pay phone?

3b **Look at the map in 3a and write three sentences.**

The bank is next to the hospital and across from the park.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3c **Take turns to choose a place in the picture in 1a on page 43. Your classmates ask questions and then guess the place.**



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Section B

1a **Match the words in the box with the signs.**

a. go along	b. turn right	c. turn left



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

1b **Listen and write the correct place for each letter in the picture.**

A _____

B _____



1c **Listen again. Fill in the blanks.**

A: Excuse me. Is there a _____ around here?
B: Yes, there is. Just go _____ Bridge Street and turn _____ when you see the library. Go along Long Street and it's on the _____. It's _____ _____ the supermarket and across from the _____.
A: Thanks! And is there a restaurant near the _____?
B: Yes. _____ along New Street. _____ right at the first crossing and the restaurant is on your left, _____ _____ the pay phone.
A: Thank you very much.
B: You're welcome.

1d **Imagine you and your partner are the two people in the picture in 1b. Ask and answer questions about the places.**



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2a **Check (✔) the places near your home. Tell your partner where they are.**

clothes store	post office
bookstore	school
supermarket	bank

2b **Read the passages. Match each passage with a map.**

Anna

There is a zoo in my neighborhood. I like to spend time there on weekends. I love to watch the monkeys climbing around. The monkeys sometimes fight. They look like my friends and me when we fight!

To get there, I usually walk out and turn right on Bridge Road. Then I walk along Bridge Road. The zoo is on the right.



John

I live near a supermarket. My parents usually shop there. There is a big park across from the supermarket. I often exercise at the park because I love the clean air and sunshine. The best things in life are free!

To get to the park, you just have to cross Center Street.



Lisa

I live in a noisy neighborhood. There is a post office between my house and a clothes store. But my favorite place is the library. It is very quiet and I enjoy reading there. When I read books, time goes quickly!

You can get to the library easily. Just go down North Road and turn left. It is across from the park.



2c **Read the passages again and answer the questions.**

1. What does Anna like doing in the zoo?
2. Does Anna think monkeys are like people? Why?
3. What does John like to do at the park?
4. John thinks the best things do not need money. Do you think so, too?
5. How does Lisa get to the library from her home?

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3a **Look at the map of Cindy's neighborhood and fill in the blanks.**

My house is across from a _____ on Long Street. I usually go shopping at a _____ near my house. It is between a _____ and the _____. On weekends, I like to play in the _____. To get there, I go along Long Street and turn left on North Street. It is on the right, next to a _____.



3b **Draw a map of your neighborhood and write about it. These questions may help you.**

1. Where do you live?
2. What is your favorite place in your neighborhood? Why?
3. How do you get there from your home?

Self Check

1 **Complete the passage with the words in the box.**

spend	free	climb	enjoy

I am very busy on school days, but I have some _____ time on weekends. I like to spend time with my grandparents on Sundays. My grandma makes the foods I like. And I _____ playing Chinese chess with my grandpa. He's very good at it! We also like to sit and talk. We sometimes watch the neighbors' cats _____ the trees. It's relaxing to _____ weekends like this. I love my grandparents!

2 **Write five sentences about your school using *there is/are*.**

There are some trees in my school.

3 **Imagine you are one of the people in the picture on page 46. A person asks you how to get to the supermarket or library. Write a conversation.**

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UNIT 9

Section A

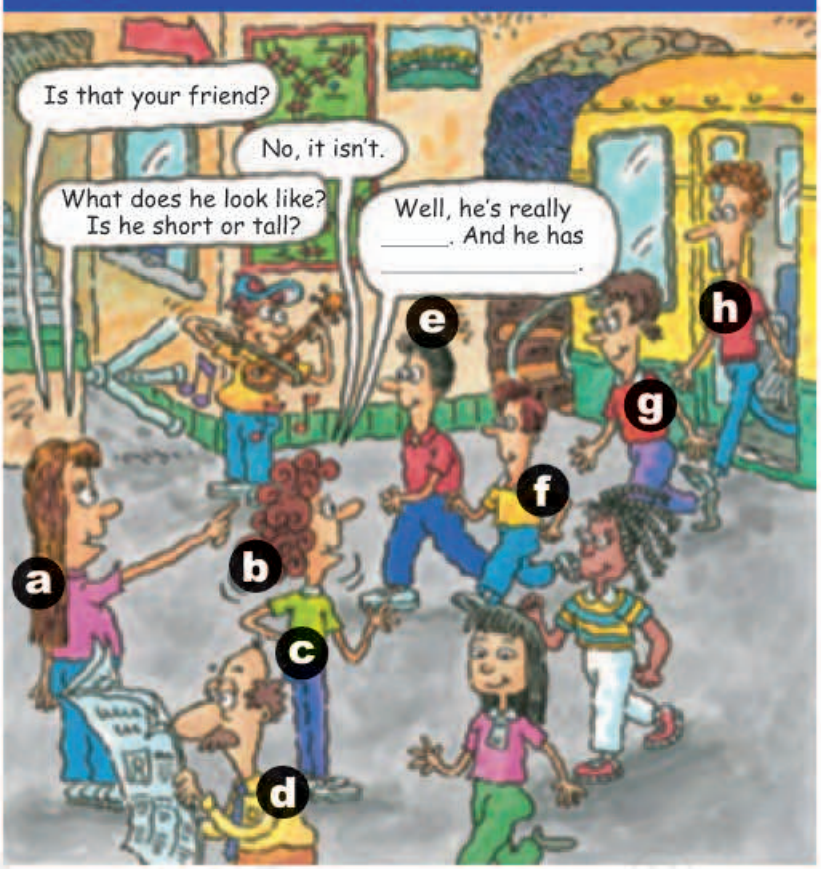
What does he look like?

Language Goal: Describe people's looks

1a

Match the words with the people in the picture. You can use some letters more than once.

1. short hair __e__
2. curly hair _____
3. long hair _____
4. straight hair _____
5. tall _____
6. short _____
7. medium height _____
8. thin _____
9. heavy _____



1b **Listen and fill in the blanks in the picture above. Can you find Amy's friend?**

1c **One of the people in 1a is your friend. Describe your friend. Your partner will find him/her.**

A: What does your friend look like?
B: She's of medium height, and she has long straight hair.

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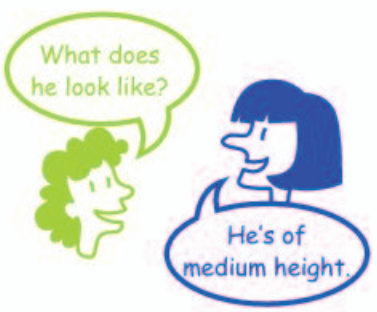
2a **Listen and answer the questions.**

1. Is David tall or short?
2. Does Sally have long or short hair?
3. Is Peter tall or short?

2b **Listen again. Fill in the chart.**

	David	Sally	Peter
is	heavy		
has			

2c **Student A looks at the chart in 2b. Student B asks Student A questions about one of the people and then draws a picture of the person.**



2d **Role-play the conversation.**

Mike: Hi, Tony. Are you going to the movie tonight?
Tony: Yes. We're meeting at seven, right?
Mike: Yeah, but I may be a little late. My friend David is going, too. Just meet him in front of the cinema first.
Tony: Oh, but I don't know him. What does he look like?
Mike: Well, he has brown hair and wears glasses.
Tony: OK. Is he tall or short?
Mike: He isn't tall or short. He's of medium height.
Tony: OK, sure. See you later then.



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Grammar Focus

What does he look like?	He's really tall.
What does she look like?	She has long straight hair.
Do they have straight or curly hair?	They have curly hair.
Is he tall or short?	He isn't tall or short. He's of medium height.

3a **Write these words in the correct box.**

short hair	heavy	curly hair	thin	young
tall	straight hair	short	long hair	of medium height

is	
has	

3b **Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.**

A: So what do / does your friend Clark look like?
B: Well, he is / has thin, and he have / has black hair.
A: Really? Is / Does he tall or short?
B: He is / isn't tall or short. He is / has of medium height.
A: Does he has / have curly or straight hair?
B: He is / has straight hair. And he is / has really handsome.

3c **Write answers to these questions about different people. Then tell your partner about them.**

What does your favorite actor or actress look like?

What does your favorite teacher look like?

3d **Describe someone in the class. Ask your classmates to guess who you are describing.**



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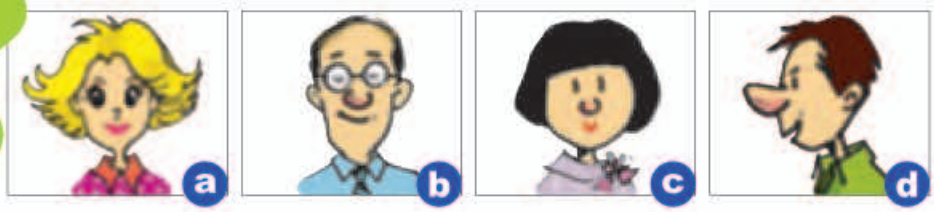
Section B

1a Match the words with the pictures.



1.	d	a big nose	3.	____	a small mouth	5. ____	a round face	7. ____	black hair
2.	____	blonde hair	4.	____	glasses	6. ____	big eyes	8. ____	a long face

1b Make sentences about famous people. Fill in the blanks.

1. Jackie Chan has black hair.
2. _____ has a round face.
3. _____ wears glasses.
4. _____ has blonde hair.

1c Listen and write Johnny Dean's and Tina Brown's jobs in the chart.



	Johnny Dean	Tina Brown
Job	singer	
Looks like		

1d Listen again. What do Johnny and Tina look like? Complete the chart in 1c.

1e Describe what your favorite singer or athlete looks like.

My favorite singer is John Jackson. He's tall and thin. He has short curly brown hair.

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2a **Complete the chart with words of the opposite meaning.**

young	
	thin
tall	
	long
curly	

2b **Read the newspaper article. Which picture shows the real criminal?**

An Interesting Job

Joe Brown has a very interesting job. **He** is a police artist. Some people see crimes and then talk to Joe. They tell him what the criminal looks like. Then Joe draws a picture of the criminal, and the police put **it** in newspapers and on television to find **him**.

He wants to draw a good picture of each criminal, but **this job** is sometimes difficult. Many people don't always see things the same way so they may describe the same person differently. Also, **they** don't always remember well. "The criminal is of medium height and young. He has long straight brown hair and big eyes," says one woman. Another woman says, "**He** is tall and thin, and he has curly blond hair. He's about thirty years old." In the end, the real criminal is a short and heavy old man, and he has short black hair!



2c **Read the article again and write what the words in bold refer to.**

1. **He** = _____
2. **it** = _____
3. **him** = _____
4. **this job**= _____
5. **they** = _____
6. **He** = _____

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3a **Jack is Bill's best friend. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.**

looks glasses straight shoes handsome



My best friend is Jack. Let me tell you what he _____ like. First of all, he is very tall and _____. He has _____ brown hair and he doesn't wear _____. He usually wears jeans, a T-shirt and sports _____. I like him because he is really cool and fun, and he is good at soccer.

3b **Write a passage about your best friend. These questions may help you.**

What is your friend's name?
What does he/she look like?
What does he/she like to wear?
Why do you like him/her?

Self Check

1 **Write more words in each box.**

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Height	Build	Hair	Other features
tall	thin	long	glasses

2 **What do your parents look like? Describe them.**

My dad is tall ...

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UNIT 10

Section A

I'd like some noodles.

Language Goal: Order food

1a **Match the words with the foods.**

1. mutton __g__
2. beef _____
3. noodles _____
4. chicken _____
5. cabbage _____
6. potatoes _____
7. tomatoes _____
8. carrots _____



1b **Listen and check (✔) the noodles that the person orders.**

_____ Special 1	_____ Special 2	_____ Special 3

1c **Practice the conversation in 1a with your partner. Then make your own conversations.**

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2a **Listen and check (✔) the names of the foods you hear.**

1. _____ noodles
2. _____ beef
3. _____ mutton
4. _____ chicken
5. _____ tomatoes
6. _____ cabbage
7. _____ potatoes
8. _____ vegetables



2b **Listen again. Complete the sentences.**

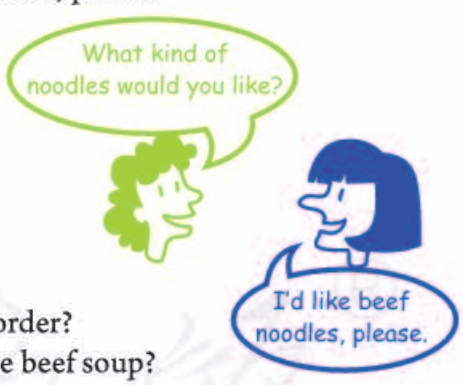
Boy: 1. I'd like a _____ (1) bowl of noodles.

2. I'd like _____ (2), _____ (3) and _____ (4) noodles.

Girl: 1. I'd like a _____ (5) bowl.

2. I'd like _____ (6) and _____ (7) noodles, please.

2c **Ask and answer questions with your partner. Use the information in 2a.**



2d **Role-play the conversation.**

Waitress: Good afternoon. May I take your order?
Sally: Yes. Are there any vegetables in the beef soup?
Waitress: Yes. There are some tomatoes.
Sally: OK. We'd like one bowl of beef soup.
Waitress: Sure. What size would you like?
Sally: Large, please.
Tom: We'd also like *gongbao* chicken and some *mapo* tofu with rice.
Waitress: OK. One large bowl of beef soup, one *gongbao* chicken, and one *mapo* tofu with rice.
Tom: Yes, that's right.



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Grammar Focus

I'd = I would
She'd = She would

What kind of noodles would you like?	I'd like beef noodles, please.
What size would you like?	I'd like a large bowl, please.
Would you like a large bowl?	Yes, please.
Is there any meat in the tomato and egg soup?	No, there isn't any./ No, there's no meat.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns	Countable and uncountable nouns
bowls, apples, carrots, oranges, strawberries	beef, meat, milk, mutton, water	chicken, salad, ice-cream, cabbage, cake

3a **Complete the conversation below.**

1. May I have your order? d
2. What kind of noodles would you like? ___
3. We have beef, chicken, mutton, cabbage, potato, tomato ... ___
4. Yes, there are some carrots. ___
5. Sure. What size would you like? ___
6. We have large, medium and small bowls. ___

a. What kind of noodles do you have?
b. Oh, a medium bowl, please.
c. OK, I'd like the mutton noodles then.
d. I'd like some noodles, please.
e. What sizes do you have?
f. Are there any vegetables in the mutton noodles?

3b **Write questions and answers using the words in brackets.**

1. What kind of noodles would you like?
(kind)

_____
(chicken/beef/tomatoes)

2. _____
(size)

_____
(medium)

3. _____
(any/cabbage/beef noodles)

_____
(no)

3c **Work in small groups. Who would like the food below? Write their names on the cards above the food.**



hamburger | potato salad | tomato and egg rice | beef and carrot noodles

A: Anna, what would you like to eat?
B: I'd like beef noodles with carrots.

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Section B

1a **Match the words with the pictures.**

1. b meat	4. ____ green tea	7. ____ onions
2. ____ dumplings	5. ____ orange juice	8. ____ fish
3. ____ porridge	6. ____ soup	9. ____ pancakes



1b **Circle the things you like in 1a. Put an ✗ next to the things you don't like. Then tell your partner what you like and don't like.**



1c **Listen and complete the food order form.**

ORDER FORM

Address: 15 North Street

Telephone number: _____

Order:

Dishes: _____, fish, _____

Dumplings: 12 beef and _____

Soup: one _____

Drinks: one large _____ and _____

small _____ juices.

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

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2a **What do you do or eat on your birthday?**

2b **Read the article about food traditions and complete the chart.**

Birthday Food Around the World



What would people like to eat on their birthday? The answer would be different in different countries.

In many countries, people have birthday cakes with candles. The number of candles is the person's age. The birthday person must make a wish and blow out the candles. If he or she blows out all the candles in one go, the wish will come true. In the UK, people sometimes put a candy in a birthday cake. The child with the candy is lucky.

In China, it is getting popular to have cake on your birthday. But many people still eat very long noodles for their birthday. They never cut up the noodles because the long noodles are a symbol of long life. In some places, Chinese people also eat eggs on their birthday. They are a symbol of life and good luck.

All of these birthday foods may be different, but the ideas are the same. They bring good luck to the birthday person.

Country	Food	Special meaning
UK		
China		

2c **Read the article again and answer the questions.**

1. How can a person make his or her birthday wish come true?
2. What do people in the UK sometimes put in a birthday cake?
3. Why do people never cut up birthday noodles in China?
4. Why do people eat special foods on their birthday?

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3a **Fill in the blanks in the ad with the words in the box.**

order	bowl	kinds	strawberry	specials



The Ice-cream and Pancake House

Would you like to eat ice-cream or pancakes? At our restaurant, we have some great _____. We have different _____ of fruit ice-cream, like _____, banana or orange. Would you like a big _____ for four yuan or a small one for just two yuan? You can also _____ our delicious pancakes. They're only five yuan.

3b **Imagine you have a restaurant. Write the foods and their prices.**

3c **Write an ad for your restaurant. These sentence structures may help you.**

Would you like ...?
We have ... for ...
... is very good/delicious.

Self Check

1 **Put the words you learned in different groups.**

Food			Drink	Other
Meat	Vegetable	Fruit		
				cake

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the *there be* structure.**

1. Customer: Excuse me, _____ _____ a fly (苍蝇) in my porridge.
   Waiter: Don't worry (别急), sir. That spider (蜘蛛) on your bread will soon get him.
2. Customer: _____ _____ two flies in my fish soup.
   Waiter: I know. But we are short of fish.
3. Customer: We ordered mutton noodles, but _____ _____ any mutton in the noodles.
   Waiter: Put on your glasses and you can see the mutton.

3 **Write a conversation with the help of the clues.**

In a restaurant:

Waiter: Ask for the order → Customer: Ask about what is in the food → Waiter: Ask for the size of the order → Customer: Thank the waiter

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UNIT 11

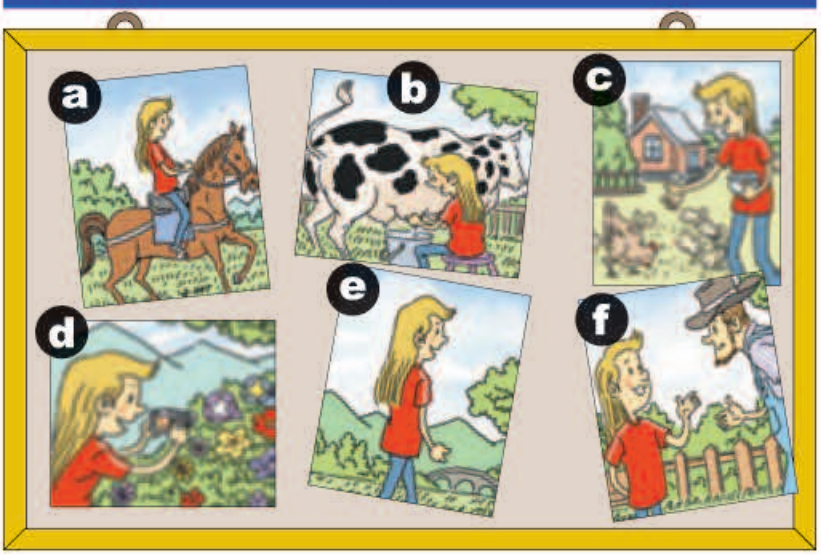
Section A

How was your school trip?

Language Goal: Talk about past events

1a **Match the phrases with the pictures.**

1. went for a walk __e__
2. milked a cow _____
3. rode a horse _____
4. fed chickens _____
5. talked with a farmer _____
6. took some photos _____



1b **Listen and circle the three things Carol did on her school trip in 1a.**



1c **Ask and answer questions about Carol's school trip.**

A: Did Carol take any photos?
B: Yes, she did.

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2a **Listen and check (✔) the questions you hear.**

____ What did the farmer say?	____ Did you grow any apples?
____ What did you see?	____ Do they grow apples?
____ Did you learn anything?	____ Did you eat them?
____ Did you ask him any questions?	____ Were they good?

2b **Listen again. Circle *T* for true or *F* for false.**

1. The farmer showed Carol around the farm. T F
2. Carol learned a lot about farming. T F
3. The farmers grow strawberries from December to June. T F
4. The farmers don't grow apples. T F
5. Carol picked some strawberries and took them home. T F





2c **Ask and answer questions about Carol's visit to the farm.**

A: What did Carol do?
B: She picked some strawberries.

2d **Role-play the conversation.**

Peter: Hi, Eric. How was your trip last week?
Eric: It was excellent. I visited my grandparents in the countryside.
Peter: Oh, nice. What did you do?
Eric: I went fishing every day. And I fed the chickens with my grandpa. It was so much fun.
Peter: Sounds good. How was the weather there?
Eric: It was great, and the air was so clean. I watched the stars at night. They were so beautiful.
Peter: Lucky you.



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Grammar Focus

How was your school trip?	It was great!
Did you go to the zoo?	No, I didn't. I went to a farm.
Did you see any cows?	Yes, I did. I saw quite a lot.
Did Carol ride a horse?	No, she didn't. But she milked a cow.
Were the strawberries good?	Yes, they were./No, they weren't.

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
play → played	do → did
visit → visited	is → was
climb → climbed	are → were
study → studied	have → had
worry → worried	eat → ate
stop → stopped	buy → bought

3a **Complete Jim's letter on the left and Bill's reply on the right.**

Dear Bill,

How _____ (is) your school trip yesterday? _____ (Do) you _____ (go) to the zoo? _____ (Do) you take any photos? _____ (Do) you _____ (see) any interesting animals? I _____ (go) to the zoo last year and it _____ (is) a lot of fun.

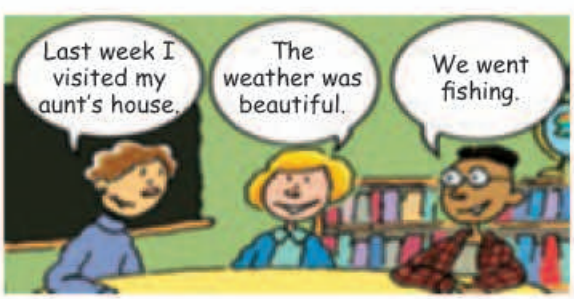
Jim

Dear Jim,

My school trip _____ (is) great! We _____ (have) so much fun! We _____ (go) to Green Park. We _____ (climb) the mountains there and _____ (see) a lot of flowers. We _____ (eat) our lunch under some trees and _____ (play) some games after that. But at about two o'clock, it _____ (get) very cloudy and we _____ (worry) it would rain. Luckily, it _____ (do not), and the sun _____ (come) out again!

Bill

3b **Make up a story. Each student adds a sentence.**



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Section B

1a **Match the activities with the pictures.**

1. go to the zoo _____	4. climb a mountain _____
2. visit a museum _____	5. visit a fire station _____
3. ride a horse _____	6. go fishing _____



1b **Listen and answer the questions.**

1. How was Jane's trip?

_____

2. How was Tony's trip?

_____

1c **Listen again. What did Jane and Tony do on their last school trip? Check (✔) *Tony* or *Jane*.**

	went to the countryside	climbed a mountain	went to an art museum	saw some paintings	drew pictures
Tony					
Jane					

1d **What was your last school trip like? Discuss it with your partner.**



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2a **Do the following words describe good things or bad things? Put a ✔ for good and an ✘ for bad. Leave a blank if they can mean both.**

_____ interesting	_____ difficult	_____ lovely	_____ slow
_____ exciting	_____ boring	_____ cool	_____ hot
_____ lucky	_____ large	_____ expensive	_____ terrible
_____ delicious	_____ great	_____ cheap	_____ fast

2b **Read Helen's and Jim's diary entries and answer the questions.**

1. Did Helen and Jim go on the same trip?
2. How do they feel about the trip?



June 15th

Today I went on a school trip. We visited the science museum and it was really interesting. We got there so fast by train. We saw some farms and villages along the way. At the museum, I learned a lot about robots. I didn't know they could play chess with us. It was so cool! Then the guide taught us how to make a model robot. I took a lot of great photos, too. After that, I went to the gift shop and bought some lovely gifts for my parents. They weren't expensive. All in all, it was an exciting day.

June 15th

I think today's school trip was terrible. We took the train to the museum. It was so hot on the slow train. The museum was big and boring. Everything was about robots and I'm not interested in that. The rooms were really dark and it was difficult to take photos, so I didn't take any. There were also too many people and I couldn't really see or hear the guide. The things in the gift shop were so expensive. I didn't like the trip at all.



2c **Complete the chart. How do Helen and Jim describe these things?**

	Helen	Jim
the trip		
the train		
the museum		
the gift shop and gifts		

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3a **Look at the pictures of Bob's school trip. Complete his diary entry.**



June 23rd

Yesterday my school visited the zoo. It was really _____. We went there by bus. At the zoo, I saw a lot of _____ and I took some photos. My classmates and I also went to the _____ and bought some _____. It was a great day.

3b **Linda is Bob's classmate. Complete her diary entry.**

June 23rd

My school went to the zoo yesterday. The trip was _____. At the zoo, I _____ but I didn't like them. I also went to _____ with my classmates, but I didn't buy anything because _____. It was a boring day.

3c **Now write a diary entry for your own school trip. Explain if you liked it or didn't like it and why.**

Self Check

1 **Write more verbs and their past forms in each group.**

climb → climbed	arrive → arrived	study → studied	stop → stopped	get → got

2 **Complete the conversations with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.**

have do swim go
be see feed

1. A: I went to the countryside this summer.
   B: Really? How _____ the trip?
   A: It _____ great!
   B: What _____ you _____ there?
   A: I _____ the chickens and _____ in a river.

2. A: _____ you _____ a nice weekend?
   B: Yes, I did.
   A: _____ you _____ anywhere?
   B: Yes, I _____ to the mountains. The air _____ so clean, and I _____ a lot of flowers.

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UNIT 12

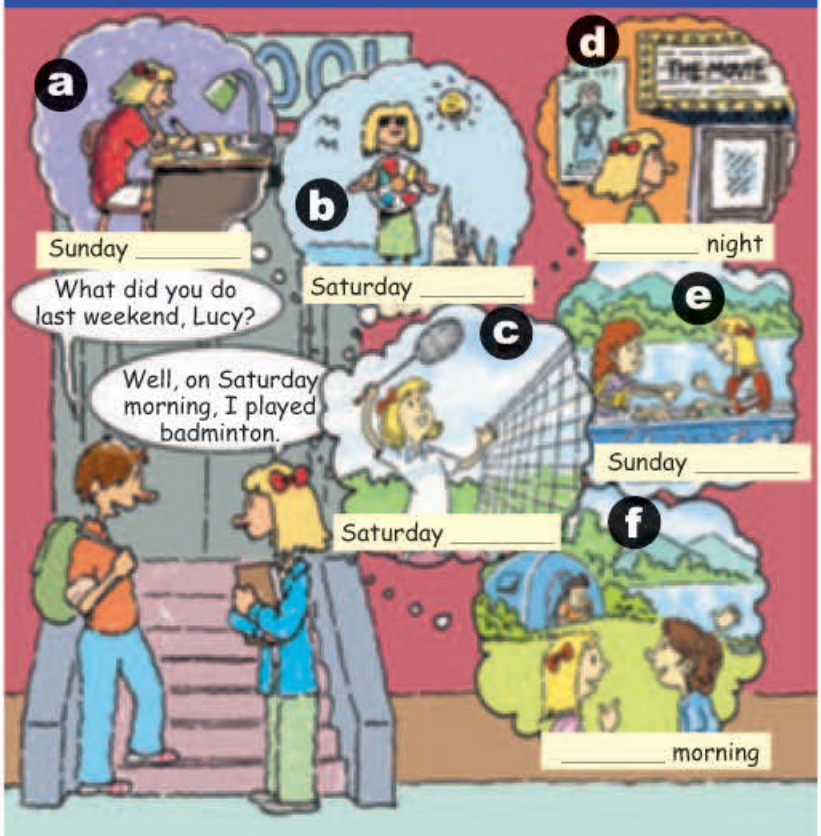
Section A

What did you do last weekend?

Language Goal: Talk about past events

1a **Match the activities with the pictures [a–f].**

1. did my homework __a__
2. went to the cinema _____
3. went boating _____
4. camped by the lake _____
5. went to the beach _____
6. played badminton _____



1b **Listen and write the day, *morning*, *afternoon* or *night* below each picture.**

1c **Role-play. Student A is Lucy. Student B asks Lucy about her weekend.**

B: What did you do last weekend, Lucy?
A: Well, on Saturday morning, I played badminton.

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2a **Listen and underline the words you hear.**

1. B I visited my (aunt/grandma).
2. ____ I did (my homework/sports).
3. ____ I studied for the (English/math) test.
4. ____ I went to a (farm/beach).
5. ____ I fed some (sheep/cows).



2b **Listen again. Write *C* for Carol, *J* for Jack or *B* for Becky next to the statements in 2a.**

2c **Student A asks questions with *who*, *what* or *where* and Student B answers. Then change roles.**



2d **Role-play the conversation.**

Paul: Hi, Lisa. How was your weekend?
Lisa: Great, thanks.
Paul: What did you do?
Lisa: I worked as a guide at the Natural History Museum.
Paul: Really? How interesting!
Lisa: Yeah, it was fun. They have a butterfly house with over 200 kinds of butterflies! I told the visitors about them and their living habits. Did you have a good weekend?
Paul: Yeah, it was good, but I'm kind of tired now. I stayed up late to watch the soccer game.



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Grammar Focus

What did you do last weekend?	I did my homework./We went boating.
Who visited her grandma?	Becky did.
Where did she go last weekend?	She went to a farm.
Who did she go with?	She went with her classmates.

3a **Fill in the blanks with *who, what, when, where* or *how*.**

1. A: _____ did you do last weekend?
   B: I played badminton on Saturday.
   A: Sounds fun! _____ did you play with?
   B: I played with my father. He's really good!
2. A: _____ was your weekend?
   B: It was great! I had so much fun!
   A: _____ did you go?
   B: The weather was beautiful, so I went to the beach with my parents.
3. A: _____ did Jim lose?
   B: He lost his keys. He often loses things.
   A: That's too bad. _____ did he lose them?
   B: I heard it was yesterday.

3b **Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the box.**

say	be	climb	see	run away

A family of mice were in the kitchen on Saturday morning when they _____ a big cat. Baby Mouse _____ afraid and _____ onto his father's back. Father Mouse shouted at the cat, "Woof, woof!" The cat quickly _____. "Wow, Dad, you're good!" _____ Baby Mouse. " Well, son, that's why it's important to learn a second language," answered Father Mouse.

3c **Think of two things you did last weekend. Draw pictures of them. Your classmates guess what you did.**



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Section B

1a **Here are some things that Sally and Jim did yesterday. Match the activities with the pictures.**

1. ___ sang and played the guitar
2. ___ studied for a test
3. ___ had dinner with friends
4. ___ went to the library
5. ___ flew a kite
6. ___ swam in a swimming pool



☺

1b **Do you think the activities in 1a are fun? Draw a happy face ☺ or an unhappy face ☹ under each picture.**

1c **Listen. What did Sally and Jim do last weekend? Complete the chart.**

Sally	Jim
did her homework	

1d **Make a conversation with a partner. Talk about what Sally and Jim did last weekend.**



1e **Make a conversation. Ask what your partner did last weekend.**



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2a **What kinds of animals are people sometimes afraid of? Why? Make a list.**

2b **Read about Lisa's weekend and answer the questions.**

A Weekend to Remember



My sister finished high school two weeks ago. As a special gift, our parents took us to India. Last weekend was interesting but scary.

We went camping in a small village in India. First, we took a long bus ride to a lake in the countryside. There we put up our tents and made a fire to keep us warm and cook food on. On the first night, we just sat under the moon and told each other stories. But I was so tired that I went to sleep early.

The next morning, my sister and I got a terrible surprise. When we looked out of our tent, we saw a big snake sleeping near the fire. I was so scared that I couldn't move. We shouted to our parents to let them know about the danger. My dad started to jump up and down in their tent. This woke the snake up and it moved into the forest near the lake. My dad told me later that snakes don't have ears but can feel things moving. He also told me it was important not to go near a snake. This was a very useful lesson for me.

1. How was Lisa's weekend?
2. Where did Lisa and her family go last weekend?
3. How did Lisa feel when she saw the snake?
4. What did Lisa and her sister do?
5. What did their parents do? Why did they do that?
6. What lesson did Lisa learn from the weekend?

2c **Put the phrases in order according to the passage. Then use them to retell the story.**

____ snake went into the forest
____ put up our tents and cooked food
____ learned a useful lesson
____ saw a snake and shouted to parents for help
____ snakes can't hear but can feel things moving
____ my dad jumped up and down in his tent
__1__ took a bus to a small village in India
____ told stories under the moon, then went to sleep

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3a **Look at the pictures and complete the passage.**

I had a busy weekend. On Saturday morning, I cleaned my room. In the afternoon, I _____. It was a little difficult. On Saturday night, I stayed at home and _____ cook dinner. On Sunday morning, I _____. I read a book about history. Then in the afternoon, I _____ with my friends. On Sunday night, I _____. I saw an interesting talk show.

Saturday





Sunday





3b **Write about what you did last weekend.**

Self Check

1 **Complete the phrases. Then use some of them in the past forms to write a story.**

_____ out with friends	fly a _____
_____ for a walk	milk a _____
_____ apples	camp _____ the lake
_____ photos	study _____ a test

2 **Complete the conversation.**

A: I had a school trip last week.
B: Really. _____ (go)?
A: I visited the fire station.
B: _____ (go with)?
A: I went with my classmates.
B: _____ (do)?
A: We watched the firefighters work. What an interesting job they have!
B: _____ (learn anything)?
A: Sure. We learned how to call the fire station and what to do when there is a fire.

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Notes on the Text

Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?

1. I want to join the art club. 我想参加美术社团。

club表示“俱乐部”或“社团”。在英、美等国，中小学校会组织各类俱乐部来提高学生的兴趣及才能，丰富他们的文化生活，相当于我国中小学校中的“兴趣小组”。

join表示“参加；加入”，此处指加入社团或组织，成为其中的成员。例如：

join the army参军；join the Young Pioneers加入少先队；join the NBA加入美国的全国篮球协会等。

2. I can play ping-pong and chess. 我会打乒乓球，会下国际象棋。

I can play the guitar and the piano. 我会弹吉他和钢琴。

play与球类、棋牌类等运动项目搭配，表示“参与运动”或“进行比赛”，运动名称前不加限定词语。例如：

play soccer踢足球；play cards打牌；玩扑克；play Chinese chess下中国象棋

play与各种乐器搭配，表示“演奏；弹奏；吹奏”，乐器名称前往往会有定冠词the进行限定。例如：

play the trumpet吹小号；play the *erhu* 拉二胡

3. You are very good at telling stories. 你很擅长讲故事。

be good at sth./doing sth. ... 表示“擅长于……；精通……”，后面可接名词或动词的-ing形式。例如：

Mr. Gu is good at languages. He can speak eight languages. 顾先生精通多种语言，他会说八种语言。

本单元阅读文章还有这句话：Are you good with old people? 意思是“你善于跟老人打交道吗？”。这里be good with sth./sb. 表示“善于应付……的；对……有办法”。例如：

The teacher is very good with children. 这位老师对孩子很有一套。

4. Students Wanted for School Show 学校文艺表演招募学生（演员）

英语广告或告示的标题多采用单词首字母大写或全大写的形式。此处wanted用于招募人员广告标题，相当于汉语中的“招募；征集；招聘；寻求”等含义。

5. They can tell you stories, and you can make friends. 他们会给你讲故事，你又可以交朋友。

make friends表示“交朋友”，其中friends常用复数，这个短语还常与介词with连用，make friends with ... 表示“与（和）……交朋友”。例如：

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I want to make friends with all the new students. 我想和所有新学生交朋友。

6. Then we need you to help with sports for English-speaking students. 那么我们需要你帮助说英语的学生开展体育活动。

1）help with ... 表示“在某方面给予帮助”，其后直接接名词或名词短语。例如：

Can you help me with my English? 你能帮帮我的英语吗？

I often help my parents with the housework. 我常帮我父母做家务。

2）English-speaking 是由 English 和 speaking 两词合并构成的一个形容词，表示“说英语的”。例如：

English-speaking countries 说英语的国家

French-speaking students 说法语的学生

Unit 2 What time do you go to school?

1. That's a funny time for breakfast! 那个时间吃早饭真有意思哟！

time 常常和介词 for 搭配，表示“做……的时间”。例如：

We don't have too much time for sports. 我们没有太多时间开展体育活动。

Time for dinner, children. Go and wash your hands, please. 孩子们，饭好了。请去洗手吧。

2. They usually eat dinner at a quarter to seven in the evening. 他们通常晚上六点四十五分吃晚饭。

英语钟点时刻的表达方式：

1）采用数词表达时间

例如：six thirty 六点半；eight fifteen 八点十五分；nine fifty-five 九点五十五分

2）采用介词 past, to 表达时间

一般说来半个小时以内，常常用介词 past，表示“几点过几分”。例如：

a quarter past three 三点一刻；half past six 六点半

半小时过后多用介词 to，表示“差几分到几点”。例如：

a quarter to nine 九点差一刻或八点四十五分

3）a.m. 和 p.m.

a.m. 表示“午前，上午”（午夜 12:00 后至中午 12:00 前）；p.m. 表示“午后，下午”（中午 12:00 后至午夜 12:00 前）。在使用中常用小写形式，但有时也可使用大写形式，比如本课电子钟就采用了大写形式 AM 和 PM。

3. In the evening, I either watch TV or play computer games. 晚上我要么看电视要么玩电脑游戏。

either ... or ... 表示“要么……要么……；不是……就是……；或……或……”。这个结构可用来连接两个独立的词、短语、甚至独立的句子。例如：

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You can come either today or tomorrow. 你可以今天或明天来。

Either you leave now or I'll call the police! 要么你现在就离开，不然我就打电话报警！

4. She knows it's not good for her, but it tastes good! 她知道这对她（健康）不利，但它（指冰激凌）却很好吃。

1）be good for ... 表示“对……有益；对……有好处”；be bad for ... 表示“对……有害；对……有坏处”。例如：

It's good for our health to go to bed early and get up early. 早睡早起对我们的健康有好处。

Don't read in the dark. It's bad for your eyes. 不要在暗处看书，这对你的眼睛有害。

2）taste 表示“吃起来；品尝”，与七年级上册我们所学过的 That sounds fun. 和 It looks nice. 中的 sound 和 look 的用法同属一类，之后要用形容词。

其他表示感觉的系动词还有 smell（闻起来）和 feel（摸上去）。例如：

This fish smells bad. 这鱼闻着坏了。

This sofa feels nice and soft. 这沙发摸上去舒服、柔软。

Unit 3 How do you get to school?

1. I'm not sure. 我不很肯定。（我不大有把握。）

这是一句表达自己对判断没有十足把握时的固定套语。其中的形容词 sure 表示“肯定的；确定的”，它的疑问形式和肯定形式在口语中也十分常用：

Are you sure? 你确定吗？

I'm (quite) sure. 我（十分）肯定。

2. 关于 subway, subway train 和 subway station

在美国，subway 表示“地铁”这一地下交通系统或交通手段，常常用 take the subway 或 go by subway 来表达“乘坐地铁”。在英国，“地铁”称作 the underground。例如：

the London Underground 伦敦地铁

subway train 表示“地铁列车”。例如：

I'm on a subway train. I'll call you later. 我在地铁上呢，我回头给你去电话。

subway station 表示“地铁车站”。例如：

It takes him about five minutes to walk to the subway station from his home. 他从家走到地铁站约用 5 分钟的时间。

3. Lisa: How long does it take you to get to school? Jane: About 15 minutes by bike.
莉萨：你到学校要用多少时间？简：骑自行车大约 15 分钟。

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1）It takes + sb. +时间 + to do sth. 是一个十分常用的句型，其中动词take表示“花费（时间）”。例如：

It usually takes me about ten minutes to get there by bus. 乘公交车去那儿我通常要花十分钟左右的时间。

句型中的“时间”可用long（长久）、a short time（短时）等来表示；sb. 和 do sth. 则可视具体的上下文进行省略。例如：

It doesn't take long to walk there. 走着去那儿花不了多长时间。

It'll only take you a short time. 只花你一小会儿时间。

2）“by + 交通工具”属固定介词短语，表示“乘坐、使用某种交通工具”。例如：

by bus 乘公交车；by train 坐火车；by bike 骑自行车

请注意，英语中on foot表示“步行；走路”，而不是by foot或on feet。

4. So these students go on a ropeway to cross the river to school. 所以这些学生靠滑铁索来过河上学。

ropeway表示“索道”，是一种渡河用的交通方式。在偏远山区，人们由于各种原因没能建筑桥梁，便在山谷中水流湍急的河流两端拉起铁索，依靠滑铁索过河。

5. There is no bridge and the river runs too quickly for boats.（河上）完全没有桥梁，而且河水湍急，不宜小船摆渡。

1）此句是英语否定结构的一种。当no用于构成否定句，主要用于名词之前，强调否定其后的名词，表示“完全不；根本没有”。例如：

There are no computers in that small mountain village. 在那个小山村里根本就没有电脑。

There is no milk in the fridge. 冰箱里没有牛奶。

2）run表示“液体的流动”，在不同语境中分别有不同的用法和含义。例如：

The river runs into the sea. 这条河流入大海。

Your nose is running, Jack. Do you have a cold? 杰克，你在流鼻涕，是不是感冒了？

6. One 11-year-old boy, Liangliang, crosses the river every school day. 亮亮，一个11岁男孩，每天过河上学。

1）11-year-old构成一个复合形容词，修饰名词boy。请注意其中的year之后没有复数词尾-s。这一构词结构较为常见。例如：

a four-day trip 一次为期四天的旅行

a 30-page book 一本30页的书

a three-room house 一个三间屋的房子

2）school day意思是“在校学生上学的日子”，尤指周一至周五。与之相对应的词是holiday（节假日；假期）（英式），vacation（假期）（美式），以及weekend（周末）。例如：

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I can't watch TV on school days, and I can only watch for two hours on the weekend. 在周一至周五上学期间我不能看电视，在周末我也只能看两小时。

7. **The bus ride is never boring because… 坐公交车从来不会无聊，因为……**

ride作为名词，表示“乘车；行程”。例如：

Can you give me a ride to the train station? 你能开车送我去火车站吗？

ride作为动词，表示“乘车；乘坐；搭乘”。例如：

Tom often rides his bike to school. 汤姆经常骑自行车去上学。

Unit 4 Don't eat in class.

1. **OK, so we must be on time. 对的，所以我们必须守时。**

1）must作为情态动词，表示“必须；务必”，有时还表示“一定”，起到加强语气的作用。例如：

You must come tomorrow. 你（们）明天必须要来。

She must have this book. 她一定有这本书。

2）on time是一个固定介词短语，表示“按时；准时”。例如：

We must get to school on time. 我们必须按时到校。

Planes and trains don't always arrive on time. 飞机和火车并不总是准点到达。

3）系动词be与形容词或介词短语连用，表示某种状态。例如：

be quiet 保持安静；be strict 要求严格；be on time 守时；按时到；be at work 在上班

You mustn't be noisy, children. 孩子们，你们一定不可喧闹。

At this time of the day, children are at school. 一天中的这个时候，孩子们在学校上课呢。

2. **Dear Dr. Know 亲爱的知心博士/医生**

Dr.为doctor（博士；医生；医师）一词的缩写形式，冠于姓氏之前。Dr.采用的是首尾缩写法，取词首字母和词尾字母将单词进行缩写。

3. **Don't leave the dirty dishes in the kitchen! 别把脏碗留在厨房里！**

leave作为动词，表示“留下；剩下”。例如：

Please leave the book on your desk. 请把书留在你们的课桌上。

4. **After dinner, I can't relax either. 晚饭后我也不能放松。**

副词either表示“也”，用于否定句句末，用法与表示肯定或陈述的副词too相似，可用逗号与语句的主题隔开。例如：

You like English. I like it, too. 你喜欢英语，我也喜欢。

My father can't speak English. My mother can't (speak it), either. 我爸爸不会讲英语，我妈妈也不会。

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Unit 5 Why do you like pandas?

1. WELCOME TO THE ZOO 欢迎光临动物园

这是一块大型宣传广告牌，此处采用了全大写的形式。全大写是英语广告宣传、报刊书籍大字标题常运用的一种手段。

Welcome to ... 表示“欢迎来某处”。例如：

Welcome to Beijing! 北京欢迎您！（欢迎来北京！）

Welcome to our school! 欢迎光临我校！

2. Because they are kind of interesting. 因为它们有点趣味。

kind of 是口语中常见的一种表达法，意思是“稍微；有点儿”。如：

I don't like this story. It's kind of boring. 我不喜欢这个故事，它有点无聊。

kind 还有一个比较常见的意义，就是“种类”。如：

I like listening to all kinds of music. 我喜欢听各种类型的音乐。

3. He can walk on two legs. 他（指“狗”）会用两条腿走路。（他会立着行走。）

walk on ... 表示“用某种方式行走”。例如：

walk on one's hands 表示“用手倒立行走”

walk on one's knees 表示“跪着走；跪着向前挪动”

The children like to walk around the house on their hands and knees. 孩子们喜欢手脚并用在房子里爬来爬去。

4. People say that "an elephant never forgets". 人们说“大象从来不会忘记”。

大象的记忆力出众，我们人类望尘莫及。因此大凡说到记忆力，英美人士往往用大象来进行比喻。例如：

Jack never forgets anything. He has a memory like an elephant. 杰克从来不忘事，他的记忆力好得惊人。（杰克从来不忘事，他的记忆力像大象一样好。）

5. Elephants can walk for a long time and never get lost. 大象能够长时间行走而且从不迷路。

1）lost 作为形容词，表示“走失的；迷路的；失散的”，“丢失的；遗失的”，常与系动词 get 或 be 一同构成短语，表示“丢失；走失；迷路”。例如：

What bad luck! My keys are lost again. 真是倒霉！我的钥匙又丢了。

I got lost on my way here and had to ask the police for help. 我来这儿的路上迷了路，不得不找警察帮忙。

2）lost 还经常直接用于名词之前，作定语修饰名词。例如：

a lost child 走丢了的孩子

the lost tourists 迷了路的游客们

a lost watch 被人遗失的手表

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6. **But elephants are in great danger. 但是大象面临巨大的危险。**

(be) in danger表示“面临危险”。例如：

Firefighters are often in great danger. 消防员常常处于很危险的境地。

英语中，常用形容词big或great与danger搭配，表示“巨大的危险”。

(be) out of danger，表示“脱离危险”。例如：

The doctors say he's now out of danger. 大夫们说现在他脱离了危险。

7. **有关3,000和100,000的读法**

3,000读作three thousand (/ˈθaʊzənd/)，thousand是“千”的意思。

英语中没有单独的词汇表达“万”的概念，必须通过thousand转换表述。例如：100,000则只能使用thousand，读作：one hundred thousand。

8. **We must save the trees and not buy things made of ivory. 我们必须拯救树木，拒买象牙制品。**

made of ... 表示“由……制作（制造）”。例如：

made of wood 由木头制成；made of glass 由玻璃制作

当made of ... 作定语限定修饰名词时，必须放在该名词之后。语法将其称作“后置定语”。例如：

a boat made of paper 一条纸叠的小船

things made of bamboo 竹制品；竹子做的东西

Unit 6 I'm watching TV.

1. **Jenny: What are you doing? Laura: Not much.**

珍妮：你在干什么呢？（你忙什么呢？）劳拉：没忙什么。

Not much是用做回答的交际套语，还可说成Nothing much，相当于汉语“不忙什么；没什么事”，表示自己有空。例如：

A: What are you doing this evening? 你今晚要做什么事？

B: Well, nothing much. 嗯，没什么事。

2. **Do you want to join me for dinner? 你想跟我一起吃个饭吗？**

join somebody for something表示“与某人一起做某事；参与或加入到某人的行列中一起做某事”。例如：

Would you come and join us for a cup of coffee? We need to talk to you. 你来跟我们喝杯咖啡好吗？我们有事要跟你谈。

3. **I'd love to. 我很乐意。**

1）I'd love to是I would love to的缩略形式。I'd love to经常用于礼貌地接受他人邀请，还可说成I'd like to，但语气较前者稍弱。例如：

A: Would you like to come with us to the show? 你愿意跟我们一起去看表演吗？

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B: Thanks. I'd like to. 多谢了，我可以的。

2）当婉言拒绝他人邀请时，英语多用I'd love to, but ... 或Sorry, I'm afraid I can't because ... 等。例如：

A: I'm going to town. Would you like to join me? 我进城去，你想跟我一同去吗？

B: Sorry, I'm afraid I can't because I still have lots of homework to do. 真抱歉，怕是不成了，我还有好多作业要做呢。

4. His dad and uncle are watching the boat races on TV. 他爸爸和叔叔正在看电视上的龙舟比赛。

race用于体育话题时，主要指赛跑、赛车、游泳等与速度相关的“比赛”；而game则多指球类、棋类等体育“比赛”。例如：

Do you like to watch NBA games on TV? 你喜欢看电视上的美国NBA篮球赛吗？

He's the youngest swimmer in the race. 他是比赛中最年轻的游泳选手。

5. ... so it's like any other night for Zhu Hui and his host family. 所以对朱辉和他的房东家人来说，今晚和平时的晚上是一样的。

1）any other night表示“任何（一个）其他的夜晚”。其中any表示“任何一个；任意一个”。例如：

A: When can I come? 我什么时候能来？

B: Any day from today. 从今天开始任何一天都可以。

any other ... 表示“任何别的……；任何其他的……”。例如：

Don't be so proud. Any other boy here can play this game. 别那么自负，这里任何一个男孩都会玩这个游戏。

2）host family指人们出国时所借宿的人家，类似汉语中“房东家”。例如：

Do you want to learn to speak English well? Why not go to England and stay with a host family? 你想学说一口好的英语吗？为什么不去英国与房东一家人住在一起呢？

6. ... but there's still "no place like home". 但是“千好万好还是不如自己的家好”。（金窝银窝不如自己的狗窝。）

这是一个谚语，源自1823年英国伦敦首演的一部音乐剧中一首名为《家，甜蜜的家》（Home, Sweet Home）的歌曲。后来这首歌很快走红，其中的歌词 ... there's no place like home被人们广为使用，成为独立的谚语。

英语中还有一句类似的谚语：East or west, home is best.

Unit 7 It's raining!

1. Rick: Hello, Rick speaking. Steve: Hi, Rick. It's Steve.

里克：喂，我是里克。史蒂夫：里克你好，我是史蒂夫。

这些均是英语中电话通话的交流套语，应注意进行整体学习，不要逐词对译。例如：

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当打电话要求与Rick通话时，可说：

May I speak to Rick, please? 我找里克。

Is that Rick (speaking)?（你）是里克吗？

当接听电话，说“我是Rick”时，英语常用：

Rick speaking.

This is Rick (speaking).

It's Rick (speaking).

2. How's it going? 近来可好？

这是英语中进行问候时的寒暄用语，相当于汉语中的“近况如何？”“身体可好？”“一切还好吗？”多用于口语或非正式书面场合（如与朋友通信等）。还可以问：How's your summer vacation going? 你暑假过得怎么样？

常用回答有：Fine! 很好！

Pretty good! 非常好！

Not bad! 还不错！

3. Sounds like you're having a good time. 听起来你玩得好开心。

这是一个省略句，相当于It sounds like you're ...。英语It sounds like ...与It sounds ...句型近似，都表示“听起来……；听上去……”。这种省略的用法十分口语化，在日常英语会话中可常听到。例如：

(It) Sounds like he's all right now. 听上去他现在病已经好了。

(It) Sounds like you had a good time on your trip. 听起来你旅行玩得蛮开心的。

4. Can I take a message for him? 要我给他捎个话吗？

Could you just tell him to call me back? 你能否叫他给我回个电话？

以上两句话中的情态动词can和could相当于汉语中的“可以”或“能不能”，用于表达请求，只是could在语气上比can更加委婉、客气。

5. She is working here and I'm going to summer school. 她在这里上班，而我在上暑期学习班。

1）在本篇课文的两张明信片中，现在进行时大多用来表示“当前一段时间手头上正在从事的事情”，而非说话的当时正在做的动作。这是现在进行时态的又一主要表意功能。这样使用时，比用一般现在时所写相同概念的句子读起来更加形象、逼真，好像事情就发生在眼前。例如：

I'm reading an interesting book these days. 这几天我在看一本有趣的书。

2）summer school指暑期专门开办的学校或开设的课程，类似于我国的“暑假班”或“暑期补习学校”等。类似的还有night school（夜校）等等。

6. I want to call you but my phone isn't working, so I'm writing to you. 我想给你打电话，但电话坏了，所以我就给你写明信片了。

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1）work用来表示仪器、设备的“运作；运行；工作”。这种情形下，若用于否定结构，大多表示某一物件“坏掉了”或“不运作了”。例如：

The clock isn't working now. 现在钟停掉了。

Can I come to your house this evening and watch the NBA game with you? My TV doesn't work. 我能今晚来你家跟你一起看NBA比赛吗？我家电视坏了。

2）write to表示“给某人写信”。例如：

My friend, Tom, often writes to me. Now I'm writing to him. 我的朋友汤姆经常给我写信，现在我正给他写信呢。

7. **It's hot in your country now, isn't it? 你们国家现在很热，对吧？**

此句是在一个陈述内容之后附加了一个简短的疑问部分，来对陈述的内容进行确认。语法把这样的疑问结构称作“附加疑问句”，也称为“反意疑问句”。例如：

It is very cold there, isn't it? 那儿很冷，是吧？

Unit 8 Is there a post office near here?

1. **How can I help you? 需要我帮忙吗？（我可以帮您做些什么？）**

这是一句向他人伸出援手、主动提出帮助的套语，此句还可说成：How could I help you? 或How may I help you? 类似的套语还有：

May I help you? (Could/Can I help you?)

Do you need any help?

Is there anything I can help (you) with? (Is there anything I can do for you?)

What can I do for you?

2. **I'm new in town. 我新来此地。**

in town是一个短语，表示“说话人所在的城镇”。作此用法时，town前面不加任何冠词。

My parents are not at home. They're shopping in town. 我父母不在家，他们在城里买东西呢。

3. **To get there, I usually walk out and turn right on Bridge Road. 要去那儿（动物园）的话，我通常步行外出，在大桥路向右拐。**

这是英语行文的一种方式，即在句子的开头用To do... 短语，并用逗号将其与句子的主体部分隔开，相当于汉语“（若）要做……的话”。例如：

To listen to world news, please key in "1". 若要收听国际新闻，请键入“1”。

To get it right, you must think hard. 要想把它做对，你必须得认真思考。

4. **The best things in life are free! 生活中最美好的东西（文中指“清新的空气”和“阳光”）是免费的呀！**

free表示“免费的；有空的；空闲的”。例如：

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I'm very busy with school from Monday to Friday, but I have some free time on weekends. 我周一到周五非常忙，但在周末我有空。

You can take this book with you — it's free! 你可以拿走这本书，它是免费的！

Are you free tomorrow? I want you to come to my birthday party. 你明天有空吗？我想请你来参加我的生日聚会。

5. **It is very quiet and I enjoy reading there. 图书馆很安静，我喜欢在那里看书。**

enjoy表示“从中得到乐趣；欣赏；喜欢”，后面接动词时，动词用-ing形式，即enjoy doing ...，表示“喜欢做某事；享受做某事所带来的愉悦和乐趣”。例如：

I enjoy reading at home when it is raining. 我喜欢下雨天呆在家里看书。

My mother enjoys listening to soft music. 我妈妈喜欢听轻柔的音乐。

Unit 9 What does he look like?

1. **We're meeting at seven, right? 我们七点见，对吗？**

1）meet相当于汉语中的“集合；见面；碰头；聚集”。例如：

Let's meet at the school gate tomorrow at eight. 让我们明天八点在校门口集合。（咱们明天八点在校门口碰头。）

2）right表示“对吗；是吧”，用来对此前陈述内容进行确认或核实。全句为Is that right? 口语中常用不完整的句子表达意见或想法。

2. **And he's really handsome. 而且他的确帅气。**

handsome表示“帅；帅气”，多用于描述男性。例如：

a handsome boy 一个帅气的男孩

pretty表示“漂亮；靓丽”，多用于描述女性。例如：

a pretty little girl 一个漂亮的小姑娘

a pretty face 一张漂亮的脸蛋

3. **She has blonde hair. 她长着一头金发。**

blonde表示“金黄色的”，还可写作blond。这两个词一般用来描述头发的颜色，blonde用来描述女性的头发，blond描述男性的头发，可用作形容词或名词。当用作名词时，blonde表示“长着黄发的女性”。例如：

Who's the beautiful blonde talking to Bob? 那个正与鲍勃交谈的金发美女是谁？

4. **Many people don't always see things the same way so they may describe the same person differently. 人们并非总是以同样的方式看待事物，所以他们会将同一个人描述得不一样。**

1）短语the same way前省略了介词in。same和different是一对反义词，前者表示“相同的；同样的”，后者表示“不同的；有区别的”。

same作为形容词时往往用在名词之前，且之前往往有定冠词the。例如：

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(in) the same way（以）相同的方法；（以）同样的路子/方式

the same person同样的人；同一个人

2）differently是different的副词形式，在句中修饰动词，表示“不同地；有区别地”。

3）people和person

people表示“人；人们”，为复数名词；person为单个的人，有复数形式。例如：

two persons 两个人

He's a very nice person. 他是一个非常不错的人。

There are a lot of people in the park on the weekend. 周末公园里有很多人。

5. **Also, they don't always remember well. 而且，他们并不总是记得牢靠。**

当also用于句首时，其后往往有逗号与句子的其他部分隔开。这时，also修饰整个句子，相当于汉语中的“同时；还；而且”。例如：

Mr. Feng's class is interesting. Also, he makes it easy to understand. 冯老师的课很有趣。同时，他还把课讲得简单易懂。

also亦常表示“也”，往往位于句中动词be或情态动词之后、实义动词之前。例如：

Jane's brother is twelve. Her sister is also twelve. They are twins. 简的哥哥12岁，她姐姐也12岁。他们是孪生兄妹。

My father can speak English. He can also speak French. 我爸爸会说英语，他也会讲法语。

Unit 10 I'd like some noodles.

1. **A: What would you like? B: I'm not sure yet. A: 您需要什么？ B: 我还没想好。**

would like和want表示“要；想要”，但两者语气上差别较大。前者礼貌委婉、正式规范，后者直接、非正式且随意。例如：

I'd like a cup of black tea with milk, please. 请给我来杯加奶的红茶。

I want some hot tea, Mom. 妈妈，我想喝些热茶。

What do you want to eat today, children? 孩子们，今天你们想吃些什么？

What would you like to order, sir? 先生，您想点些什么？

2. **If he or she blows out all the candles in one go, the wish will come true. 如果他（她）一口气把蜡烛全部吹灭的话，许的愿望便会成真。**

1）in one go相当于汉语中的“同一次；一次性地”，其中的介词还可用at，即at one go。例如：

You can't do the work all at one go. 你不可能一次把工作都干完。

2）come true表示愿望、梦想等的“实现”或“成为现实”。例如：

Make a wish, and it can really come true. 许个愿，它一定会实现的。

Keep on working and your dream will come true. 不断干下去，你的梦想会实现的。

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3. **All of these birthday foods may be different, but ...（虽然）所有这些生日食品可能会有所不同，但是……**

1）food表示“食物”时，一般为不可数名词。例如：

baby food 婴儿食品；cat food 猫粮

当food用作可数名词时，表示“某类食品”。此处birthday foods表示“各种各样的生日食品”。例如：

Doctors always say eating fatty foods is an unhealthy habit. 大夫们总是会说吃各种油腻食品是一个不健康的习惯。

2）情态动词may表示“可能；也许”。例如：

He may come, or he may not. 他或许来，或许不来。

I may be late, so don't wait for me. 我可能会迟到，所以别等我。

Unit 11 How was your school trip?

1. **Did Carol take any photos? 卡萝尔拍照片了吗？**

take与photo，picture等词搭配时，表示“拍摄；摄影”。表示“拍摄某物或人”，则要在短语后面接介词of引入所拍摄的对象。例如：

Where's your camera? Let me take a picture of that house. It's so beautiful. 你的相机在哪儿？让我给那栋房子照张像，它太漂亮了。

That girl likes to take photos of herself with her cell phone. 那个女孩喜欢用手机自拍。

2. **It was so much fun. 那真是蛮好玩的（文中指钓鱼、喂鸡挺有意思的）。**

fun表示“有趣的事情”，为不可数名词。例如：

Look, Peter. The children are having so much fun. 彼得，你瞧，孩子们玩得多么开心。

3. **Lucky you! 你真幸运！**

这是一句非正式口语，相当于You're so lucky.

Lucky之后的人称还可改为me，him等。例如：

A: There was no power at school last night. It was so dark. 昨天晚上学校停电了，漆黑一片。

B: Lucky me. I was not there. 我多幸运呀，不在那里。

4. **All in all, it was an exciting day. 总之，这是令人兴奋的一天。**

All in all相当于汉语中的“总的说来；总之；整体上说”，用来对所阐述的内容进行概括性总结及归纳。例如：

All in all, I think you did a good job. 总的说来，我认为你干得很好。

5. **I didn't like the trip at all. 我一点都不喜欢这次行程。**

not at all/not ... at all相当于“根本不；完全不”。例如：

I don't like mutton at all. 我一点都不喜欢（吃）羊肉。

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She's not at all good at badminton. 她完全不擅长打羽毛球。

Unit 12 What did you do last weekend?

1. How interesting! 多么有趣啊！

这是个感叹句。感叹句结构是“How +形容词或副词+感叹号（！）”，表示“多么……！”。例如：

Look at that bird. How beautiful! 瞧那只鸟，多么漂亮呀！

Some five hours ago we left Beijing on this train, but now we're arriving in Shanghai! How fast! 差不多5个小时前我们才乘火车离开北京，可现在我们就要到上海了！多快啊！

2. Father Mouse shouted at the cat, "Woof, woof!" 老鼠爸爸冲着猫大声吼叫：“汪汪，汪汪！”

We shouted to our parents to let them know about the danger. 我们对父母大声叫喊，想让他们知道我们的危险。

1）woof是一个象声词，表示狗的叫声。

2）shout at sb.与shout to sb.的区别。shout at sb.多指因生气或愤怒“冲某人大声吼叫，嚷嚷”，shout to sb.一般是指“对某人大声叫喊”，目的是让别人听见。例如：

Could you stop shouting at the children? 别对孩子们嚷嚷了，好吗？

There was so much noise that I had to shout to her. 太吵了，我不得不冲她大声叫喊。

3. Well, son, that's why it's important to learn a second language. 所以嘛，儿子，这就是为什么多学一门语言重要啦。

... it was important not to go near a snake. ……重要的是不要靠近蛇。

It is +形容词 + to do sth. 是英语中一个重要的形容词句型，十分常见。能够这样用的形容词除important外，我们学过的还有easy, difficult等，表示“做某事是重要、容易、困难的”等等。例如：

It's easy to run, but it's not so easy to be the first. 跑是很容易的，但要当第一名却不那么容易。

It's difficult for me to study math. 对我来说，学习数学好难啊。

4. As a special gift, our parents took us to India. 作为一份特殊的礼物，我爸妈带着我们去了印度。

1）此处介词as表示“作为……；当作……”，其后可以接职业、用途、特点等。用在句首时，这种短语的后面往往有逗号与语句的主体隔开。例如：

As a student, I must work hard. 作为一名学生，我必须努力学习。

2）本句中动词take表示“带领”，take ... to ... 则表示“带领某人去某处”。例如：

On Sundays, the father would take his son to the park. 一到星期天，爸爸便会带他

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的儿子去公园。

5. There we put up our tents and made a fire to keep us warm and cook food on. 在那里我们架起帐篷，生火取暖并做饭。

1）请注意本句中的这些相对固定的动宾短语表达法：put up tents 搭建帐篷；make a fire 生火；点起篝火；keep us warm 使得我们暖和；cook food on the fire 在火上做饭

2）本句的to keep us warm and cook food on (it) 表达的是made a fire的目的。

6. On the first night, ... 在头一天夜里，……

一般来讲，英语中表示一天中的时间分别采用at night（在夜里）、in the morning（在早上或上午）、in the evening（在晚上）等，但表示“在某一天上午、下午或晚上”等的特定时间，往往使用介词on。例如：

On the morning of November 20th, we got a special postcard. 在11月20号早上，我们收到了一张特殊的明信片。

7. But I was so tired that I went to sleep early. 但是我太累了，所以早早就睡着了。

I was so scared that I couldn't move. 我是那么害怕，一动都不敢动。

英语中“so + 形容词 + that 句子”，表示“太……以至于……”。例如：

The game is so interesting that I don't want to stop playing it. 这个游戏是如此有意思，以至于我都不想停下来。

The soup was so delicious that he drank it up. 汤是那么好喝，于是他喝了个精光。

8. ... we saw a big snake sleeping near the fire. 我们看见一条大蛇正在篝火附近睡觉。

My dad told me later that snakes ... can feel things moving. 后来我爸告诉我蛇……能够感觉到东西的移动。

英语中表示感官的动词，例如see, hear, feel等动词后可以接动词-ing形式，表示“看见、听到、觉得某人或物在做（某事）”。例如：

I can hear the children singing in the classroom. 我能听见孩子们在教室里唱歌。

I looked out of the window and saw some boys playing soccer in the playground. 我往窗外望去，看见一些男孩子在操场踢球。

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Tapescripts

Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Girl: I want to join the music club.
Boy: Oh, can you sing?
Girl: Yes, I can.

Conversation 2

Girl: Can you swim?
Boy: No, I can't.

Conversation 3

Girl: I want to join the art club.
Boy: Can you draw?
Girl: Yes, I can.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Conversation 1

David: What club do you want to join, Lisa?
Lisa: I want to join the chess club.
David: Can you play chess?
Lisa: No, I can't. What about you, John?
John: I can.

Conversation 2

Bob: Hi, Mary. Here are all the clubs.
Mary: What club do you want to join, Bob?
Bob: I want to join the English club. I like to speak English. How about you?
Mary: Hmm. I want to join the chess club. Can you play chess?
Bob: No, I don't like chess. Do you like music?
Mary: Oh, yes. I can sing and dance. I like music.
Bob: Me, too. Let's join the music club.

Section B, 1b

1. The sound of a guitar 2. The sound of drums 3. The sound of a piano 4. The sound of a violin

Section B, 1d, 1e

Teacher: I want some students for the school concert. What can you do, Bill? Can you sing?
Bill: No, I can't. But I can play the guitar.
Teacher: You can play the guitar! Good. OK, what can you do, Cindy?
Cindy: I can sing and I can play the drums.
Teacher: You can! Great, Cindy. Can you play the piano?
Cindy: No, I can't. Frank can play the piano.
Teacher: Frank, can you play the piano?
Frank: Yeah, I can play the piano, but I can't sing or dance.

Unit 2 What time do you go to school?

Section A, 1b

Interviewer: What time do you usually get up, Rick?
Rick: Um, I usually get up at six thirty.
Interviewer: And what time do you brush your teeth and take a shower?
Rick: I brush my teeth and take a shower at six forty.
Interviewer: Hmm. What time do you eat breakfast?
Rick: Seven o'clock.
Interviewer: And what time do you usually get dressed?
Rick: I usually get dressed at seven twenty.
Interviewer: And my last question. What time do you go to school?
Rick: I usually go to school at seven

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thirty.
Interviewer: Thank you.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Interviewer: You have a big family, don't you, Jim?
Jim: Yes, I have two brothers and two sisters.
Interviewer: Wow! How many showers do you have?
Jim: We only have one shower.
Interviewer: Is that difficult?
Jim: No, because we have a shower schedule. My brother Bob takes a shower first at five thirty.
Interviewer: Wow! That's early!
Jim: Yeah. Then my sister Mary takes a shower at five fifty. Next my brother Jack takes a shower at six fifteen. I take a shower at six thirty, my sister Anna at six forty-five ...

Section B, 1c, 1d

Interviewer: Tom, I want to know about your day.
Tom: OK.
Interviewer: When do you get up?
Tom: When do I get up? Hmm. Usually about half past five. Then I run at six o'clock.
Interviewer: You run at six in the morning?
Tom: Uh-huh.
Interviewer: And what time do you eat breakfast?
Tom: Breakfast? Usually about seven. And then I usually go to school at a quarter to eight.
Interviewer: Wow! And you go home at ... ?
Tom: A quarter past four in the afternoon.
Interviewer: And what do you do in the evening?
Tom: I do my homework at about five thirty, and I eat dinner at seven fifteen. I go to bed at nine o'clock.
Interviewer: That's early! But then you get up early.
Tom: Uh-huh.

Unit 3 How do you get to school?

Section A, 1b

Boy: How do Bob and Mary get to school?
Girl: Bob takes the train and Mary takes the subway.
Boy: How does John get to school?
Girl: He takes the bus.
Boy: How do Paul and Yang Lan get to school?
Girl: They walk. Look, there they are now!
Boy: Does Jim walk to school?
Girl: No, he doesn't. He rides his bike.

Section A, 2a

61, 72, 84, 99, 105, 200

Section A, 2b, 2c

Conversation 1

Mary: How do you get home from school, Tom?
Tom: I walk.
Mary: How long does it take?
Tom: It takes about 20 minutes.
Mary: Wow! That's quick! How far is it from the school to your home?
Tom: Only about two kilometers.

Conversation 2

Peter: How do you get home from school, Jane?
Jane: I take the bus.
Peter: How long does it take?
Jane: Oh, about one hour and 30 minutes.
Peter: Wow! That's a long time!
Jane: Yes, I only go home on weekends.
Peter: How far is it from your home to school?
Jane: It's about 60 kilometers.

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Section B, 1c, 1d

Mary: I love your home, Bob. It's so big!
Bob: Thanks, Mary. My grandparents' home is very big, too.
Mary: Where do they live?
Bob: Very far from my home.
Mary: Oh, how far?
Bob: It's about 500 kilometers from here.
Mary: Wow! That's far.
Bob: Yes, it is. So I go there and see my grandparents only one or two times a year.
Mary: How do you get there?
Bob: I usually take the train.
Mary: How long does it take?
Bob: It takes about six hours. And then I take a bus from the train station to their home.
Mary: Wow. That's a long trip.

Unit 4 Don't eat in class.

Section A, 1b

Ms. Clark: Hey, Peter. You know the rules. Don't run in the hallways.
Peter: Sorry, Ms. Clark.
Mr. Smith: Amy, don't eat in the classroom. You must eat in the dining hall.
Amy: Oh, sorry, Mr. Smith.
Mr. Smith: Hey, Mike, don't listen to music in class. Mike!
Boy: He can't hear you, Mr. Smith.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Cindy: What are the school rules, Alan?
Alan: Well, we can't listen to music in the classroom or hallways. But we can listen to it outside or in the music room.
Cindy: Uh-huh.
Alan: And we can't eat in the classroom, but we can eat in the dining hall.
Cindy: Oh. And can we wear a hat in class?
Alan: No, we can't. What else? Oh, you can't fight with your classmates. That makes the teachers really unhappy.
Cindy: I see ...

Section B, 1b, 1c

Emily: Hi, Dave. Do you want to watch the basketball game in the park this evening?
Dave: I'd love to, but I can't go out on school nights.
Emily: Oh, that's too bad.
Dave: Yeah, I have so many rules ...
Emily: Really?
Dave: Yeah, I can't see my friends on school days and I have to do my homework after school.
Emily: What other rules do you have?
Dave: Mmm ... I must practice the guitar before dinner and then I have to do the dishes after dinner. And I can't watch TV in the evening.
Emily: Oh. Well, I have to help my mom make dinner sometimes.
Dave: Me, too. I have to help my mom make breakfast every morning. And I must clean my room every Saturday.
Emily: Wow, you do have a lot of rules!

Unit 5 Why do you like pandas?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Girl: Let's see the pandas first. They're my favorite animals.
Boy: Why?
Girl: Because they're very cute.

Conversation 2

Boy: Let's see the giraffes.
Girl: Why do you want to see them?
Boy: Because they're beautiful.

Conversation 3

Girl: Let's see the koalas now. I like koalas.

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Boy: Why?
Girl: Because they're interesting.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Julie: Let's see the pandas, John.
John: Why do you like them, Julie?
Julie: Because they're kind of interesting.
John: Where are they from?
Julie: They're from China.
John: Well, I like koalas.
Julie: Why do you like them?
John: Because they're very cute and they're from Australia.
Julie: Well, I don't like lions.
John: Why don't you like them?
Julie: Because they're really scary.
John: Where are they from?
Julie: Most of them are from South Africa.

Section B, 1b, 1c

Tony: Where do you want to go now?
Mary: Let's see the elephants.
Tony: The elephants? Why do you like elephants?
Mary: Oh, they're interesting. And they're really smart.
Tony: Yes, but they're lazy, too.
Mary: Oh, Tony! So, where do you want to go?
Tony: Let's see the pandas. They're kind of cute.
Mary: Oh, yeah. I love pandas. They're beautiful. But they're also kind of shy. Where are they?
Tony: They're over there, not far from the koalas.

Unit 6 I'm watching TV.

Section A, 1b

Bob: Hello, Jenny!
Jenny: Hi, Bob.
Bob: Jenny, what are you doing?
Jenny: I'm watching TV.
Bob: Do you want to play tennis?
Jenny: No, this TV show is interesting. What's John doing?
Bob: He's washing the dishes.
Jenny: Well, what are Dave and Mary doing?
Bob: They're listening to a CD.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Jack: Hello, Steve.
Steve: Hi, Jack.
Jack: What are you doing, Steve?
Steve: I'm watching TV. What about you?
Jack: I'm listening to a CD, but it's kind of boring.
Steve: Yeah, my TV show is also not very interesting. Do you want to go to the movies?
Jack: That sounds good.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Conversation 1

A: Hello. Is Alice there?
B: No, she isn't. She's at the supermarket.
A: Oh, is she shopping?
B: Yes, she is. She's buying milk and bread.

Conversation 2

A: Hello. Is Mike there?
B: Sorry, he's still at school.
A: Oh. Umm, is he doing his homework?
B: No, he isn't. He's playing basketball.

Conversation 3

A: Lisa?
B: No, this is her sister, Julie.
A: Oh. Is Lisa there?
B: No, she isn't. She's at the library.
A: Oh. Is she reading?
B: Yes, she is.

Unit 7 It's raining!

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Tom: Hey, Peter.
Peter: Hi, Tom.

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Tom: How's the weather down there in Shanghai?
Peter: It's cloudy. How's the weather in Moscow?
Tom: It's snowing right now.

Conversation 2

Peter: Hi, Aunt Sally.
Aunt Sally: Hello, Peter.
Peter: How's the weather in Boston?
Aunt Sally: Oh, it's windy.

Conversation 3

Peter: So, how's the weather in Beijing?
Julie: It's sunny.

Conversation 4

Peter: Hi, Uncle Bill.
Uncle Bill: Hello, Peter.
Peter: How's the weather in Toronto?
Uncle Bill: It's raining, as usual!

Section A, 2a, 2b

Jim: Hello, Linda. This is Jim.
Linda: Hello, Jim!
Jim: Is Uncle Joe there?
Linda: No, he isn't. He's outside.
Jim: Outside? It's cold, isn't it?
Linda: No, it's sunny and really warm.
Jim: What's Uncle Joe doing?
Linda: He's playing basketball.
Jim: Is Aunt Sally there?
Linda: Yes, she is, but she's busy right now.
Jim: What's she doing?
Linda: She's cooking.
Jim: How about Mary? What's she doing?
Linda: Not much. She's only watching TV. You want to talk to her, don't you?
Jim: Yes, thanks. And can I say "hi" to Jeff, too?
Linda: Sure. He's just playing computer games.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Mary: Hello, Eric?
Eric: Mary? Hi! Where are you?
Mary: I'm in Mexico! I'm calling to say, "Happy birthday!"
Eric: Oh, thanks!
Mary: So, how's it going there?
Eric: Great! How's it going with you?
Mary: Not bad. What are you doing?
Eric: I'm having a party. My family is here.
Mary: Oh, that sounds like fun. How's the weather?
Eric: Terrible. It's cold and it's raining. How's the weather in Mexico?
Mary: Hot. Hot and dry. And sunny.
Eric: Sounds good ...
Mary: Uh-huh.
Eric: So, what are you doing there?
Mary: I'm visiting my grandmother ...

Unit 8 Is there a post office near here?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

A: Is there a restaurant on Bridge Street?
B: Yes, there is.

Conversation 2

A: Is there a post office near here?
B: Um, yes, there is. There's one on Long Street.

Conversation 3

A: Is there a hospital on Center Street?
B: No, there isn't.

Section A, 2b

Conversation 1

A: Excuse me. Is there a police station near here?
B: Yes. It's between the restaurant and the hospital.

Conversation 2

A: Where's the park?
B: The park? Oh, it's across from the bank.

Conversation 3

A: Excuse me. Is there a hospital near here?
B: Yes, it's on Bridge Street.

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Conversation 4

A: Where's the pay phone?

B: It's next to the post office.

Conversation 5

A: Excuse me. Are there any restaurants near here?

B: Yes, there's one in front of the post office.

Conversation 6

A: Where's the hotel?

B: The hotel? It's behind the police station.

Section B, 1b, 1c

A: Excuse me. Is there a hotel around here?

B: Yes, there is. Just go along Bridge Street and turn left when you see the library. Go along Long Street and it's on the right. It's next to the supermarket and across from the bank.

A: Thanks! And is there a restaurant near the hotel?

B: Yes. Go along New Street. Turn right at the first crossing and the restaurant is on your left, across from the pay phone.

A: Thank you very much.

B: You're welcome.

Unit 9 What does he look like?

Section A, 1b

Girl: Is that your friend?

Amy: No, it isn't.

Girl: What does he look like? Is he short or tall?

Amy: Well, he's really tall. And he has curly hair.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Conversation 1

A: Is that your brother David?

B: No, it isn't.

A: What does David look like? Is he tall or short?

B: He's tall. He's heavy. And he has curly hair.

Conversation 2

A: Is that Sally?

B: No, it isn't.

A: Does Sally have long or short hair?

B: She has long straight hair. She's of medium height. And she's thin.

Conversation 3

A: Is your friend Peter short or tall?

B: He's short. And he has short hair.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Laura: Don't you love Johnny Dean, Bob?

Bob: Johnny ...?

Laura: Dean. The singer.

Bob: I don't know. What does he look like?

Laura: He's really tall and really thin. And he has curly hair. And he has funny glasses. Look, there he is.

Bob: Oh yeah, I see him.

Laura: Here come the movie actors.

Bob: Oh, wow!

Laura: Who's your favorite actress?

Bob: I like that woman with long blonde hair.

Laura: Is she tall or short?

Bob: She's of medium height.

Laura: Oh, Tina Brown?

Bob: Yeah. I think she's really cool. She's very beautiful and a great actress.

Unit 10 I'd like some noodles.

Section A, 1b

Waitress: What would you like?

Boy: I'm not sure yet. Are there any vegetables in the beef noodles?

Waitress: Yes, there are some tomatoes.

Boy: OK, I'd like the beef noodles, please.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Waiter: What size would you like?

Boy: I'd like a large bowl of noodles.

Waiter: And what kind of noodles would you like?

Boy: I'd like chicken, potato and cabbage noodles.

Waiter: And how about you?

Girl: I'd like a medium bowl.

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Waiter: What kind would you like?
Girl: I'd like beef and tomato noodles, please.

Section B, 1c, 1d

A: Hello, House of Dumplings!
B: Hello! I want to order some food, please.
A: Sure.
B: I'd like chicken, fish and cabbage, please.
A: Uh-huh.
B: And twelve dumplings.
A: What kind of dumplings would you like?
B: Beef and carrot dumplings, please.
A: OK. What else?
B: Umm ... I'd like some soup, too.
A: OK. What kind of soup would you like?
B: Tomato soup.
A: OK, one tomato soup then. Would you like any drinks?
B: One large green tea and two small orange juices.
A: OK. What's your address, please?
B: 15 North Street.
A: And what's your telephone number?
B: 398-2845.
A: 398-2845?
B: Yup.
A: Thank you. That'll be 65 yuan.

Unit 11 How was your school trip?

Section A, 1b

Bob: Hi, Carol. How was your school trip yesterday?
Carol: It was great!
Bob: Did you go to the zoo?
Carol: No, I didn't. I went to a farm. Look, here are my photos.
Bob: Did you see any cows?
Carol: Yes, I did. I saw quite a lot.
Bob: Did you ride a horse?
Carol: No, I didn't. But I milked a cow.
Bob: Did you feed any chickens?
Carol: Well, I saw some chickens but I didn't feed them.
Bob: What else did you do?
Carol: My friends and I went for a walk around the farm and talked with a farmer.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Bob: So, Carol, was the farmer nice?
Carol: Yes, he was very friendly, and he showed us around the farm.
Bob: Really? What did you see?
Carol: We saw a lot of interesting things and we learned a lot from him about farming.
Bob: That's great! Did you ask him any questions?
Carol: Yes. I asked him if the farmers grew strawberries.
Bob: Do they?
Carol: Yes, they do. They grow them from December to June.
Bob: And apples? Do they grow apples?
Carol: Yes, they do. They pick the apples around September.
Bob: Did you pick any strawberries?
Carol: Yes, we did. And we took some home, too!
Bob: Oh, wow! Were they good?
Carol: They were delicious!

Section B, 1b, 1c

Tony: How was your school trip, Jane?
Jane: Oh, it was terrible.
Tony: Really? Where did you go?
Jane: Well, we went to the countryside and climbed a mountain. But the weather was so cold. It rained and rained all day long.
Tony: Oh, that's too bad.
Jane: Ugh! How about your school trip, Tony?
Tony: Well, it was raining here too, so we

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didn't go to the countryside.

Jane: So what did you do then?

Tony: We went to an art museum. It was great. There were so many interesting things to see. I saw some really beautiful paintings. Then we had lunch at the museum restaurant. The food was really delicious! After that, we went to a special art room and drew pictures. It was so much fun!

Jane: Sounds like you had a great school trip.

Tony: Yes. We had a really good time!

Unit 12 What did you do last weekend?

Section A, 1b

Bob: Hey, Lucy.

Lucy: Hi, Bob.

Bob: How was your weekend?

Lucy: It was great.

Bob: So, what did you do?

Lucy: Well, on Saturday morning, I played badminton. In the afternoon, I went to the beach, and at night, I went to the cinema.

Bob: Cool. What about Sunday?

Lucy: In the morning, I camped by the lake with my classmates. In the afternoon, we went boating, and at night, I did my homework.

Section A, 2a, 2b

Teacher: So, did everyone have a good weekend?

Students: Yeah, we did, Ms. Clark!

Teacher: Good. What did you do last weekend, Becky?

Becky: I visited my grandma, and I did my homework.

Teacher: Great. And how about you, Carol? Did you go out?

Carol: No, I stayed at home. I studied for the English test.

Teacher: Wow, good for you. Jack, how about you? Where did you go?

Jack: I went to a farm, and I fed some cows.

Teacher: Sounds like you had fun.

Section B, 1c

Jim: Hey, Sally! I didn't see you last weekend.

Sally: Yeah. I stayed at home on Saturday. I was quite busy.

Jim: Why?

Sally: I had a lot of things to do.

Jim: Like what?

Sally: Well, I did my homework and studied for a test.

Jim: You did? Not much fun, huh?

Sally: Well, it wasn't too bad. On Sunday, I went to the library. How about you? Did you go out?

Jim: Well, I sang and played the guitar on Saturday morning. On Sunday afternoon, I flew a kite in the park. And on Sunday night, I had dinner with my friends.

Sally: Wow! You had a relaxing time!

Jim: Yeah, I had fun. But I didn't do my homework, so school this morning wasn't fun!

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Pronunciation

I. 英语字母在单词中的读音

1. 元音字母和元音字母组合在重读音节中的读音归类

/iː/	e	be he she these Chinese medium evening
	ee	feed feel free keep sheep sleep street tree weekend
	ea	beach cheap clean dream each leave meat read tea speak
	ie	field piece believe
/ɪ/	i	bring build gift pick sing swim listen
/e/	e	chess spend forget letter special terrible remember
	ea	bread head breakfast healthy heavy sweater weather
/æ/	a	bank cat actor candle cabbage carrot pancake relax
/ɜː(r)/	er	her term person
	ir	dirty first girl birthday T-shirt thirteen
	or	word work world
	ur	turn curly purple
	ear	learn heard early
/ɑː/ (/æ/)	a (在n, sk, ss, st前)	dance ask glass past answer basketball
	ar	farmer hard large March park artist guitar
/ʌ/	o (在m, n, th, v前)	love some money nothing other another
	u	bus brush cut luck run up funny hundred mutton summer
/ɔː/ (/ɔːr/)	al	all hall tall talk walk hallway
	ar	warm quarter
	au	August autumn Laura Paul
	aw	draw law strawberry
	or	horse north sport forty order important
	ore	more store before
	oor	door floor
	ough	bought fought thought

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/ɒ/	o	clock job pop shop stop follow office
(/ɑː/, /ɔː/)	a (在w, wh后)	wash want wallet
/juː/	u	cute use music student
	ew	few news
/uː/	oo	cool moon pool school soon too zoo noodle afternoon
	u	blue June rule ruler
/ʊ/	oo	book cook good look
	oul	could would
	u	full pull push put
/eɪ/	a	age cake face place sale skate snake taste later station
	ai	rain straight train afraid painting
	ay	day may say stay way player
	eigh	eight eighteen eighty neighborhood
/aɪ/	i	bike drive life ride tiger arrive
	ie	lie pie tie
	igh	bright fight high night right tonight
	y	by cry my shy why July
	i (在ld, nd前)	child find kind mind
/ɔɪ/	oi	join voice noisy
	oy	boy enjoy
/əʊ/	o	home those open over photo sofa
	oa	boat coat road soap
	ow	blow bowl grow know show slow snow
	o (在ld前)	cold old told
/aʊ/	ou	house mouse mouth out round shout south around cloudy mountain outside thousand
	ow	down how town flower shower
/ɪə/ (/ɪr/)	ear	dear ear hear near year
	eer	beer deer peer
	ere	here

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/eə/ (/er/)	air	hair chair
	ear	pear wear
	ere	where everywhere there
/ʊə/ (/ʊr/)	oor	poor
	our	tour
	ure	sure

2. 元音字母和元音字母组合在非重读音节中的读音归类

/ə/ (/ər/)	a	across along around arrive panda Tina America cinema
	e	camera parent
	er	corner number ruler sister soccer tiger under
	o/or	carrot dragon lion potato today tomorrow doctor forget
	u/ur	August autumn difficult surprise

/ɪ/	a	message palace village
	e	between eleven eraser forest
	i	boring habit tennis visit badminton everything
/i/	y	early happy heavy sorry study thirty

3. 辅音字母和辅音字母组合的读音归类

/f/	f	for free Friday family father life
	gh	laugh enough
	ph	photo elephant geography
/g/	g	game girl grandma grandpa dog bag
	gu	guess guest
/k/	c	camp climb club because country music
	k	skirt look make speak talk week
	ck	black jacket clock sock
/kw/	qu	quilt quite quarter question quickly quiet

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/m/	m	month my middle monkey term swim
	mb	climb comb lamb
	mn	autumn
/n/	n	need next now never notebook natural ten fun
	kn	know knife knee
/ŋ/	ng	long thing along boring crossing dumpling
/r/	r	rice road round really recorder restaurant
	wr	write wrong wrap
/s/	c	rice decide center pencil
	s	same six soon spell seven sorry
	ss	chess class grass glasses lesson
/z/	s	hers nose busy Chinese cousin visit eraser
	z	zoo lazy zero size
/θ/	th	third three fifth math month sixth tooth
/ð/	th	there this either other weather another with
/ʃ/	c	delicious
	ch	machine
	s	sure Asia
	sh	shoes shout show shy brush fish English finish
/ʒ/	s	usual pleasure
/tʃ/	ch	chair chicken China each lunch
	tch	watch catch kitchen
/dʒ/	g	gym giraffe vegetable geography
	-ge	age large cabbage orange village
	j	joke jump juice jacket enjoy
/ŋg/	ng	hungry language England
/ŋk/	nc	uncle
	nk	bank drink thank think Frank
/h/	h	hat head height help hot behind habit
	wh	who whose whole

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/w/	w	wait watch way week welcome woman
	wh	what when where white why
/tr/	tr	train tree trip true countryside trousers
/dr/	dr	draw dream dress drive drum dragon
/tw/	tw	twelve twin between twenty

II. 朗读基本知识

1. 句子重音（Sentence Stress）

英语中每个独立的词都有词的重音，但在连贯言语中有些词就失去重音了，这是因为并非所有的词在语句中都有同等的重要性。一般来说，名词、动词、形容词和副词等重读，而冠词、连词、介词、人称代词、助动词、情态动词肯定式等不重读。例如：

1) A: 'What 'time do you 'usually 'get 'up?
   B: At 'eight 'thirty in the 'morning.
2) A: 'How do you 'get to 'school?
   B: I 'ride my 'bike. It's 'good 'exercise.
3) A: 'What are you 'doing?
   B: I'm 'playing 'basketball with some 'friends at the 'park.
   A: 'Sounds like you're 'having a 'good 'time.

2. 不完全爆破（Incomplete Plosion）

在单词或语句中，当三对爆破音 /p/ 和 /b/，/t/ 和 /d/，/k/ 和 /g/ 之中任何两个相邻时，第一个爆破音只按发音部位形成阻碍，但不发生爆破，稍停即发出后一个爆破音，这种现象称为不完全爆破。例如：

a do(c)tor /ə 'dɒ*k*tə/　　an ol(d) cat /ən 'əʊl*d* kæt/
si(t) down /'sɪ*t* 'daʊn/　　a bi(g) blac(k)board /ə 'bɪ*g* 'blæ*k*bɔ:d/
Goo(d)bye! /gʊ*d* 'baɪ/　　Sto(p) talking. /'stɒ*p* 'tɔ:kɪŋ/

3. 音的同化（Assimilation）

当两个音相邻时，其中一个音常常受另一个邻音的影响而变成与其邻音相同，或相似或变成第三个音，这种变音现象叫做音的同化。例如：

1) I'm glad to meet you.
   /mi:t jʊ/ → /mi:*tʃ*ʊ/

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2) What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?

/wʊd jʊ/ → /wʊdʒʊ/

3) What did you do last night?

/dɪd jʊ/ → /dɪdʒʊ/

同化现象是英语连贯说话中一种自然的变化，初学者应根据示范朗读体会和学习音的同化。

4. 意群（Sense Group）

意群是句子内部意义相对完整的一组词。意群的界限是相对的。一个句子可以是一个大意群，也可分为若干个小意群，用斜线 / 标出。如：

1) People say / that "an elephant never forgets".

2) They never cut up the noodles / because the long noodles / are a symbol of long life.

3) My dad told me later / that snakes don't have ears / but can feel things moving.

每个意群要一口气说完，在说每个意群时，要注意词与词之间的连读、不完全爆破和词的弱读等现象。还要注意，意群与意群之间需要适当的停顿。

5. 节奏（Rhythm）

英语是一种节奏较强的语言，它的每一句话都有节奏。因为单词中有重读音节和非重读音节，又因为英语句子中有的词重读，有的词不重读，重读和不重读的词在句中形成一强一弱或一重一轻的变化，让英语听起来抑扬顿挫，这样就形成了英语的节奏。

练习下面的句子，注意轻重音变化形成的节奏。

1) Many 'people 'don't 'always 'see things the 'same 'way so they may de'scribe the 'same 'person 'differently.

2) When we 'looked 'out of our 'tent, we 'saw a 'big 'snake 'sleeping near the 'fire.

3) A: My 'brother is 'studying at his 'friend's 'home. Can I 'take a 'message for him?
B: 'Yes. Could you just 'tell him to 'call me 'back?

6. 语调（Intonation）

在说话或朗读时声调的抑扬叫做语调。英语的基本语调分为"降调"和"升调"两种，主要表现为语句末尾语调的降与升，用语调符号 ↘（指降调）或 ↗（指升调）来表示。

英语语调变化非常丰富。对于初学者，首先了解最主要的两个语调的主要用法。

1) 降调一般用于：

A 陈述句	It's 'time to 'get ↘ up.
B 特殊疑问句	'What does he ↘ look like?

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C 祈使句　　'Don't 'run in the ↘ hallways.

D 感叹句　　'What a 'nice ↘ day!

2) 升调一般用于：

A 一般疑问句　　Can we 'bring 'music 'players to ↗ school?

B 选择问句 or 前的部分　　Does he have 'long ↗ hair or 'short ↘ hair?

III. 单元语音练习

Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?

1. Listen and read.

u /juː/	/uː/	/ʌ/	ph /f/	sh /ʃ/	th /θ/	/ð/
excuse	ruler	sunny	phone	short	think	them
computer	blue	subject	photo	English	three	clothes
student	June	summer	geography	finish	math	another

ar /ɑː(r)/	er /ɜː(r)/	ir /ɜː(r)/	or /ɜː(r)/	or /ɔː(r)/	ur /ɜː(r)/	tch /tʃ/	wh /w/	/h/
card	her	third	work	shorts	turn	match	what	who
March	hers	skirt	word	sport	purple	watch	when	whose
party	term	birthday	world	important	Thursday	catch	white	whole

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress.

1) I can 'sing, but I 'can't 'dance.

2) They can 'speak 'English, but they 'can't 'speak Chi'nese.

3) She can 'play 'chess, but she 'can't 'play Chi'nese 'chess.

4) He can 'play 'soccer, but he 'can't 'play 'basketball.

Unit 2 What time do you go to school?

1. Listen and read.

/iː/ e	ee	ea	/ɪ/ i	/æ/ a		/e/ e	ea
me	three	clean	think	hat	carrot	dress	head
she	week	teach	swim	bat	panda	never	bread
these	free	jeans	fifty	math	January	exercise	sweater

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/ɔ:(r)/ or	ore	/ɔ:/ al	au	/ɒ/ (/ɑ:/) o
shorts	more	talk	August	job
forty	store	tall	Paul	hot
sport	before	call	autumn	shop

2. Listen and read.

1) ge(t) dressed ea(t) breakfast goo(d) morning

2) A: Wha(t) time do you usually take a shower?

B: I usually take a shower a(t) six forty.

3) I know the early bir(d) catches the worm, but I don'(t) li(ke) to get up early.

4) Ba(d) habits are like a bed: easy to get into, bu(t) har(d) to get out of.

Unit 3 How do you get to school?

1. Listen and read.

/u:/ u	oo	/ʊ/ oo	/ɑ:/ (/æ/) a (s)	/ɑ:(r)/ ar	/ʌ/ o	u
June	zoo	book	last	card	month	fun
blue	tooth	good	glass	star	some	must
ruler	moon	cook	basketball	March	Monday	number

/ɜ:(r)/ er	ir	or	ur	ear	/ɪ/ e	/i/ y
her	first	work	purple	learn	before	sorry
term	skirt	word	burger	early	subject	early
person	thirty	world	Thursday	earth	between	busy

/ə/ a	e	o	u	/ə(r)/ er
about	quiet	today	August	number
around	student	second	medium	ruler
sofa	hundred	computer	difficult	sister

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress.

1) A: How do you get to school? B: I ride my bike.

2) A: How long does it take you to get to school? B: It takes about thirty minutes.

3) A: How far is it from your home to school? B: It's about three kilometers.

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Unit 4 Don't eat in class.

1. Listen and read.

/eɪ/ a	ai	ay
sale	train	say
taste	mail	play
station	afraid	stay

/aɪ/ i	y	igh
kite	by	right
life	why	night
drive	July	high

/ɔɪ/ oi	oy
join	boy
noisy	toy
oil	enjoy

/əʊ/ o	oa	ow
home	boat	show
sofa	coat	know
photo	road	grow

/aʊ/ ou	ow
out	how
sound	brown
found	shower

/ɪə/ (/ɪr/) ear
dear
year
near

/eə/ (/er/) air
pair
hair
chair

/ʊə/ (/ʊr/) ure
sure

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress and rhythm.

1) I can get up late on weekends.
I 'can't get up late on weekends.

2) You can wear a hat in school.
You 'can't wear a hat in school.

3)

Rules, Rules and Rules

Every day I can hear my parents say,
"Do your homework and no TV,
Clean your room and don't make it messy."
Rules, rules, there've got to be rules.
Let me tell you, young child, you just cannot run wild.

Every day I can hear my teacher say,
"Please arrive on time and don't run behind.
If you want to speak, raise your hand."
Rules, rules, there've got to be rules.
Let me tell you, young child, you just cannot run wild.

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Unit 5 Why do you like pandas?

1. Listen and read.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/	/ts/	/dz/
weeks	lions	places	pets	cards
bikes	tigers	dishes	habits	friends
giraffes	koalas	bridges	elephants	weekends

2. Listen and read. Notice the pauses.

People say | that "an elephant never forgets". || Elephants can walk for a long time | and never get lost. || They can also remember places | with food and water. || This helps them to live. ||

But elephants are in great danger. || People cut down many trees | so elephants are losing their homes. || People also kill elephants | for their ivory.

Unit 6 I'm watching TV.

1. Listen and read.

/bl/	/br/	/kl/	/kr/	/gl/	/gr/
blue	bread	clock	cry	glad	great
black	brush	clean	cross	glass	grandma
blow	bring	club	cream	English	geography

/fl/	/fr/	/pl/	/pr/	/sk/	/sl/
flag	free	plane	price	skirt	sleep
fly	friend	please	practice	skate	slow
flower	afraid	place	program	basketball	asleep

/sm/	/sn/	/sp/	/st/	/str/	/sw/
small	snow	sport	still	strict	swim
smart	snowy	speak	star	Australia	sweet
Smith	snake	spell	study	strawberry	sweater

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2. Listen and read. Notice the stressed syllables.

O O	O o O (o)	O o o O (o)	O o o o O (o)
get up	brush my teeth	talk on the phone	photos of my mother
eat out	write it down	go to the movies	study for a test
wear hats	play with friends	swim in a pool	practice the guitar
Don't talk.	do the dishes	Give her a book.	Put it on the table.
What's this?	Where's the book?	What are you doing?	What about a cake?

Unit 7 It's raining!

1. Listen and read.

/h/ h	wh
half	who
house	whose
homework	whole

/w/ w	wh
warm	what
windy	when
weather	where

/θ/ th	/ð/ th
tooth	with
twelfth	either
birthday	weather

/k/ c	k	ck
cute	keep	luck
clean	park	socks
country	kilometer	quickly

/kw/ qu
quiet
quarter
question

/ʃ/ s	sh
sure	wish
	brush
	shower

/ʒ/ s
usually

/s/ s	ss	c
just	miss	race
taste	chess	center
station	dress	exercise

/z/ z	s
zoo	visit
zero	noisy
lazy	musician

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress and intonation.

1) A: 'How's it ↘ going?
   B: 'Not ↘ bad.
2) A: The 'weather is 'great, ↘ isn't it?
   B: ↘ Yes, it's 'so 'sunny to ↘ day. 'Let's 'go for an 'outing, ↗ OK?
3) A: Is your 'brother at ↗ home? May I ↗ speak to him?
   B: ↘ Yes, I'll ↘ get him.

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4) A: My 'sister is 'not at ↘ home. Can I 'take a ↗ message for her?
B: ↘ Yes. Can you 'tell her to 'join us for ↗ dinner?
5) Are you 'studying ↗ hard, or are you 'having ↘ fun?

Unit 8 Is there a post office near here?

1. Listen and read.

/n/ n	kn	/ŋ/ ng	/ŋg/ ng	/ŋk/ nk	/tʃ/ ch	tch
ninth	know	sing	English	thank	chess	watch
kind	knife	bring	England	think	teach	match
Canada	knee	exciting	language	drink	China	kitchen

/dʒ/ j	-ge	/f/ f	ph	/r/ r	wr
juice	orange	after	photo	Russia	write
July	village	follow	elephant	around	writer
enjoy	message	family	geography	problem	wrong

2. Listen and read. Notice the rhythm.

In a dark, dark woods, there's a dark, dark house.
In the dark, dark house, there's a dark, dark room.
In the dark, dark room, there's a dark, dark cupboard.
In the dark, dark cupboard, there's a dark, dark shelf.
On the dark, dark shelf, there's a dark, dark box.
In the dark, dark box, there's a small black dog.

Unit 9 What does he look like?

1. Listen and read. Notice the sounds /θ/and /ð/.

1) Early to bed and early to rise makes a person healthy, wealthy and wise.
2) Where there is a will, there is a way.
3) There must be more to life than having everything.

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress.

hair ○ eyes
straight hair ○ ○ brown eyes
short straight hair ○ ○ ○ big brown eyes
He has short straight hair. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ She has big brown eyes.

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Unit 10 I'd like some noodles.

1. Listen and read.

/-pl/	/-bl/	/-tl/	/-dl/	/-kl/
apple	table	little	middle	uncle
people	terrible	bottle	noodle	bicycle
purple	vegetable	gentleman	candle	circle

/-sn/	/-zn/	/-fn/	/-vn/
lesson	season	often	seven
person			eleven

2. Listen and read. Notice the intonation.

1) A: May I take your ↗ order?
   B: ↘ Yes. I'd like a small tomato and egg ↘ soup.
2) A: What would you ↘ like?
   B: I'd like one *gongbao* ↗ chicken, a small egg ↗ soup and a medium beef ↘ noodles.
3) A: Would you like some ↗ coffee or ↘ tea?
   B: ↘ Coffee, please.
4) Does she have long ↗ hair or short ↘ hair?
5) It's hot in your country ↘ now, ↗ isn't it?

Unit 11 How was your school trip?

1. Listen and read.

/t/	cooked	stopped	finished	helped	milked	brushed
/d/	showed	played	learned	climbed	used	studied
/ɪd/	visited	wanted	needed	painted	tasted	skated

2. Listen and read.

one syllable	aren't	weren't	don't	can't		
two syllables	isn't	wasn't	didn't	couldn't	haven't	hasn't

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3. Listen and read. Notice the change of sounds.

1) A: **Would you** like something to drink?
   B: Yes. I'd like a glass of orange juice, please.
2) A: What **did you** do last weekend?
   B: I went to the Natural History Museum and worked as a guide there.
3) A: **Did you** do anything interesting last weekend?
   B: Not really, but I visited my sister.
4) A: Why **can't you** come to the party?
   B: I have to look after my sick mother.

Unit 12 What did you do last weekend?

1. Listen and read. Notice the change in the past forms.

begin → began	blow → blew	bring → brought	ride → rode
drink → drank	draw → drew	think → thought	drive → drove
give → gave	grow → grew	buy → bought	write → wrote
swim → swam	know → knew	fight → fought	
sing → sang	fly → flew	teach → taught	read → read
sit → sat			put → put
come → came			

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress and rhythm.

Grandpa

Grandpa's hair is very white,
And Grandpa walks but slow.
He likes to sit in his easy chair,
While the children come and go.
"Hush! Play quietly," says Mamma,
"Let nobody trouble dear Grandpa."

Grandpa's hand is thin and weak,
It has worked hard all his days;
A strong right hand, and an honest hand,
That has won all good men's praise.
"Kiss it tenderly," says Mamma,
"Let everyone honor Grandpa."

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Grammar

I. 情态动词（Modal Verbs）

情态动词表示说话人对所说动作的观点，如需要、可能、意愿、怀疑等。在形式上，情态动词一般没有人称和数的变化，有的情态动词没有时态的变化，如must。情态动词本身词义不完全，不能单独作谓语动词，必须和不带to的动词原形连用。常见情态动词有can, may, must, have to, should, would等。情态动词一般有多个意义。情态动词的否定式一般是在其后面加not构成，一般疑问句通常将其提到句首。情态动词的肯定式一般不重读。

1. can

1）表示能力

We can speak a little English.

Her sister can play the violin.

I can play badminton, but I can't play volleyball.

2）表示许可

You can play basketball on weekends.

We can't run in the hallways.

3）表示请求

Can you help me with my Chinese?

could也可表示请求，但比can的语气更委婉。例如：

Could you tell him to call me back?

2. may

1）表示许可，意思是“可以”

May I borrow your dictionary?

Class is over. You may go now.

may和can都可以表示许可，但两者有区别，may的用法比can更正式，语气更委婉。

2）表示可能性，意思是“也许，可能”

I may be late, so don't wait for me.

That may be true.

3. must表示“必须”

Don't arrive late for class. We must be on time.

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You must read a book before you watch TV.

4. have to 表示“不得不；必须”

We have to be quiet in the library.

She has to do her homework first when she gets home.

have to 表示“必须”时与 must 意义很接近，有时可与 must 互换。例如：

We have to/must follow the rules.

但在以下方面有所不同：

1) must 通常表示的是说话人的主观看法，语气比较强烈，have to 往往强调客观需要。例如：

I must go now.

It's a little late and I have to go now.

2) 它们的否定式含义大不相同。mustn't 表示“不准；禁止”，而 don't have to 表示“不必”。例如：

You mustn't talk to your mother like that.

You don't have to come if you don't want to.

3) must 一般只表示现在，没有人称和数的变化。而 have to 则可以用于不同的时态，有人称和数的变化。例如：

I/We/You/They must do something about it.

I have to finish my work today.

She has to finish her work today.

They had to get to the station before 5:00.

II. 现在进行时（Present Progressive Tense）

1. 现在进行时表示现在（说话瞬间）正在进行或发生的动作。例如：

The students are listening to the teacher.

He is watching TV now.

现在进行时也可表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。例如：

We are working on a farm these days.

I'm reading a history book this month.

2. 现在进行时是由助动词 be (am/is/are) 加动词 -ing 形式构成的。以动词 work 为例，现在进行时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式和简略答语如下：

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肯定式	否定式
I am working. He/She is working. We/You/They are working.	I am not working. He/She is not working. We/You/They are not working.

疑问式和简略答语	
Am I working? Yes, you are. No, you are not (aren't).	Are we working? Yes, we/you are. No, we/you are not (aren't).
Are you working? Yes, I am. No, I am not.	Are you working? Yes, we are. No, we are not (aren't).
Is he/she working? Yes, he/she is. No, he/she is not (isn't).	Are they working? Yes, they are. No, they are not (aren't).

3. 动词-ing形式的构成：

类别	构成方法	例词与读音
一般情况	加-ing	go—going /ˈgəʊɪŋ/ ask—asking /ˈɑːskɪŋ/ look—looking /ˈlʊkɪŋ/
以不发音字母e结尾的动词	去掉e，再加-ing	write—writing /ˈraɪtɪŋ/ make—making /ˈmeɪkɪŋ/ take—taking /ˈteɪkɪŋ/
以重读闭音节结尾的动词，末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写这个辅音字母，再加-ing	get—getting /ˈgetɪŋ/ sit—sitting /ˈsɪtɪŋ/ put—putting /ˈpʊtɪŋ/ run—running /ˈrʌnɪŋ/ begin—beginning /bɪˈgɪnɪŋ/

III. 一般过去时（Simple Past Tense）

1. 一般过去时表示过去某个时间或某一段时间内发生的动作或存在的状态，常和表示过去的时间状语连用，如yesterday，last night，in 1990，two days ago 等。例如：

He got up at 6:30 yesterday.

I visited my grandparents last week.

一般过去时也表示过去经常或反复发生的动作，常和often，always 等表示频度的

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时间状语连用。例如：

He always went to work by bus last year.

2. 以动词be和work为例，一般过去时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式和简略答语构成如下：

动词	肯定式	否定式
be	I/He/She was at home yesterday. We/You/They were at home yesterday.	I/He/She was not (wasn't) at home yesterday. We/You/They were not (weren't) at home yesterday.
work	I/You/He/She/We/They worked in a hospital last year.	I/You/He/She/We/They did not (didn't) work in a hospital last year.

动词	疑问式和简略答语		
be	Was I late yesterday? Yes, you were. No, you were not (weren't).	Were you late yesterday? Yes, I was. No, I was not (wasn't).	Was he/she late yesterday? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she was not (wasn't).
	Were we early yesterday? Yes, we/you were. No, we/you were not (weren't).	Were you early yesterday? Yes, we were. No, we were not (weren't).	Were they early yesterday? Yes, they were. No, they were not (weren't).
work	Did I work last week? Yes, you did. No, you did not (didn't).	Did you work last week? Yes, I did. No, I did not (didn't).	Did he/she work last week? Yes, he/she did. No, he/she did not (didn't).
	Did we work last week? Yes, we/you did. No, we/you did not (didn't).	Did you work last week? Yes, we did. No, we did not (didn't).	Did they work last week? Yes, they did. No, they did not (didn't).

3. 英语中动词过去式的构成分为规则与不规则两类。规则动词过去式的构成和发音如下：

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类别	构成方法	例词与读音	读音规则
一般情况	加-ed	look—looked /lʊkt/ play—played /pleɪd/ start—started /'stɑːtɪd/	清辅音后面读作/t/；浊辅音和元音后面读/d/；/t/和/d/后面读/ɪd/。
以e结尾的动词	加-d	live—lived /lɪvd/ hope—hoped /həʊpt/ use—used /juːzd/	
以重读闭音节结尾的动词，末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写这个辅音字母，再加-ed	stop—stopped /stɒpt/ plan—planned /plænd/	
以辅音字母加y结尾的动词	变y为i，再加-ed	study—studied /'stʌdɪd/ carry—carried /'kærɪd/ worry—worried /'wʌrɪd/	

很多动词的过去式是不规则的，可参见本书后面第141页的不规则动词表。

IV. There be 结构

"There is/are ＋某物/某人＋某地/某时"结构表示"某地或某时有某物或某人"。这种结构中的there没有实际意义，常弱读成/ðə/。句子中的be (is/are)和后面所跟的名词在数方面必须一致。

There be结构的一般现在时和一般过去时基本句型如下：

句式	一般现在时	一般过去时
肯定式	There is (There's) a supermarket on that road. There are many people here on vacation. There is (There's) some ice on the lake.	There was a supermarket on that road last year. There were many people here on vacation last summer. There was some ice on the lake last month.
否定式	There isn't a supermarket on that road. There aren't many people here on vacation. There isn't any ice on the lake.	There wasn't a supermarket on that road last year. There weren't many people here on vacation last summer. There wasn't any ice on the lake last month.

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句式	一般现在时	一般过去时
疑问式和简略答语	Is there a supermarket on that road? Yes, there is. (No, there isn't.) Are there many people here on vacation? Yes, there are. (No, there aren't.) Is there any ice on the lake? Yes, there is. (No, there isn't.)	Was there a supermarket on that road last year? Yes, there was. (No, there wasn't.) Were there many people here on vacation last summer? Yes, there were. (No, there weren't.) Was there any ice on the lake last month? Yes, there was. (No, there wasn't.)

在有并列主语的情况下，往往根据第一个主语的单复数来确定动词be 的形式。例如：There is a pen and two books on the desk. There are two boys and a girl in the room.

V. 介词（Prepositions）

介词一般用于名词或代词前，表示该词与句中其他成分的关系。介词后面的名词或代词称为介词宾语（若是人称代词，则要用宾格）。介词和介词宾语合在一起构成介词短语。

1. 表示时间的介词（Prepositions of Time）

表示时间的介词主要有at，on 和in，它们的常见用法如下：

at	on	in
钟点 at six o'clock 用餐 at lunchtime 节日 at Christmas 年龄 at the age of 20 时间 at this time 一天中的某段时间 at noon/at night	某一天的某时段 on Saturday morning 星期几 on Sunday 日期 on May 4th 节假日 on New Year's Day on weekends on vacation	一天中某段时间 in the afternoon 月份 in April 季节 in spring 年份 in 1949

其他表示时间的介词还有before，after 等，例如：before breakfast/class/school，after breakfast/class/school。

2. 表示地点的介词（Prepositions of Place）

表示地点的介词很多，如 at，in，on，near，next to，in front of，before，under，behind，beside，between，in the front of，in the middle of，at the back of等，其中最常用、最灵活的是at，in和on这三个介词。比如，“在学校里；在上学”可以说in school，也可以说at school。

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at 表示一个点（或小地方）。例如：

at No. 3 Middle School	at Mr. Cool's Clothes Store
at home	at Central Park
at the pool	at the House of Dumplings

on 表示一个表面。例如：

on Center Street	on the beach
on the table/chair	on the floor
on the wall	

in 表示一个范围（或大地方）。例如：

in Paris/Beijing/China	in Class 5
in the water	in the school magazine/the photo
in the park/supermarket	in the schoolbag

要注意的是，学习表示地点的介词at，on，in时，关键要把握从什么角度看空间中的位置。比较下列三个句子：

They stood **at the door** and waited. 他们站在门口等着。（站在门口那个点上）

He's putting up a picture **on the door**. 他正在把一幅画贴到门上。（贴在门那个面上）

There's a hole **in the door**. 门上有一个洞。（从立体的角度看门上的洞）

其他地点介词：

under 在……的下面	The watch is **under** the bed.
before 在……前面	David is standing **before** the mirror.
in front of 在……前面	Jack is sitting **in front of** John.
in the front of 在……前部	There are some chairs **in the front of** the room.（某物内部的前面）
in the middle of 在……中间	My home is **in the middle of** the city.
behind 在……的后面	The hotel is **behind** the library.
near 靠近；在……附近	There is a big supermarket **near** your house.
next to 在……旁边；附近	The pay phone is **next to** the post office.
beside 在……旁边	Look! There's a dog **beside** Lily.
inside 在……的里面	I never went **inside** the building.
outside 在……外边	We can eat **outside** the classroom but we can't eat inside.
between 在……之间	The library is **between** the restaurant and the supermarket.
across from 在……对面	Our house is **across from** the supermarket.

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along 沿着	You pass a bank on your right and then go **along** Long Street.
at the back of 在……的后面	**At the back of** the school is a playground.

3. 其他介词

about 关于；对于	The American girl wants to learn **about** Chinese history. Could you tell me **about** your life?
from 从……；自从	He has a friend **from** England. What did you buy **from** the store?
with 与……一起；附有	Next to the hotel is a small house **with** an interesting garden. She often goes to watch soccer matches **with** her father. Can you help the kids **with** their swimming?
of ……的；属于……的	Here is a photo **of** my family. What kind **of** movies do you like?
to 向；到；对	Let me tell you the way **to** my house. My English class is from 8:00 **to** 9:00.
as 担任；当……时	We have a job for you **as** a waiter. **As** a boy, he often went skating in winter.
like 像；怎么样	What does he look **like**? What's the weather **like**?
at 在；对着；以	Call Alan **at** 495-3539. We have sweaters **at** a very good price — only 25 dollars.
for 对于；为了 以……为代价； （时间持续）……之久	**For** breakfast, he likes eggs, bananas and apples. **For** boys, we have socks **for** only five dollars each. After class, I play volleyball **for** two hours.

4. 固定搭配

1）常用介词和名词的连用

介词与其所带的宾语合在一起称作介词短语。以下是由at，on和in构成的一些常见介词短语：

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at

at first	起初；开始时	at home	在家
at last	最后	at present	现在
at school	在上学	at work	上班；在工作
at the moment	此刻	at the same time	同时

on

on duty	值日	on foot	步行
on holiday	度假	on sale	出售；降价出售
on time	准时	on TV	在电视上播放
on the left/right	在左边/右边	on the phone	在电话中
on the radio	在广播中	on the way	在路上

in

in all	总体	in bed	躺在床上
in class	在课堂上	in danger	在危险中
in English	用英语	in time	及时地
in the end	最后	in a minute	立刻；马上

2) 动词和介词的连用

arrive at/in	到达	ask for	请求
get off	下车	help sb. with sth.	帮助某人做某事
learn from	向……学习	listen to	听
look after	照顾	look at	看；注视
look for	寻找	talk about	谈论
think of	想到	shout at	对……大声叫喊
worry about	担心	thank sb. for	为……而感谢某人

3) 形容词和介词的连用

be afraid of	害怕	be good with	善于应对
be careful with/about	小心	be strict with/about	对……要求严格
be interested in	对……感兴趣	be late for	迟到
be good at	擅长	be good for	对……有利

4) 其他

by +交通工具	by bus/train/plane/air/ship/bike		
lots of /a lot of	许多；大量	at most	至多
at least	至少	at once	立即；马上

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VI. 句子种类（Sentence Types）

1. 祈使句（Imperative Sentences）

祈使句一般用来表示请求、命令、劝说、号召、警告等。在祈使句中，通常省略第二人称主语you。肯定式以动词原形开头，否定式在动词原形前加don't。例如：

Just go along New Street and turn left.

Practice the guitar every day.

Don't arrive late for class.

Don't fight.

为表示礼貌，祈使句中经常在句前或者句末加please。句末用please时，前面通常加逗号。例如：

Please write and tell me about yourself.

Please call Karen at 555-8823.

Come in, please.

以let开头的句子也是祈使句的一种结构，常用于第一、三人称，表示建议、邀请和劝说等。例如：

Let me tell you the way to my house.

Let's see the lions.

Let him come in.

2. 疑问句（Questions）

选择疑问句（Alternative Questions）

选择疑问句是指说话人提出两种或两种以上情况，问对方选择哪一种，两个选择项用or连接。选择疑问句不能用Yes或No来回答。朗读时or前面部分用升调，后面部分用降调。例如：

Is she tall or short? She's tall.

Do they have straight hair or curly hair? They have curly hair.

Do you usually eat a birthday cake or noodles? I usually eat noodles.

What would you like, tea or coffee? I'd like some tea, please.

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Words and Expressions in Each Unit

（注：在本词表中，重点词汇用黑体标出。
在英式发音和美式发音有区别时，英式发音在前，美式发音在后。）

Unit 1

guitar /gɪ'tɑ:(r)/ *n.* 吉他 p.1
sing /sɪŋ/ *v.* 唱歌 p.1
swim /swɪm/ *v.* & *n.* 游泳 p.1
dance /dɑ:ns/, /dæns/ *v.* 跳舞 *n.* 舞蹈 p.1
draw /drɔ:/ *v.* 画 p.1
chess /tʃes/ *n.* 国际象棋 p.1
play chess 下国际象棋 p.1
speak /spi:k/ *v.* 说（某种语言）；说话 p.1
speak English 说英语 p.1
join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参加；加入 p.1
club /klʌb/ *n.* 俱乐部；社团 p.1
be good at ... 擅长于…… p.2
tell /tel/ *v.* 讲述；告诉 p.2
story /'stɔ:ri/ *n.* 故事；小说 p.2
write /raɪt/ *v.* 写作；写字 p.3
show /ʃəʊ/ *n.* 演出；节目
v. 给……看；展示 p.3
or /ɔ:(r)/ *conj.* 或者；
也不（用于否定句） p.3
talk /tɔ:k/ *v.* & *n.* 说话；交谈 p.3
talk to ... 跟……说 p.3
kung fu /ˌkʌŋ'fu:/ *n.*（中国）功夫 p.3
drum /drʌm/ *n.* 鼓 p.4
play the drums 敲鼓 p.4
piano /pi'ænəʊ/ *n.* 钢琴 p.4
play the piano 弹钢琴 p.4
violin /ˌvaɪə'lɪn/ *n.* 小提琴 p.4
play the violin 拉小提琴 p.4
also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ *adv.* 也；而且 p.5
people /'pi:pl/ *n.* 人；人们 p.5
home /həʊm/ *n.* 家；活动本部
adv. 到家；在家 p.5
be good with ... 善于应付……的；
对……有办法 p.5
make /meɪk/ *v.* 使成为；制造 p.5
make friends 结交朋友 p.5
today /tə'deɪ/ *adv.* 在今天 p.5
help (sb.) with sth. 在某方面帮助（某人）
p.5
center /'sentə(r)/ *n.* (= centre)
中心；中央 p.5
weekend /ˌwi:k'end/, /'wi:kend/
n. 周末 p.5
on the weekend（在）周末 p.5
teach /ti:tʃ/ *v.* 教；讲授 p.5
musician /mju:'zɪʃn/ *n.* 音乐家 p.6

Lisa /'li:zə/ 莉萨（女名） p.2
Jill /dʒɪl/ 吉尔（女名） p.3
Peter /'pi:tə(r)/ 彼得（男名） p.5

Unit 2

up /ʌp/ *adv.* 向上 p.7
get up 起床；站起 p.7
dress /dres/ *v.* 穿衣服 *n.* 连衣裙 p.7

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get dressed 穿上衣服 p.7
brush /brʌʃ/ *v.* 刷；刷净
n. 刷子 p.7
tooth /tuːθ/ *n.* (*pl.* teeth/tiːθ/) 牙齿 p.7
shower /'ʃaʊə(r)/ *n.* & *v.* 淋浴
n. 淋浴器（间） p.7
take a shower 洗淋浴 p.7
usually /'juːʒuəli/ *adv.* 通常地；一般地 p.7
forty /'fɔː(r)ti/ *num.* 四十 p.7
wow /waʊ/ *interj.*
（表示惊奇或敬佩）哇；呀 p.8
never /'nevə(r)/ *adv.* 从不；绝不 p.8
early /'ɜː(r)li/ *adv.* & *adj.* 早（的） p.8
fifty /'fɪfti/ *num.* 五十 p.8
job /dʒɒb/, /dʒɑːb/ *n.* 工作；职业 p.8
work /wɜː(r)k/ *v.* & *n.* 工作 p.8
station /'steɪʃn/ *n.* 电（视）台；车站 p.8
radio station 广播电台 p.8
o'clock /ə'klɒk/, /ə'klɑːk/
adv.（表示整点）……点钟 p.8
night /naɪt/ *n.* 晚上；夜晚 p.8
funny /'fʌni/ *adj.* 奇怪的；滑稽好笑的 p.8
exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ *v.* & *n.*
锻炼；练习 p.8
on weekends（在）周末 p.9
best /best/ *adj.* 最好的
adv. 最好地；最 p.9
group /gruːp/ *n.* 组；群 p.9
half /hɑːf/, /hæf/ *n.* & *pron.*
一半；半数 p.10
past /pɑːst/, /pæst/ *prep.* 晚于；过（时间）*adj.* 过去的 p.10
quarter /'kwɔː(r)tə(r)/ *n.* 一刻钟；四分之一 p.10
homework /'həʊmwɜː(r)k/
n. 家庭作业 p.10
do (one's) homework 做作业 p.10
run /rʌn/ *v.* 跑；奔 p.10
clean /kliːn/ *v.* 打扫；弄干净 p.10
adj. 干净的
walk /wɔːk/ *n.* & *v.* 行走；步行 p.10
take a walk 散步；走一走 p.10
quickly /'kwɪkli/ *adv.* 很快地 p.11
either /'aɪðə(r)/, /'iːðə(r)/ *conj.* 或者
adv. 也（用在否定词组后） p.11
either ... or ... 要么……要么……；或者……或者…… p.11
lot /lɒt/, /lɑːt/ *pron.* 大量；许多 p.11
lots of 大量；许多 p.11
sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ *adv.* 有时 p.11
taste /teɪst/ *v.* 有……的味道；品尝
n. 味道；滋味 p.11
life /laɪf/ *n.* (*pl.* lives/laɪvz/)
生活；生命 p.12

Rick /rɪk/ 里克（男名） p.7
Jim /dʒɪm/ 吉姆（男名） p.8
Scott /skɒt/, /skɑːt/ 斯科特（男名） p.8
Tony /'təʊni/ 托尼（男名） p.11

Unit 3

get to 到达 p.13
train /treɪn/ *n.* 火车 p.13
bus /bʌs/ *n.* 公共汽车 p.13
subway /'sʌbweɪ/ *n.* 地铁 p.13
take the subway 乘地铁 p.13
ride /raɪd/ *v.* 骑 *n.* 旅程 p.13
bike /baɪk/ *n.* 自行车 p.13

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ride a bike 骑自行车 p.13
sixty /'sɪksti/ *num.* 六十 p.14
seventy /'sevnti/ *num.* 七十 p.14
eighty /'eɪti/ *num.* 八十 p.14
ninety /'naɪnti/ *num.* 九十 p.14
hundred /'hʌndrəd/ *num.* 一百 p.14
minute /'mɪnɪt/ *n.* 分钟 p.14
far /fɑ:(r)/ *adv.* & *adj.* 远；远的 p.14
kilometer /'kɪləmi:tə/, /kɪ'lɑ:mi:tər/ (=kilometre) (*abbr.* km) *n.* 千米；公里 p.14
new /nju:/, /nu:/ *adj.* 新的；刚出现的 p.14
every /'evri/ *adj.* 每一；每个 p.14
every day 每天 p.14
by /baɪ/ *prep.* (表示方式) 乘（交通工具） p.14
by bike 骑自行车 p.14
drive /draɪv/ *v.* 开车 p.15
car /kɑ:(r)/ *n.* 小汽车；轿车 p.15
live /lɪv/ *v.* 居住；生活 p.15
stop /stɒp/, /stɑ:p/ *n.* 车站；停止 p.16
think of 认为；想起 p.16
cross /krɒs/, /krɔ:s/ *v.* 横过；越过 p.17
river /'rɪvə(r)/ *n.* 河；江 p.17
many /'meni/ *adj.* & *pron.* 许多 p.17
village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 村庄；村镇 p.17
between /bɪ'twi:n/ *prep.* 介于……之间 p.17
between ... and ... 在……和……之间 p.17
bridge /brɪdʒ/ *n.* 桥 p.17
boat /bəʊt/ *n.* 小船 p.17
ropeway /'rəʊpˌweɪ/ *n.* 索道 p.17
year /jɪə/, /jɪr/ *n.* 年；岁 p.17
afraid /ə'freɪd/ *adj.* 害怕；畏惧 p.17
like /laɪk/ *prep.* 像；怎么样 p.17
villager /'vɪlɪdʒə(r)/ *n.* 村民 p.17
leave /li:v/ *v.* 离开；留下 p.17
dream /dri:m/ *n.* 梦想；睡梦 *v.* 做梦 p.17
true /tru:/ *adj.* 真的；符合事实的 p.17
come true 实现；成为现实 p.17

Dave /deɪv/ 戴夫（男名） p.13

Unit 4

rule /ru:l/ *n.* 规则；规章 p.19
arrive /ə'raɪv/ *v.* 到达 p.19
(be) on time 准时 p.19
hallway /'hɔ:lweɪ/ *n.* 走廊；过道 p.19
hall /hɔ:l/ *n.* 大厅；礼堂 p.19
dining /'daɪnɪŋ/ hall 餐厅 p.19
listen /'lɪsn/ *v.* 听；倾听 p.19
listen to ... 听…… p.19
fight /faɪt/ *v.* & *n.* 打架；战斗 p.19
sorry /'sɒri/, /'sɑ:ri/ *adj.* 抱歉的；难过的；惋惜的 p.19
outside /ˌaʊt'saɪd/ *adv.* 在外面 *adj.* 外面的 p.20
wear /weə/, /wer/ *v.* 穿；戴 p.20
important /ɪm'pɔ:(r)tnt/ *adj.* 重要的 p.20
bring /brɪŋ/ *v.* 带来；取来 p.20
have to 必须；不得不 p.20
uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:(r)m/ *n.* 校服；制服 p.20
quiet /'kwaɪət/ *adj.* 安静的 p.20
out /aʊt/ *adv.* 外出 p.22
go out 外出（娱乐） p.22

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practice /'præktɪs/ *v.* & *n.* 练习 p.22
dish /dɪʃ/ *n.* 碟；盘 p.22
do the dishes 清洗餐具 p.22
before /bɪ'fɔ:(r)/ *prep.* & *conj.* 在……以前 *adv.* 以前 p.22
make one's bed 铺床 p.23
dirty /'dɜ:(r)ti/ *adj.* 脏的 p.23
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ *n.* 厨房 p.23
more /mɔ:(r)/ *adj.* & *pron.* 更多（的） p.23
noisy /'nɔɪzi/ *adj.* 吵闹的 p.23
relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* 放松；休息 p.23
read /ri:d/ *v.* 读；阅读 p.23
terrible /'terəbl/ *adj.* 非常讨厌的；可怕的 p.23
feel /fi:l/ *v.* 感受；觉得 p.23
strict /strɪkt/ *adj.* 严格的；严厉的 p.23
be strict (with sb.) （对某人）要求严格 p.23
remember /rɪ'membə(r)/ *v.* 记住；记起 p.23
follow /'fɒləʊ/, /'fɑ:ləʊ/ *v.* 遵循；跟随 p.23
follow the rules 遵守规则 p.23
luck /lʌk/ *n.* 幸运；运气 p.23
keep /ki:p/ *v.* 保持；保留 p.24
hair /heə/, /her/ *n.* 头发；毛发 p.24
learn /lɜ:(r)n/ *v.* 学习；学会 p.24

Clark /klɑ:(r)k/ 克拉克（姓；男名） p.19
Amy /'eɪmi/ 埃米（女名） p.19
Molly /'mɒli/, /'mɑ:li/ 莫莉（女名） p.23

New York /ˌnju: 'jɔ:(r)k/ 纽约 p.23

Unit 5

panda /'pændə/ *n.* 熊猫 p.25
zoo /zu:/ *n.* 动物园 p.25
tiger /'taɪgə(r)/ *n.* 老虎 p.25
elephant/'elɪfənt/ *n.* 大象 p.25
koala /kəʊ'ɑ:lə/ *n.* 树袋熊；考拉 p.25
lion /'laɪən/ *n.* 狮子 p.25
giraffe /dʒə'rɑ:f/, /dʒə'ræf/ *n.* 长颈鹿 p.25
animal /'ænɪml/ *n.* 动物 p.25
cute /kju:t/ *adj.* 可爱的；机灵的 p.25
lazy /'leɪzi/ *adj.* 懒散的；懒惰的 p.25
smart /smɑ:(r)t/ *adj.* 聪明的 p.25
beautiful /'bju:tɪfl/ *adj.* 美丽的；美好的 p.25
scary /'skeəri/, /'skeri/ *adj.* 吓人的；恐怖的 p.26
kind /kaɪnd/ *n.* 种类 p.26
kind of 稍微；有点儿 p.26
Australia /ɒ'streɪliə/ *n.* 澳大利亚 p.26
south /saʊθ/ *adj.* 南方的 *n.* 南；南方 p.26
Africa /'æfrɪkə/ *n.* 非洲 p.26
South Africa 南非 p.26
pet /pet/ *n.* 宠物 p.26
leg /leg/ *n.* 腿 p.26
cat /kæt/ *n.* 猫 p.26
sleep /sli:p/ *v.* & *n.* 睡觉 p.26
friendly /'frendli/ *adj.* 友好的 p.28
shy /ʃaɪ/ *adj.* 羞怯的；腼腆的 p.28
save /seɪv/ *v.* 救；救助 p.29
symbol /'sɪmbl/ *n.* 象征 p.29
flag /flæg/ *n.* 旗；旗帜 p.29
forget /fə(r)'get/ *v.* 忘记；遗忘 p.29
get lost 迷路 p.29

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place /pleɪs/ *n.* 地点；位置 p.29
water /'wɔːtə/, /'wɑːtər/ *n.* 水 p.29
danger /'deɪndʒə(r)/ *n.* 危险 p.29
be in (great) danger
处于（极大）危险之中 p.29
cut /kʌt/ *v.* 砍；切 p.29
down /daʊn/ *adv.*（坐、躺、倒）下
prep. 向下；沿着 p.29
cut down 砍倒 p.29
tree /triː/ *n.* 树 p.29
kill /kɪl/ *v.* 杀死；弄死 p.29
ivory /'aɪvəri/ *n.* 象牙 p.29
over /'əʊvə(r)/ *prep.* 超过，多于；
在……上方 p.29
(be) made of 由……制成的 p.29

Julie /'dʒuːli/ 朱莉（女名） p.26
Becky /'beki/ 贝姬（女名） p.30

Thailand /'taɪlænd/ *n.* 泰国 p.29
Thai /taɪ/ *adj.* & *n.* 泰国人（的）；
泰语（的） p.29

Unit 6

newspaper /'njuːzˌpeɪpə/,
/'nuːzˌpeɪpər/ *n.* 报纸 p.31
read a newspaper 看报纸 p.31
use /juːz/ *v.* 使用；运用 p.31
soup /suːp/ *n.* 汤 p.31
make soup 做汤 p.31
wash /wɒʃ/, /wɔːʃ/ *v.* 洗 p.31
movie /'muːvi/ *n.* 电影 p.32
go to the movies 去电影院 p.32
just /dʒʌst/ *adv.* 只是；恰好 p.32
eat out 出去吃饭 p.32
house /haʊs/ *n.* 房子 p.33
drink /drɪŋk/ *v.* 喝 *n.* 饮料 p.33
tea /tiː/ *n.* 茶；茶叶 p.33
drink tea 喝茶 p.33
tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/, /tə'mɑːrəʊ/
adv. 在明天 *n.* 明天；未来 p.33
pool /puːl/ *n.* 游泳池；水池 p.34
shop /ʃɒp/, /ʃɑːp/ *v.* 购物 *n.* 商店 p.34
supermarket /'suːpə(r)ˌmɑː(r)kɪt/
n. 超市 p.34
man /mæn/ *n.* 男人；人 p.34
race /reɪs/ *n.* 竞赛 p.35
host /həʊst/ *n.* 主人；东道主 p.35
study /'stʌdi/ *v.* & *n.* 学习；研究 p.35
state /steɪt/ *n.* 州 p.35
the United States /juˈnaɪtɪd 'steɪts/
(of America)
(*abbr.* the US, the USA）美国；
美利坚合众国 p.35
American /əˈmerɪkən/ *adj.* 美国的；
美洲的 *n.* 美国人；美洲人 p.35
dragon /'drægən/ *n.* 龙 p.35
Dragon Boat Festival 端午节 p.35
any /'eni/ *adj.* 任何的；任一的
pron. 任何；任一 p.35
other /'ʌðə(r)/ *adj.* 另外的；其他的
pron. 另外的人（或物） p.35
young /jʌŋ/ *adj.* 幼小的；年轻的 p.35
child /tʃaɪld/ *n.* 儿童
(*pl.* **children** /'tʃɪldrən/) p.35
miss /mɪs/ *v.* 怀念；思念；错过 p.35
wish /wɪʃ/ *v.* 希望 p.35
delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ *adj.* 可口的；
美味的 p.35

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still /stɪl/ *adv.* 还；仍然 p.35
living /'lɪvɪŋ/ room 客厅 p.36

Steve /sti:v/ 史蒂夫（男名） p.32
Laura /'lɔ:rə/ 劳拉（女名） p.32

Unit 7

rain /reɪn/ *v.* 下雨 *n.* 雨水 p.37
windy /'wɪndi/ *adj.* 多风的 p.37
cloudy /'klaʊdi/ *adj.* 多云的 p.37
sunny /'sʌni/ *adj.* 晴朗的 p.37
snow /snəʊ/ *v.* 下雪 *n.* 雪 p.37
weather /'weðə(r)/ *n.* 天气 p.37
cook /kʊk/ *v.* 做饭 p.38
bad /bæd/ *adj.* 坏的；糟的 p.38
park /pɑ:(r)k/ *n.* 公园 p.38
message /'mesɪdʒ/ *n.* 信息；消息 p.38
take a message 捎个口信；传话 p.38
him /hɪm/ *pron.* 他（he的宾格） p.38
could /kʊd/ *modal v.* 能；可以 p.38
back /bæk/ *adv.* 回来；回原处 p.38
call (sb.) back（给某人）回电话 p.38
problem /'prɒbləm/, /'prɑ:bləm/
n. 困难；难题 p.38
right now 此刻；马上 p.39
again /ə'gen/, /ə'geɪn/
adv. 再一次；又一次 p.39
dry /draɪ/ *adj.* 干燥的 p.40
cold /kəʊld/ *adj.* 寒冷的；冷的 p.40
hot /hɒt/, /hɑ:t/ *adj.* 热的 p.40
warm /wɔ:(r)m/ *adj.* 温暖的 p.40
visit /'vɪzɪt/ *v.* 拜访；参观 p.41
Canada /'kænədə/ *n.* 加拿大 p.41
summer /'sʌmə(r)/ *n.* 夏天；夏季 p.41
sit /sɪt/ *v.* 坐 p.41
juice /dʒu:s/ *n.* 果汁；饮料 p.41
soon /su:n/ *adv.* 不久；很快 p.41
vacation /veɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 假期 p.41
on (a) vacation 度假 p.41
hard /hɑ:(r)d/ *adv.* 努力地
adj. 困难的 p.41
Europe /'jʊərəp/ *n.* 欧洲 p.41
mountain /'maʊntən/ *n.* 高山 p.41
country /'kʌntri/ *n.* 国；国家 p.41
skate /skeɪt/ *v.* 滑冰 p.42
snowy /'snəʊi/ *adj.* 下雪的 p.42
winter /'wɪntə(r)/ *n.* 冬天；冬季 p.42
Russian /'rʌʃn/ *adj.* 俄罗斯的
n. 俄罗斯人；俄语 p.42
snowman /'snəʊmæn/ *n.* 雪人 p.42
rainy /'reɪni/ *adj.* 阴雨的；多雨的 p.42

Joe /dʒəʊ/ 乔（男名） p.38
Jeff /dʒef/ 杰夫（男名） p.38

Moscow /'mɒskəʊ/, /'mɑ:skəʊ/ 莫斯科 p.37
Toronto /tə'rɒntəʊ/, /tə'rɑ:ntəʊ/
多伦多 p.37
Boston /'bɒstən/, /'bɑ:stən/
波士顿 p.37

Unit 8

post /pəʊst/ *n.* 邮政 p.43
office /'ɒfɪs/, /'ɑ:fɪs/ *n.* 办公室 p.43
post office 邮局 p.43
police /pə'li:s/ *n.* 警察 p.43
police station 警察局 p.43

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hotel /həʊˈtel/ *n.* 旅馆；酒店 p.43
restaurant /ˈrestrɒnt/, /ˈrestərɑːnt/ *n.* 餐馆 p.43
bank /bæŋk/ *n.* 银行 p.43
hospital /ˈhɒspɪtl/, /ˈhɑːspɪtl/ *n.* 医院 p.43
street /striːt/ *n.* 大街 p.43
pay /peɪ/ *v.* & *n.* 付费 p.43
pay phone 付费电话 p.43
near /nɪə/, /nɪr/ *prep.* 在……附近 p.43
across /əˈkrɒs/, /əˈkrɔːs/ *adv.* & *prep.* 过；穿过 p.44
across from 在……对面 p.44
front /frʌnt/ *n.* 前面 p.44
in front of 在……前面 p.44
behind /bɪˈhaɪnd/ *prep.* 在……的后面 p.44
town /taʊn/ *n.* 镇；市镇 p.44
around /əˈraʊnd/ *prep.* 在……周围 *adv.* 在周围；大约 p.44
north /nɔː(r)θ/ *n.* 北；北方 *adj.* 北方的 p.45
along /əˈlɒŋ/, /əˈlɔːŋ/ *prep.* 沿着 p.46
go along (the street) 沿着（这条街）走 p.46
turn /tɜː(r)n/ *v.* 转向；翻 p.46
right /raɪt/ *adv.* 向右边 *n.* 右边 p.46
left /left/ *adv.* 向左边 *n.* 左边 p.46
turn right/left 向右/左转 p.46
crossing /ˈkrɒsɪŋ/, /ˈkrɔːsɪŋ/ *n.* 十字路口 p.46
neighborhood /ˈneɪbə(r)hʊd/ *n.* (=neighbourhood) 街区；街坊 p.47
spend /spend/ *v.* 花（时间、钱等） p.47
spend time 花时间 p.47
monkey /ˈmʌŋki/ *n.* 猴子 p.47
climb /klaɪm/ *v.* 爬 p.47
road /rəʊd/ *n.* 路 p.47
often /ˈɒfn/, /ˈɔːfn/ *adv.* 时常；常常 p.47
air /eə/, /er/ *n.* 空气 p.47
sunshine /ˈsʌnʃaɪn/ *n.* 阳光 p.47
free /friː/ *adj.* 免费的 p.47
enjoy /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/ *v.* 享受；喜爱 p.47
enjoy reading 喜欢阅读 p.47
easily /ˈiːzəli/ *adv.* 容易地 p.47
money /ˈmʌni/ *n.* 钱 p.47

Unit 9

curly /ˈkɜː(r)li/ *adj.* 卷曲的 p.49
straight /streɪt/ *adj.* 直的 p.49
tall /tɔːl/ *adj.* 高的 p.49
medium /ˈmiːdiəm/ *adj.* 中等的 p.49
height /haɪt/ *n.* 身高；高度 p.49
(be) of medium height 中等身高 p.49
thin /θɪn/ *adj.* 瘦的 p.49
heavy /ˈhevi/ *adj.* 重的 p.49
tonight /təˈnaɪt/ *adv.* & *n.*（在）今晚；（在）今夜 p.50
little /ˈlɪtl/ *adj.* 小的 p.50
a little 一点；少量 p.50
may /meɪ/ *modal v.* 也许；可能；可以 p.50
cinema /ˈsɪnəmə/ *n.* 电影院 p.50
glasses /ˈglɑːsɪz/, /ˈglæsɪz/ (*pl.*) *n.* 眼镜 p.50
later /ˈleɪtə(r)/ *adv.* 以后 p.50
handsome /ˈhænsəm/ *adj.* 英俊的 p.51
actor /ˈæktə(r)/ *n.* 演员 p.51
actress /ˈæktrəs/ *n.* 女演员 p.51

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person /'pɜ:(r)sn/ *n.* 人 p.51
nose /nəʊz/ *n.* 鼻子 p.52
blonde /blɒnd/, /blɑ:nd/ *adj.* (blond)（头发）金黄色的 p.52
mouth /maʊθ/ *n.* 嘴 p.52
round /raʊnd/ *adj.* 圆形的 p.52
face /feɪs/ *n.* 脸 p.52
eye /aɪ/ *n.* 眼睛 p.52
singer /'sɪŋə(r)/ *n.* 歌手 p.52
artist /'ɑ:(r)tɪst/ *n.* 艺术家 p.53
crime /kraɪm/ *n.* 犯罪活动 p.53
criminal /'krɪmɪnl/ *n.* 罪犯 p.53
put /pʊt/ *v.* 放 p.53
each /i:tʃ/ *adj.* & *pron.* 每个；各自 p.53
way /weɪ/ *n.* 方式；路线 p.53
describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ *v.* 描述 p.53
differently /'dɪfərəntli/ *adv.* 不同地 p.53
another /ə'nʌðə(r)/ *adj.* & *pron.* 另一；又一 p.53
end /end/ *n.* 结尾；尽头 p.53
in the end 最后 p.53
real /rɪəl/ *adj.* 真正的；真实的 p.53
jeans /dʒi:nz/ *n.* 牛仔裤 p.54

Johnny /'dʒɒni/, /'dʒɑ:ni/ 约翰尼（男名） p.52
Dean /di:n/ 迪安（姓） p.52
Tina /'ti:nə/ 蒂娜（女名） p.52
Jackson /'dʒæksən/ 杰克逊（姓） p.52

Unit 10

noodle /'nu:dl/ *n.*（常用复数形式）面条 p.55
mutton /'mʌtn/ *n.* 羊肉 p.55
beef /bi:f/ *n.* 牛肉 p.55
cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ *n.* 卷心菜；洋白菜 p.55
potato /pə'teɪtəʊ/ *n.* 土豆；马铃薯 p.55
special /'speʃəl/ *n.* 特色菜；特价品 *adj.* 特别的；特殊的 p.55
would /wʊd/ *modal v.*（表示意愿）愿意 p.55
would like（表示意愿）愿意；喜欢 p.55
yet /jet/ *adv.*（常用于否定句或疑问句）还；仍然 p.55
large /lɑ:(r)dʒ/ *adj.* 大号的；大的 p.56
order /'ɔ:(r)də(r)/ *n.* & *v.* 点菜；命令 p.56
take one's order 点菜 p.56
size /saɪz/ *n.* 大小；尺码 p.56
bowl /bəʊl/ *n.* 碗 p.56
one (large) bowl of ... 一（大）碗…… p.56
tofu /'təʊfu:/ *n.* 豆腐 p.56
meat /mi:t/ *n.*（可食用的）肉 p.57
dumpling /'dʌmplɪŋ/ *n.* 饺子 p.58
porridge /'pɒrɪdʒ/, /'pɔ:rɪdʒ/ *n.* 粥；面糊 p.58
onion /'ʌnjən/ *n.* 洋葱 p.58
fish /fɪʃ/ *n.* 鱼；鱼肉 p.58
pancake /'pænkeɪk/ *n.* 烙饼；薄饼 p.58
world /wɜ:(r)ld/ *n.* 世界 p.59
around the world 世界各地 p.59
answer /'ɑ:nsə/, /'ænsər/ *n.* 答案 *v.* 回答 p.59
different /'dɪfərənt/ *adj.* 不同的 p.59
cake /keɪk/ *n.* 蛋糕 p.59
candle /'kændl/ *n.* 蜡烛 p.59
age /eɪdʒ/ *n.* 年龄 p.59

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make a wish 许愿 p.59
blow /bləʊ/ *v.* 吹 p.59
blow out 吹灭 p.59
if /ɪf/ *conj.* 如果 p.59
will /wɪl/ *v.* 将要；会 p.59
the UK /ˌjuː 'keɪ/ (= the United Kingdom /juˈnaɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm/) *n.* 英国 p.59
candy /'kændi/ *n.* 糖果 p.59
lucky /'lʌki/ *adj.* 幸运的 p.59
popular /'pɒpjʊlə/, /'pɑːpjʊlər/ *adj.* 受欢迎的；普遍的 p.59
get popular 受欢迎；流行 p.59
cut up 切碎 p.59
idea /aɪ'dɪə/ *n.* 想法；主意 p.59
bring good luck to ... 给……带来好运 p.59

Unit 11

milk /mɪlk/ *v.* 挤奶 p.61
cow /kaʊ/ *n.* 奶牛 p.61
milk a cow 给奶牛挤奶 p.61
horse /hɔː(r)s/ *n.* 马 p.61
ride a horse 骑马 p.61
feed /fiːd/ *v.* (fed/fed/) 喂养；饲养 p.61
feed chickens 喂鸡 p.61
farmer /'fɑː(r)mə(r)/ *n.* 农民；农场主 p.61
quite /kwaɪt/ *adv.* 相当；完全 p.61
quite a lot (of ...) 许多 p.61
anything /'enɪθɪŋ/ *pron.* （常用于否定句或疑问句）任何东西；任何事物 p.62
grow /grəʊ/ *v.* (grew /gruː/) 种植；生长；发育 p.62
farm /fɑː(r)m/ *n.* 农场 *v.* 务农；种田 p.62
pick /pɪk/ *v.* 采；摘 p.62
excellent /'eksələnt/ *adj.* 极好的；优秀的 p.62
countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/ *n.* 乡村；农村 p.62
in the countryside 在乡下；在农村 p.62
yesterday /'jestə(r)deɪ/ *adv.* 昨天 p.63
flower /'flaʊə(r)/ *n.* 花 p.63
worry /'wʌri/, /'wɜːri/ *v.* & *n.* 担心；担忧 p.63
luckily /'lʌkɪli/ *adv.* 幸运地；好运地 p.63
sun /sʌn/ *n.* 太阳 p.63
museum /mjuː'ziəm/ *n.* 博物馆 p.64
fire /'faɪə(r)/ *n.* 火；火灾 p.64
fire station 消防站 p.64
painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ *n.* 油画；绘画 p.64
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 使人兴奋的；令人激动的 p.65
lovely /'lʌvli/ *adj.* 可爱的 p.65
expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ *adj.* 昂贵的 p.65
cheap /tʃiːp/ *adj.* 廉价的；便宜的 p.65
slow /sləʊ/ *adj.* 缓慢的；迟缓的 p.65
fast /fɑːst/, /fæst/ *adv.* & *adj.* 快地（的） p.65
robot /'rəʊbɒt/, /'rəʊbɑːt/ *n.* 机器人 p.65
guide /gaɪd/ *n.* 导游；向导 p.65
gift /gɪft/ *n.* 礼物；赠品 p.65
all in all 总的说来 p.65
everything /'evriθɪŋ/ *pron.* 所有事物；一切 p.65
interested /'ɪntrəstɪd/ *adj.* 感兴趣的 p.65
be interested in 对……感兴趣 p.65
dark /dɑː(r)k/ *adj.* 黑暗的；昏暗的 p.65
hear /hɪə/, /hɪr/ *v.* (heard /hɜː(r)d/) 听到；听见 p.65

Carol /'kærəl/ 卡萝尔（女名） p.61

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Unit 12

camp /kæmp/ *v.* 扎营；搭帐篷 p.67
lake /leɪk/ *n.* 湖；湖泊 p.67
beach /biːtʃ/ *n.* 海滩；沙滩 p.67
badminton /ˈbædmɪntən/ *n.* 羽毛球运动 p.67
sheep /ʃiːp/ *n.* 羊；绵羊 p.68
as /æz, əz/ *prep.* 作为；当作 p.68
natural /ˈnætʃərəl/ *adj.* 自然的 p.68
butterfly /ˈbʌtə(r)flaɪ/ *n.* 蝴蝶 p.68
visitor /ˈvɪzɪtə(r)/ *n.* 游客；访问者 p.68
tired /ˈtaɪə(r)d/ *adj.* 疲倦的；疲劳的 p.68
stay /steɪ/ *v.* 停留；待 p.68
stay up late 深夜不睡；熬夜 p.68
away /əˈweɪ/ *adv.* 离开；远离 p.69
run away 跑开 p.69
mouse /maʊs/ *n.* (*pl.* mice /maɪs/) 老鼠；耗子 p.69
baby /ˈbeɪbi/ *adj.* 幼小的 *n.* 婴儿 p.69
shout /ʃaʊt/ *v.* 呼叫；喊叫 p.69
shout at ... 冲……大声叫嚷 p.69
woof /wʊf/ *interj.*（狗叫声）汪汪 p.69
language /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.* 语言 p.69
fly /flaɪ/ *v.* (flew /fluː/) 飞 p.70
kite /kaɪt/ *n.* 风筝 p.70
fly a kite 放风筝 p.70
high /haɪ/ *adj.* & *adv.* 高的（地） p.71
high school 中学 p.71
ago /əˈgəʊ/ *adv.* 以前 p.71
India /ˈɪndiə/ *n.* 印度 p.71
tent /tent/ *n.* 帐篷 p.71
put up 搭起；举起 p.71
moon /muːn/ *n.* 月亮 p.71
each other 互相；彼此 p.71
surprise /sə(r)ˈpraɪz/ *n.* 惊奇；惊讶 *v.* 使吃惊 p.71
get a surprise 吃惊 p.71
snake /sneɪk/ *n.* 蛇 p.71
scared /skeəd/, /skerd/ *adj.* 惊慌的；吓坏了的 p.71
move /muːv/ *v.* 移动 p.71
shout to ... 对……大声喊叫 p.71
start /stɑː(r)t/ *v.* 开始；着手 p.71
jump /dʒʌmp/ *v.* 跳；跃 p.71
up and down 上上下下；起伏 p.71
wake /weɪk/ *v.* (woke /wəʊk/) 弄醒；醒 p.71
wake ... up 把……弄醒 p.71
into /ˈɪntuː/ *prep.* 到……里面；进入 p.71
forest /ˈfɒrɪst/, /ˈfɔːrɪst/ *n.* 森林 p.71
ear /ɪə/, /ɪr/ *n.* 耳朵 p.71

Lucy /ˈluːsi/ 露西（女名） p.67

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Vocabulary Index

（注：在本词表中，重点词汇用黑体标出。
在英式发音和美式发音有区别时，英式发音在前，美式发音在后。）

A

a little 一点；少量 p.50
across /ə'krɒs/, /ə'krɔːs/
adv. & prep. 过；穿过 p.44
across from 在……对面 p.44
actor /'æktə(r)/ *n.* 演员 p.51
actress /'æktrəs/ *n.* 女演员 p.51
afraid /ə'freɪd/ *adj.* 害怕；畏惧 p.17
Africa /'æfrɪkə/ *n.* 非洲 p.26
again /ə'gen/, /ə'geɪn/
adv. 再一次；又一次 p.39
age /eɪdʒ/ *n.* 年龄 p.59
ago /ə'gəʊ/ *adv.* 以前 p.71
air /eə/, /er/ *n.* 空气 p.47
all in all 总的说来 p.65
along /ə'lɒŋ/, /ə'lɔːŋ/ *prep.* 沿着 p.46
also /'ɔːlsəʊ/ *adv.* 也；而且 p.5
American /ə'merɪkən/ *adj.* 美国的；
美洲的 *n.* 美国人；美洲人 p.35
animal /'ænɪml/ *n.* 动物 p.25
another /ə'nʌðə(r)/
adj. & pron. 另一；又一 p.53
answer /'ɑːnsə/, /'ænsər/
n. 答案 *v.* 回答 p.59
any /'eni/ *adj.* 任何的；任一的
pron. 任何；任一 p.35
anything /'enɪθɪŋ/ *pron.*（常用于否定
句或疑问句）任何东西；任何事物 p.62
around /ə'raʊnd/ *prep.* 在……周围
adv. 在周围；大约 p.44
around the world 世界各地 p.59
arrive /ə'raɪv/ *v.* 到达 p.19
artist /'ɑː(r)tɪst/ *n.* 艺术家 p.53
as /æz, əz/ *prep.* 作为；当作 p.68
Australia /ɒ'streɪliə/ *n.* 澳大利亚 p.26
away /ə'weɪ/ *adv.* 离开；远离 p.69

B

baby /'beɪbi/ *adj.* 幼小的 *n.* 婴儿 p.69
back /bæk/ *adv.* 回来；回原处 p.38
bad /bæd/ *adj.* 坏的；糟的 p.38
badminton /'bædmɪntən/
n. 羽毛球运动 p.67
bank /bæŋk/ *n.* 银行 p.43
be good at ... 擅长于…… p.2
be good with ... 善于应付……的；
对……有办法 p.5
be in (great) danger
处于（极大）危险之中 p.29
be interested in 对……感兴趣 p.65
(be) made of 由……制成的 p.29
(be) of medium height 中等身高 p.49
(be) on time 准时 p.19
be strict (with sb.)
（对某人）要求严格 p.23
beach /biːtʃ/ *n.* 海滩；沙滩 p.67

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beautiful /'bju:tɪfl/ *adj.* 美丽的；美好的 p.25
beef /bi:f/ *n.* 牛肉 p.55
before /bɪ'fɔ:(r)/ *prep.* & *conj.* 在……以前 *adv.* 以前 p.22
behind /bɪ'haɪnd/ *prep.* 在……的后面 p.44
best /best/ *adj.* 最好的 *adv.* 最好地；最 p.9
between /bɪ'twi:n/ *prep.* 介于……之间 p.17
between ... and ... 在……和……之间 p.17
bike /baɪk/ *n.* 自行车 p.13
blonde /blɒnd/, /blɑ:nd/ *adj.* (blond)（头发）金黄色的 p.52
blow /bləʊ/ *v.* 吹 p.59
blow out 吹灭 p.59
boat /bəʊt/ *n.* 小船 p.17
bowl /bəʊl/ *n.* 碗 p.56
bridge /brɪdʒ/ *n.* 桥 p.17
bring /brɪŋ/ *v.* 带来；取来 p.20
bring good luck to ... 给……带来好运 p.59
brush /brʌʃ/ *v.* 刷；刷净 *n.* 刷子 p.7
bus /bʌs/ *n.* 公共汽车 p.13
butterfly /'bʌtə(r)flaɪ/ *n.* 蝴蝶 p.68
by /baɪ/ *prep.* (表示方式) 乘（交通工具） p.14
by bike 骑自行车 p.14

C

cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ *n.* 卷心菜；洋白菜 p.55
cake /keɪk/ *n.* 蛋糕 p.59
call (sb.) back（给某人）回电话 p.38
camp /kæmp/ *v.* 扎营；搭帐篷 p.67
Canada /'kænədə/ *n.* 加拿大 p.41
candle /'kændl/ *n.* 蜡烛 p.59
candy /'kændi/ *n.* 糖果 p.59
car /kɑ:(r)/ *n.* 小汽车；轿车 p.15
cat /kæt/ *n.* 猫 p.26
center /'sentə(r)/ *n.* (= centre) 中心；中央 p.5
cheap /tʃi:p/ *adj.* 廉价的；便宜的 p.65
chess /tʃes/ *n.* 国际象棋 p.1
child /tʃaɪld/ *n.* 儿童 (*pl.* **children** /'tʃɪldrən/) p.35
cinema /'sɪnəmə/ *n.* 电影院 p.50
clean /kli:n/ *v.* 打扫；弄干净 *adj.* 干净的 p.10
climb /klaɪm/ *v.* 爬 p.47
cloudy /'klaʊdi/ *adj.* 多云的 p.37
club /klʌb/ *n.* 俱乐部；社团 p.1
cold /kəʊld/ *adj.* 寒冷的；冷的 p.40
come true 实现；成为现实 p.17
cook /kʊk/ *v.* 做饭 p.38
could /kʊd/ *modal v.* 能；可以 p.38
country /'kʌntri/ *n.* 国；国家 p.41
countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/ *n.* 乡村；农村 p.62
cow /kaʊ/ *n.* 奶牛 p.61
crime /kraɪm/ *n.* 犯罪活动 p.53
criminal /'krɪmɪnl/ *n.* 罪犯 p.53
cross /krɒs/, /krɔ:s/ *v.* 横过；越过 p.17
crossing /'krɒsɪŋ/, /'krɔ:sɪŋ/ *n.* 十字路口 p.46
curly /'kɜ:(r)li/ *adj.* 卷曲的 p.49
cut /kʌt/ *v.* 砍；切 p.29
cut down 砍倒 p.29

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cut up 切碎 p.59
cute /kjuːt/ *adj.* 可爱的；机灵的 p.25

D

dance /dɑːns/, /dæns/ *v.* 跳舞 *n.* 舞蹈 p.1
danger /'deɪndʒə(r)/ *n.* 危险 p.29
dark /dɑː(r)k/ *adj.* 黑暗的；昏暗的 p.65
delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ *adj.* 可口的；美味的 p.35
describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ *v.* 描述 p.53
different /'dɪfərənt/ *adj.* 不同的 p.59
differently /'dɪfərəntli/ *adv.* 不同地 p.53
dining /'daɪnɪŋ/ hall 餐厅 p.19
dirty /'dɜː(r)ti/ *adj.* 脏的 p.23
dish /dɪʃ/ *n.* 碟；盘 p.22
do (one's) homework 做作业 p.10
do the dishes 清洗餐具 p.22
down /daʊn/ *adv.*（坐、躺、倒）下 *prep.* 向下；沿着 p.29
dragon /'drægən/ *n.* 龙 p.35
Dragon Boat Festival 端午节 p.35
draw /drɔː/ *v.* 画 p.1
dream /driːm/ *n.* 梦想；睡梦 *v.* 做梦 p.17
dress /dres/ *v.* 穿衣服 *n.* 连衣裙 p.7
drink /drɪŋk/ *v.* 喝 *n.* 饮料 p.33
drink tea 喝茶 p.33
drive /draɪv/ *v.* 开车 p.15
drum /drʌm/ *n.* 鼓 p.4
dry /draɪ/ *adj.* 干燥的 p.40
dumpling /'dʌmplɪŋ/ *n.* 饺子 p.58

E

each /iːtʃ/ *adj.* & *pron.* 每个；各自 p.53
each other 互相；彼此 p.71
ear /ɪə/, /ɪr/ *n.* 耳朵 p.71
early /'ɜː(r)li/ *adv.* & *adj.* 早（的） p.8
easily /'iːzəli/ *adv.* 容易地 p.47
eat out 出去吃饭 p.32
eighty /'eɪti/ *num.* 八十 p.14
either /'aɪðə(r)/, /'iːðə(r)/ *conj.* 或者 *adv.* 也（用在否定词组后） p.11
either ... or ... 要么……要么……；或者……或者…… p.11
elephant /'elɪfənt/ *n.* 大象 p.25
end /end/ *n.* 结尾；尽头 p.53
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ *v.* 享受；喜爱 p.47
enjoy reading 喜欢阅读 p.47
Europe /'jʊərəp/ *n.* 欧洲 p.41
every /'evri/ *adj.* 每一；每个 p.14
every day 每天 p.14
everything /'evriθɪŋ/ *pron.* 所有事物；一切 p.65
excellent /'eksələnt/ *adj.* 极好的；优秀的 p.62
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 使人兴奋的；令人激动的 p.65
exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ *v.* & *n.* 锻炼；练习 p.8
expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ *adj.* 昂贵的 p.65
eye /aɪ/ *n.* 眼睛 p.52

F

face /feɪs/ *n.* 脸 p.52
far /fɑː(r)/ *adv.* & *adj.* 远；远的 p.14
farm /fɑː(r)m/ *n.* 农场 *v.* 务农；种田 p.62
farmer /'fɑː(r)mə(r)/ *n.* 农民；农场主 p.61
fast /fɑːst/, /fæst/ *adv.* & *adj.* 快地（的） p.65

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feed /fi:d/ *v.* (fed/fed/) 喂养；饲养 p.61
feed chickens 喂鸡 p.61
feel /fi:l/ *v.* 感受；觉得 p.23
fifty /'fɪfti/ *num.* 五十 p.8
fight /faɪt/ *v.* & *n.* 打架；战斗 p.19
fire /'faɪə(r)/ *n.* 火；火灾 p.64
fire station 消防站 p.64
fish /fɪʃ/ *n.* 鱼；鱼肉 p.58
flag /flæg/ *n.* 旗；旗帜 p.29
flower /'flaʊə(r)/ *n.* 花 p.63
fly /flaɪ/ *v.* (flew /flu:/) 飞 p.70
fly a kite 放风筝 p.70
follow /'fɒləʊ/, /'fɑ:ləʊ/ *v.* 遵循；跟随 p.23
follow the rules 遵守规则 p.23
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G

get a surprise 吃惊 p.71
get dressed 穿上衣服 p.7
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get popular 受欢迎；流行 p.59
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get up 起床；站起 p.7
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go to the movies 去电影院 p.32
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H

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hear /hɪə/, /hɪr/ *v.* (heard /hɜ:(r)d/) 听到；听见 p.65
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height /haɪt/ *n.* 身高；高度 p.49
help (sb.) with sth. 在某方面帮助（某人） p.5
high /haɪ/ *adj.* & *adv.* 高的（地） p.71
high school 中学 p.71
him /hɪm/ *pron.* 他（he的宾格） p.38
home /həʊm/ *n.* 家；活动本部 *adv.* 到家；在家 p.5
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hospital /'hɒspɪtl/, /'hɑ:spɪtl/ *n.* 医院 p.43
host /həʊst/ *n.* 主人；东道主 p.35
hot /hɒt/, /hɑ:t/ *adj.* 热的 p.40
hotel /həʊ'tel/ *n.* 旅馆；酒店 p.43
house /haʊs/ *n.* 房子 p.33
hundred /'hʌndrəd/ *num.* 一百 p.14

I
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in the end 最后 p.53
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interested /'ɪntrəstɪd/ *adj.* 感兴趣的 p.65
into /'ɪntu:/ *prep.* 到……里面；进入 p.71
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J
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K
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kill /kɪl/ *v.* 杀死；弄死 p.29
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kind of 稍微；有点儿 p.26
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ *n.* 厨房 p.23
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L
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later /'leɪtə(r)/ *adv.* 以后 p.50
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learn /lɜ:(r)n/ *v.* 学习；学会 p.24
leave /li:v/ *v.* 离开；留下 p.17
left /left/ *adv.* 向左边 *n.* 左边 p.46
leg /leg/ *n.* 腿 p.26
life /laɪf/ *n.* (*pl.* lives/laɪvz/) 生活；生命 p.12
like /laɪk/ *prep.* 像；怎么样 p.17
lion /'laɪən/ *n.* 狮子 p.25
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live /lɪv/ *v.* 居住；生活 p.15
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lots of 大量；许多 p.11
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luck /lʌk/ *n.* 幸运；运气 p.23
luckily /'lʌkɪli/ *adv.* 幸运地；好运地 p.63
lucky /'lʌki/ *adj.* 幸运的 p.59

M
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make a wish 许愿 p.59
make friends 结交朋友 p.5
make one's bed 铺床 p.23
make soup 做汤 p.31
man /mæn/ *n.* 男人；人 p.34
many /'meni/ *adj. & pron.* 许多 p.17
may /meɪ/ *modal v.* 也许；可能；可以 p.50
meat /mi:t/ *n.*（可食用的）肉 p.57
medium /'mi:diəm/ *adj.* 中等的 p.49
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milk /mɪlk/ *v.* 挤奶 p.61
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mountain /'maʊntən/ *n.* 高山 p.41
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mouth /maʊθ/ *n.* 嘴 p.52
move /mu:v/ *v.* 移动 p.71
movie /'mu:vi/ *n.* 电影 p.32
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musician /mju:'zɪʃn/ *n.* 音乐家 p.6
mutton /'mʌtn/ *n.* 羊肉 p.55

N

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near /nɪə/, /nɪr/ *prep.* 在……附近 p.43
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never /'nevə(r)/ *adv.* 从不；绝不 p.8
new /nju:/, /nu:/ *adj.* 新的；刚出现的 p.14
newspaper /'nju:zˌpeɪpə/, /'nu:zˌpeɪpər/ *n.* 报纸 p.31
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ninety /'naɪnti/ *num.* 九十 p.14
noisy /'nɔɪzi/ *adj.* 吵闹的 p.23
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O

o'clock /ə'klɒk/, /ə'klɑ:k/ *adv.*（表示整点）……点钟 p.8
office /'ɒfɪs/, /'ɑ:fɪs/ *n.* 办公室 p.43
often /'ɒfn/, /'ɔ:fn/ *adv.* 时常；常常 p.47
on (a) vacation 度假 p.41
on the weekend（在）周末 p.5
on weekends（在）周末 p.9
one (large) bowl of ... 一（大）碗…… p.56
onion /'ʌnjən/ *n.* 洋葱 p.58
or /ɔ:(r)/ *conj.* 或者；也不（用于否定句） p.3
order /'ɔ:(r)də(r)/ *n. & v.* 点菜；命令 p.56
other /'ʌðə(r)/ *adj.* 另外的；其他的 *pron.* 另外的人（或物） p.35
out /aʊt/ *adv.* 外出 p.22
outside /ˌaʊt'saɪd/ *adv.* 在外面 *adj.* 外面的 p.20

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over /'əʊvə(r)/ *prep.* 超过，多于；在……上方 p.29

P

painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ *n.* 油画；绘画 p.64
pancake /'pænkeɪk/ *n.* 烙饼；薄饼 p.58
panda /'pændə/ *n.* 熊猫 p.25
park /pɑ:(r)k/ *n.* 公园 p.38
past /pɑ:st/, /pæst/ *prep.* 晚于；过（时间）*adj.* 过去的 p.10
pay /peɪ/ *v.* & *n.* 付费 p.43
pay phone 付费电话 p.43
people /'pi:pl/ *n.* 人；人们 p.5
person /'pɜ:(r)sn/ *n.* 人 p.51
pet /pet/ *n.* 宠物 p.26
piano /pi'ænəʊ/ *n.* 钢琴 p.4
pick /pɪk/ *v.* 采；摘 p.62
place /pleɪs/ *n.* 地点；位置 p.29
play chess 下国际象棋 p.1
play the drums 敲鼓 p.4
play the piano 弹钢琴 p.4
play the violin 拉小提琴 p.4
police /pə'li:s/ *n.* 警察 p.43
police station 警察局 p.43
pool /pu:l/ *n.* 游泳池；水池 p.34
popular /'pɒpjʊlə/, /'pɑ:pjʊlər/ *adj.* 受欢迎的；普遍的 p.59
porridge /'pɒrɪdʒ/, /'pɔ:rɪdʒ/ *n.* 粥；面糊 p.58
post /pəʊst/ *n.* 邮政 p.43
post office 邮局 p.43
potato /pə'teɪtəʊ/ *n.* 土豆；马铃薯 p.55
practice /'præktɪs/ *v.* & *n.* 练习 p.22
problem /'prɒbləm/, /'prɑ:bləm/ *n.* 困难；难题 p.38
put /pʊt/ *v.* 放 p.53
put up 搭起；举起 p.71

Q

quarter /'kwɔ:(r)tə(r)/ *n.* 一刻钟；四分之一 p.10
quickly /'kwɪkli/ *adv.* 很快地 p.11
quiet /'kwaɪət/ *adj.* 安静的 p.20
quite /kwaɪt/ *adv.* 相当；完全 p.61
quite a lot (of ...) 许多 p.61

R

race /reɪs/ *n.* 竞赛 p.35
radio station 广播电台 p.8
rain /reɪn/ *v.* 下雨 *n.* 雨水 p.37
rainy /'reɪni/ *adj.* 阴雨的；多雨的 p.42
read /ri:d/ *v.* 读；阅读 p.23
read a newspaper 看报纸 p.31
real /rɪəl/ *adj.* 真正的；真实的 p.53
relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* 放松；休息 p.23
remember /rɪ'membə(r)/ *v.* 记住；记起 p.23
restaurant /'restrɒnt/, /'restərɑ:nt/ *n.* 餐馆 p.43
ride /raɪd/ *v.* 骑 *n.* 旅程 p.13
ride a bike 骑自行车 p.13
ride a horse 骑马 p.61
right /raɪt/ *adv.* 向右边 *n.* 右边 p.46
right now 此刻；马上 p.39
river /'rɪvə(r)/ *n.* 河；江 p.17
road /rəʊd/ *n.* 路 p.47
robot /'rəʊbɒt/, /'rəʊbɑ:t/ *n.* 机器人 p.65
ropeway /'rəʊpˌweɪ/ *n.* 索道 p.17
round /raʊnd/ *adj.* 圆形的 p.52

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rule /ruːl/ *n.* 规则；规章 p.19
run /rʌn/ *v.* 跑；奔 p.10
run away 跑开 p.69
Russian /ˈrʌʃn/ *adj.* 俄罗斯的
n. 俄罗斯人；俄语 p.42

S

save /seɪv/ *v.* 救；救助 p.29
scared /skeəd/, /skerd/ *adj.* 惊慌的；吓坏了的 p.71
scary /ˈskeəri/, /ˈskeri/ *adj.* 吓人的；恐怖的 p.26
seventy /ˈsevnti/ *num.* 七十 p.14
sheep /ʃiːp/ *n.* 羊；绵羊 p.68
shop /ʃɒp/, /ʃɑːp/ *v.* 购物 *n.* 商店 p.34
shout /ʃaʊt/ *v.* 呼叫；喊叫 p.69
shout at ... 冲……大声叫嚷 p.69
shout to ... 对……大声喊叫 p.71
show /ʃəʊ/ *n.* 演出；节目
v. 给……看；展示 p.3
shower /ˈʃaʊə(r)/ *n.* & *v.* 淋浴
n. 淋浴器（间） p.7
shy /ʃaɪ/ *adj.* 羞怯的；腼腆的 p.28
sing /sɪŋ/ *v.* 唱歌 p.1
singer /ˈsɪŋə(r)/ *n.* 歌手 p.52
sit /sɪt/ *v.* 坐 p.41
sixty /ˈsɪksti/ *num.* 六十 p.14
size /saɪz/ *n.* 大小；尺码 p.56
skate /skeɪt/ *v.* 滑冰 p.42
sleep /sliːp/ *v.* & *n.* 睡觉 p.26
slow /sləʊ/ *adj.* 缓慢的；迟缓的 p.65
smart /smɑː(r)t/ *adj.* 聪明的 p.25
snake /sneɪk/ *n.* 蛇 p.71
snow /snəʊ/ *v.* 下雪 *n.* 雪 p.37
snowman /ˈsnəʊmæn/ *n.* 雪人 p.42
snowy /ˈsnəʊi/ *adj.* 下雪的 p.42
sometimes /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/ *adv.* 有时 p.11
soon /suːn/ *adv.* 不久；很快 p.41
sorry /ˈsɒri/, /ˈsɑːri/ *adj.* 抱歉的；难过的；惋惜的 p.19
soup /suːp/ *n.* 汤 p.31
south /saʊθ/ *adj.* 南方的 *n.* 南；南方 p.26
South Africa 南非 p.26
speak /spiːk/ *v.* 说（某种语言）；说话 p.1
speak English 说英语 p.1
special /ˈspeʃəl/ *n.* 特色菜；特价品
adj. 特别的；特殊的 p.55
spend /spend/ *v.* 花（时间、钱等） p.47
spend time 花时间 p.47
start /stɑː(r)t/ *v.* 开始；着手 p.71
state /steɪt/ *n.* 州 p.35
station /ˈsteɪʃn/ *n.* 电（视）台；车站 p.8
stay /steɪ/ *v.* 停留；待 p.68
stay up late 深夜不睡；熬夜 p.68
still /stɪl/ *adv.* 还；仍然 p.35
stop /stɒp/, /stɑːp/ *n.* 车站；停止 p.16
story /ˈstɔːri/ *n.* 故事；小说 p.2
straight /streɪt/ *adj.* 直的 p.49
street /striːt/ *n.* 大街 p.43
strict /strɪkt/ *adj.* 严格的；严厉的 p.23
study /ˈstʌdi/ *v.* & *n.* 学习；研究 p.35
subway /ˈsʌbweɪ/ *n.* 地铁 p.13
summer /ˈsʌmə(r)/ *n.* 夏天；夏季 p.41
sun /sʌn/ *n.* 太阳 p.63
sunny /ˈsʌni/ *adj.* 晴朗的 p.37
sunshine /ˈsʌnʃaɪn/ *n.* 阳光 p.47
supermarket /ˈsuːpə(r)ˌmɑː(r)kɪt/ *n.* 超市 p.34

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surprise /sə(r)'praɪz/ *n.* 惊奇；惊讶 *v.* 使吃惊 p.71
swim /swɪm/ *v.* & *n.* 游泳 p.1
symbol /'sɪmbl/ *n.* 象征 p.29

T

take a message 捎个口信；传话 p.38
take a shower 洗淋浴 p.7
take a walk 散步；走一走 p.10
take one's order 点菜 p.56
take the subway 乘地铁 p.13
talk /tɔ:k/ *v.* & *n.* 说话；交谈 p.3
talk to ... 跟……说 p.3
tall /tɔ:l/ *adj.* 高的 p.49
taste /teɪst/ *v.* 有……的味道；品尝 *n.* 味道；滋味 p.11
tea /ti:/ *n.* 茶；茶叶 p.33
teach /ti:tʃ/ *v.* 教；讲授 p.5
tell /tel/ *v.* 讲述；告诉 p.2
tent /tent/ *n.* 帐篷 p.71
terrible /'terəbl/ *adj.* 非常讨厌的；可怕的 p.23
the UK /ju'keɪ/ (= the United Kingdom /ju'naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm/) *n.* 英国 p.59
the United States /ju'naɪtɪd 'steɪts/ (of America) (*abbr.* the US, the USA) 美国；美利坚合众国 p.35
thin /θɪn/ *adj.* 瘦的 p.49
think of 认为；想起 p.16
tiger /'taɪgə(r)/ *n.* 老虎 p.25
tired /'taɪə(r)d/ *adj.* 疲倦的；疲劳的 p.68
today /tə'deɪ/ *adv.* 在今天 p.5
tofu /'təʊfu:/ *n.* 豆腐 p.56
tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/, /tə'mɑ:rəʊ/ *adv.* 在明天 *n.* 明天；未来 p.33
tonight /tə'naɪt/ *adv.* & *n.* (在) 今晚；(在) 今夜 p.50
tooth /tu:θ/ *n.* (*pl.* teeth/ti:θ/) 牙齿 p.7
town /taʊn/ *n.* 镇；市镇 p.44
train /treɪn/ *n.* 火车 p.13
tree /tri:/ *n.* 树 p.29
true /tru:/ *adj.* 真的；符合事实的 p.17
turn /tɜ:(r)n/ *v.* 转向；翻 p.46
turn right/left 向右/左转 p.46

U

uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:(r)m/ *n.* 校服；制服 p.20
up /ʌp/ *adv.* 向上 p.7
up and down 上上下下；起伏 p.71
use /ju:z/ *v.* 使用；运用 p.31
usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ *adv.* 通常地；一般地 p.7

V

vacation /veɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 假期 p.41
village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 村庄；村镇 p.17
villager /'vɪlɪdʒə(r)/ *n.* 村民 p.17
violin /ˌvaɪə'lɪn/ *n.* 小提琴 p.4
visit /'vɪzɪt/ *v.* 拜访；参观 p.41
visitor /'vɪzɪtə(r)/ *n.* 游客；访问者 p.68

W

wake /weɪk/ *v.* (woke /wəʊk/) 弄醒；醒 p.71
wake ... up 把……弄醒 p.71
walk /wɔ:k/ *n.* & *v.* 行走；步行 p.10

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warm /wɔ:(r)m/ *adj.* 温暖的 p.40
wash /wɒʃ/, /wɔ:ʃ/ *v.* 洗 p.31
water /'wɔ:tə/, /'wɑ:tər/ *n.* 水 p.29
way /weɪ/ *n.* 方式；路线 p.53
wear /weə/, /wer/ *v.* 穿；戴 p.20
weather /'weðə(r)/ *n.* 天气 p.37
weekend /ˌwi:k'end/, /'wi:kend/ *n.* 周末 p.5
will /wɪl/ *v.* 将要；会 p.59
windy /'wɪndi/ *adj.* 多风的 p.37
winter /'wɪntə(r)/ *n.* 冬天；冬季 p.42
wish /wɪʃ/ *v.* 希望 p.35
woof /wʊf/ *interj.*（狗叫声）汪汪 p.69
work /wɜ:(r)k/ *v.* & *n.* 工作 p.8
world /wɜ:(r)ld/ *n.* 世界 p.59
worry /'wʌri/, /'wɜ:ri/ *v.* & *n.* 担心；担忧 p.63
would /wʊd/ *modal v.*（表示意愿）愿意 p.55
would like（表示意愿）愿意；喜欢 p.55
wow /waʊ/ *interj.*（表示惊奇或敬佩）哇；呀 p.8
write /raɪt/ *v.* 写作；写字 p.3

Y

year /jɪə/, /jɪr/ *n.* 年；岁 p.17
yesterday /'jestə(r)deɪ/ *adv.* 昨天 p.63
yet /jet/ *adv.*（常用于否定句或疑问句）还；仍然 p.55
young /jʌŋ/ *adj.* 幼小的；年轻的 p.35

Z

zoo /zu:/ *n.* 动物园 p.25

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Name List

Amy /'eɪmi/ 埃米（女名）
Becky /'beki/ 贝姬（女名）
Carol /'kærəl/ 卡萝尔（女名）
Clark /klɑː(r)k/ 克拉克（姓；男名）
Dave /deɪv/ 戴夫（男名）
Dean /diːn/ 迪安（姓）
Jackson /'dʒæksən/ 杰克逊（姓）
Jeff /dʒef/ 杰夫（男名）
Jill /dʒɪl/ 吉尔（女名）
Jim /dʒɪm/ 吉姆（男名）
Joe /dʒəʊ/ 乔（男名）
Johnny /'dʒɒni/, /'dʒɑːni/ 约翰尼（男名）
Julie /'dʒuːli/ 朱莉（女名）
Laura /'lɔːrə/ 劳拉（女名）
Lisa /'liːzə/ 莉萨（女名）
Lucy /'luːsi/ 露西（女名）
Molly /'mɒli/, /'mɑːli/ 莫莉（女名）
Peter /'piːtə(r)/ 彼得（男名）
Rick /rɪk/ 里克（男名）
Scott /skɒt/, /skɑːt/ 斯科特（男名）
Steve /stiːv/ 史蒂夫（男名）
Tina /'tiːnə/ 蒂娜（女名）
Tony /'təʊni/ 托尼（男名）

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Irregular Verbs

Verb	Past tense	Verb	Past tense
am/is	was /wɒz, wəz/, /wɑːz, wəz/	let	let /let/
		lose	lost /lɒst/, /lɔːst/
are	were /wɜː(r)/	make	made /meɪd/
bring	brought /brɔːt/	meet	met /met/
buy	bought /bɔːt/	pay	paid /peɪd/
come	came /keɪm/	put	put /pʊt/
cut	cut /kʌt/	read	read /red/
do/does	did /dɪd/	ride	rode /rəʊd/
draw	drew /druː/	run	ran /ræn/
drink	drank /dræŋk/	say	said /sed/
drive	drove /drəʊv/	see	saw /sɔː/
eat	ate /eɪt/	sell	sold /səʊld/
feed	fed /fed/	sing	sang /sæŋ/
feel	felt /felt/	sit	sat /sæt/
fight	fought /fɔːt/	sleep	slept /slept/
find	found /faʊnd/	speak	spoke /spəʊk/
fly	flew /fluː/	spend	spent /spent/
forget	forgot /fəˈgɒt/, /fərˈgɑːt/	stand	stood /stʊd/
get	got /gɒt/, /gɑːt/	swim	swam /swæm/
go	went /went/	take	took /tʊk/
grow	grew /gruː/	teach	taught /tɔːt/
have/has	had /hæd, həd/	tell	told /təʊld/
hear	heard /hɜː(r)d/	think	thought /θɔːt/
keep	kept /kept/	wake	woke /wəʊk/
know	knew /njuː/	wear	wore /wɔː(r)/
leave	left /left/	write	wrote /rəʊt/

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后　记

本册教科书是人民教育出版社课程教材研究所英语课程教材研究开发中心依据教育部《义务教育英语课程标准》（2011年版）与美国圣智学习集团合作编写的，经国家基础教育课程教材专家工作委员会2012年审查通过。

本册教科书集中反映了基础教育教科书研究与实验的成果，凝聚了参与课改实验的教育专家、学科专家、教研人员以及一线教师的集体智慧。我们感谢所有对教科书的编写、出版提供过帮助与支持的同仁和社会各界朋友，以及整体设计艺术指导吕敬人等。

本册教科书出版之前，我们通过多种渠道与教科书选用作品（包括照片、画作）的作者进行了联系，得到了他们的大力支持。对此，我们表示衷心的感谢！但仍有部分作者未能取得联系，恳请入选作品的作者与我们联系，以便支付稿酬。

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