



义务教育教科书

# ENGLISH 英语

六年  
级

(一年级起点)

下册



清华大学出版社



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# 前 言

## ——致同学

同学们，欢迎你们使用由清华大学“大、中、小学一条龙英语教学”研究与实践项目组编写的《英语》课本！

我们为什么要学习英语呢？

你们肯定知道，这是因为英语很重要。英语像汉语一样，能够描述丰富多彩的世界，表达各种各样的思想。通过英语，我们可以更多地了解奇妙的世界，了解世界上更多的人，同时也可以把中国介绍给世界上更多的人，让世界上更多的人了解我们的祖国，了解我们自己。

在21世纪全球化的国际舞台上，英语已经成为国际交流中的一种重要工具，因此，我们都要学好英语。但是，学好一门语言却不是一朝一夕的事情，而是需要多年的努力。你们年纪小，模仿力强，记忆力好，正是学习英语的最佳时期。希望你们努力学好英语，为长大成材打下基础。

我们要学习英语还有另外一个原因，那就是英语非常有趣！英语可以像积木、玩具汽车、布娃娃、拼图、动画片一样，给我们带来无穷的乐趣！

翻开清华大学“大、中、小学一条龙英语教学”研究与实践项目组为你们编写的这套《英语》课本，你们肯定会被那令人赏心悦目的图画所吸引；听听课文录音，你们也一定会喜欢那纯正的英语和优美的歌曲。



这套教材以你们感兴趣的话题为中心，选取的是与你们日常生活息息相关的内容。教材中安排了你们喜欢的动物、食物以及你们喜欢的活动如游泳、踢足球等，还有许多生动有趣的故事，相信你们会喜欢这套教材。在老师的指导下，在听、说、唱、动、读、写中学会用英语说自己想说的话，写出自己的心声。

英语很重要！英语很有趣！让我们共同努力，把英语学好！

作者  
于清华园  
2012年12月



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The telephone makes our life easier. We can talk to our friends when we want to.



# UNIT 1



## TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS



**1. Listen to the telephone conversation. Then act it out.**

**Would You Like to See a Film with Me?**

*It's Friday evening. Lee is calling his friend, Mike. He wants to see a film with Mike this weekend.*



Mike: Hello!

Lee: Hi, Mike. This is Lee.

Mike: Hi, Lee. How are you doing?

Lee: I'm fine. How are you?

Mike: I'm great. What's up?

Lee: Shall we see a film this Saturday?

Mike: Great idea! Which film do you want to see?

Lee: How about *Finding Nemo*? They say it is very interesting.

Mike: *Finding Nemo*? What is it about?

Lee: It's a story about a little fish named Nemo and his father. Nemo swam to the open sea space. The father went to look for him and ran into different kinds of dangers.

Mike: I can't wait to see the film. When does it begin?

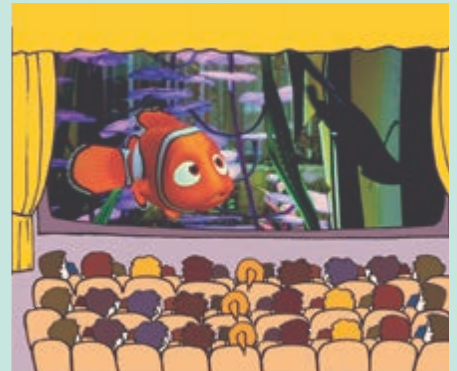
Lee: It begins at 12:30 p.m.

Mike: That's good. When and where are we going to meet?

Lee: Let's meet at 12:10 p.m. at the gate of the cinema.

Mike: Great. I'll see you then.

Lee: Goodbye!



## 2. Write T or F after each sentence.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) Lee asked Mike to see a film with him this Sunday.                   |  |
| (2) The film <i>Finding Nemo</i> is a story about Nemo and the open sea. |  |
| (3) Nemo swam into the open sea and ran into a lot of dangers.           |  |
| (4) Nemo's father is a dangerous fish.                                   |  |
| (5) Lee and Mike will meet outside the cinema before the film begins.    |  |

## 3. Read the sentences. Use the underlined words to write your own sentences.

- (1) Shall we see a film this Saturday?

---

- (2) Oh, you don't want to play football. How about table tennis?

---

- (3) I can't wait to see the film.

---

## 4. Listen to the text. Then follow the directions.

A week has seven days. They are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. A week begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. A weekday is any day from Monday to Friday. The weekend is Saturday and Sunday.

- (1) Write the names of the weekdays on the line.

---

- (2) Write the names of the weekend days on the line.

---

# LESSON 2

## 1. Listen to the telephone conversation. Then act it out.

### Can You Come to My Birthday Party?

*Lee's birthday is coming. He is going to hold a birthday party in his home. He is calling his friend, Linda. He wants to invite her to his birthday party.*



Linda: Hello!

Lee: Hi, Linda. It's Lee. How are you doing?

Linda: I'm great. What's up?

Lee: My birthday is on March 15. I'm going to hold a birthday party this Saturday in my home. Can you come?

Linda: Yes, I can. When will your party begin?

Lee: It begins at 7 p.m.

Linda: Great! Who else is going to your party?

Lee: I'm going to invite Mike, Fred, Lily and Cathy.

Linda: That's wonderful! We can play games together.

Lee: What game do you want to play?

Linda: How about Apples to Apples?

Lee: Oh, Apples to Apples. I love that game! But I don't have it.

Linda: I do. I'll bring it with me when I go to your home. By the way, what's your phone number, please?

Lee: It's 18-2046-3868.

Linda: Great. Thank you for inviting me to your party. Goodbye!

Lee: Bye!



**2. Finish the sentences with the words from the word box. You can use the same word more than once.**


by on in at to


- (1) My birthday party will begin \_\_\_\_\_ 7 p.m.
- (2) My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ March 15.
- (3) I was born \_\_\_\_\_ 2002.
- (4) I'll bring the book to you when I go \_\_\_\_\_ your home.
- (5) Lee and Fred often see films \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday.
- (6) I'm going to the zoo \_\_\_\_\_ bus. How are you going?
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the way, Lily's mother will come to the party. She will teach us how to play the game.


**3. Read about birthday parties. Then fill in the birthday party invitation for Lee.**

People often hold parties to celebrate their birthdays. They invite their friends to the parties. They may call them. They may send them a birthday party invitation by email.

Lee calls his friends to invite them to his birthday party. He also wants to send them emails.

	Birthday Party Invitation	
	Whose Party	
	Where	
	When	
	Phone Number	


Welcome to my birthday party!



Yours,  
Lee

# LESSON 3

## 1. Listen to the telephone conversation. Then act it out.

### May I Speak to Fred, please?

*It's Saturday evening. Lee is calling his friend, Fred. Fred's mother, Mrs Brown, answers the phone.*



Mrs Brown: Hello!

Lee: Hello. May I speak to Fred, please?

Mrs Brown: Who's calling, please?

Lee: It's Lee, Fred's friend.

Mrs Brown: Hello, Lee. This is Mrs Brown.

Lee: Hello, Mrs Brown. How are you?

Mrs Brown: I'm fine. I'll call Fred. Hold on, please.

*Fred's mother calls Fred to answer the phone.*

Mrs Brown: Fred, it's for you.

Fred: I'm taking a shower, Mom. Who is it?

Mrs Brown: It's Lee.

Fred: Please tell him I'll call him back.

Mrs Brown: OK.



*Fred's mother speaks to Lee over the phone again.*

Mrs Brown: I'm sorry, Lee. Fred is taking a shower. He'll call you back.

What's your phone number, please?

Lee: It's 18-2046-3868.

Mrs Brown: That's 18-2046-3868.

Lee: That's right. Thank you, Mrs Brown.

Goodbye.

Mrs Brown: Goodbye, Lee!



## 2. Write T or F after each sentence.

(1) Lee called Mrs Brown on Saturday evening.

(2) Fred did not talk to Lee because Lee was doing his homework.

(3) Mrs Brown asked Lee to call back later.

## 3. Read each question and its response. Write one more way to respond to the speaker.

(1) How are you doing?

a. I'm great.

b.

(2) May I speak to Fred, please?

a. Hold on, please.

b.

(3) I'm going to hold a birthday party. Can you come?

a. Yes, I can.

b.

## 4. Finish the sentences with the words from the word box.

call   called   answer   answered

(1) The boys were playing on the playground. Their teacher \_\_\_\_\_ them for class.

(2) I called you on your home phone yesterday, but nobody \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) Mom said to Fred, "Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the phone when I'm not at home."

(4) You have a cold. You need to stay at home and have a good rest. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher.

# LESSON 4

## 1. Listen to the telephone conversation. Then act it out.

### Can We Go to See a Sea Lion Show?

*Fred has finished his shower. He is calling Lee at 18-2046-3868. Lee answers the phone.*



Lee: Hello!

Fred: Hello, Lee. It's Fred.

Lee: Hi, Fred. Thanks for calling back.

Fred: I'm sorry I didn't answer the phone. What's up?

Lee: I'm thinking of going to the City Aquarium tomorrow morning. You know, there will be a sea lion show at 10:30 a.m.

Fred: Oh, really? I love sea lions.

Lee: Me, too. They say the show is very good. Can you go?

Fred: I'll ask my mom before I say yes. Hold on, please.

Lee: Good luck.



*Fred goes to talk to his mother. Then he comes back.*

Fred: My mom agreed to let me go.

Lee: Wonderful! Shall we meet at the aquarium at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning?

Fred: Great! See you then.

Lee: See you.



## 2. Answer the questions.

(1) What did Fred do before he agreed to go to the aquarium with Lee?

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) Where will Lee and Fred meet to see the sea lion show?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Listen, read and write.

aquarium \_\_\_\_\_ sea lion \_\_\_\_\_ show \_\_\_\_\_  
agree \_\_\_\_\_ meet \_\_\_\_\_ really \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. Read the sentences. Use the underlined words to write your own sentences.

(1) There will be a sea lion show in the zoo tomorrow morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

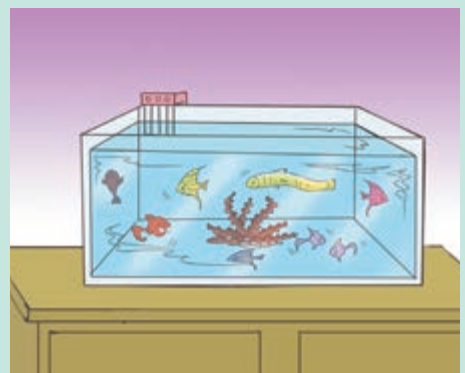
(2) My mother agreed to let me go.

\_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Listen to the text. Then write T or F after each sentence.

An aquarium is a tall building. It is often in a zoo. There are many different kinds of fish and other water animals in an aquarium.

An aquarium is also a glass box. People put water in the box and keep their pet fish in it.



(1) We can see fish and other water animals in an aquarium.

(2) Some people keep an aquarium at home.



# LESSON 5

## 1. Listen to the telephone conversation. Then act it out.

### My Favorite Football Team Won the Game!

*Lee is a football fan. His favorite football team, the Lions, won the football game today. He's calling his friend, Lily, to tell her the good news. Lily's mother, Mrs Jones, answers the phone.*



Mrs Jones: Hello!

Lee: Hello! May I speak to Lily, please?

Mrs Jones: Sure. Hold on, please.

*Lily comes to answer the phone.*

Lily: Hello!

Lee: Hi, Lily. It's Lee.

Lily: Hi, Lee. What's up?

Lee: You know, my favorite football team,  
the Lions, won the game today!

Lily: Really? What was the score?

Lee: Two to nothing.

Lily: Two to nothing? That's great! Are you going to celebrate?

Lee: Yes. I'll ask my mother to buy me a new football.

Lily: Are you going to buy another football?

Lee: Yes. My old one doesn't hold air any longer.

Lily: I see. Thank you for telling me about the game.

Goodbye.

Lee: Bye!



## 2. Finish the sentences with words from the conversation.

- (1) The Lions \_\_\_\_\_ the football game. The \_\_\_\_\_ was two to nothing.
- (2) Thank you for telling me the good \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) The football does not hold \_\_\_\_\_ any longer.
- (4) Lee can play football well. He is on the school football \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3. Listen, read and write.

team \_\_\_\_\_ win (won) \_\_\_\_\_ score \_\_\_\_\_  
nothing \_\_\_\_\_ hold \_\_\_\_\_ game \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. Listen to the text. Then answer the questions.

Lee is a football fan.

Lee watches football games on TV when he can. When he is watching a game, he forgets the time. Sometimes he forgets to eat and drink. Lee likes to play football, too. He can play football very well. He is on his school football team.



- (1) When does Lee watch football games on TV?

---

- (2) What are two things to show that Lee loves football very much?

---

---

- (3) Which sentence in the text tells us that Lee can play football well?

---

# LESSON 6

## 1. Listen to the telephone conversation. Then act it out.

### What Can I Do?

*Cathy is very sad. She's calling her friend, Lee. She wants to tell Lee what happened in her school today.*



Lee: Hello!

Cathy: Hi, Lee. It's Cathy.

Lee: Hi, Cathy. How are you doing?

Cathy: Not very good.

Lee: What happened?

Cathy: I did something bad at school today.

Susan became the monitor of my class.

I was not happy about it.

Lee: What did you do?

Cathy: Susan was collecting the Chinese homework for our class. I made Jane's exercise book dirty. Jane thought Susan did it and blamed her. Susan cried.

Lee: Oh no, you didn't!

Cathy: Yes, I did. I feel very bad. What can I do?

Lee: Why not go to Susan and Jane to say you are sorry?

Cathy: They'll never forgive me.

Lee: I think they will.

Cathy: I'll try it tomorrow. Thanks a lot. Bye-bye!

Lee: Bye!



**2. Cathy is going to say she is sorry to Susan and Jane. Write their conversation on the lines.**

---

---

**3. Listen, read and write.**

happen \_\_\_\_\_ collect \_\_\_\_\_ blame \_\_\_\_\_  
forgive \_\_\_\_\_ exercise \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Listen to the story. Then answer the questions.**

Tina has a pet dog, Bit. Tina and Bit are good friends.

Tina is very busy. She goes to school during the day and does her homework after school. At weekends, she goes to her dancing class. She goes to see films with her friends, too. She does not have much time to play with Bit. Bit is not happy about that.

Tina keeps a notebook. She writes all she needs to do in it. Bit thought, "If I hide her notebook, she'll have more time to play with me." Bit hid it.

Now Tina could not find her notebook. She was so sad that she began to cry.

Bit felt sorry. She took out the notebook and gave it back to Tina.



(1) What does Tina do with her notebook?

---

(2) Why did Bit hide Tina's notebook?

---

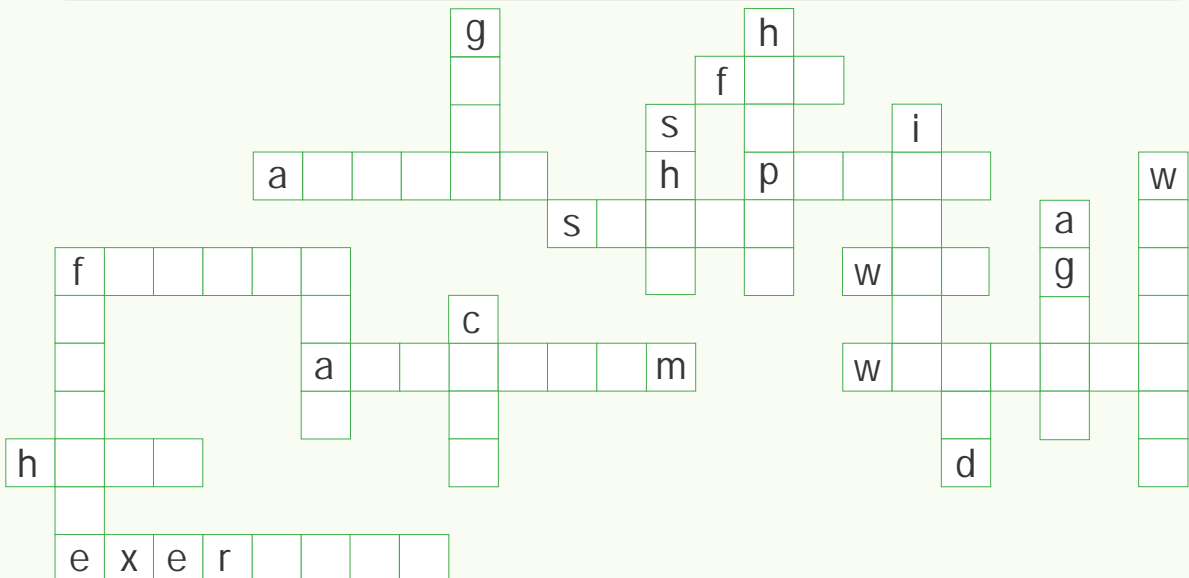
# LESSON 7

## 1. Listen to the sentences. Fill in the missing words.

- (1) Give me your phone number, please. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you when I get home.
- (2) Please don't \_\_\_\_\_ the phone if you don't know the number.
- (3) I'm going to see a \_\_\_\_\_ in People's Cinema tomorrow.
- (4) Shall we \_\_\_\_\_ at the school gate?
- (5) Tom is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday party next week.
- (6) I bought a new \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- (7) Cathy was not \_\_\_\_\_ when Susan became the monitor of her class.
- (8) I'm sorry I got angry with you. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me?

## 2. Finish the puzzle with the words from the word box.

Across: hide      forget      exercise      answer      aquarium  
                  score      fan      phone      win      weekend  
 Down: forgive      team      game      call      show  
                  happen      invite      end      agree      weekday



### 3. Fun with words.

(1) Put the two short words together to make a longer word.

no + body = \_\_\_\_\_ week + end = \_\_\_\_\_  
for + get = \_\_\_\_\_ for + give = \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Find two short words in the longer word. Write them on the lines.

something = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ nothing = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_  
weekday = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ football = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Find a short word in the longer word. Write it on the line.

team

fan

win

call

happen

### 4. Let's sing!

#### You Are My Sunshine

You are my sunshine,

My only sunshine.

You make me happy,

When skies are gray.

You'll never know, dear,

How much I love you.

Please don't take my sunshine away.

The other night, dear,

As I lay sleeping,

I dreamed I held you in my arms.

When I awoke, dear,

I was mistaken,

So I hung my head and I cried.

Holidays come one after another.  
What holiday will come next?  
Please read to find out.



# UNIT 2



## WONDERFUL HOLIDAYS



# LESSON 8

## 1. Listen to the text. Then read it aloud.

### Valentine's Day

Valentine's Day is celebrated on February 14. It is a day to celebrate love.



Valentine's Day is a day to give greeting cards. School children love to spend time together and make Valentine cards. They write "Happy Valentine's Day" and other nice words on the cards. They give the cards to their teachers, parents and friends.



Valentine's Day is also a day to give gifts. Men and women give roses, chocolates and other small gifts to their special friends.

Red roses, hearts and chocolates are all Valentine symbols. People decorate their Valentine cards with these symbols.



## 2. Answer the questions.

(1) When is Valentine's Day?

---

(2) Who gets Valentine cards on Valentine's Day?

---

(3) What are some Valentine's Day symbols? Which one do you like best?

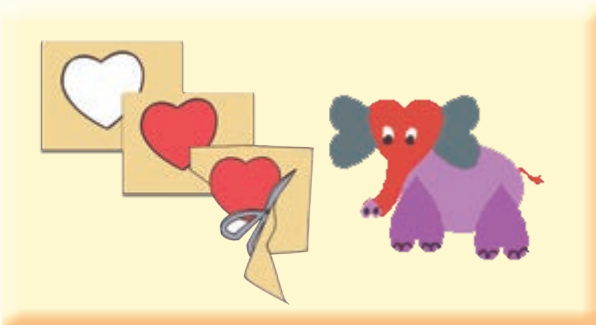
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## 3. Listen, read and write.

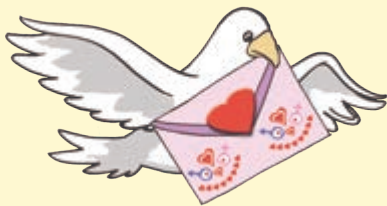
symbol \_\_\_\_\_ gift \_\_\_\_\_ Valentine's Day \_\_\_\_\_

rose \_\_\_\_\_ heart \_\_\_\_\_ Valentine card \_\_\_\_\_

**4. We can make animals with the heart shape. The elephant picture is given as an example. Make an animal of your own.**



## 5. Let's sing!



I love you,  
You love me,  
We're a happy family.  
With a great big hug  
And a kiss from me to you,  
Won't you say you love me, too?



# LESSON 9

## 1. Listen to the text. Then read it aloud.

### Easter

Easter is celebrated in March or April. It is always on a Sunday, so it is also called Easter Sunday.



The Easter egg is a symbol of Easter. People make their own Easter eggs. They paint and decorate eggs with bright colors. They also buy chocolate Easter eggs in shops.

The Easter Bunny is another Easter symbol. Children love the Easter Bunny. They think the Easter Bunny brings them chocolates, candy, Easter eggs and other gifts.



For children, Easter is a time for games. Children love to play Easter Egg Hunt. Parents hide Easter eggs inside and outside the house. Children find them.



## 2. Answer the questions.

(1) When is Easter?

---

(2) What are the two Easter symbols?

---

(3) Why do children love the Easter Bunny?

---

## 3. Finish the sentences with the words from the word box.

bunny

Egg Hunt

brings

bright

(1) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a rabbit. Children often use the word.

(2) Children think Santa Claus \_\_\_\_\_ them gifts on Christmas Eve.

(3) Easter \_\_\_\_\_ is a fun game during Easter.

(4) On Easter, people paint eggs in bright colors. The \_\_\_\_\_ colors on Easter eggs are a symbol of the new sunlight in spring.

## 4. Let's say it.

Easter Bunny soft and white,  
Hopping quickly out of sight.  
Thank you for the eggs you bring,  
At Easter time to welcome spring.  
Yellow eggs and blue and red,  
In the grass and flower bed,  
We will hunt them everywhere.  
Is it really you who put them there?



# LESSON 10

1. Listen to the text. Then read it aloud.

## The Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival is a national holiday in China. It falls on the fifth day of the fifth month on the Chinese calendar.



The Dragon Boat Festival is a time to remember the famous Chinese poet Qu Yuan.

The dragon boat is a symbol of the Dragon Boat Festival. People hold dragon boat races to celebrate the holiday. Qu Yuan drowned himself in the river and the dragon boat racing is a symbol to save him.



The rice dumpling is another symbol of the Dragon Boat Festival. To celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival, people use sticky rice and different kinds of fillings to make dumplings. They wrap the dumplings with bamboo leaves and then steam them. Some people make them at home and most people buy them in shops.

## 2. Finish the sentences with words from the text.

The Dragon Boat Festival is a national holiday in \_\_\_\_\_. It falls on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the fifth month on the Chinese calendar. It is a time to remember the Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ Qu Yuan.

## 3. Answer the questions.

(1) What are the two symbols of the Dragon Boat Festival?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

(2) What do you do to celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 4. Listen, read and write.

dragon \_\_\_\_\_

calendar \_\_\_\_\_

poet \_\_\_\_\_

festival \_\_\_\_\_

remember \_\_\_\_\_

race \_\_\_\_\_

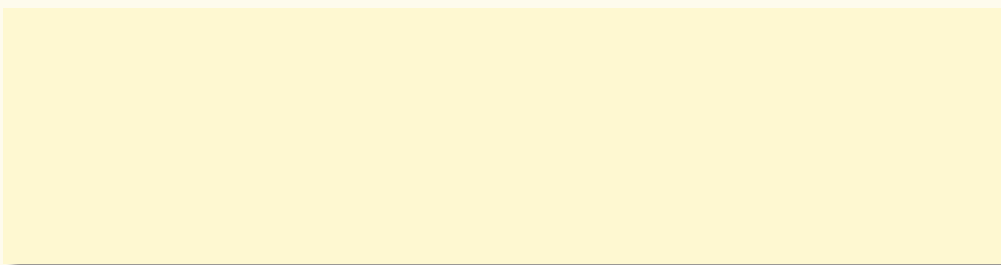
a national holiday \_\_\_\_\_

wrap \_\_\_\_\_

Dragon Boat Festival \_\_\_\_\_

steam \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Draw a dragon boat and name it My Dragon Boat.



# LESSON 11

**1. Listen to the text. Then read it aloud.**

## Earth Day

Earth Day falls on April 22.



Our Earth is in danger. People pollute air, water and soil. They waste water, electricity and heat. They destroy the forests and grasslands. They kill animals.



Earth Day is celebrated around the world. It helps people understand the danger the environment faces. It helps people understand the need to save the environment.

On Earth Day, many people do things to show they care about the environment. They pick up trash. They plant trees. They do not waste water and electricity.

To save the Earth, we should find ways to protect the environment every day. We should make every day Earth Day.



## 2. Finish the sentences with words from the text.

Our Earth is in \_\_\_\_\_. People \_\_\_\_\_ air, water and soil. They \_\_\_\_\_ water, electricity and heat. They \_\_\_\_\_ the forests and grasslands. They \_\_\_\_\_ animals.

We should help to protect the \_\_\_\_\_ and save the Earth.

## 3. Write two things you can do to help save the Earth.

---

---

## 4. Listen, read and write.

heat \_\_\_\_\_ electricity \_\_\_\_\_ Earth Day \_\_\_\_\_  
pollute \_\_\_\_\_ destroy \_\_\_\_\_ kill \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Listen to the dialogue. Then work in pairs.

Zhang Lin: Earth Day is coming.

Li Hong: Yes. It's this Friday. What are you going to do on Earth Day?

Zhang Lin: My class is going to the Children's Park to pick up trash.

We are going to put up some posters, too.

Li Hong: What posters?

Zhang Lin: Posters that tell people to protect the environment, like "Recycle Our Trash".

Li Hong: I see. My class is going to plant trees at the zoo.

Zhang Lin: That's good, too.





# LESSON 12

## 1. Listen to the text. Then read it aloud.

### Mother's Day

Mother's Day falls on the second Sunday in May. It is a day to show thanks to our dear mothers.



On Mother's Day, we can give gifts to our mothers. We can buy small gifts like candy and flowers for our mothers. We can make Happy Mother's Day cards. We can also do things at home to show love to our mothers. For example, we can help cook dinner and wash the dishes. We can help wash clothes, too.

Don't forget to say "Happy Mother's Day!" and "Thank you, Mom!" to your mother. Don't forget to give your mother a big hug!



## 2. Answer the questions.

(1) When is Mother's Day this year?

---

(2) What can we do to show love to our mothers?

---

(3) What will you do for your mother on Mother's Day this year?

---

### 3. Listen to the story. Then follow the directions.



David is in bed. Mom came to say good night to him.

“Good night, David,” said Mom with a smile. “I love you.”

“Why do you love me, Mom?” asked David.

“Why do you think I love you?” asked Mom.

“Because I get good scores at school? Or because I play the piano well? Or because I do my homework fast?” asked David.

“No,” said Mom. “I care about what you do very much. But these are not the reasons I love you.”

“Then why do you love me?” asked David.

“I love you because you’re my David,” said Mom. “That’s enough for me to love you. The love in my heart is like the sun in the sky. It’s always there.”



(1) Write a name for the story.

---

(2) Write T or F after each sentence.

a. David said “Good night!” to his mother.

b. David can play the piano well.

c. David’s mother does not care about what David does.

### 4. Learn the proverb. Then translate it into Chinese.

Like mother, like daughter.

---



# LESSON 13

## 1. Listen to the text. Then read it aloud.

### Father's Day

Father's Day falls on the third Sunday in June. It is a day to show thanks to our dear fathers.



On Father's Day, we give gifts to our fathers. We can buy small gifts like socks, ties or shirts for our fathers. We can make gifts like Happy Father's Day cards. We can also do some special things to show love to our fathers. For example, we can cook food our fathers like. We can help take out the trash and wash the dishes.

Don't forget to say "Thank you, Father!" and "Happy Father's Day!" to your father. Don't forget to give your father a big hug!



## 2. Answer the questions.

(1) When is Father's Day this year?

---

(2) What can we do to show love to our fathers?

---

(3) What will you do for your father on Father's Day this year?

---

### 3. Listen to the story. Then follow the directions.

It was Father's Day. Kitty said to her dad, "Dad, I'll take you out for a good time on Father's Day. Let's go to the Children's Park."

Dad drove the car to the Children's Park.

"Now let's go climb the monkey bars," said Kitty.

"You like the monkey bars, don't you, Dad?"

"Yes, I do," said Dad.

Kitty climbed up and down the monkey bars. Dad took pictures of her.

"Dad, let's ride the bumper car," said Kitty.

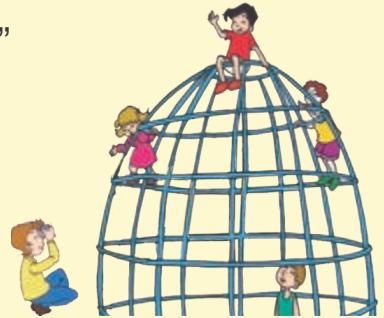
"OK," said Father.

Dad and Kitty rode the bumper cars.

Dad and Kitty were on the way home.

"Dad," asked Kitty. "Did you have a good Father's Day?"

"Sure," said Dad with a smile. "It was a wonderful Father's Day!"



(1) Write a name for the story.

---

(2) Answer the questions.

a. What did Kitty and her father do in the Children's Park?

---

b. Why did Kitty ask her father to do these things?

---

### 4. Learn the proverb. Then translate it into Chinese.

Like father, like son.

---



## LESSON 14

**1. Write a few sentences for each great holiday. The first one is done for you.**



Valentine's Day falls

on February 14. It is a special day to celebrate love. Red roses, hearts and chocolates are Valentine symbols.




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---



\_\_\_\_\_

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---

**2. Of the six holidays, which is your favorite? Why?**

---



---



---

**3. Read the groups of words in the word box. Write them in the correct places. You can write two on the same greeting card.**

Save the Earth!

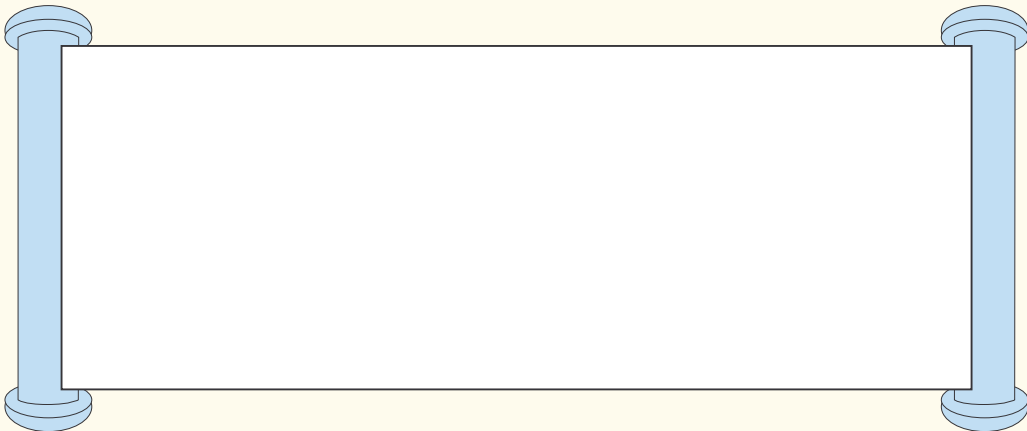
Happy Mother's Day!

Happy Father's Day!

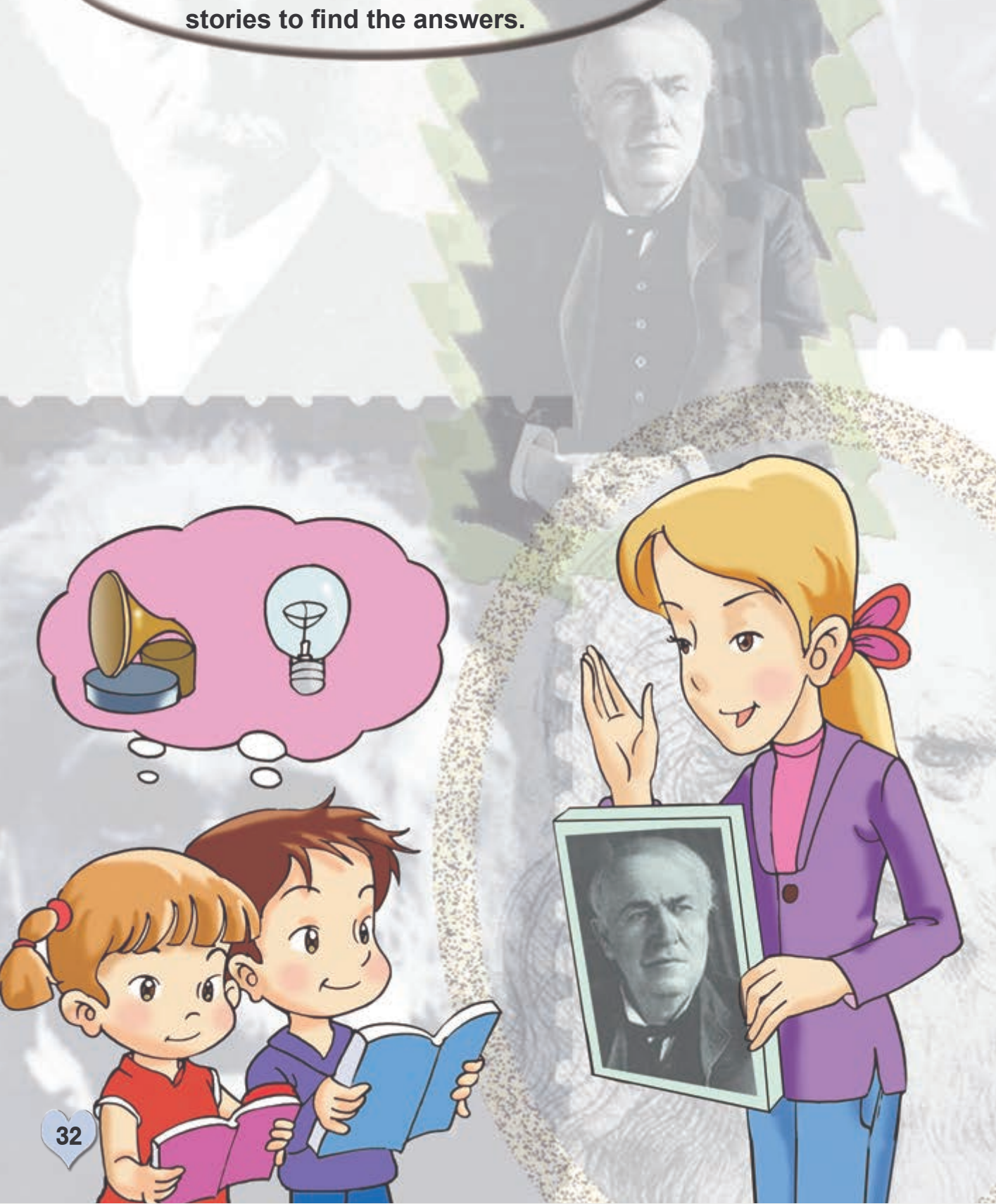
Protect the Environment!



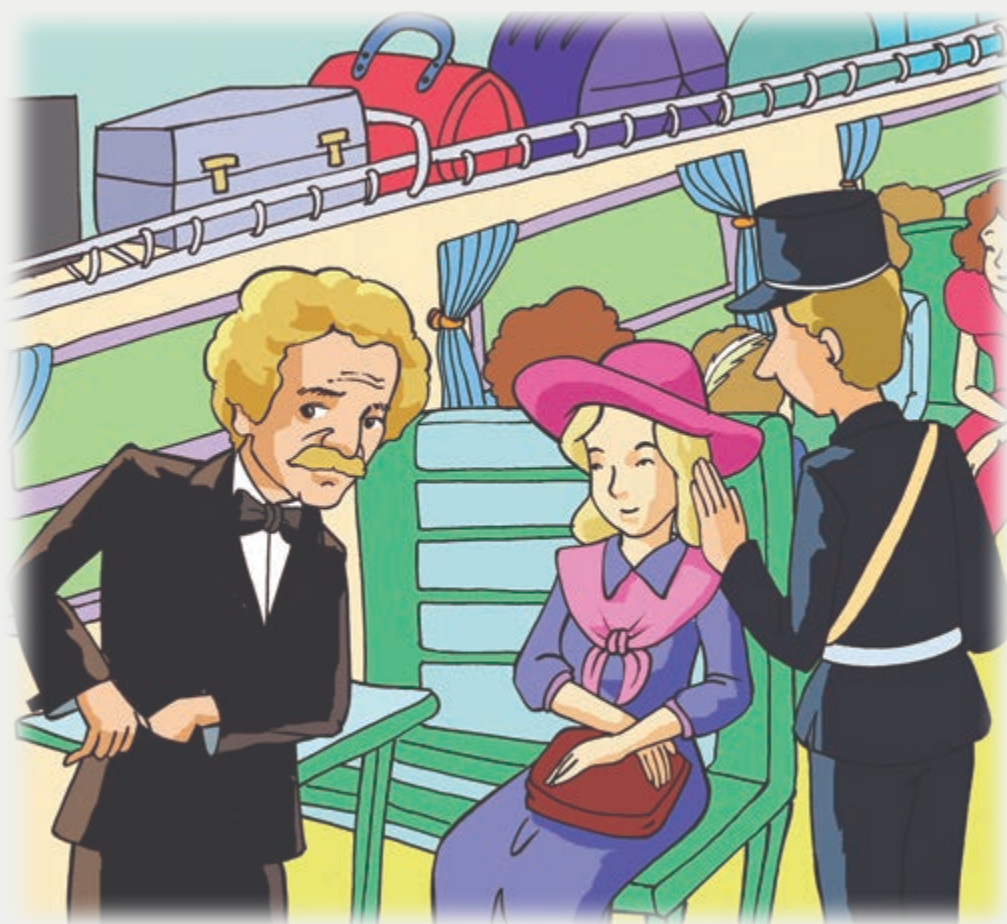
**4. Decorate the poster with words and pictures to tell people to protect the Earth.**



All great people are similar in some ways.  
Do you know what makes them similar?  
Read about the great people and their  
stories to find the answers.



# UNIT 3



GREAT PEOPLE



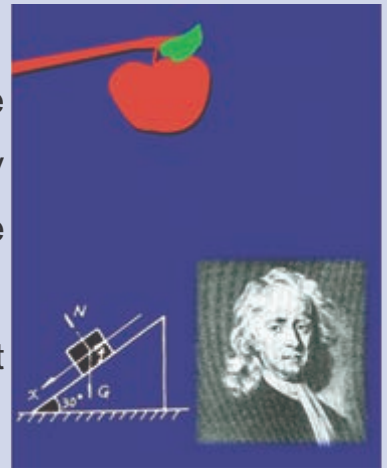
## LESSON 15

**1. Listen to the text. Then finish the sentences.****Newton**

Isaac Newton was a great physicist. He was born in 1642 in England. He died in 1727.

One day, Newton was sitting under an apple tree. He saw an apple falling from the tree. "Why do apples fall down to the ground? Why does the moon stay up in the sky and does not fall down?"

Newton worked on the problem and found out the law of universal gravitation.



- (1) Apples \_\_\_\_\_ down to the ground from apple trees.
- (2) The moon \_\_\_\_\_ up in the sky and does not fall down.
- (3) Newton was a great \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Listen to the story. Then answer the questions.**

One day, Newton invited his best friend to his house for lunch.

The friend came to Newton's house. Lunch was ready, but Newton was still working in his lab. The friend waited for one hour, but Newton did not come to eat. The friend ate the food alone and left.



Late in the afternoon, Newton felt hungry. He came to eat lunch. When he saw the empty dishes and bowls, he smiled. "Oh, what a fool I am," he said to himself. "I have finished my lunch."

(1) What did Newton invite his friend to do?

---

(2) Why did Newton's friend eat lunch alone?

---

(3) What do you think Newton would do after he said, "Oh, what a fool I am! I have finished my lunch."?

---

**3. Ask questions with the words in the ( ). The first one is done for you.**

(1) Newton was born in England. (where, was)

Where was Newton born?

(2) The friend came to Newton's house for lunch. (who)

---

(3) The friend left at two o'clock. (when, did, leave)

---

(4) Newton saw some empty bowls and plates. (what, did, see)

---



**4. Learn the proverb. Then translate it into Chinese.**

The apple doesn't fall far from the tree.

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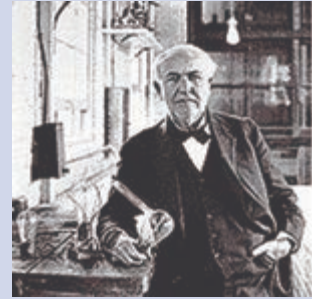


## LESSON 16

## 1. Listen to the text. Then answer the questions.

## Edison

Thomas Edison was a great inventor. He was born in 1847 in the US. He died in 1931.



Edison worked very hard. He spent most of his time in his lab and machine shop. Sometimes he worked 20 hours a day. He invented many things in his lifetime. His most famous invention was the light bulb.

Edison was not lucky when he was a child. When he was seven, he fell ill and became almost deaf. At school, he could not hear the teachers. The teachers did not know this. They thought Edison was not a good student and made him leave school.

Luckily, Edison's mother was a teacher. She taught Edison at home. She showed him how to learn things by himself. Edison became very interested in learning. This was an important reason for his success in later life.



(1) What was Edison's most famous invention?

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) What happened to Edison when he was seven years old?

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) Why did the teachers make Edison leave school?

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) Which sentence in the text tells us the important reason for Edison's success in later life?

\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Listen, read and write.**

invent \_\_\_\_\_ invention \_\_\_\_\_ inventor \_\_\_\_\_  
success \_\_\_\_\_ lifetime \_\_\_\_\_ interested \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Below are questions with *wh*-words. Use the words in the ( ) to answer the questions. Then work in pairs.**

(1) Where was Edison born? (was, in the US)

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) What did Edison invent? (invented, the light bulb)

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) Who taught Edison at home? (Edison's mother)

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) When did Edison die? (died, when he was 84 years old)

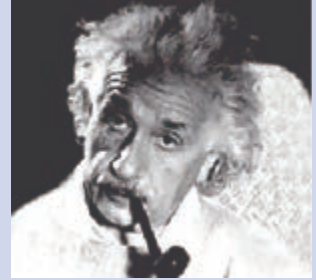
\_\_\_\_\_



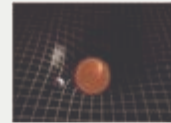
**1. Listen to the text. Then finish the sentences.**

**Einstein**

Albert Einstein was a great physicist. He was born in 1879 in Germany. He moved to the US in 1933. He died in 1955.



Einstein was very famous in the field of physics. He won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921.



Einstein had many good ideas. He spent a lot of time thinking about them. He wrote many papers. He gave talks in many different parts of the world.

- (1) Einstein was born in 1879 in \_\_\_\_\_. He moved to the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1933.
- (2) Einstein gave \_\_\_\_\_ in many different parts of the world.
- (3) Einstein was a great \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Listen to the story. Then write T or F after each sentence.**

Einstein gave talks in many places. His driver always sat in the back of the room and listened to his talks.

One day, his driver said, "I have heard your talk so many times. I can give the talk for you today." Einstein laughed. He agreed to let his driver give the talk.

The driver put on Einstein's clothes.  
He gave the talk and Einstein listened.

The driver gave a good talk. He did not make any mistakes. After the talk, a listener asked him a question, but he could not answer it. He said, "This is an easy question. I'll ask my driver to answer it."



(1) Einstein asked his driver to give the talk for him.

(2) The driver did not know how to answer the question.

### 3. Finish the sentences with the words from the word box.

back    easy    mistakes    papers    work    field

(1) Tom is tall. He sits in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the classroom.

(2) My teacher is famous in the \_\_\_\_\_ of science.

(3) Einstein wrote many \_\_\_\_\_ and gave many talks.

(4) The question is \_\_\_\_\_. All the students can answer it.

(5) English is important. We all \_\_\_\_\_ hard at it.

(6) I did not make any \_\_\_\_\_ in my math homework yesterday.

### 4. Learn the proverb. Then translate it into Chinese.

Clothes don't make the man.

\_\_\_\_\_



**1. Listen to the text. Then answer the questions.**

**Da Vinci**

Leonardo da Vinci was a great artist. He was born in 1452 in Italy. He died in 1519.



Da Vinci began to learn to paint when he was 14 years old. His most famous painting was the Mona Lisa. People loved the painting. They loved the smile on the face of Mona Lisa. They named the smile Mona Lisa's Smile.

(1) When did da Vinci begin to learn to paint?

---

(2) What was the most famous painting by da Vinci?

---

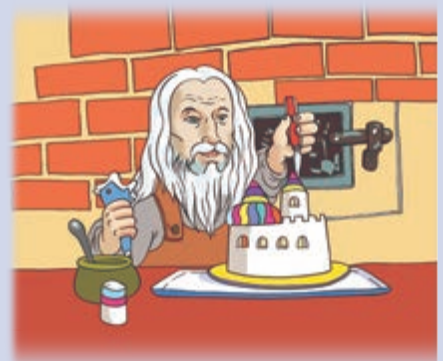
(3) What can you say about the famous painting the Mona Lisa?

---

**2. Listen to the story. Then answer the questions.**

There are different stories about the famous painting the Mona Lisa. Here is one of them.

Da Vinci was famous for making cakes. His chocolate cake was the best.





Da Vinci had a good friend named Mona Lisa. She loved chocolate cake very much. One day, Mona Lisa came to visit da Vinci. Da Vinci was making a chocolate cake.

Da Vinci said, "Let me paint you. When I finish the painting, we'll share the chocolate cake." Mona Lisa was happy to hear this. She smiled, and da Vinci painted her with that smile.

(1) Who was Mona Lisa?

---

(2) Why was there a smile on the painting the Mona Lisa?

---

(3) What would da Vinci do after he finished painting his friend?

---

### 3. Read and match.

Mona Lisa smiled.

The Mona Lisa is a famous painting.

I have finished my homework.

Qi Baishi was a great artist.

There is a smile on the famous painting the Mona Lisa.

He was famous for painting flowers and insects.

Many people love the smile.

Many people love the painting.

Can I watch TV now?

Da Vinci painted her with that smile.



## LESSON 19

**1. Listen to the text. Then read it aloud.****Hua Luogeng**

Hua Luogeng was a great Chinese mathematician. He was famous for his work in number theory. He was born in 1910 and died in 1985.



Hua Luogeng was very interested in math. He showed great talent in math when he was in primary school and middle school. With help from his teacher, he learned a lot of math by himself.

Hua Luogeng was born in a poor family. After he finished middle school, he could not afford to go to high school. He stayed at home and helped his father at his shop. However, he continued to study math by himself and did research in math problems.

People say hard work pays off. With his talent and hard work, Hua Luogeng became a world famous mathematician.

**2. Write T or F after each sentence.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Hua Luogeng was a famous mathematician.                                 |  |
| (2) Hua Luogeng liked studying math by himself more than from his teachers. |  |
| (3) Hua Luogeng did research in number theory.                              |  |

### 3. Listen to the dialogue. Then work in pairs.

James: Hello, David.

David: Hi, James. I'm reading about a great Chinese mathematician.

James: Who is it?

David: His name is Hua Luogeng.

James: Oh, Hua Luogeng! Do you mean the Chinese mathematician who was famous for his work in number theory?

David: Yes!

James: They say he had a great interest and talent in math. He learned math mostly by himself.

David: Can you believe that? He learned math by reading math books himself and became a world famous mathematician!

James: Unbelievable! Can I read the book, too?

David: Sure. I'll lend it to you once I finish it.

James: That'll be great!



### 4. Learn the saying. Then translate it into Chinese.

Mathematics gives us hope that every problem has a solution.

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**1. Listen to the text. Then read it aloud.****Helen Keller**

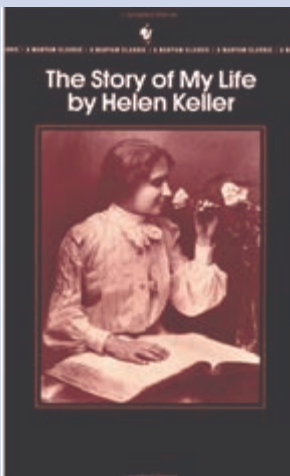
Helen Keller was born in 1880 in the US, and died in 1968. When she was one and a half years old, she fell ill. She became deaf and blind. She could not speak.



When Helen was seven, Anne Sullivan became her teacher. Anne taught her to spell words, but she could not understand them.

One day, Anne put Helen's left hand under the running water, and spelled "W-A-T-E-R" into her right hand.

This worked like magic. Helen understood. The thing which was running down her hand was "water".



From then on, Helen learned to read and write. She learned to speak a little when she was ten years old. She wrote more than ten books. *The Story of My Life* was one of them.

Later in her life, Helen traveled all over the world to give talks. She also collected money and helped blind and deaf people.

## 2. Write T or F after each sentence.

(1) Helen was blind and deaf when she was born.

(2) The first word Anne taught Helen to spell was “water”.

(3) Helen wrote a book named *The Story of My Life*.

(4) Helen could speak like all of us.

## 3. Listen to the dialogue. Then work in pairs.

Li Wen: I read the story about Helen Keller today.

Ma Lin: Really? Can you tell me something about her?

Li Wen: Yes. Helen fell ill when she was one and a half years old. She became deaf and blind.

Ma Lin: What happened then?

Li Wen: When she was seven, Anne Sullivan became her teacher. Helen learned to read and write from Anne.

Ma Lin: That wasn't easy.

Li Wen: No, it wasn't. Later in her life, she gave talks and wrote books. She collected money and helped blind and deaf people.

Ma Lin: She was a great person. Can I read the book, please?

Li Wen: Sure. Here you are.



## 4. Learn the proverb. Then translate it into Chinese.

Where there is a will, there is a way.

\_\_\_\_\_

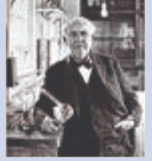


# LESSON 21

1. Write a few sentences for each great person. The first one is done for you.



This is Newton. He was  
born in England. He was a  
great physicist. He found out  
the law of universal gravitation.

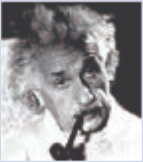


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## 2. Let's sing!



This land is your land, this land is my land  
From California to the New York Island  
From the redwood forest to the gulf stream waters  
This land was made for you and me.

As I went walking that ribbon of highway  
I saw above me that endless skyway  
I saw below me that golden valley  
This land was made for you and me.

This land is ...

I roamed and rambled, and I followed my footsteps  
To the sparkling sands of her diamond deserts  
All around me a voice was sounding  
This land was made for you and me.

This land is ...

When the sun came shining, then I was strolling  
And the wheat fields waving, and the dust clouds rolling  
A voice was chanting as the fog was lifting  
This land was made for you and me.

What do you think about fables?

They are just amazing!  
I cannot wait to read more...



# UNIT 4



## INTERESTING FABLES



## LESSON 22

**1. Listen to the story. Then read it aloud.****The Ants and the Grasshopper**

It was autumn. The ants were very busy. They were carrying crops into their home. A grasshopper was singing and dancing on a sunflower. He laughed at the ants.

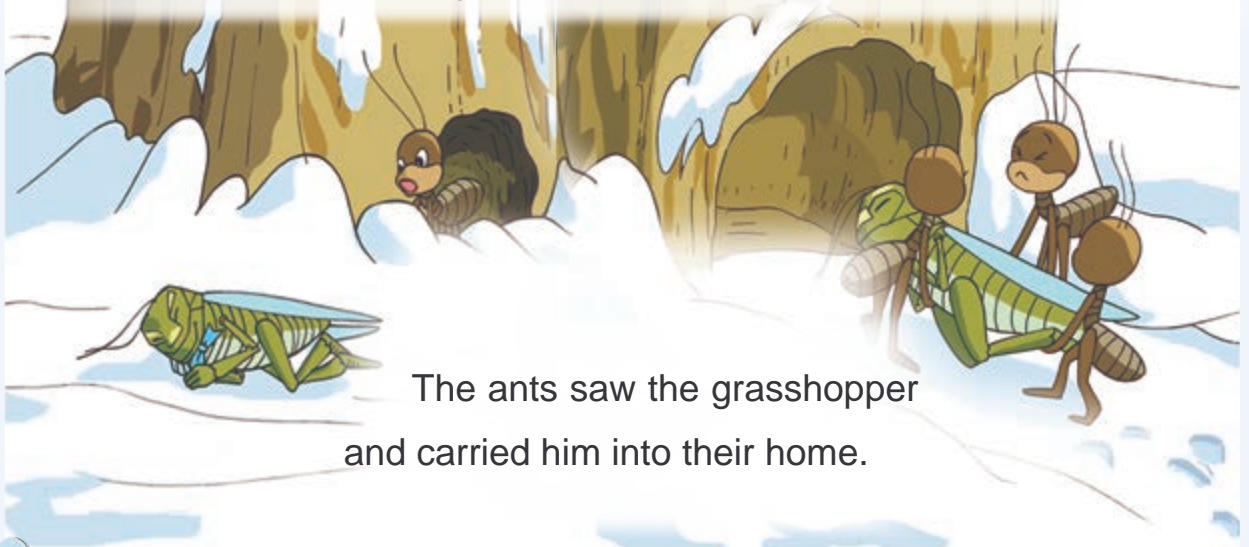
“What fools you are!” said the grasshopper. “It’s such a nice autumn day, but you’re working so hard. Why don’t you stop working and have fun?”

“We’re storing food for the winter,” said the ants. “You should store food for the winter, too.”



The grasshopper did not listen. He went on singing and dancing. Then he went to sleep on the sunflower.

Winter came. It was cold and snowy. The grasshopper could not find food to eat. He was so hungry that he fell in the snow.



The ants saw the grasshopper and carried him into their home.

## 2. Write a few sentences to finish the story.

---

---

---



## 3. Answer the questions.

(1) In the autumn, what were the ants doing?

---

(2) In the autumn, what was the grasshopper doing?

---

(3) Where did the ants find the grasshopper on a cold and snowy winter day?

---

## 4. Listen, read and write.

grasshopper \_\_\_\_\_ sunflower \_\_\_\_\_ ant \_\_\_\_\_  
fool \_\_\_\_\_ store \_\_\_\_\_ laugh \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Compound words are made up by putting short words together.

(1) Put the two short words together to make a compound word.

grass + hopper = \_\_\_\_\_

sun + flower = \_\_\_\_\_

under + stand = \_\_\_\_\_

for + get = \_\_\_\_\_

any + thing = \_\_\_\_\_

out + side = \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Write some compound words of your own on the line.

---

## LESSON 23

**1. Listen to the story. Then read it aloud.****Farmer Jack and the Donkey**

Farmer Jack had a donkey. He made the donkey carry heavy things every day. When the donkey was too tired to go fast, Farmer Jack hit him.



The donkey worked hard, but Farmer Jack did not give him enough food to eat. He put him in a small and cold place at night.

One day, a robber came. Farmer Jack said to the donkey, “Run away as fast as you can.”

The donkey did not run. He asked Farmer Jack, “Who won’t give me food to eat? Who will put heavier things on my back? Who will make me stay in the cold wind outside at night?”

“Nobody,” said Farmer Jack.

“Then why should I run away?” asked the donkey.

Farmer Jack understood. He hugged his donkey and said, “I’m very sorry, my donkey.”



**2. Write T or F after each sentence.**

(1) Farmer Jack was not kind to his donkey.

(2) The donkey ran away when he saw the robber.

(3) The donkey liked the robber more than Farmer Jack.

(4) Farmer Jack said he was sorry to his donkey.

**3. Farmer Jack was not kind to his donkey. Find three sentences in the story that show this. Write them on the lines.**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_



**4. Listen, read and write.**

carry \_\_\_\_\_ hit \_\_\_\_\_ robber \_\_\_\_\_

donkey \_\_\_\_\_ nobody \_\_\_\_\_ as fast as \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Write a riddle with the words about the picture.**

animal  
not a horse

bray  
smaller than

loud and strong  
longer ears



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 24

## 1. Listen to the story. Then read it aloud.

## The Peacock and the Crane

There are different kinds of birds. Each kind of bird is good at something. Some birds have beautiful voices, so they can sing well. Many birds are strong, so they can catch food easily.



One day, a peacock met a crane. The peacock began to show off. He opened his tail and moved his body. All his tail feathers looked great. The crane liked them very much. "How beautiful your feathers are!" said the crane.

The peacock began to laugh at the crane. "I have beautiful feathers," he said. "What do you have? A long ugly neck and long legs!"

The crane was not happy with the peacock. "It's fine to have beautiful feathers," she said. "But a good heart is more important. Your feathers make you beautiful, but they don't make you a fine bird. You can only stay on the ground, poor peacock."

Then the crane flew high into the sky.



## 2. Answer the questions.

(1) What did the crane say about the peacock's feathers?

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) In what way is the peacock not a fine bird?

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) What did you learn from the story?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Listen, read and write.

feather \_\_\_\_\_ neck \_\_\_\_\_ look great \_\_\_\_\_

peacock \_\_\_\_\_ crane \_\_\_\_\_ show off \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. A word can have more than one meaning. Read the following texts. Translate the underlined words in Chinese. Write them on the lines.

(1) A bat is a small animal. It comes out to find food at night. A bat is also the stick used in the game of baseball.



\_\_\_\_\_

(2) Birds can fly in the sky. A fly is also a small insect.



\_\_\_\_\_

(3) A crane is a large bird. A crane is also a very large machine. It can move heavy things.



\_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 25

## 1. Listen to the story. Then read it aloud.

## The Young Man and His Dream

A young man was looking after his sheep near the sea. He saw the sea rising and falling. He heard the waves hitting the land. He saw big ships coming and going. He wanted to become a sailor.



The young man dreamed of going to sea every day. At last, he sold all his sheep. He sold his house, too. He bought a ship with the money. Then he went to sea.

Sadly, a storm came and destroyed his ship. He had to swim to some land. He was cold and hungry. He had nothing left.



He began to think about his sheep. "It was so warm to sit on the grass and look after my sheep. It was so safe to be with my sheep."

Now the young man was dreaming of getting back his sheep every day.

## 2. Answer the questions.

(1) Why did the young man want to become a sailor?

---

(2) What happened to his ship the first time he went to sea?

---

(3) What did the young man want to do now?

---

## 3. Match the opposites.

young	land
near	fall
come	rich
rise	go
buy	dangerous
poor	sell
sea	far
safe	old

## 4. Learn the proverb. Then translate it into Chinese.

It's no use crying over spilt milk.

---





## LESSON 26

## 1. Listen to the story. Then read it aloud.

## The Bear and the Two Friends

Two friends were traveling in the forest. They said they would help each other when they were in danger.



One day a bear came up. One man was tall, thin and quick. He climbed up a tall tree in no time. The other man was short, fat and slow. He could not climb the tree. He asked the tall man to help him, but the tall man did not.

“What can I do?” thought the short man. He remembered that bears did not eat dead people. Then he lay down on the ground and pretended to be dead. The bear smelt him and left.



The short man got up from the ground and began to walk away. The tall man came up and asked, “What did the bear say to you?”

“The bear told me,” said the short man. “A friend who leaves you in danger is not a friend.”

## 2. Answer the questions.

(1) What did the two friends say they would do when they were in danger?

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) What did the tall man and the short man do when a bear came?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Finish the sentences with the words from the word box.

smelt friends climbed traveling pretended lay

Two men were \_\_\_\_\_ together.

One day, a bear came up. One man \_\_\_\_\_ up a tree. The other man could not climb. He \_\_\_\_\_ down on the ground and \_\_\_\_\_ to be dead. The bear \_\_\_\_\_ him and left.

The two men were not \_\_\_\_\_ any longer.

## 4. Look, read and match.

The man pretended to be dead.  
The bear smelt him and went away.



The tall man climbed up the tree quickly.



The rabbit sat in the shade of the tree and pretended to be asleep.



He remembered the story about bears.



## LESSON 27

## 1. Listen to the story. Then read it aloud.

## The Woodcutter and His Axe

A young woodcutter was cutting wood by the river. Suddenly he dropped his axe into the river.



An old man came up to the woodcutter. "Don't worry, young man," he said. "I'll help you."



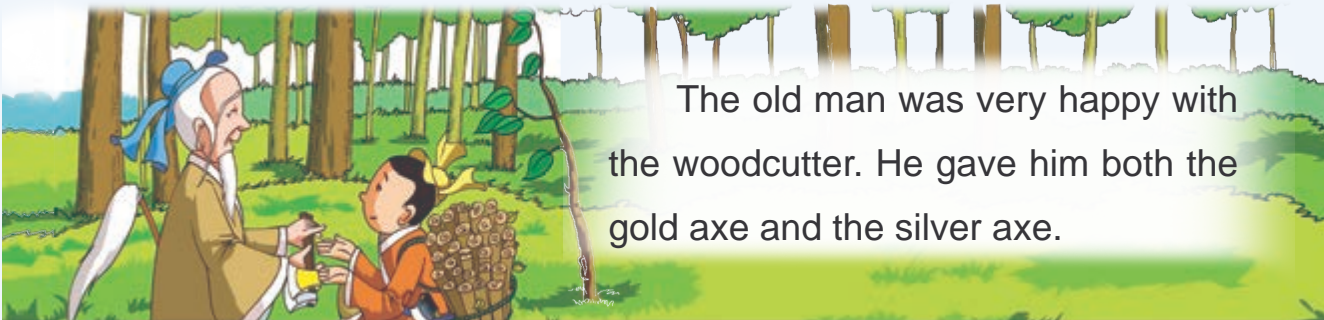
The old man jumped into the river and brought up a gold axe. "I found your axe. Here you are." The woodcutter shook his head and said, "This is not my axe."



The old man jumped into the river again. This time he brought up a silver axe. The woodcutter shook his head again and said, "This is not my axe."



The old man jumped into the river for a third time and brought up the iron axe. He gave it to the woodcutter. "Thank you," said the woodcutter. "You saved my life."



The old man was very happy with the woodcutter. He gave him both the gold axe and the silver axe.

## 2. Write T or F after each sentence.

(1) The old man brought up three gold axes from the river.

(2) The young man did not like the gold axe or the silver axe.

(3) At last, the young man had three axes.

## 3. Finish the sentences with the words from the word box.

woodcutter   axe   axes   gold   silver   iron   dropped   happy

A woodcutter \_\_\_\_\_ his axe into the river. An old man came to help him. He brought up a \_\_\_\_\_ axe and a \_\_\_\_\_ axe, but the woodcutter said they were not his. The old man brought up an \_\_\_\_\_ axe. The \_\_\_\_\_ took the iron \_\_\_\_\_ and thanked the old man for his help.

The old man was very \_\_\_\_\_ with the woodcutter. He gave both the gold and the silver \_\_\_\_\_ to the woodcutter.

## 4. Read the following tongue twisters as fast as possible.

(1) She sells seashells on the seashore.

(2) A woodchuck could chuck wood.

Could a woodchuck chuck wood?

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?

(3) Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

Did Peter Piper pick a peck of pickled peppers?

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

## LESSON 28

1. Read the words in the word box. Then write them under the correct pictures.

owl

grasshopper

peacock

crane

iron

gold

silver

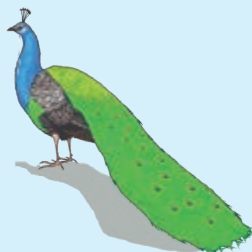
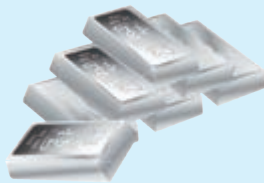
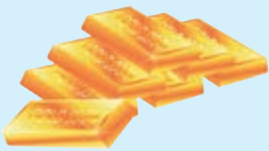
wood

robber

woodcutter

farmer

sailor



## 2. Write the words on the proper lines.

crop grasshopper sunflower bear donkey ant nest sheep

Insects: \_\_\_\_\_

Plants: \_\_\_\_\_

Places: \_\_\_\_\_

Animals: \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Finish the sentences with the words from the word box.

as fast as	laughed at	dreams of	came
store	pretended	remember	show off

- (1) In autumn, squirrels \_\_\_\_\_ food for winter.
- (2) The turtle was slow. The rabbit often \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- (3) The rooster crowed. The lion ran away \_\_\_\_\_ he could.
- (4) Jane \_\_\_\_\_ becoming a dancer when she grows up.
- (5) I know that your father has a good car, but you don't need to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) I wanted to call you, but I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ your phone number.
- (7) The boy \_\_\_\_\_ to be asleep when his mother came into his room.
- (8) A big storm \_\_\_\_\_. The plane could not take off on time.

## 4. Do you know any fables? Write one on the lines. You can make up your own fable, too.

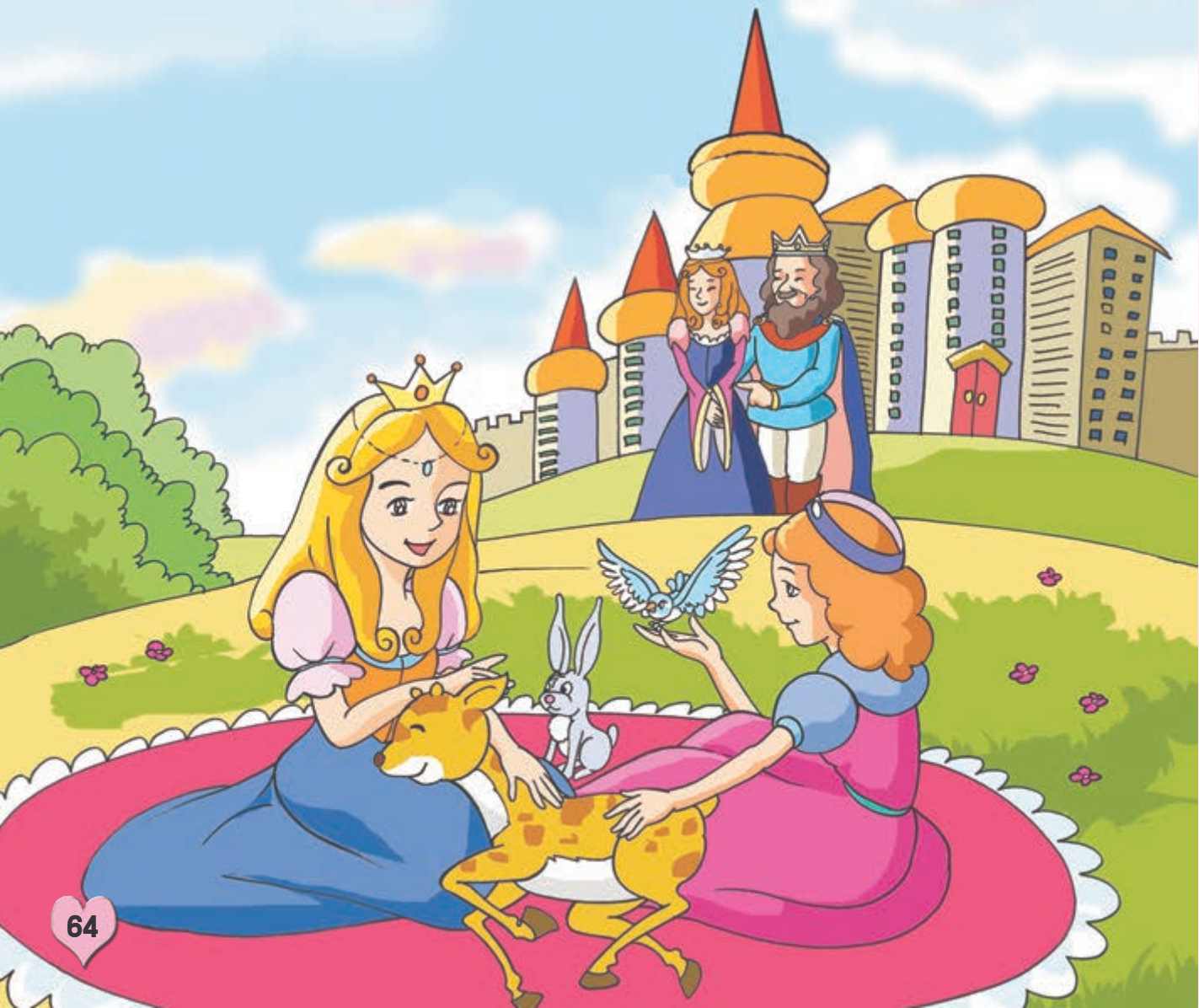
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Princess Bella slept for a hundred years. Do you want to find out what happened? Let's read the story.



# FUN READING



# SLEEPING BEAUTY





Once upon a time, there lived a king and his queen in a castle. The castle was on the top of a magic mountain. The king and queen were unhappy because they had no children.

One night, the queen looked at the moon and the stars. "Oh, I wish I had a baby!" she thought.

Very soon, the queen gave birth to a daughter. The king and queen named her Bella. The king and queen loved Bella very much.



The king had a big party to celebrate Bella's birthday. They invited many guests to the party. Four good fairies came, too. The king and queen showed Bella to their guests. The guests gave her different kinds of gifts.



Now it was time for the four good fairies to give gifts to Bella. The first fairy said, "Little princess, you will be beautiful." The second fairy said, "Little princess, your voice will be sweet." The third fairy said, "Little princess, you will be kind."



The fourth fairy came forward. Before she could say anything, a bad fairy came. The bad fairy laughed loudly and said, "Now it's my turn to give the little princess a gift. My gift is very different."



The bad fairy laughed again. "Listen, everyone," she said. "The princess will be beautiful, sweet and kind. But at midnight on her sixteenth birthday, she will prick her finger on a spindle and die. All the people in this castle will die, too. Ha, ha, ha, ha!" The bad fairy laughed again and left.

"Oh no!" said the queen. She took Bella into her arms and began to cry.



The fourth fairy came forward. She said, “Don’t cry, my dear queen. I can help.” She turned to Bella and said, “Sweet princess, if you prick your finger on the spindle, you will not die. You will sleep for a hundred years. Then a handsome prince will come and wake you up.”

Then the fairy turned to the king and queen. She said, “Nobody in this castle will die, either. They will all sleep until the princess wakes up.”



The king and queen thanked the fourth fairy, but they did not want his daughter to sleep for a hundred years. The king asked his servants to burn all the spindles in his castle. The servants collected all the spindles, but they did not burn them. They put them in a tall tower on the mountain.



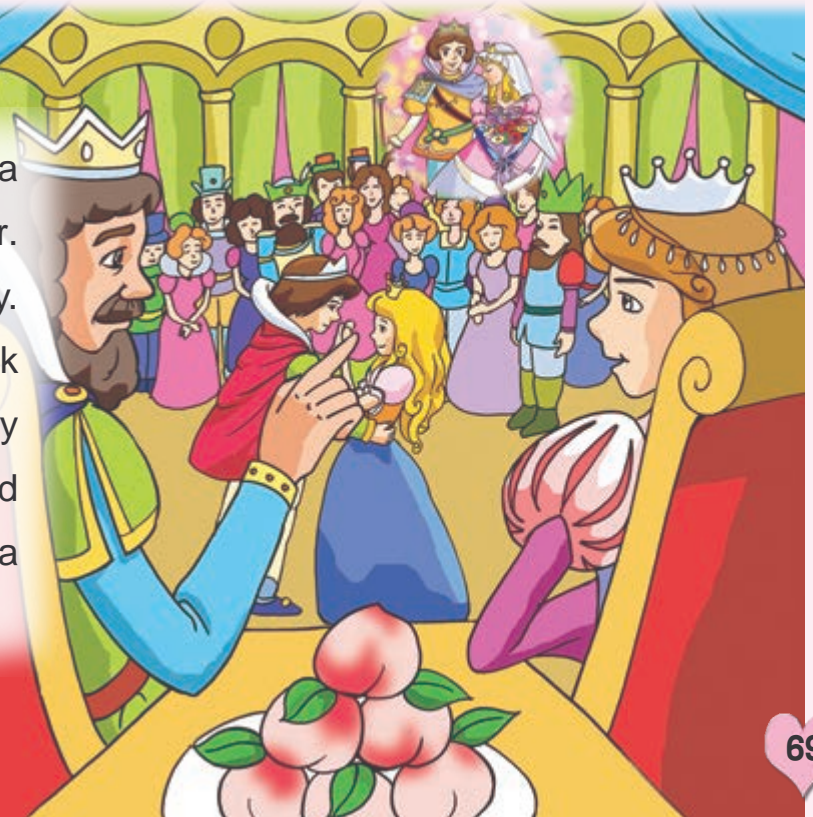
Years passed and Princess Bella grew to be a beautiful, sweet and kind young lady. Everybody in the castle liked her.



On her sixteenth birthday, the king and queen had a big birthday party to celebrate. A handsome prince came to the party, too. He asked Bella, “May I have this dance with you, my lady?”

“Yes,” said Bella.

The prince and Bella danced happily together. The queen was very happy. She said to the king, “Look at them! They’ll make a very good couple.” The king and queen decided to marry Bella to the handsome prince.



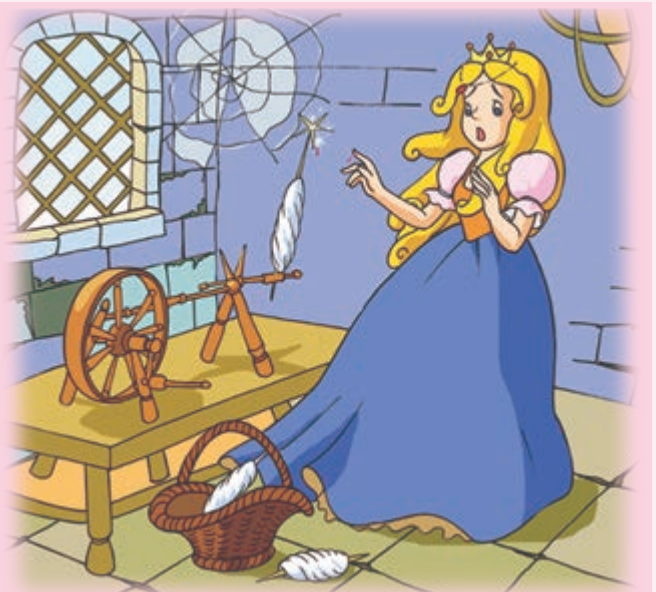
It was midnight. The party was over. Bella walked the handsome prince to the gate. They said goodbye to each other and the prince left.



Suddenly Bella saw a light flashing in the tall tower on the mountain. She began to run to the tower.

The four good fairies saw Bella running to the tower. They shouted, "Sweet princess, don't go. Don't go to the tower!"

Bella could not hear the fairies. She ran towards the light. The light moved and moved until it came to a spindle. Bella reached out her hand to catch the light. Suddenly she pricked her little finger on the spindle.





Bella screamed and fell down to the floor. She went into a deep sleep. The king and queen ran to the tower. They saw Bella sleeping on the floor. Before they could do anything, they fell down and went into a deep sleep, too.

This long sleep fell upon everyone in the castle. The servants fell asleep. The horses in their stalls, the dogs in the yard and the birds on the roof all fell asleep, too. The wind stopped blowing and not a leaf fell from the trees.



One hundred years passed. A handsome young prince heard the story about Princess Bella. He wanted to see her with his own eyes. One day, he came to the castle.

The handsome young prince went into the tower. He saw Princess Bella sleeping on the floor. "She's so beautiful!" said the prince. He knelt over her and kissed her on the lips. "Wake up, my sleeping beauty," he said to her.





Princess Bella opened her eyes and saw the handsome young prince. She was so surprised and happy. She sat up and asked, "Is it you, my prince?"

The young prince smiled and said, "I'm not the prince who danced with you on your sixteenth birthday. I'm the great great grandson of that prince. I love you as much as my great great grandfather did."

Princess Bella and the prince went over to touch the king and queen. The king and queen woke up. They went into the yard to touch the horses, dogs and birds. The horses, dogs and birds woke up, too. Everyone was happy.



The young prince and Princess Bella got married. They had a big wedding party to celebrate. They lived happily ever after.

beauty	美人	(71)	lip	嘴唇	(71)
couple	(一)对夫妇	(69)	mountain	山	(66)
deep	深的	(71)	once upon a time	从前	(66)
either	也	(68)	prick	刺, 扎	(67)
ever	永远	(72)	prince	王子	(68)
everybody	每人, 人人	(69)	princess	公主	(67)
fairy	仙女	(66)	roof	屋顶	(71)
finger	手指头	(67)	servants	仆人	(71)
flash (flashing)	闪烁	(70)	spindle	纺锤, 锭子	(67)
forward	向前	(67)	stall	马厩	(71)
grandson	孙子, 外孙	(72)	towards	对, 朝	(70)
guest	客人	(66)	tower	塔	(70)
happily	幸福地	(72)	unhappy	不快乐的	(66)
kneel (knelt)	跪下	(71)	until	直到	(68)
lady	女士	(69)	wedding	婚礼	(72)

# VOCABULARY

<b>A</b>	
afford 支付得起……	(42)
agree 同意	(8)
almost 几乎, 差不多	(36)
answer 回答	(6)
*aquarium 水族馆, 鱼缸	(8)
artist 画家, 艺术家	(40)
*axe 斧子	(60)
<b>B</b>	
*bar 杆, 架	(29)
blame 责备, 责怪	(12)
blind 瞎的	(44)
born 出生的	(5)
*bumper car 碰碰车	(29)
*bunny 兔子	(20)
bye (goodbye) 再见	(4)
<b>C</b>	
continue 继续	(42)
crane 鹤, 起重机	(54)
<b>D</b>	
dead 死的	(58)
deaf 聋的	(36)
dear 亲爱的	(26)
dragon 龙	(22)
drop 使……落下	(60)
drown 淹死	(22)
<b>E</b>	
easily 容易地	(54)
*Easter 复活节	(20)
electricity 电	(24)
else 其他的, 另外的	(4)
email 电子邮件	(5)
end 结束	(3)
England 英格兰	(34)
<b>F</b>	
famous 著名的	(36)
*filling 馅	(22)
fine 好的	(2)
forget (forgot) 忘记	(11)
forgive (forgave) 原谅, 饶恕	(12)
<b>G</b>	
*Germany 德国	(38)
gold 金子	(60)
goodbye (bye) 再见	(2)
grasshopper 蚱蜢	(50)
greeting 问候, 祝贺	(18)
<b>H</b>	
half 一半, 半时	(44)
hide (hid) 把……藏起来	(13)
*however 然而	(42)
hug 拥抱	(26)
hunt 搜寻, 猎取	(20)
<b>I</b>	
interested 感兴趣的	(36)
invention 发明, 发明物	(36)
inventor 发明家	(36)
*invitation 邀请	(5)
invite 邀请	(4)
iron 铁; 铁的	(60)
*Italy 意大利	(40)
<b>L</b>	
lab 实验室	(34)
*law 定律; 法律	(34)
lie (lay) 躺, 位于	(58)



lifetime 一生 (36)  
 listener 听者, 收听者 (39)  
 longer 更长的, 更久的 (10)  
 not... any longer 不再 (10)  
 luck 运气 (8)  
 luckily 幸运地 (36)  
 lucky 幸运的, 碰巧的 (36)

### M

\*mathematician 数学家 (42)  
 \*mathematics 数学 (43)  
 mistake 错误 (39)  
 Mrs 太太, 夫人 (6)

### N

national 国家的, 全国性的 (22)  
 nobody 没有人 (7)

### P

phone 电话 (4)  
 physicist 物理学家 (34)  
 physics 物理 (38)  
 plate 盘子 (34)  
 poet 诗人 (22)  
 pollute 使污染 (24)  
 poster 海报 (25)  
 pretend 假装, 假装 (58)  
 prize 奖, 奖品 (38)  
 \*Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖 (38)  
 problem 问题 (34)

### Q

quick 快的 (58)

### R

remember 记得, 纪念 (22)  
 research 研究 (42)  
 robber 抢劫者 (52)  
 rose 玫瑰 (18)

### S

sailor 海员, 水手 (56)

score 比分, 分数 (10)  
 send 寄, 发送 (5)  
 show 表演; 出示 (8)  
 shower 淋浴 (6)  
 take a shower 洗澡 (6)  
 silver 银, 银的 (60)  
 \*solution 解决办法 (43)  
 sometimes 有时 (11)  
 space 空间, 距离 (2)  
 spell 拼写 (44)  
 steam 蒸 (22)  
 sticky 粘的 (22)  
 success 成功 (36)  
 sunflower 向日葵 (50)

### T

talent 才华 (42)  
 team 队 (10)  
 theory 理论 (42)

### U

ugly 丑陋的 (54)  
 \*unbelievable 难以置信的 (43)  
 understand 理解, 明白 (24)  
 universal gravitation 万有引力 (34)

### V

Valentine's Day 情人节, 爱心节 (18)

### W

weekday 工作日 (3)  
 weekend 周末 (2)  
 wood 森林, 木材 (60)  
 \*woodcutter 伐木者 (60)  
 wrap 包 (22)

### Y

yours 你的, 你们的 (5)

注释: 带 \* 的单词不要求掌握, 只需要在上下文中理解。

## 后 记

清华版小学《英语》（一年级起点）教材是由清华大学大、中、小学“一条龙英语”项目组编写的。

清华大学大、中、小学“一条龙英语”教学研究与实践项目开始于1998年，至今已历时十多个年头。在这个项目的研究进程中，先后受到国家社会科学基金项目、教育部高教司英语教学改革项目和清华大学985项目等多个项目的支持。经过十多年的教学与研究，这个项目取得了许多重要成果，赢得了有关专家、教师、家长和学生们的广泛好评，在全国基础英语教育界享有很高的声誉。中央电视台、北京电视台、清华大学电视台、《北京日报》、*China Daily*、《外语教学与研究》《中小学外语教学》《人民教育》等多种媒体先后报道、刊登该项实验的有关成果，在社会上引起了较大反响。清华大学于2006年授予这个项目“清华大学教学成果奖”一等奖。清华版小学《英语》（一年级起点）教材是该项目的重要研究成果之一。

本套教材力求体现世界先进的教育思想、新的语言观和外语学习观，突出语言的交际功能及其人文性特点，以发展语言实践能力为主线，以培养学生用英语进行交际的能力为最终目标，同时注重培养学生的学习兴趣，提高学生的综合人文素养，从根本上体现了教育部制定的义务教育《英语课程标准》的基本教育理念和教育思想。过去十多年的英语教学实验证明，完成本教材学习的学生，能够对英语学习产生强烈的兴趣，习得良好的英语语感，具备较高的听、说能力和初步的读、写能力，进入中学后在英语学科上具有明显的优势。

本套教材的研究与实践，是在清华大学“一条龙英语”项目领导小组的领导下，在专家顾问委员会的指导下，在小学英语教材编写委员会全体成员的共同努力下完成的。参加本次义务教育教科书编写的人员，除主编和副主编外，还有清华附小的马艳红、范敏、王洁、陈新蕾、张美新、芦荣、俞琨、王奇志、黄耀华、蔡建敏、赵若冰、任丹，和北大附小的范冰、朱晓媛、李瑜、刘桂红。另外，国内外许多教育教学专家、学科专家、教研人员、一线教师，以及家长和学生，都对本套教材的编写与实践提出了许多宝贵的建议。特此一并致谢。

清华大学大、中、小学“一条龙英语”项目组

2013年12月

于清华园

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