我怎么到那？吴-凡问罗宾询问科学博物馆在哪儿，罗宾告诉了他，他们决定一起去。可是半路上吴-凡找不到罗宾了，他只好向路人寻求帮助，路人给吴-凡指了路。

Unit One



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How can I get there?



预习新知：吴一凡和罗宾在问路。一起去看看他们问了哪些地方吧！

A

Let's try

听力小提示：①听录音前，先熟悉所给的题目及答案。②听录音时，着重听有"where"及"Grandpa"相关的信息。

Wu Yifan and Robin are looking at some robots. Listen and tick.

1. Where are they? ☑ In the museum. ☐ In the bookstore.
2. Is Grandpa there? ☐ Yes, he is. ☑ No, he isn't.

Let's talk

Wu Yifan: Robin, where is the museum shop? I want to buy a postcard.

Robin: It's near the door.

Wu Yifan: Thanks. Where is the post office? I want to send it today.

Robin: I don't know. I'll ask. Excuse me, sir.

Man: Wow! A talking robot! What a great museum!

Robin: Where is the post office?

Man: It's next to the museum.

Robin: Thanks.



Where is the museum 博物馆 shop/post office?

Talk about the places in your city/town/village. 城市 城镇 村庄

Is there a ...? 有……吗？
Where is it?

It's near/next to/behind ...

park library zoo
post office school
museum 邮局

问路的常用疑问句：Where is...?

答语：It's next to/near/in/behind/between...

例句：—Where is your school? 你的学校在哪里？

—It's between the library and the park. 它在图书馆和公园中间。

Let's learn



Wu Yifan: Where is the cinema?

Robin: It's next to the bookstore.



例句: The robot is in the science museum. 机器人在科学博物馆。

例句: The post office is between the science museum and the bookstore. 邮局在科学博物馆和书店的中间







/ˈsaɪəns/ 科学 science /mjuˈziːəm/ museum 博物馆

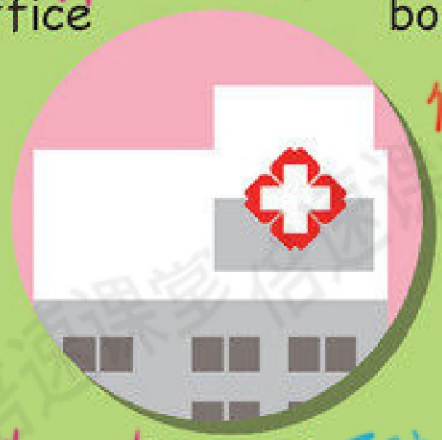
/ˈpəʊst ˌɒfɪs/ post office 邮局

/ˈbʊkstɔː(r)/ bookstore 书店

例句: I like science. 我喜欢科学。

例句: The bookstore is near the post office. 书店在邮局附近。





/ˈsɪnəmə/ cinema 电影院

/ˈhɒspɪtl/ hospital 医院

例句: Let's go to the cinema. 让我们去电影院吧。

例句: The hospital is next to the cinema. 医院在电影院旁边。

Make a map and talk



There is a pet hospital in my city. 宠物医院

Where is it?

It's near the park.

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B

教学新知：迈克、吴一凡和罗宾看完电影后想去一家意大利餐馆吃饭，他们找到那家餐馆了吗？一起去看看吧。

Let's try

听力小提示：①听录音前，先阅读给出的题目。②听录音时，注意cinema，bookstore等关键词。

Wu Yifan is calling Mike. Listen and tick or cross.

1. (✗) They want to go to the bookstore.
2. (✓) The cinema is next to the bookstore.

Let's talk

询问怎么到某地的问句：How can ... get (to) ...?

答语：Turn left/right at ...

例子：—How can I get to the zoo?

我怎么去动物园。

Mike: What an interesting film!

Wu Yifan: Yes, but I'm hungry now. I know —Turn left a great Italian restaurant. at the first

Mike: Yum! I like pizza! Where is the crossing. restaurant?

在第一个十字路口左转。

Wu Yifan: It's next to the park on Dongfang Street.

Mike: How can we get there?

Robin: Turn left at the bookstore. Then turn right at the hospital.

Mike: OK. Let's go!

How can Wu Yifan and Mike get to the restaurant?

Talk about a cinema or restaurant you like. How can you get there?

I like ...

How can I get to the ... ?

Turn left/right at ...

左/右转

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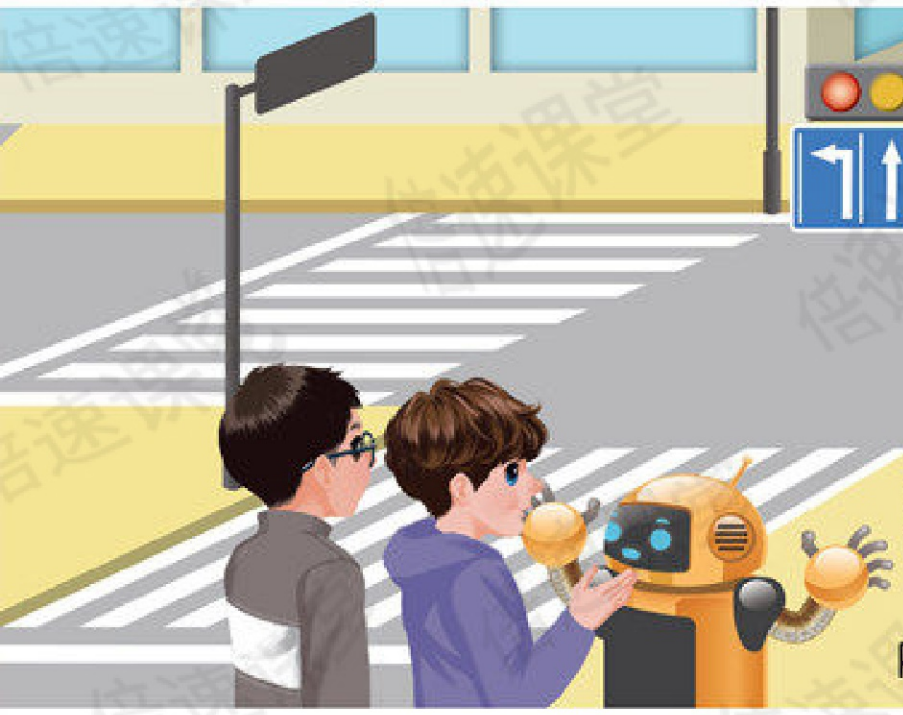
Let's learn



Mike: Where is the Italian restaurant?
Turn right here?
Robin: No, turn left.



crossing /ˈkrɒsɪŋ/ 十字路口



turn left /left/ 左



go straight /streɪt/ 笔直地



turn right /raɪt/ 右

例: There are traffic lights at each crossing. 每个十字路口都有交通信号灯。

例: Go out and turn left. 出去左转。

例: Go straight this street. 沿着这条街一直。

例: Turn right at the library. 在图书馆右转。

Be a tour guide

Chen Jie is trying to be a tour guide for Oliver in Beijing. Can you help her?

试着成为 导游



Beihai Park 北海公园

Palace Museum 故宫



Now we are in front of Tian'anmen.
Go straight and you can see the Palace Museum.

在……前面

Tian'anmen

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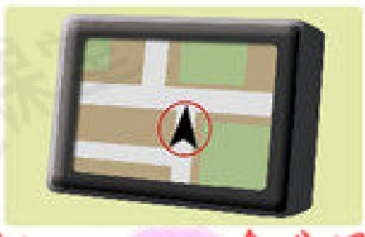
Read and write

You are in a car. Which of these can help you find a place?


map


compass 指南针


GPS 全球(卫星)定位系统

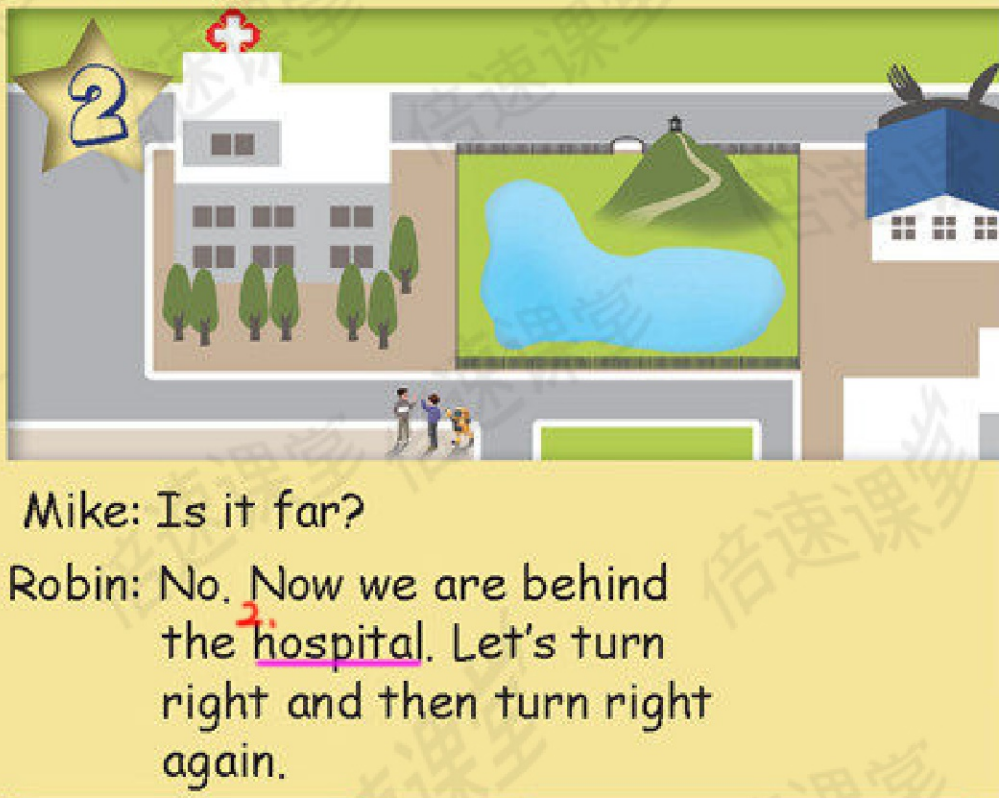

stars

Robin has GPS!

Wu Yifan's grandpa gave Robin a new feature. He now has GPS. He can help the boys find the Italian restaurant. 特点



Robin: We're in front of the cinema. Let's go straight and turn left at the bookstore. Follow me, please! 跟着



Mike: Is it far?

Robin: No. Now we are behind the hospital. Let's turn right and then turn right again.



Mike: There is the restaurant!



Robin: My new GPS works! 奏效,起作用

Wu Yifan: Yes! I'll tell Grandpa. But let's eat first. I'm so hungry! 饥饿

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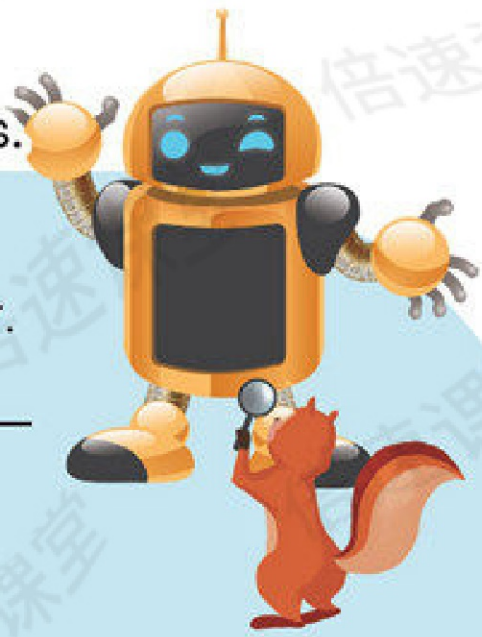
Read the text and answer the questions.



1. What is Robin's new feature?
   ☐ He can find food. ☑ He can find the way.
2. How many places did they pass by? Three.
   Underline them in the text.
3. Which word under the fourth picture means "奏效，起作用"? works

Fill in the blanks. Then retell the story.

Wu Yifan and his friends want to eat some pizza in an Italian restaurant. They go straight and turn left at the bookstore. They turn right and then turn right again.



Tips for pronunciation



Listen, look and say.

① Robin has GPS. ↘

② Follow me, please! ↗

③ Is it far? ↗

① Where is the restaurant? ↘

朗读小提示：① 朗读陈述句或者特殊疑问句时，用降调。
② 祈使句的句末有 please，特降后升；若 please 在句首或者没有 please，是降调。
③ 一般疑问句通常读升调。

听力提示：①听录音前，观察每幅图中的地点。
②听录音时，着重听地点名称。

Let's check

Listen and tick the places you hear.
Write the words under the pictures.



Listen again and answer.

1. Where does the boy want to go?
He wants to go to the museum.

2. How can he get there from the post office?
Go straight from bookstore. Then turn right at the cinema.

Let's wrap it up

Try to write more words.
试着 更多的



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C

故事会：祖姆和次波在路上问一个男孩在哪买的薯条，男孩说在伦敦眼附近买的。询问3个路人才找到那家薯条店。祖姆吃了全部的薯条后胃疼，但还想吃糖葫芦！

Story time

1



美味的

Zoom: Hey, that looks tasty. Where can I buy one?

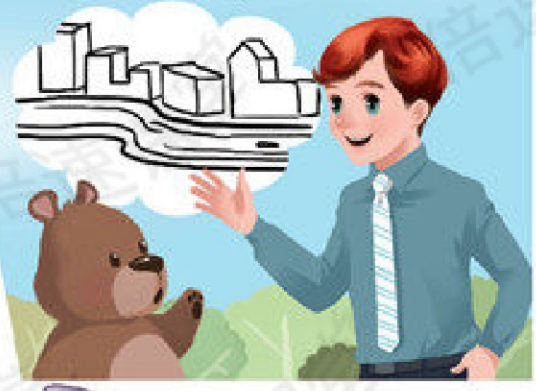
Boy: Near the London Eye. Go that way.

伦敦眼

2

Zoom: Excuse me. Where is the London Eye?

Man: It's next to the film museum near the Thames.

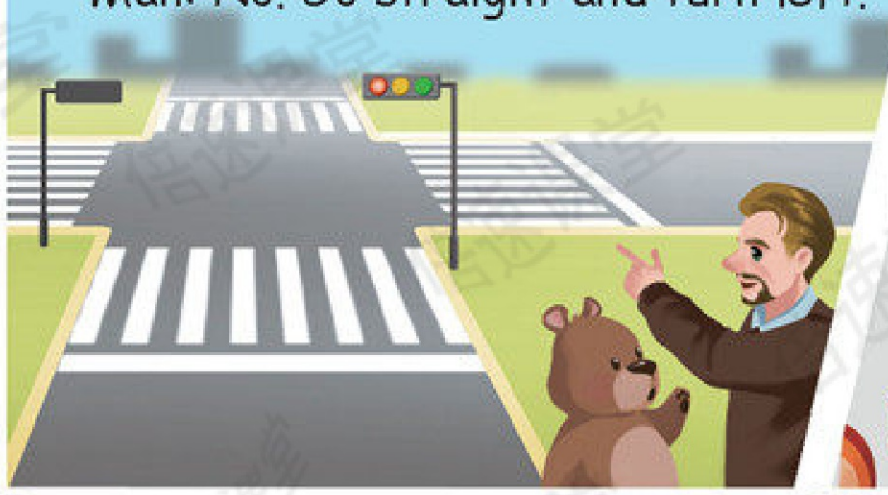


3

Zoom: Excuse me. Is the Thames far from here?

泰晤士河

Man: No. Go straight and turn left.



4



Zoom: Zip, look!

Zip: Finally!

终于

5

Zoom: Hi! Three large 一份 portions and one small one, please.

Man: OK.



6

胃 疼痛

Zoom: Oh, my stomach hurts! I 想念 miss my *tanghulu*!

Zip: You still want to eat?!



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单元主题 去上学的方式：交通与我们的生活密切相关。过马路时，爸爸提醒萨拉一定要注意信号灯。约翰经常坐地铁，迈克经常骑自行车，埃米经常步行。

Unit Two

SUBWAY

Wait! Don't go at the red light!
等等！别闯红灯！

Sorry.
对不起。

You must pay attention to the traffic lights.
你必须注意交通信号灯。

Good morning, John. How do you go to school?
早上好，约翰。你怎么去学校的？

I often go by subway.
我经常坐地铁去。

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Ways to go to school



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预习新知：早晨，怀特老师在学校遇见了迈克和埃米。他们分别是问对方是怎么来学校的。一起去看看吧。

Let's try

听力小提示：①听录音前，结合所给题目进行听前预测。②音录音时，注意听清 nature park, by bus 等关键词汇。

Amy meets Mike at school this morning. Listen and tick or cross.

1. (✗) They are talking about a sports meet.
2. (✓) They will go by bus.

Let's talk

Mike: Good morning, Mrs Smith!

Mrs Smith: Hi, children. You're early. How do you come to school?

Amy: Usually, I come on foot. Sometimes I come by bus.

Mike: I often come by bike.

Amy: How do you come to school, Mrs Smith? By car?

Mrs Smith: Sometimes, but I usually walk.

Mike: That's good exercise.

寻问对方怎么去某地的问句：How do you come (to) + 地点...?

答语：I usually/often/sometimes + come + 出行方式.

How do Mike, Amy and Mrs Smith come to school?

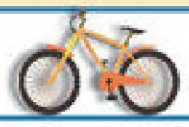
例：—How do you come to the library? 你怎么来图书馆？

—I often come on foot. 我经常走路。

What about your classmates and teachers? Do a survey.

How do you come to school?

I usually/often/ sometimes ...

				
usually	√√√			
often				
sometimes				

Three students usually come to school by bike.

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例：We go to the nature park by bus. 我们乘公共汽车去自然公园。

短语：by bus 乘公共汽车（表示方式）乘

例句：I'll go to Xi'an by plane. 我将乘飞机去西安。

例：You can get there by ship. 你可以乘船去那里。

Let's learn

例：They go to school on foot. 他们步行去上学。



on foot 步行

by bus /baɪ/ /bʌs/ 公共汽车

by plane /pleɪn/ 飞机

by ship /ʃɪp/ 轮船

by taxi /'tæksi/ 出租汽车

by subway /'sʌbweɪ/ 地铁

例：We go to school by subway. 我们乘地铁去上学。

by train /treɪn/ 火车

例：Mrs Smith goes to travel by train. 史密斯先生乘火车旅行。

例：My grandpa always goes to the library by taxi. 我的爷爷经常坐出租车去图书馆。

Mrs Smith: Let's go to the nature park.

John: Hooray!

Sarah: How do we get there?

Mrs Smith: By bus.

Write and say

From	How?	To
China		USA
your school		your home



A: How do you get to the USA from China?

B: By plane.

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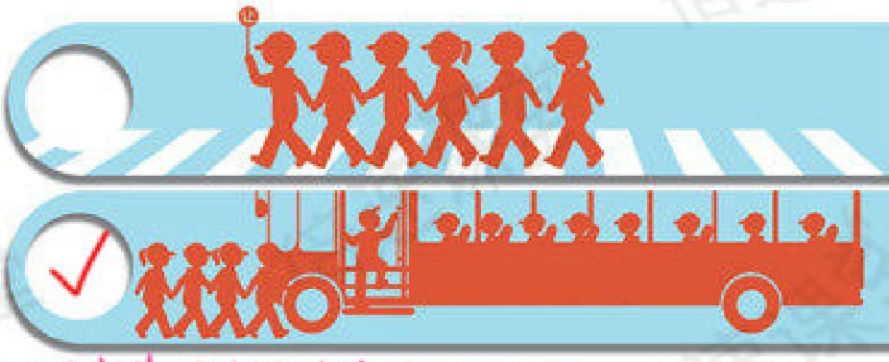
B

预习新知：吴一凡问琼斯老师询问怎样去复兴医院，琼斯老师告诉他可以乘坐5号路公共汽车。公共汽车来了，吴一凡着急跑了过去，琼斯老师喊到："嘿，别闯红灯！

Let's try

What does Mrs Smith tell the children to do? Listen and tick.



听力小贴示：①听录音前，仔细观察图中内容。

Let's talk

②听录音时，重点听史密斯老师告诉孩子们做什么。

Wu Yifan: Mr Jones, how can I get to the Fuxing Hospital?

Mr Jones: Take the No. 57 bus over there.

Wu Yifan: Thanks. Wow! So many pictures of bikes!

Mr Jones: They're from my cousin in the USA.

Wu Yifan: What's this?

Mr Jones: A helmet. In the USA people on bikes must wear one.

Wu Yifan: I see. Oh, the bus is coming! Bye, Mr Jones.

Mr Jones: Hey, don't go at the red light!

Wu Yifan: Oh, right! Thanks. I must pay attention to the traffic lights!



表示某人必须做某事的句型：主语+must+动词原形(+其他)。例：We must go home. 我们必须回家。

What do you learn about riding a bike from the dialogue?

告诫某人不要做某事的句型：Don't+动词原形(+其他)。例：Don't take photos! 禁止拍照！

Tell your partner: What do these signs mean? Where can you see them?











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例：Slow down before you reach the crossing. 到达十字路口前你要减速。

短语：slow down 慢下来

例：You can't stop here. It's on a corner. 你不能在此停车。这是马路转角处。

Let's learn

(使)放慢速度；减少；降低 /sləʊ/ 慢的

/daʊn/

停下 /stɒp/

Slow down and stop at a yellow light.

Stop and wait at a red light.

Go at a green light.

NATURE PARK

Mike: Look! The park is over there! Let's go!

Mrs Smith: Please wait! It's red now. We must stop and wait.

Role-play

Slow down and stop!

Stop and wait!

Let's go!

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Read and write

How many ways can you think of to go to school? Talk with your partner.

Different ways to go to school



Some children go to school on foot in Munich, Germany.

慕尼黑，德国巴伐利亚州的首府。

In Alaska, USA, it snows a lot. Some kids go to school by sled. It's fast.

阿拉斯加州，美国第49个州。
位于北美大陆西北端。



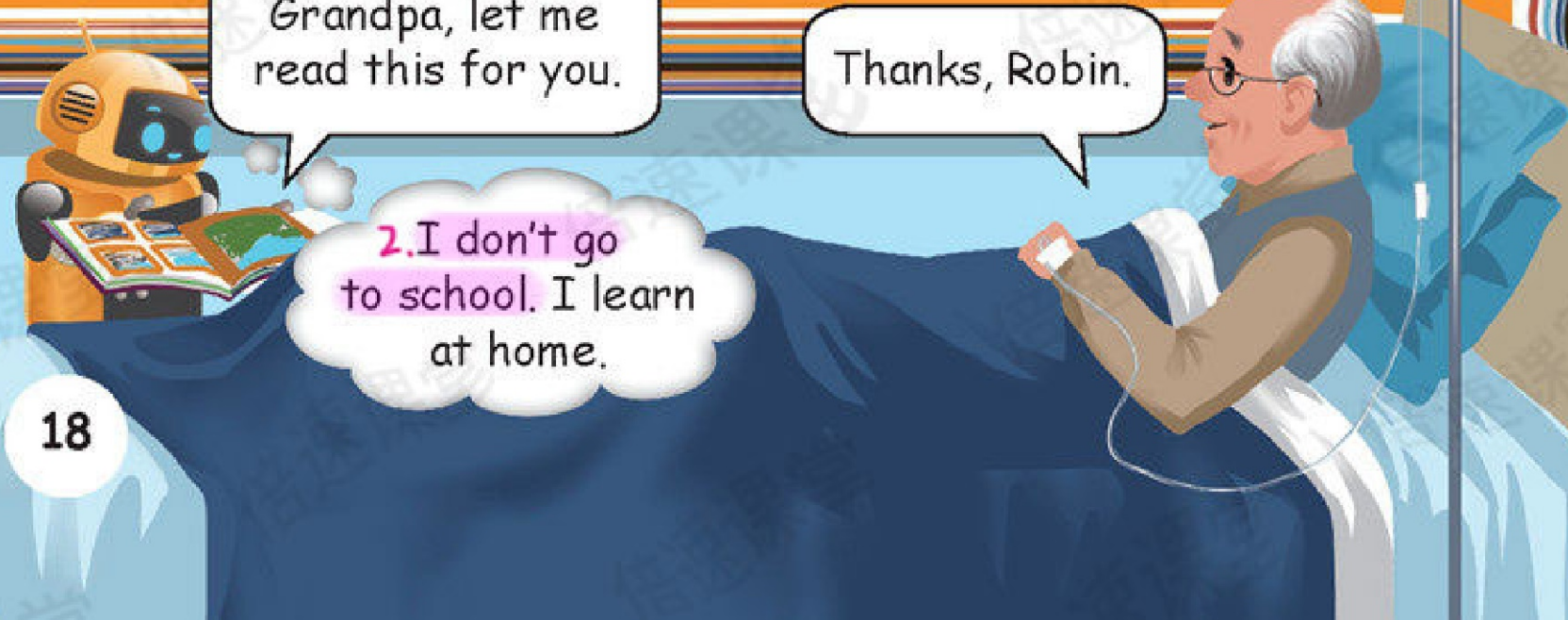
Some children in Jiangxi, China, go to school by ferry every day.





In Papa Westray, Scotland, the children go to school by ferry, too. But in 2009, they went to school by plane because the ferry didn't work.

帕帕韦斯特雷岛，在苏格兰奥克尼群岛。



Read the text and answer the questions. <见P187

1. How many ways to go to school can you find in the text? Underline them. Four.
2. Does everyone in the text go to school? No, Robin doesn't go to school.

Choose some suggestions for the kids on page 18.

Pay attention!

You must	Don't
On foot You must stop at a red light.	On foot Don't go at a red light.
By sled You must drive slowly.	By sled Don't let the dogs run too fast.
By ferry You must wear a life jacket.	By ferry Don't run on the ferry.

What suggestions will you give to your friends? Make a poster.



Tips for pronunciation



Listen, look and say.

come and have a look　　pictures of　　stop at a red light

Look at the text on page 18. Find and say more like these.

连读：在意义关系非常密切的一组词中，如果前一个词以辅音音素结尾，后一个词以元音音素开头，这两个音往往可以连起来读，这种现象称为连读，用符号"⌣"表示。

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Let's check

听力小提示：①听录音前，仔细观察每幅图中人物的动作。
②听录音时，重点听表示行动或地点的词。

Listen and number.



Listen again and answer the questions.

1. How does Wu Yifan go to the park? He goes by ___bus___.
2. How does the girl's father go to work? He goes by ___train___.
3. How does Amy go home? She goes ___on___ ___foot___.
4. What will the woman do? She will ___stop___ and ___wait___.

Let's wrap it up

Come or go? Where is Mike?
Tick or cross.



Go to the cinema.	At the cinema. ○ Not at the cinema. ✓
Come to the park and play with us.	In the park. ✓ Not in the park. ○
How does Mrs Zhao come to school?	At school. ✓ Not at school. ○
How can I go to the museum?	At the museum. ○ Not at the museum. ✓

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故事会：埃米在机场迎接安妮一家，他们一起去吃饭。安妮觉得中国食物与英国食物不同，她不会用筷子。然后他们住宿回家，埃米告诉安妮在中国人们开车靠右边行驶。

Story time

1
Amy: It's so good to see you, Annie!
Annie: You too, Amy. I missed you.



2
Annie: Wow, Chinese food is so different from British food.
Amy: Yes. Can you use chopsticks?
Annie: No, I can't.



3
Amy: Let's take a bus home. We must cross the road. In the UK you drive on the left side. In China, people drive on the right side.



4
Annie: I see. We must look right before crossing the road.
Amy: No, first left and then right!



5
Amy: Look, the bus is over there!
Annie: Wow, it's a double-decker! The same as in London.



6
Annie: Where is the door? Amy, there is no door on the bus!
Amy: Haha, you're looking at the wrong side again!



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单元主题

周末快要到了，陈杰和埃米正在讨论她们将要在自然公园做的事。迈克和约翰也做好了周末的安排。家朋将在思考自己这个周末要做点什么呢。

Unit Three

What are you going to do in the nature park?
你打算在自然公园里干什么？

I'm going to draw some pictures. What about you?
我打算画些画。你呢？

I'm going to look for some beautiful leaves.
我打算寻找一些漂亮的叶子。



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My weekend plan



迈克打算看电影。约翰打算买他最喜欢的连
Mike is going to see a film. John is going to buy his favourite comic book. Hmm, what am I going to do this weekend?
环画册。嗯，我这个周末打算做什么呢？

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预习新知：迈克和萨拉在打电话谈论他们将要做的事。我们一起去看看吧！

A

Let's try

听力小提示：①听录音前，先阅读所提问题，熟悉备选答案，进行听前预测。②听录音时，注意听清 can't，homework 等关键词。

It's Saturday morning. Sarah is on the phone with Mike. Listen and circle.

1. Can Mike go swimming today?

A. Yes, he can. B. No, he can't.

2. Why or why not?

A. He has homework to do. B. He is fishing now.



Let's talk

询问对方将要去做什么的问句：What are you going to do (+将来时间)?

答语：I'm / We are going to...

例：—What are you going to do? 你打算做什么？

—I'm going fishing. 我要去钓鱼。



Mike: What are you going to do tomorrow?

Sarah: I'm going to have an art lesson.

Mike: What are you going to do in your lesson?

Sarah: We're going to draw some pictures in Renmin Park.

Mike: Sounds great! I'm going to see a film tomorrow.

Sarah: Have a good time!

Mike: You too. I have to do my homework now. Bye.

Sarah: OK. Bye.

What are Mike and Sarah going to do tomorrow?

Talk about your and your friends' weekend plan.

What is ... going to do?

What are ... going to do?

He/She is going to ...

They are going to ...

go ice-skating

wash clothes

draw pictures

make a snowman

go for a picnic

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例: Let's go to the supermarket to buy some food. 让我们去超市买一些食物吧。

例: Chen Jie is going to see a film. 陈杰打算看电影。

例: Who will take a trip? 谁要去旅行?

Let's learn

超市 |ˈsjuːpəmaːkɪt| go to the supermarket

|ˈvɪzɪt| 拜访 visit my grandparents

|fɪlm| 电影 see a film

|trɪp| 旅行 take a trip

例: Tomorrow I will visit my grandparents. 明天我将去看望我的爷爷奶奶。











Sarah: What are you going to do today?

Chen Jie: I'm going to see a film.



例: We'll visit Mike this evening. 我们今晚要去拜访迈克。

拆分记忆法: to(到)+night(晚上)= tonight(在今晚)

this morning

tonight |təˈnaɪt| 在今晚

例: Come and have a meal with us tonight. 今晚来和我们吃饭吧。

this afternoon

tomorrow |təˈmɒrəʊ| 明天

例: We'll have a music class tomorrow. 明天我们将会有一节音乐课。

this evening

next week 下周

例: We are going to have a party next week. 下周我们将举办一个聚会。

|ˈiːvnɪŋ| 晚上; 傍晚

拆分记忆法: even(甚至)+ing= evening(晚上; 傍晚)

Make a plan

It is Saturday morning now. Make a plan and share it with your partner.

When?	What are you going to do?
this morning	
this afternoon	
this evening	
tonight	
tomorrow	

表示将来的时间





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预习新知：约翰有告诉你来下周他的表弟杰克要来拜访他。约翰和杰克准备去哪呢，他们什么时候去。一起去看看吧！

B

Let's try

听力小提示：①听录音前，看懂题目，找到关键词Amy, John, What和ice cream。②听录音时，注意听清buy some fruit, cousin。

John is on his way home. He sees Amy. Listen and answer.



在他回家的路上

1. What is Amy going to do? Amy is going to buy some fruit



2. Is the ice cream for John? No, it is for John's cousin, Jack

询问对方打算去哪的问句：Where are you going?
答语：I'm/We're going (to)+地点.

例：—Where are you going? 你要去哪？
—I'm going to the zoo. 我将去动物园。

Let's talk

John: My cousin Jack is going to visit me next week.

Amy: That's nice. ① Where are you going?

John: We're going to the cinema. We're going to see a film about space travel!

Amy: Cool! I have lots of comic books about space. ② When are you going?

John: Next Wednesday.

Amy: ③ Why not go on Tuesday? It's half price then!

John: Really? Thank you!



提建议的句型：Why not ...?
例：Why not go fishing? 为什么不去钓鱼呢？

询问对方打算什么时候去做某事的问句：When are you going?
答语：将来的时间。例：—When are you going? 你们打算什么时候去？—Tomorrow. 明天。

Where are John and Jack going next week?

Interview your classmates and then give a report.

Questions	Answers
1. Where are you going this afternoon?	
2. What are you going to do there?	
3. When are you going?	

What
Where
When

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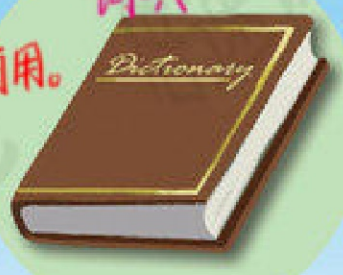
例：I'm going to buy a comic book this afternoon.
今天下午我将要去买一本连环画册。

Let's learn

Jack: Where are we going?
John: To the bookstore. I'm going to buy a new comic book.

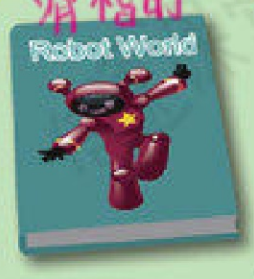


/'dɪkʃənrɪ/
dictionary
词典

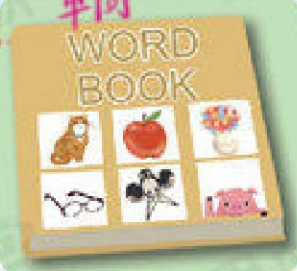


例：The dictionary is useful.
这本词典很有用。

/'kɒmɪk/
comic book
漫画的



/wɜ:d/
word book
单词



例：The word book is for you.
这是给你的单词书。

/'pəʊst kɑ:d/
postcard
明信片



拆分记忆法：
post(邮寄)+card(卡片)=postcard

例：I want to send the postcard for my parents.
我想把这张明信片寄给我的父母。

Role-play



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阅读指导：这是一篇介绍中国传统节日——中秋节的日记。第一遍通读全文，理解大意。第二遍，带着问题读，边读边画出与题目有关的句子，给各题目写出答案。

Read and write

What are these holidays? What do your family do on these days? Tell your partner about another time when your family get together.



National Day


Spring Festival


Christmas

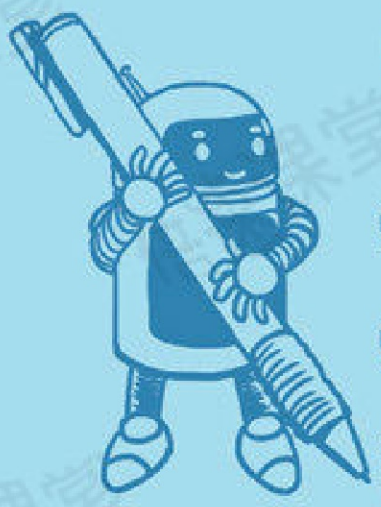
Sunday

Dear Diary,

Tomorrow is Mid-Autumn Festival. My family are going to get together and have a big dinner. My aunt is going to make mooncakes. My grandma will tell us a story about Chang'e. Robin and I are going to read a poem. This is our poem:

F is for family. We will all be together tonight.

A is for autumn. It is the autumn season.



M is for moon. We eat mooncakes and tell stories about the moon.

I is for "I". I am so happy today.

L is for love. We love Mid-Autumn Festival.

Y is for you. You can be together with your family too!

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Read the text and fill in the table. 〈见 P28〉

Who	Be going to / Will
Wu Yifan's family	His family will get together.
Wu Yifan's aunt	She is going to make mooncakes.
Wu Yifan's grandma	She will tell a story about Chang'e.
Wu Yifan and Robin	They are going to read a poem.

Discuss with your partner. What are you going to do for Mid-Autumn Festival? Write down your plan here.

For Mid-Autumn Festival, I'm going to have a big dinner.

My partner is going to help her mum make mooncakes.

〈答案仅供参考〉



Tips for pronunciation

Listen, clap and repeat.

/'lesn/	/'dɪnə/	/tə'naɪt/	/tə'mɒrəʊ/
lesson	dinner	tonight	tomorrow

在音标中，符号"ˈ"叫做重音符号，它后面的那个音节要读的特别响亮，叫做重读音节。

Look at the text on page 28. Find and say more words like these.

①双音节词的重音一般落在第一个音节上，如 lesson，dinner等。但是有一些双音节单词的重音落在第二个音节上，如 tonight 等。

②多音节单词的重音一般在第一个音节上，如 family。但是个别多音节单词的重音在第二个音节上，如 tomorrow 等。

Let's check

Listen and tick.

听力小提示：①听录音前，仔细观察图中内容。②听录音时，注意听清postcard，comic book，bookstore等关键词。



Listen again and fill in the blanks.

1. John is going to <u>see</u> <u>a</u> <u>film</u> tomorrow afternoon.
2. This evening the boy is going to <u>read</u> <u>a</u> <u>comic</u> <u>book</u>.
3. The boy is <u>going</u> <u>to</u> <u>the</u> <u>bookstore</u>
4. The woman is going to <u>buy</u> <u>a</u> <u>postcard</u>

Let's wrap it up

How many sentences can you make?



Where are you going?

When are we going?

What are they going to do?

<答案仅供参考>

故事会：Zoom在电话中告诉Zip他明天要学习游泳，Zip说它将要教Zoom。可是Zoom只想跟着电视学游泳。Zip让Zoom在水里练习。开始Zoom大喊救命，但很快就学会了。Zip告诉Zoom要在实践中学习。

Story time

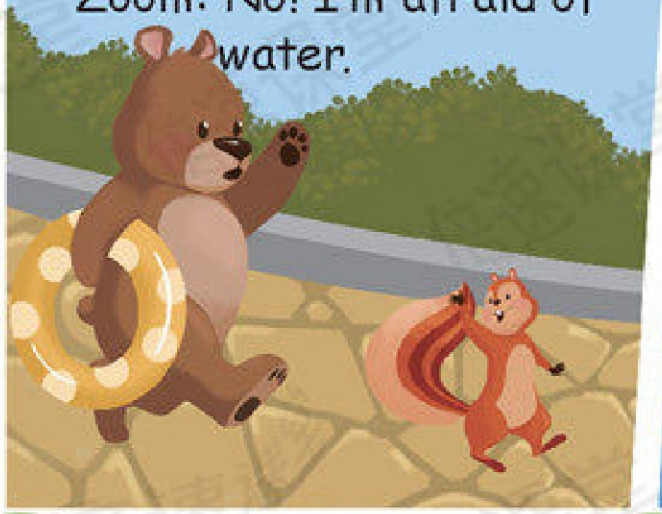
1
Zip: What are you going to do tomorrow?
Zoom: I'm going to learn how to swim.
Zip: OK. I'll teach you.



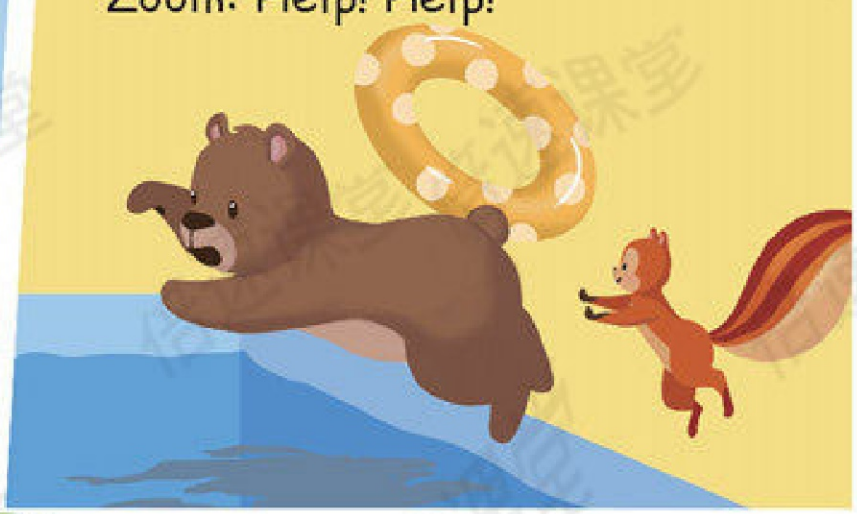
2
Zoom: Please don't disturb me. I'm learning to swim.
Zip: How can you learn to swim without going to a pool?



3
快点
Zip: Come on. Let's go to the swimming pool.
Zoom: No! I'm afraid of water.



4
Zip: Just jump in! Catch this. Practise and you will learn.
Zoom: Help! Help!



5
Zip: Just try. This way ... This way ... OK, now can you do it?



6
Zoom: Oh, it's easy.
Zip: We should always remember: "Learn by doing."



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单元主题

我有一个笔友 祖姆到次波家里做客。次波很喜欢茶，祖姆喜欢蛋米焦。奥利弗和张朋鸿欢迎笔友。

Unit Four

Tea's ready!
茶准备好了！

You like tea a lot!
你很喜欢茶！

Yes. What do you like?
是的。你喜欢什么？

Cake, for sure!
当然是蛋米焦！

Sorry, I don't have any cake.
对不起，我没有蛋糕。

I have a pen pal

Oliver, this is my pen pal Peter. He's from New Zealand.
奥利弗，这是我的笔友彼得。他来自新西兰。

What are his hobbies?
他有什么爱好？

He likes doing kung fu and swimming.
他喜欢练功夫和游泳。

Does he live on the South Island?
他住在南岛上吗？

Yes, he does. He lives on a farm. Look!
是的，他住在南岛上。他住在一个农场里。看！

预习新知：奥利弗和张朋鹏在谈论彼得的兴趣爱好，彼得有哪些兴趣爱好呢。一起去看看吧。

听力小提示：①听录音前，在题目中找到关键词 Peter、basketball 和 tall。
②听录音时，注意听有关 Peter，basketball 和 tall 的句子。

Let's try

Zhang Peng is talking with Oliver about his pen pal. Listen and then write T (true) or F (false).

1. (T) Peter likes basketball.
2. (F) Peter isn't tall.

Let's talk

询问他人兴趣爱好的句型：What are this/her/one's hobbies?
答语：He/she likes + 动词-ing 形式（+其他）.
例：-What are his hobbies? 他的兴趣爱好是什么？
-He likes drawing. 他喜欢画画。

Oliver: What are Peter's hobbies?
Zhang Peng: He likes reading stories. He lives on a farm, so sometimes he reads to the cows!
Oliver: That's interesting.
Zhang Peng: He likes doing kung fu and swimming.
Oliver: Really? Me too!
Zhang Peng: He also likes singing.
Oliver: Oh, you like singing, too.
Zhang Peng: Yes. I'm going to teach him the Chinese song "Jasmine Flower"!
Oliver: Good idea!

What are Peter's hobbies?



Who is your best friend? Talk about his or her hobbies.



playing sports　climbing mountains　listening to music
watching TV　playing the *pipa*　drawing cartoons

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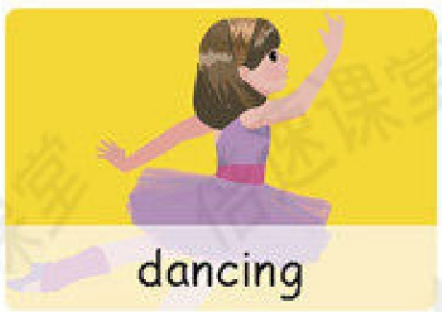
Let's learn

Peter: Hey, Zhang Peng, what are your hobbies?

Zhang Peng: I like reading stories. I also like singing and doing kung fu.

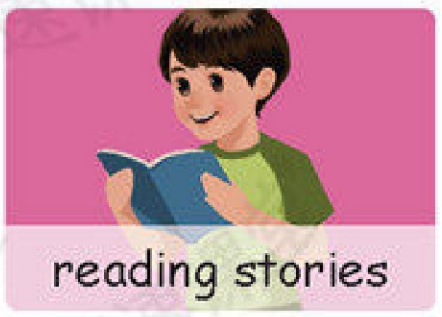




dancing



singing



reading stories



playing football



doing kung fu

Do a survey

Interview your classmates and then give a report.

	Sue	Martin		
dancing	√	√		
singing	√			
reading stories				
playing football		√		
doing kung fu		√		



Two students like dancing.
One student likes singing.

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B

预习新知：约翰和吴一凡正在谈论吴一凡在澳大利亚的笔友。吴一凡的笔友都喜欢什么呢，一起去看看吧。

Let's try

听力小提示：①听录音前，先阅读题目。②听录音时，抓住关键词 pen pal，11 years old 等。

School is over. Miss White is talking to Wu Yifan. Listen and circle.

1. What are they talking about?
   A. A computer. (B) A pen pal.

2. How old is the student from Australia?
   (A.) He is 11 years old. B. He is 12 years old.

Let's talk

询问他人是否做某事的问句：Does he/she+动词原形(+其他)?
答语：Yes, he/she does.（肯定回答）
No, he/she doesn't.（否定回答）

John: Hey, Yifan. What are you doing?

Wu Yifan: I'm writing an email to my new pen pal in Australia.

John: Does he live in Sydney?

例：-Does she often read books? 她经常看书吗？
-Yes, she does. 是的，她经常看。

Wu Yifan: No, he doesn't. He lives in Canberra. His name is John, too.

John: Really? Does he like doing word puzzles and going hiking?

Wu Yifan: Yes, he does.

John: Amazing! I like those too! Can I also be his pen pal?

Wu Yifan: Sure. Why not?

John: Cool!



What do the two Johns like?

询问他人是否喜欢做某事的问句：Does he/she+动词-ing形式(+其他)?
答语：Yes, he/she does.
No, he/she doesn't.
例：-Does she like cooking? 她喜欢做饭吗？
-No, she doesn't. 不，她不喜欢。

Talk about your hobbies. Then finish writing this message to John in Australia.

finish doing sth. 完成做某事

http://www.friend.com



Hi! My name's _____! I'm very interested in Australia, and I'm learning English. Write to me or chat with me. Let's be friends!

MY HOBBIES	MY FAVOURITES
_____	animal: _____
I CAN SPEAK	sport: _____
_____, Chinese	subject: _____

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Let's learn

John: Come and see my new pen pal. His name is John, too!

Brother: Really? Does he live in China, too?

John: No, he doesn't. He lives in Australia, but he studies Chinese.

例: Sarah studies Chinese with Chen Jie. 萨拉和陈杰一起学习汉语。

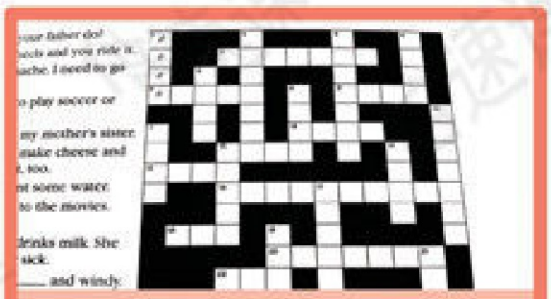




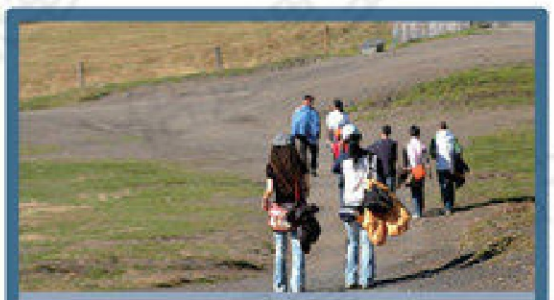
cooks Chinese food



studies Chinese /'stʌdiz/ 学习



does word puzzles



goes hiking /'haikiŋ/ 远足

例: John often does word puzzles. 约翰经常猜字谜。 /'pʌzl/ 谜

折多记忆法: hi(你好) hiking(国王)

Listen, match and say

听力小提示: ①听录音前,仔细观察图片。②听录音时,注意听清 word puzzles, Chinese characters, goes hiking, cook Chinese food 等关键词。







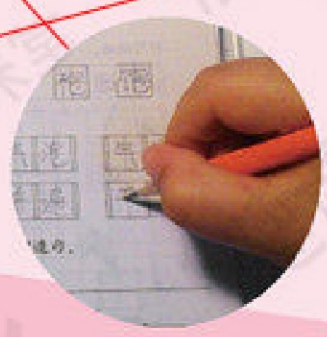


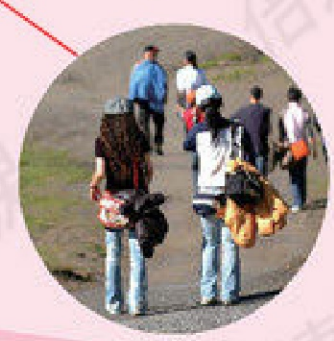
hiking

例: My sister often goes hiking. 我的姐姐经常去远足。











A: Does Oliver do word puzzles every day?

B: Yes, he does.



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阅读指导：带着问题阅读公告栏中的内容，边读边画出相关人物及其喜好的词语。圈出关键信息。

Read and write

Finish this table with your partner.

Your hobbies	Your partner's hobbies

NOTICE BOARD

Shall we dance?

There is a dance class on Sunday at 1 p.m. I like dancing, and I need a partner.
Call Amy: 1346650849

Goal! Goal! Goal!

What do you do on Sundays? Join our football club! See you on the playground!
john@pep.com.cn

Let's read together!

What is your hobby? Do you like reading? I have great books. We can share!
Call Mike: 1362100639

Science Club, YOUR club!

Do you want to learn about robots? Come to the science room! Meet Robin. He teaches students to make robots.
robin@pep.com.cn



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Read, answer and write. <见P42>

1. Do the four people in the text want pen pals? No, they don't.

2. How many hobbies can you find in the text? Write them down.

Amy likes dancing.

John likes playing football.

Mike likes reading.

Robin teaches students to make robots.

Finish this ad for a cooking club.



Let's cook!

Do you like food? Do you want to cook? Join us!
Different people in our club teach different things.
Mandy talks (talk/talks) about chocolates. Wang Tong cooks (cook/cooks) rice and noodles. Cao Jia makes (make/makes) salad. Who does (do/does) the dishes? Don't worry. We all do them together.
We meet every Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the dining hall. See you there!

圈出的主语都是第三人称单数，后面的动词要用单三形式。

Tips for pronunciation



Listen and repeat.

1. We can share.

2. I like dancing.

3. He lives on a farm.

4. What are Peter's hobbies?

在英语中，有些词要读得既快又轻，有些词则要读得重又慢且较为清晰。名词、实义动词、形容词、副词、感叹词、数词等一般都要重读。

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Let's check

听力小提示：①听录音前，观察每幅图中的内容。②听录音时，听清 football，bike，stories，TV 等关键词。

Listen and tick.



Listen again and fill in the blanks.

1. Andy likes playing football.
2. Mike goes to school by bike.
3. Amy loves to read stories.
4. John's mother likes watching TV in the morning.

Let's wrap it up

Underline the verbs and fill in the blanks.

Jane has a cat. The cat loves to sleep. Every afternoon Jane studies Chinese and does her homework. After that, Jane teaches her sister to draw. The cat just sleeps.



loves → love
Studies → study
does → do
teaches → teach
has → have
sleeps → sleep

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故事会：猴王喜欢读书，不喜欢唱歌和跳舞。一天扎克给猴王唱歌，猴王很生气，将他从树上扔了出去。扎克起来发现他的尾巴变浓密了，他很喜欢新尾巴。

Story time

1

Zac lives in a forest. He likes singing and dancing very much.



2

Every day the squirrels have to give the Monkey King gifts. Then the Monkey King lets them get food from his forest.

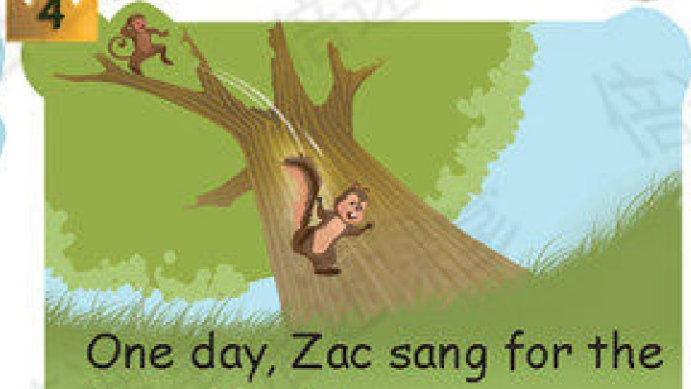


3



Zac sometimes sings and dances in front of the king. The Monkey King likes reading books, so he doesn't like Zac's music.

4



One day, Zac sang for the king. The king was very angry and shouted, "Go away!" Then he threw Zac out of the tree.

5



Zac got up and looked at his tail. It was really bushy! Zac liked his new tail, and so did all the other squirrels. So from that day on all squirrels' tails were bushy.

6



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单元主题 他是做什么的？陈杰和奥利弗正在谈论自己未来想干什么？埃米和朋友在谈论各自的职业和上班所乘的交通工具。

Unit Five



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What does he do?



预习新知：萨拉和奥利弗先谈论奥利弗的爸爸和妈妈，他的爸爸和妈妈分别是做什么的呢？一起去看看。

Let's try

听力提示：听录音时，听清楚"My mother is coming"和doctor.

Today is Parents' Day. Who will come? Listen and circle.

1. Sarah's mother **can**/**can't** come today.
2. Her father is a **doctor**/**teacher**/**taxi driver**.

Let's talk

询问他人职业的问句：What does +主语(第三人称单数)+do?
答语：He/She is a/an +职业名称.
例：—What does Jack do? 杰克是干什么的？
—He is a doctor. 他是位医生。

Sarah: Is your father here today?
Oliver: No. He's in Australia.
Sarah: What does he do?
Oliver: He's a businessman. He often goes to other countries.
Sarah: And what does your mother do?
Oliver: She's a head teacher.
Sarah: That's nice.
Oliver: Yeah. She'll be here today!
Sarah: Do you want to be a head teacher, too?
Oliver: No, I want to be a businessman.



What does Oliver's father/mother do?

What does your father/mother do?



taxi driver　cleaner　writer　singer　dancer　football player

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例：My mother is a factory worker. 我的妈妈是一名工厂工人。
拆分记忆法：work(工作)+er=worker

例：My uncle is a postman. 我的叔叔是个邮递员。
拆分记忆法：post(邮递)+man(男人)=postman

例：My father is a businessman. 我的爸爸是位商人。
拆分记忆法：business(商业)+man(男人)=businessman
例：I want to be a police officer. 我想成为一名警察。

Let's learn

Career Day











Zhang Peng: Is your father a postman?

Oliver: No, he isn't.

Zhang Peng: What does he do?

Oliver: He's a businessman.



Listen, match and say

听力小提示：①听录音前，先阅读所给的词汇。②听录音时，抓住和人物职业有关的语句。

Jiao Jie's mother	police officer
Ge Nan's father	postman
Zhou Jia's mother	factory worker
Liu Qian's father	businesswoman

What does Jiao Jie's mother do?

She's a businesswoman.

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预习新知：迈克告诉肖宇他的叔叔是一位渔民。迈克的叔叔在哪工作，他是怎样去上班的？一起去看看吧。

Let's try

听力小提示：①听录音前，先阅读题目。②听录音时，注意听清 tall, big, often, takes me to school 等关键词。

Mike and Xiao Yu are going home now. Mike sees a man coming towards them. Listen and circle.

1. What does Xiao Yu's uncle look like?

(A.) Big and tall. B. Thin and short.

2. Does Xiao Yu's uncle often take him to school?

(A.) Yes, he does. B. No, he doesn't.

Let's talk

询问他人工作地点的问句：Where + does + 主语(第三称单数) + work?
答语：He/She works + 表示地点的介词短语.
例：—Where does your sister work? 你的姐姐在哪工作？
—She works in a hospital. 她在一家医院工作。

Mike: My uncle is a fisherman.
Xiao Yu: Where does he work?
Mike: He works at sea. He sees lots of fish every day!
Xiao Yu: I see. How does he go to work? By boat?
Mike: No. He works on a boat. He goes to work by bike.
Xiao Yu: He has a very healthy life.
Mike: Yes. He works very hard and stays healthy.
Xiao Yu: We should study hard and stay healthy, too.



Where does Mike's uncle work?
How does he go to work?

Where does your father/mother work? How does he/she go to work?



询问他人上班方式的问句：How does + 主语(第三称单数) + go to work?
答语：He/She goes to work + 出行方式.
例：—How does your dad go to work? 你爸爸怎样去上班？
—He goes to work by car. 他开车去上班。

例：My brother is a fisherman. 我的哥哥是位渔民。

例：Miss Li is a scientist. 李小姐是一位科学家。

例：I want to be a pilot 我想成为一名飞行员。

例：He is a football coach. 他是一位足球教练。

Let's learn

拆分记忆法：fish(鱼)+er+man=fisherman



Oliver: My aunt is a scientist.

Wu Yifan: Where does she work?

Oliver: She works at a university.

Write and discuss

What does he/she do? Where does he/she work?

Lee is a doctor, and he works in a pet hospital.

Ann is a scientist, and she works at a university.

Tim is a fisherman, and he works at sea.

Zhou Jing is a coach, and she works in a gym.

Guo Wei is a pilot, and he works on a rescue plane.

university

gym

sea

plane

Can you think of any other jobs? Where do those people work?

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阅读提示：这是一篇介绍某人的业余爱好和可以从事的工作的文章。阅读时可以圈出人物的业余爱好以及可以从事的职业。

Read and write

List five jobs. Compare with your partner. How many different jobs are there in both lists?

_____ (Title)

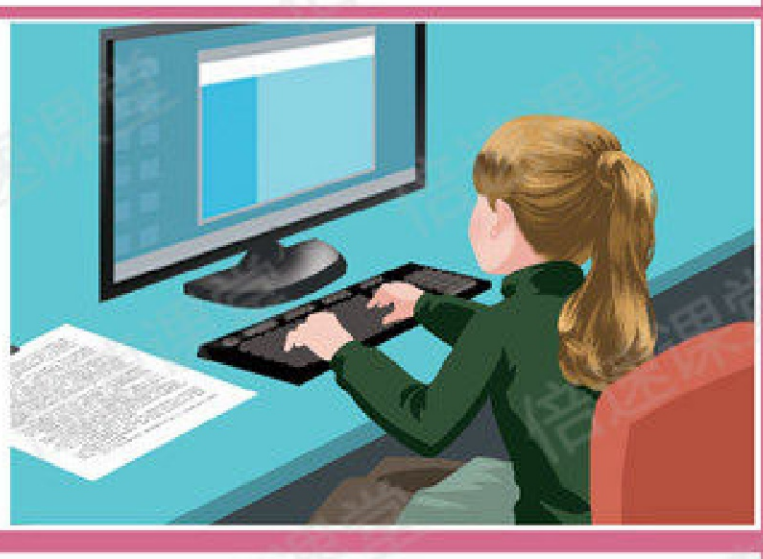


① Hu Bin likes sports. He is good at football, ping-pong and basketball. He often goes running after school. He wants to work in a gym.

Tip: If you like sports, you can be a coach, a sports reporter, or a PE teacher.

② Sarah likes using computers, and she can type very quickly. She wants to work in an office.

Tip: If you can type quickly, you can be a secretary.





③ Robin wants to be a scientist like Wu Yifan's grandfather. He studies very hard, and he wants to work in a university.

Tip: If you like science, you can be a scientist.

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Choose a title for the text.

☐ People and their jobs ☑ Hobbies and jobs

Fill in the table. <见P62>

	① Hu Bin	② Sarah	③ Robin
What does he/she like?	sports	using computers	science
What does he/she want to be?	coach	Secretary	Scientist
Where is he/she going to work?	gym	office	university

At the Real World Camp, children can try to do different jobs. Do you want to go to the camp? Fill in this form.

Which job do you want to do?

A teacher.

WELCOME TO THE REAL WORLD



Parents' information:

What does your father/mother do?

My mother is a cook.

Where does he/she work?

She works in a restaurant.

What is his/her phone number?

13945728903

"I allow my child to go to the camp."

Parent's signature: Li Yan

<答案仅供参考>



Tips for pronunciation



// = pause 停顿

Listen and repeat.

He is good at football//, ping-pong//and basketball.

If you like sports//, you can be a coach//, a sports reporter//, or a PE teacher.

英语句子根据意思和语法结构可以分为若干小段，每一小段就是一个意群。在说话或朗读时，一个句子能一口气说完，各意群之间可以有呼吸，这种呼吸就叫停顿。

Let's check

听力小提示：听录音时，要听清人物和相关的表示职业的单词或短语。例如：police officer, coach, postman等。

Listen and match.







Wei Fang's father

Xiao Yu's father

Wei Fang's uncle

Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What does Wei Fang's uncle do? He is a postman.
2. Will the children go home together? No, they won't.
3. Write three other jobs: doctor nurse teacher

〈答案仅供参考〉

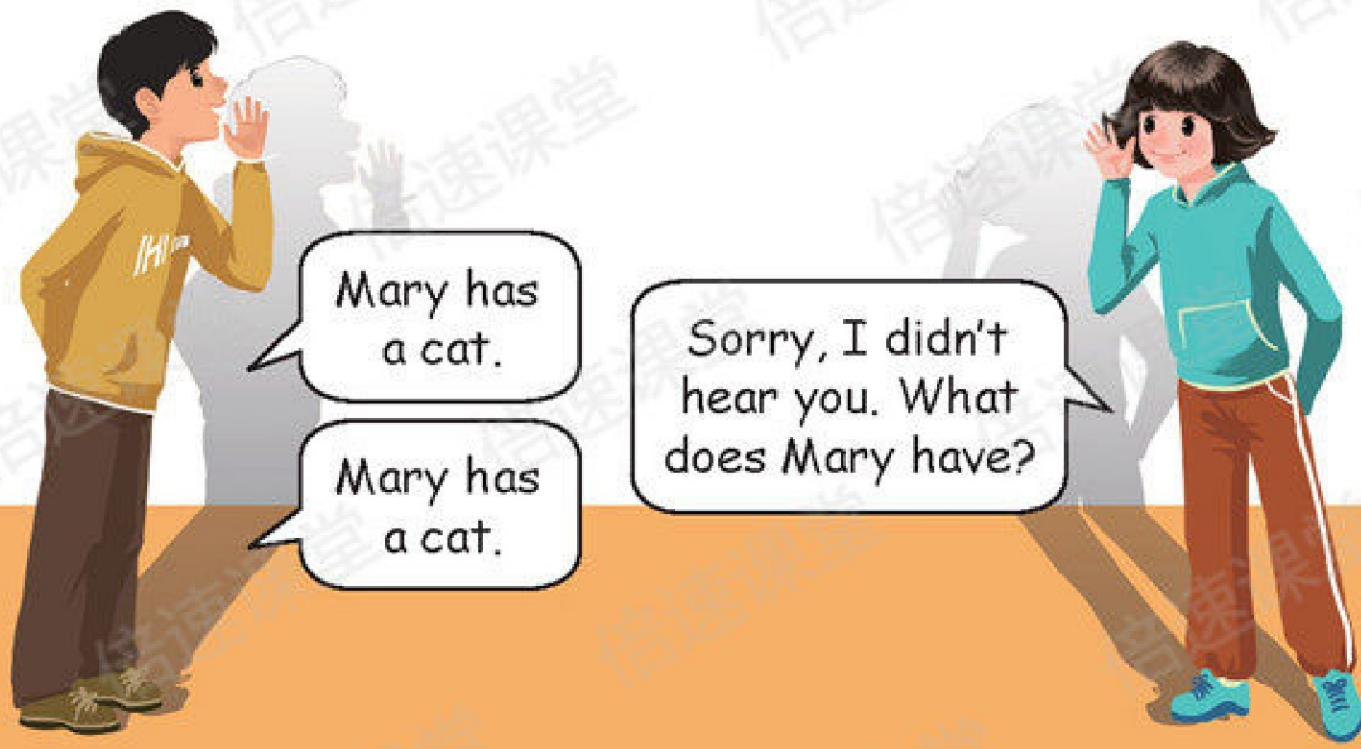
Let's wrap it up

Fill in the blanks. Then play the game "I didn't hear you".

Mary has a cat. → What does Mary have?

He goes to school by bus. → How does he go to school?

My aunt works in a gym. → Where does your aunt work?



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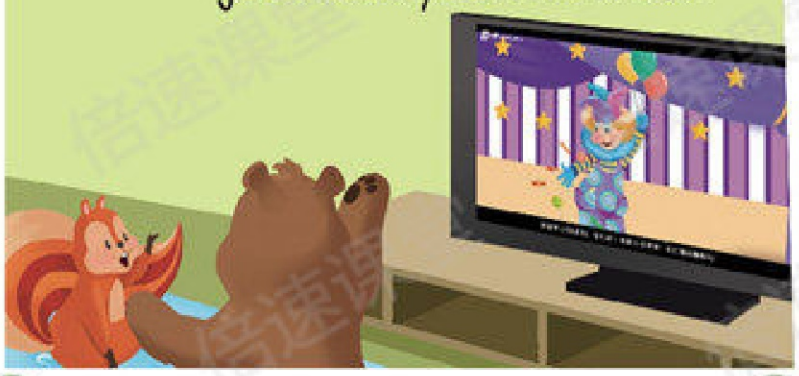
故事会：祖姆和次波在谈论职业。次波说驯兽师太危险了，养蜂人可能被蜇，游戏测试员他也不喜欢，魔术师助理他也不喜欢。他想成为坚果除壳工！

Story time

1
Zoom: Wow! What a great job!
Zip: Yes. What other unusual jobs can you think of?



2
驯兽师
Zoom: How about a lion tamer?
Zip: Oh, no. Too dangerous!



3
Zoom: What about a bee farmer? I love honey.
Zip: Hmm. Maybe a bee farmer will get stung. That's not for me.
被蜇



4
Zoom: Maybe you can be a 测试员 computer game tester. You can play games and work at home.
Zip: I like to study. I don't like computer games.



5
魔术师
Zoom: What about a magician's 助理 assistant? That would be cool.
Zip: Oh, no. I don't like that.
Zoom: Well, what do you want to be?



6
Zip: I want to be a nut 除壳I cracker. Yum! I like eating nuts.
Zoom: Haha! You're nuts!



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单元主题 你感觉怎么样？萨拉和萨姆打算吃一些爆米花，在萨拉取饮料的时候，萨姆把爆米花吃光了。萨拉很生气，妈妈建意萨拉深呼吸，然后数到十。晚上，萨拉感觉很不舒服，妈妈建议她去看医生。

Unit Six



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How do you feel?

妈妈，如果我感到生气，
Mum, if I feel angry, what should I do?
我应该怎么做？

After that ...?
在那之后呢……？

好吧，首先，深呼吸。
Well, first, take a deep breath. Then you should count to ten.
然后你应该数到十。

在那之后，你将不会感到如此生气。
After that, you won't feel so angry.

妈妈，我感到不舒服。我也应该数到十吗？
Mum, I feel ill. Should I count to ten, too?

不，亲爱的。你应该看医生。
No, dear. You should see a doctor.

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预习新知：萨姆和萨拉正在讨论一部卡通片。这部卡通片是关于什么的？一起去看看吧。

Let's try

听力小提示：听录音时，注意听清inside, watch films等关键词汇。

It's cold outside. Sam is talking with Sarah. Listen and circle.

1. Where are they? (A.) At home. B. At school.
2. What will they do? A. Eat some fruit. (B.) Watch films.

Let's talk

表达"……害怕……"的句型：主语+be动词+afraid of+其他。
例：I'm afraid of the snake. 我很害怕蛇。



Sam: What's this cartoon about?
Sarah: It's about a cat. The cat is a police officer.
Sam: Cool!
Sarah: He chases the mice. They're afraid of him.
Sam: Why?
Sarah: Because the mice are bad. They hurt people. The cat is angry with them.
Sam: Maybe our cat is chasing a mouse now!

Why is the cat angry with the mice?

表达"……生……的气"的句型：主语+be动词+angry with+其他。
例：Mum is angry with me. 妈妈很生我的气。

Look and tell your partner. How do these pictures make you feel?







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Let's learn

例：Sarah is angry with the cat. 萨拉很生猫的气。

短语：be angry with sb. 生某人的气



Sarah is **angry**. /'æŋgri/ 生气的

The cat is **afraid**. /ə'freɪd/ 害怕



The cat is ill. 难过的

Sarah is **sad**. /sæd/

例：I'm very sad. 我很难过。

短语：be afraid of 害怕

例：The cat is afraid of Sarah. 猫很害怕萨拉。



Sarah and the cat are **worried**. /'wʌrid/ 担心的；发愁的

例：Don't be worried. 不要担心。



They are **happy**. /'hæpi/ 高兴的

例：Sarah is very happy. 萨拉很高兴。

Write and say



He is worried.



They are happy.



He is angry.



She is sad.



I am afraid.

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预习新知：妈妈告诉萨拉和萨姆，爸爸生病了。那么他们今天还能去动物园吗？一起去看看吧。

B

Let's try

It's seven o'clock in the morning, and it's time to get up.
Listen and circle. 听力小提示：读懂题目后，听录音时要注意zoo，kids等词汇。

1. Who is talking?
   A. Doctors. (B.) Parents.

2. What are they talking about?
   (A.) Going to the zoo. B. Going to school.

Let's talk

询问别人怎么了的问句：What's wrong?
答语：主语+所处的状况。
例：—What's wrong? 怎么了？

Mum: Sarah, Sam, come here, please.
Sarah: What's wrong? —Yifan is ill. —Yifan 生病了。
Mum: Your father is ill. He should see a doctor this morning, so we can't go to the zoo today.
Sam: Oh, no!
Mum: Don't be sad. We can go next time.
Sam: How does Dad feel now?
Mum: Not well. Let's go to the hospital.

用should提建议的句型：主语+should+动词原形(+其他)。例：You should go to bed early. 你应该早点睡觉。

劝慰对方的句型：Don't+动词原形(+其他)。例：Don't run. 不要跑。



How does Sam feel? What should he do?

询问某人应该干/做什么的问句：What should+主语+do?

Act with your friends. 例：What should I do? 我应该做什么？
Your friends need some help. Call them and give your suggestions.

询问他人感觉怎么样的问句：
How does+主语(第三人称单数)+feel?
答语：Not well. / Very good. / Great!
例：—How does Jack feel? 杰克感觉怎么样？
—Great! 非常棒！



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例：If you are ill, you must see a doctor.
如果你生病了，你必须去看病。

Let's learn



例：We should eat more vegetables.
我们应该吃更多的蔬菜。



/mɔ:(r)/ 更多的

拆分记忆法：
Wtear(耳朵)
wear



例：Mike wears a T-shirt. 迈克穿着T恤。 /weə(r)/ 穿



/di:p/ 深的 /breθ/ 呼吸 /kaʊnt/ 数数

短语：count to ten 数到十
例：You should count to ten. 你应该数到十。

例：Don't be angry. Take a deep breath. 别生气。深深吸一口气。

Play card games

What suggestions can you give? 建议



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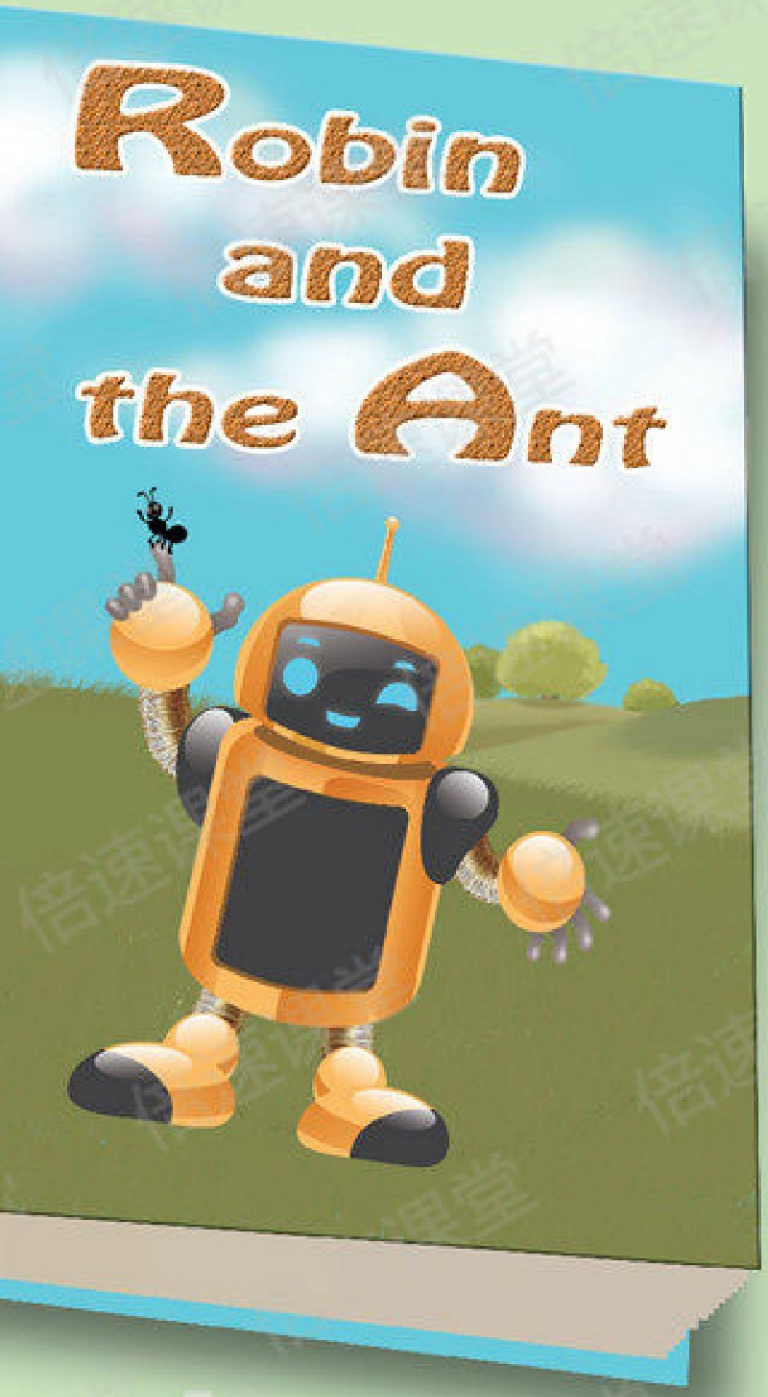
阅读指导：这是一篇关于罗宾和蚂蚁互相帮助的文章。读第一遍时，掌握大意，遇到生词可以结合上下文猜测词意。读第二遍时，带着问题读，圈出与答案相关的内容。

Read and write

Draw faces for each word.

afraid　happy　angry　sad



It is a sunny morning. Robin is going to sit on the grass when he hears, "Wait!"

1. It is a little ant. He is afraid. "Please don't sit on me. One day I can help you."

"Don't worry, little ant. I won't sit on you," says Robin.

The next day, it is raining. Robin is in the park. He is stuck in the mud.

2. He is worried.

Then he hears, "Let us help you!" It is the ant and all of his friends.

3. They are strong. They pull Robin out of the mud.

4. Everyone is happy!

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What does the story tell us?

A. We should always be nice to each other.

B. We shouldn't hurt ants.

Number the pictures.



Fill in the blanks and retell the story. <见P62页>

- The ant is 1 afraid.
- Robin is stuck and 2 worried.
- The ants are strong. They 3 pull Robin out of the mud.
- Now everyone 4 is happy.



Tips for pronunciation



Listen and repeat.

next day can't go count to don't be

Look at the text on page 62. Find and say more like these.

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Let's check

听力小提示：①要听清录音中表示感受和建议的词语。
②要抓住happy，ill，count to ten，wear warm clothes等关键词。

Listen and match.






is ill.

is happy.

should wear warm clothes.

should count to ten.

Listen again and circle the right answers.

1. How does cold weather make John feel?
   (A.) Sad. B. Worried.
2. Who should Wu Yifan see?
   A. Robin. (B.) A doctor.
3. How does Oliver feel now?
   (A.) He feels happy. B. He feels angry.
4. What should Zhang Peng do?
   (A.) Wear warm clothes. B. Do more exercise.



Let's wrap it up

Add more words. Then tell your partner how you are feeling now.

FEEL

warm

ill hungry sad cold

sorry bad

worried happy

angry afraid

（答案仅供参考）

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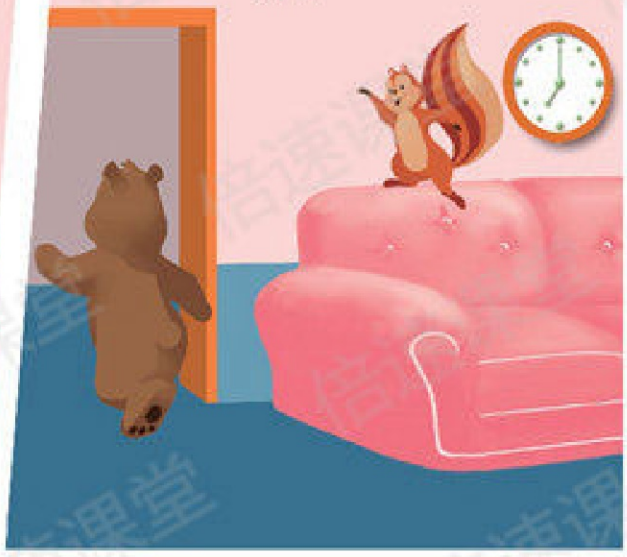
故事会：次波和祖姆在看电视，祖姆说要去做一些爆米花，次波等了好久也不见祖姆回来。原来祖姆刚种下爆米花种子，正在等待它们生长。

Story time

1 Zip: My favourite TV show is on soon. Let's watch it. Do you have any popcorn?
Zoom: I'll go and make some.



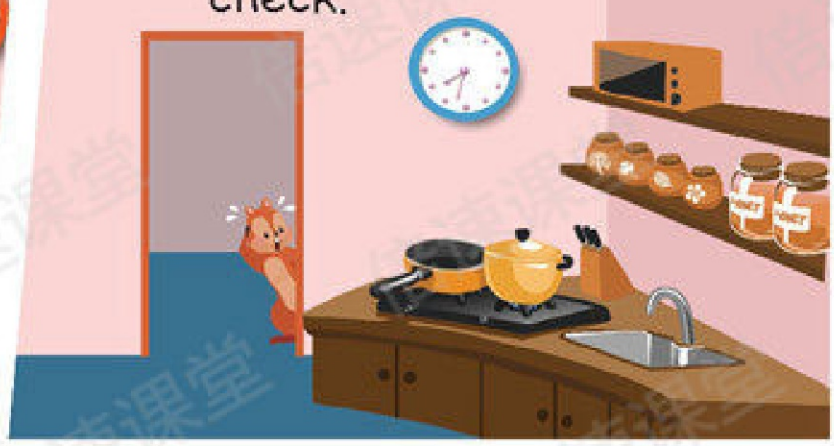
2 Zip: I can't wait. I love popcorn. I'm so happy!



3 Zip: He must be making lots of popcorn. Yum!



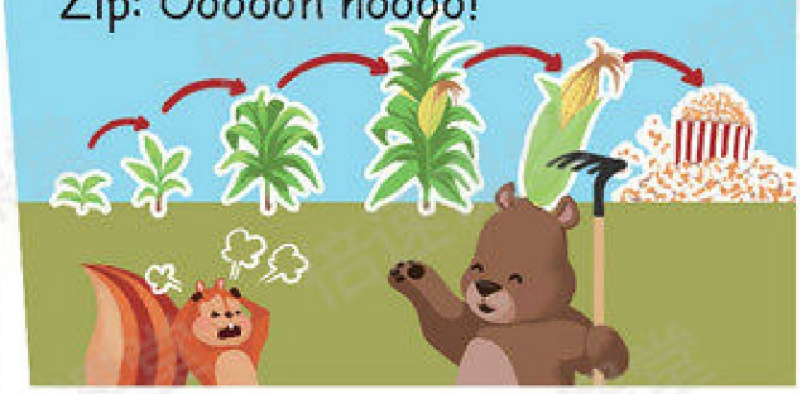
4 Zip: Where is he? I'm a little worried now. I'll go and check.



5 Zip: Oh! Zoom, what are you doing here?
Zoom: I'm making popcorn.
Zip: What?!



6 Zoom: Oh, don't be angry! Count to ten and take a deep breath. Well, I planted the popcorn seeds. But they take a long time to grow. I'm still waiting.
Zip: Oooooh noooo!



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