



义务教育教科书

五·四学制

英语 ENGLISH

七年级 上册



教育科学出版社

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· 北京 ·

Preview Units



UNIT 2
Special Days



UNIT 1

The Storm!



UNIT 3

Believe It or Not!



UNIT 5

**Dumplings
around the World**



UNIT 10
Exciting Sports



UNIT 11
Laughter Makes You Happy



UNIT 6

The Best Rice Dish



UNIT 7

The History of Tea



UNIT 9

Staying Healthy

前 言

亲爱的同学们，丰富多彩的暑假生活结束了，现在我们要进入七年级的英语学习进程了。

上学期里，我们所学的内容从爱好到梦想，从名人故事到民间传说，还有自然界中的生物，大家从不同角度学习了语言知识，增长了文化见识。通过不懈的努力，同学们已经掌握了一定的英语技能，养成了良好的英语学习习惯，对外国的文化习俗也有了一些了解。本学期我们为大家准备了更加丰富的学习内容，包括对一些自然现象的探究，饮食方面的风俗与文化，如何保持健康以及令人兴奋的极限运动等话题。在学习过程中，同学们会进一步提高英语的综合运用水平，而且会更细心地观察自然界，热爱生活，身心健康地快乐成长。

通过过去一年的勤奋学习，大家已经培养了学好英语的自信心，显示出乐于实践的积极性。新学期里，大家要继续保持坚定的学习信念和好学乐学的心态。在学习过程中，同学们要多动脑，多动手，多动口，学会运用适当的学习策略，勇于克服遇到的困难。愿大家在学习中知难而进，取得新的佳绩。

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The Storm!

Getting Ready

A Choose the words that describe the weather.









clear	cloudy	snowy	favorite	rainy	windy
cool	hot	clever	forecast	warm	season

B Match the pictures with the correct sentences.

- 
 - a) The wind is blowing.
- 
 - b) The sun is shining.
- 
 - c) It is raining cats and dogs.

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Choose the correct pictures.

	a)	b)	c)	d)
Tomorrow's weather				
A change in plans				

B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. It is raining heavily now.
2. Susan is going on a picnic tomorrow.
3. The sky will be clear tomorrow.

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

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

How is the weather today?

Is it raining?

I should bring my umbrella with me.



It's very cloudy.

Not yet. It may start raining in the afternoon.

Good idea.

B Choose the correct expression for each blank from **Key Expressions**. Practice the dialog with your partner.

1. A: _____

B: It's windy.

2. A: I'm going on a picnic this afternoon.

B: It's very cloudy.

Key Expressions

How is the weather?

It may start raining in the afternoon.

Reading

Before Reading

Look at the pictures. What should you do before a storm comes? Talk about it with your partner.



Reading – The Storm!

It was a sunny day. My brother Eric and I were riding our new bikes near my house. Suddenly, the sky became dark. I looked up and saw some thick black clouds. They looked like curtains in a theater and they moved very quickly. The clouds were very low. All the birds stopped singing. It became strangely quiet. My brother and I pushed the bikes and then quickly went inside the house.

My grandmother said, “Eric! Jim! It is likely to rain heavily. You shouldn’t go outside. Let’s listen to the radio.” She turned on the radio. “Good afternoon. It’s 12 noon and this is today’s weather forecast. Seattle is going to have a big storm this afternoon. It is moving very fast. The storm is going to hit Seattle around 5 p.m. and will be over by midnight. The main road will be closed. So, people



should avoid this road until tomorrow. All drivers should take different routes this afternoon. It is going to rain all evening long over all of Seattle. However, it will be sunny all day tomorrow. This is today’s weather forecast. Thank you for listening.” My grandmother turned off the radio and closed the windows.

After Reading

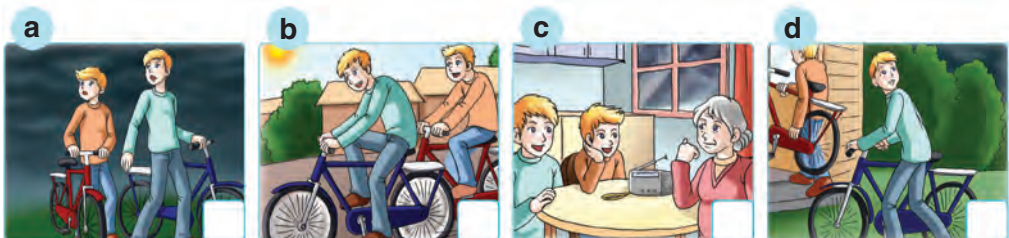
A Choose the best answers.

- How was the weather in the morning?
 - It was rainy.
 - It was sunny.
 - It was windy.
 - It was cloudy.
- Why did Jim and Eric go inside their house?
 - Because it started to rain.
 - Because the sky became dark.
 - Because the birds were singing.
 - Because their grandmother called them.
- How is the weather going to be tomorrow?
 - It is going to be cloudy.
 - It is going to snow.
 - It is going to rain.
 - It is going to be sunny.
- What did Jim's grandmother do after she turned off the radio?
 - She closed the windows.
 - She brought the bikes in.
 - She hurried outside.
 - She turned on the TV.

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jim's grandmother turned on the radio and listened to the weather forecast. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. A big storm is going to hit Seattle around 5 p.m. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Drivers should not use the main road this month. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The rain will stop in the evening. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

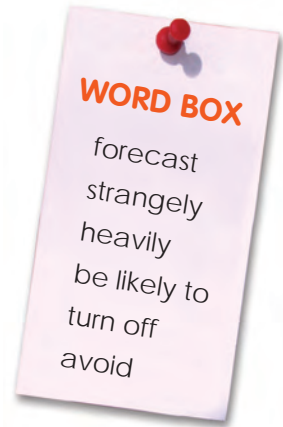
C Read the passage again. Number the pictures in the correct order.



Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. She acted very _____ yesterday.
2. You'd better _____ cold and sweet foods for healthy teeth.
3. It is going to snow _____ in mountain areas.
4. Please _____ the TV and go to bed.
5. Did you listen to today's weather _____?
6. Mr. Simpson _____ visit us tonight.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add more words with the same sounds to the lists.

1.

<p>/b/ berry bird _____</p>	<p>/p/ past plan _____</p>
---	--

2.

<p>/v/ very verb _____</p>	<p>/f/ fast flat _____</p>
--	--

B Read the sentences paying attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. I bought a very beautiful black vest.
2. The bird with pink feathers put one foot on the pot.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. They looked like curtains in a theater.
2. The main road is going to be closed.

Structure

- All drivers **should** take different roads.
- You **shouldn't** go outside.

A Change the sentences like the example below.

Example

Have breakfast.

→ You should have breakfast.

Don't stay up late.

→ You shouldn't stay up late.

1. Go see a doctor.

→ _____

2. Don't tell a lie.

→ _____

3. Don't watch TV too long.

→ _____

4. Read many kinds of books.



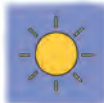
→ _____

B Fill in the blanks with **should** or **shouldn't**.

It is very cold out. You **1.**_____ wear gloves. You **2.**_____ put on your coat. You **3.**_____ keep the door open. The storm is going to hit tomorrow. You **4.**_____ ride your bike. You **5.**_____ go outside. You **6.**_____ listen to the weather forecast.

- **It** is cold and snowy.
- **It** is six o'clock.
- **It** is eight miles from here to the post office.
- **It** is Sunday today.

C Look at the weather chart. Answer the questions.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
	 today	

1. What day is it today?

2. How was the weather yesterday?

3. How is the weather going to be tomorrow?

Writing

A Give advice for each situation. Use **should** or **shouldn't** with a phrase from the box below.

go to bed late
make much noise

open the windows
take your umbrella

1. Mom has a headache.

→ You _____.

2. It is very hot in the house.

→ You _____.

3. It is likely to rain this afternoon.

→ You _____.

4. I can't get up early in the morning.

→ You _____.

B Write advice for each person. Use the sample writing as a guide.



It is very windy today.
The wind is very strong.
I planned to go hiking with my friend. What should I do?

You **shouldn't** go hiking. Hiking might be very hard on a windy day.
You **should** stay home and watch a movie instead.








I have a bad cold and
I feel terrible this morning.
Also, it is raining heavily now.
Should I go to school or not?

Working Together

A Fill in the weekly weather chart of your favorite city. Search for the information on the Internet.

- How is the weather today?
- What is the temperature?
- What is the weather going to be like for this week?

City: _____

Days	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Temperature (°C)							
    							

B In groups of four, take turns reporting the weekly weather of each city. Choose the best one in your group.

This is the weekly weather report and I am Wang Dandan. It will snow heavily for two days from Sunday to Monday. Tuesday will be clear but cold. After Wednesday, the temperature will go down, so you should wear warm clothes.



2

Special Days

Getting Ready

A Match each word with its opposite meaning.

set	darkness	shorter	teach	borrow	early
late	daylight	longer	lend	rise	learn

B Complete the chart with the correct months in the box below.

January	February	March	April	May	June
July	August	September	October	November	December

Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
March			

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Who borrowed the book from Zhang Wei?



Mike



Zhang Wei's teacher



Susan

B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. During winter, the days are shorter than in summer.
2. Zhang Wei's teacher taught her about the sun.
3. Mike wants to buy a book about the sun.

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

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

Dandan, let's play outside.

Why not?

Pardon me?



I'm afraid I can't.

The sun will set in a few minutes.

I mean it will be dark soon.

B Choose the correct expression for each blank from **Key Expressions**. Practice the dialog with your partner.

1. A: There is a full moon tonight.

B: _____

A: I mean the moon is completely round tonight.

2. A: Let's go shopping.

B: _____

I have a math test tomorrow.

Key Expressions

Pardon me?

I am afraid I can't.

Reading

Before Reading

Write **S** for summer or **W** for winter.



_____ It gets hotter and hotter.
_____ It is sometimes snowy.



_____ Nights get longer.
_____ Mornings start earlier.

Reading – Special Days

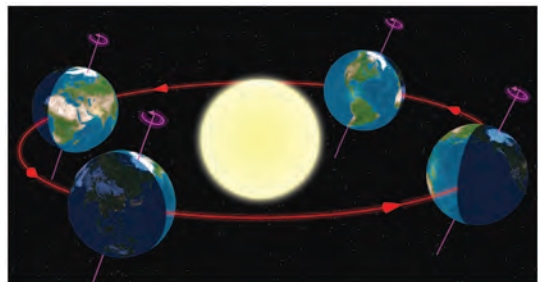
Why do we have different seasons in a year? And why do we have more daylight hours in summer and fewer daylight hours in winter?

Sometimes, the sun rises early and goes down late. This happens a lot during the summer. In fact, the longest day of the year is in June.

Sometimes, the sun rises late and sets early. We have fewer daylight hours on those days. It happens during the winter. The shortest day of the year is in December.

There are also two very special days, one in March and the other in September. On these two days, the sun gives us twelve hours of light. After the sun sets, we have twelve hours of darkness. Day and night have the same length.

Now let's go back to the questions at the beginning. Please look at the picture on the right. The Earth doesn't stand up straight when it goes around the sun. The North Pole tilts towards the sun, our part of the Earth is in summer, and the North Pole tilts away from the sun, our part is in winter. So we have different seasons.



Farmers in the past marked changes of the seasons with 24 terms. These 24 special terms were very helpful for farmers. Because they told the farmers a good time for farming.

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

- When do we have the most daylight hours in the year?
a) Spring. b) Summer. c) Autumn. d) Winter.
- When do day and night have the same length?
a) March. b) June. c) October. d) December.
- How many special terms are there in the Chinese calendar?
a) Two. b) Four. c) Twelve. d) Twenty-four.
- How were the special days helpful for people in the past?
a) They told people what to eat.
b) They told people when to get up.
c) They showed how the Earth moves.
d) They told the farmers a good time for farming.

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. We have more daylight hours in winter than in summer. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. In winter, the sun rises late and sets early. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. When the Earth goes around the sun, it stands up straight. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. In summer, our part of the Earth tilts away from the sun. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the passage again. Complete the following passage using the words in the box below.

darkness seasons shortest Earth June

The 1. _____ doesn't stand up straight. It goes around the sun like the picture on page 12. Because of this reason we have four 2. _____.

Also, the lengths of the day are different. The longest day of the year is in 3. _____. The 4. _____ day of the year is in December. In March and September, we also have two special days. The sun gives us twelve hours of light and twelve hours of 5. _____.

Words and Phrases

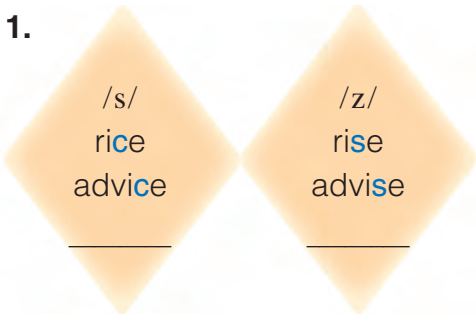
Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

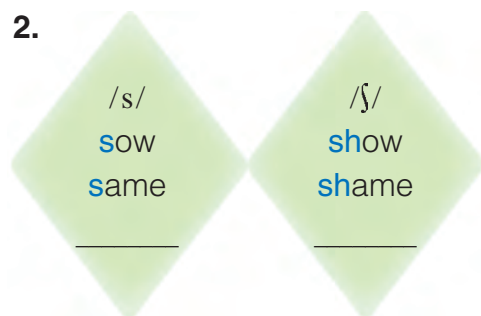
1. The bright _____ came in through the open window.
2. He gives us lots of _____ information.
3. The balloon _____ slowly into the air.
4. The sun _____ in the west.
5. _____, I was not sick yesterday.
6. A man came out of the car and walked _____ me.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add more words with the same sounds to the lists.

1. 

2. 

B Read the sentences paying attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. Since the sun sets late these days, we can practice outside longer.
2. There is more sunshine in summer and less sunshine in winter.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. In fact, he longest day of the year is in June.
2. There are also two very special days, one in March and the other in September.

Structure

- On these two days, the sun **gives** us twelve hours of light.
(= On these two days, the sun **gives** twelve hours of light **to** us.)
- My father **buys** us many important books.
(= My father **buys** many important books **for** us.)

A Underline the direct object and circle the indirect object.

1. My father gave me a watch.
2. She bought him an interesting book.
3. My grandfather told us stories.
4. I made him a new sweater.

B Correct the underlined parts.

1. I gave a birthday present John. → ()
2. A waiter showed the menu for me in a restaurant. → ()
3. Sarah sent to her uncle a letter. → ()
4. He lent twenty dollars his brother. → ()

C If the sentence needs **to** or **for**, write it. If the sentence doesn't need either of those words, write an **X**.

1. She bought a computer _____ you.
2. Let's give _____ him a photo of the class.
3. He sent a special cake _____ my parents.
4. Jim told the truth _____ his friends.

Writing

A Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences using the words below.



bought / gave / happy / me / to

1. My mom _____ a pretty skirt.
She _____ it _____.
It looked good on me. I was very _____.



told / me / sent / me / a teddy bear

2. My friend in the U.S.A. _____
a letter and a gift. She made _____ for
me by herself. She _____ about
the U.S.A.

B Write about your favorite season. Use the sample writing as a guide.

My favorite season is summer. There are more daylight hours than in winter. The sun rises early and goes down late in summer. We can play outside longer than in winter, and enjoy lots of sunshine during this season. Also, we can go to the beach during summer vacation. Summer gives us a lot of fun and pleasure.

C Introduce your writing in Activity B to your class.

Working Together

- A** Make a group of four. Choose a day from the 24 special terms that mark the change in seasons and talk about it with your members.

- What is the name of the special term?
- When is the day?
- What's the meaning of the day?
- What special things do people do on the day?

- B** Make a poster about the special day that you chose. Talk about the day in front of your classmates.

Qingming (清明)



When

- It falls in early April (around April 5th).

Meaning – Clear and bright

- The day has clear sky and warm weather.
- Farmers begin to grow rice in the northern area.

Special things to do

- We visit family tombs and clean them up.
- We also hold special ceremonies in memory of the heroes. They died for our country.



Believe It or Not!

Getting Ready

A Choose the names of the pictures from the box below. Write them in the blanks.

UFO

alien

space

1.



2.



3.



B Put a check next to the words that you know.

shape

object

unidentified

front yard

huge

wing

backyard

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. What did Susan see in the sky?

a)



b)



c)



d)



B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. There are many stories about UFOs.

T **F**

2. Li Jun doesn't believe in UFOs.

3. Susan thinks there could be different forms of life out there.

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

What is this picture?

How strange!
Where is this place?

Are there any other
pictures about UFOs?



This is a picture of a
UFO.

It's probably in Sichuan,
China.

Yes, there are some
more.

B Choose the correct expression for each blank from **Key Expressions**.
Practice the dialog with your partner.

1. A: Look at this. I think it is a UFO.

B: _____

2. A: What city do you think this is?

B: _____

Key Expressions

How strange!

It's probably London, Britain.

Reading

Before Reading

Ask and answer these questions with a partner.



- What is your opinion about UFOs? Do you think they exist? Why?
- Do you think there is life on other planets? Why do you think so?

Reading – Believe It or Not!

Do you believe in UFOs? Some people see a strange object in the sky. It looks like a plane, but it is a little bit different. They say it is a UFO. What is a UFO? It stands for Unidentified Flying Object. Here are two stories about UFOs.



James: I was lying in the backyard as usual, looking at the stars. What beautiful stars! Suddenly I saw an object in the sky. There was a dish-shaped circle on top of the object. It looked like a UFO from a movie. The object was moving very quickly. It was suddenly above me. As it passed over the house, I ran around to the front yard to see it better. I had to take my eyes off it while I was running. When I got around to the front yard and looked for it again, it was gone! It just disappeared as quickly as it appeared. How fast! I will never forget it.

Kelly: One night my sister and I were driving when we saw some strange objects in the sky. They looked like large birds. They came closer and I could see them clearly. I knew they were not birds because they had no wings. They were slowly moving together. So we got out of our car and looked at them. They were six egg-shaped objects and made no sound. They were moving together in the same direction. “I can’t believe it,” I cried out. “They must be UFOs!” How strange they were! We believe they really were UFOs.



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

1. What is this passage about?
 - a) Movies about UFOs.
 - b) UFOs in people's dreams.
 - c) Making different kinds of UFOs.
 - d) People's stories about seeing UFOs.
2. What was James doing in the backyard?
 - a) He was watching a movie.
 - b) He was looking at the stars.
 - c) He was playing with his friend.
 - d) He was making a dish-shaped object.
3. When Kelly saw some objects in the sky, who was with her?
 - a) Her mom.
 - b) Her sister.
 - c) Her friend.
 - d) Her husband.

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A UFO stands for Unidentified Flying Object. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. James was surprised at the speed of the object. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. James ran to the backyard to see the UFO better. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Kelly thought the objects were birds because they had wings. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Draw the objects James and Kelly saw.



James's picture

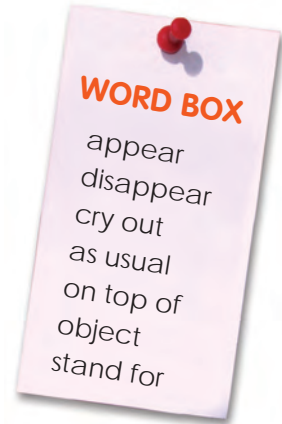


Kelly's picture

Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. He _____ for help.
2. The sun _____ behind the cloud.
3. On Sunday, I woke up at 6 a.m. _____.
4. The girl was holding an _____ in her hands.
5. When night falls, stars _____.
6. You can hang the star _____ the Christmas tree.
7. VIP _____ Very Important Person.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add more words with the same sounds to the lists.

1.

<p>/s/ sink sing _____</p>	<p>/θ/ think thing _____</p>
--	--

2.

<p>/z/ close breeze _____</p>	<p>/ð/ clothes breathe _____</p>
---	--

B Read the sentences paying attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. Mr. Smith and his sister saw something strange during a thunderstorm.
2. Because of the cool breeze, we closed eyes and breathed deeply.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. Do you believe in UFOs?
2. It looks like a plane, but it is a little bit different.

Structure

- **What** a kind woman (she is)!
- **What** beautiful stars (they are)!
- **How** fast (it is)!
- **How** surprising (they are)!

A Choose the correct words.

1. **What** / **How** exciting the game is!
2. **What** / **How** a great idea you have!
3. **What** / **How** beautiful these flowers are!
4. **What** / **How** a famous singer she is!

B Change the forms of the sentences starting with the words given.

1. It is a very big house. → **What** _____!
2. It is very boring. → **How** _____!
3. She's a very beautiful lady. → **What** _____!
4. The test is very difficult. → **How** _____!

- Mike is **as** tall **as** Susan.
- He speaks English **as** well **as** Dandan.
- It just disappeared **as** quickly **as** it appeared.
- He runs **as** fast **as** possible (=he can).

C Complete the sentences with the words in the box below.

blue sweet red

1. This apple is sweet. It is as _____ as sugar.
2. Mary ate an apple. The apple was as _____ as a rose.
3. She has beautiful blue eyes. They are as _____ as the sky.

Writing

A Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.

1. Autumn _____.
(not / is / cold / as / winter / as)
2. Wang Dandan plays _____.
(Susan / as / the / as / piano / well)
3. Mary _____.
(not / is / as / as / funny / Mike)
4. She cleans _____.
(possible / room / as / as / her / clean)
5. He was tired, so he walked _____.
(slowly / as / a turtle / as)

B Rewrite the following passage. Change the underlined parts to exclamatory sentences.

I saw a strange object in the sky last night. It looked like a dish. It was very big. It moved very fast. I thought it was a UFO. I was very surprised. I told my friends this morning. Nobody believed me. I was very disappointed. However, it was a really cool experience.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Working Together

- A** Work in groups of four. Imagine you have met aliens from other planets. What do you think they look like? Draw a picture.



- B** Fill in the chart about your alien friends that you drew above.

Face	<i>They have gray bodies, large egg-shaped heads, and black eyes.</i>
Body	
Other parts	
Character	
How they communicate	

- C** Display your picture. Explain your picture to your classmates.

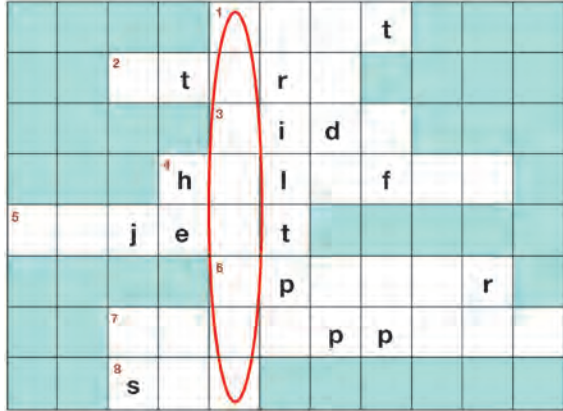


Review

Words and Expressions

A Read the clues and complete the crossword puzzle. Then find the words in the circle.

- Cars move very _____ on the highway.
- After the _____, the sea was calm.
- I usually _____ my bike to school.
- This product will be very _____ for your health.

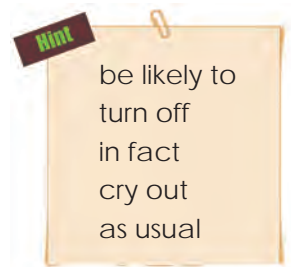


- I saw an _____ last night in the sky. It was very strange.
- We expected him, but he never _____ed.
- Dinosaurs _____ed because the Earth became too cold.
- This month the sun will _____ earlier than last month.

The word in the circle: _____

B Complete the sentences with the phrases in the hint. Change the word forms if necessary.

- I was busy all day long _____.
- _____, I know nothing about it.
- Look at the sky. It _____ clear up.
- Did you _____ my room light?
- After the little boys saw a big dog, they _____ and ran away.



Get a good dictionary!

Using a dictionary is not just about finding out the meaning of a word, but also about understanding how to use the word in a sentence.

**Sounds****A Listen and choose the words you hear.**

1.
a) berry
b) very

2.
a) past
b) fast

3.
a) rise
b) rice

4.
a) same
b) shame

5.
a) think
b) sink

6.
a) close
b) clothes

7.
a) verb
b) bird

8.
a) close
b) cross

9.
a) breeze
b) breathe

B Listen and practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. You shouldn't go outside.
2. Seattle is going to have a big storm this afternoon.
3. Why do we have different seasons in a year?
4. The Earth goes around the sun like that.
5. It just disappeared as quickly as it appeared.
6. They were six egg-shaped objects and made no sound.

Listening and Speaking

A Listen and complete the dialogs.

1. A: Hi, Sara. I'm calling from Beijing.
_____ there?

B: It's very cloudy. _____
start raining in the afternoon.

A: Really? It's hot and sunny here!



2. A: There is a play, *Hamlet*, on Tuesday.
Would you like to go?

B: _____ I have a math test
on Wednesday.

A: How about Saturday?

B: Sounds great.

A: Let's meet at a quarter to seven.

B: _____

A: I mean let's meet at 6:45.



3. A: Look at this picture.

B: Wow, _____

A: Isn't it really big?

B: Yes, it is. And it doesn't look like a tree.
Where is it?

A: _____ in Africa. I really want
to see it with my own eyes.



B Make new dialogs based on Activity A. Practice them with your partner.

Grammar

A Fill in the blanks with **should** or **shouldn't**.

1. My clothes are dirty. I _____ wash them.
2. It's cold. We _____ wear shorts.
3. This little girl can't find her mother. We _____ help her.
4. My parents are sleeping. I _____ play loud music.
5. I can't watch TV. I _____ finish my homework tonight.

B Underline the incorrect parts and rewrite them correctly.

1. How a lovely flower this is! → ()
2. What fast he is! → ()
3. Please pass to me the salt. → ()
4. His mother told to me the news. → ()
5. Her mom made a pizza to us. → ()

C Here are some useful expressions using the form **as ... as ...** See how many you can put together correctly.

as	black cold flat white pretty tall	as	snow ice night a pancake a flower a tree
----	---	----	--

_____ as black as night _____

Writing

A Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

1.



What should you tell the noisy boy?

2.



What should you do after school?

3.



What shouldn't we do when we see this?

B Look at the pictures and make full sentences like the example below.

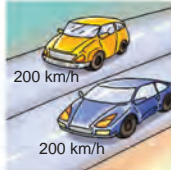


The tree is **as** tall **as** the house.

1.



2.



3.



C Look at the information in the weather chart and make sentences based on the sample writing.

Beijing	London	Paris	Dubai	Moscow
 15°C	 11°C	 16°C	 42°C	 -4°C

It's raining in Beijing. The temperature is 15 degrees.
You should bring your umbrella.

Project Work

A Play the game with a partner.

- Get in pairs. Decide who has X or O.
- Student A, choose a square and make a sentence. You have to use the words in the square.

Example The apple was **as** red **as** a rose.

- If the sentence is correct, put your X on the square. If the sentence is not correct, do not put an X on the square.
- Student B, take your turn.
- The winner is the first one to get 3 X's or 3 O's in a line ←, ↓, or ↘.

should	show	It ...
as ... as	give	What ... !
How ... !	I'm afraid ...	shouldn't

B Find a new partner. Play the game again.

C Correct your wrong answers.

Dumplings around the World

Getting Ready

A Match the food with the correct country.



Mexico

Korea



England

Turkey



Japan

India



B Put a check next to the words that describe taste. Add more to the list.

hot

cold

spicy

sweet

hard

salty

sour

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. What kind of food do they decide to eat?



B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. Amy's favorite food is German sausages.
2. German sausages are too sour for Mike.
3. Amy says, "The soup from Thailand is spicy."

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

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

What's your favorite food?

I like moon cakes best.

I think there are lots of delicious foods in China.

Dumplings are my favorite food. What about you?

Oh, yes. They taste really good, too.

You can say that again.

B Look at the pictures and talk with your partner as the dialog in **A**.

<p>pizza spaghetti</p> <p>Italy</p>	<p>hamburger steak</p> <p>U.S.A.</p>
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Key Expressions

You can say that again.

I think there are lots of delicious foods in china.

Reading

Before Reading

What kind of dumplings do you like? Why do you like them? Talk about them with your partner.



Reading – Dumplings around the World

People all over the world love dumplings. There are many different kinds of dumplings: big ones, small ones, sweet ones, ones made with vegetables, and ones made with meat. Which ones does your country have?



In China, we enjoy eating dumplings with meat or vegetables. Some people use pork or shrimp, and others use chicken. We fry, boil, or steam our dumplings. We serve them with soy sauce. We add chili sauce, too. Dumplings are great as a delicious snack!



In Thailand, we like eating small and sweet dumplings. We make ours with sweet rice and fry them with sugar and coconuts. We also serve them with sugar and coconut sauce. Dumplings are very delicious for dessert! Why don't you try one of ours?



In Russia, our dumplings are bigger and heavier. We like putting potatoes, cheese, and onions in our dumplings. We don't like eating them with sugar. And we never eat them with coconut! We serve our dumplings with butter after boiling them. Dumplings are a hungry man's meal!

How and when do you eat your dumplings? Which ones do you like the most?

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

- What is the reading about?
 - Chinese dumplings.
 - How to make dumplings.
 - Different kinds of dumplings.
 - The world's favorite food.
- What do Chinese people serve dumplings with?
 - Sugar.
 - Salt.
 - Butter.
 - Soy sauce.
- What do Thai people serve dumplings with?
 - Sugar and butter.
 - Butter and coconut sauce.
 - Sugar and coconut sauce.
 - Salt and soy sauce.
- What does "Dumplings are a hungry man's meal!" mean?
 - Russian people are often hungry.
 - Russian dumplings taste good.
 - Women don't eat dumplings in Russia.
 - You feel full after having Russian dumplings.

B Write C for China, T for Thailand, or R for Russia.



C Read the passage again. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

China kinds of Russia others soy sauce Thailand

There are many different _____ dumplings. Some eat dumplings as a meal, but _____ eat them as a snack or a dessert. In _____, people make dumplings with meat or vegetables. We serve them with _____. In _____, people like sweet dumplings. In _____, the dumplings are big. They eat them as a meal.

Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. Because I love tomatoes, I will make spaghetti with tomato _____.
2. The restaurant _____ all kinds of food _____ rice today.
3. I'm very hungry. I had only one _____ today.
4. I enjoy eating _____ like pork and beef.
5. In 2003, I took a trip _____.
6. I don't eat any meat. I'd like to order some _____ dumplings.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add more words with the same sounds to the lists.

1.

/l/ lice lip _____	/r/ rice rip _____
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

2.

/j/ use your _____	/dʒ/ juice jewel _____
-----------------------------	---------------------------------

B Read the sentences paying attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. Lily likes yellow wild limes, and Robert really likes red fresh grapes.
2. You are using your yellow yo-yo, but jolly Jenny is juggling jelly beans.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. We serve them with soy sauce. We add chili sauce, too.
2. Why don't you try one of ours?

Structure

- We like **putting** potatoes, cheese, and onions in our dumplings.
- We enjoy **eating** dumplings with meat or vegetable.

A Write an **O** if the underlined word is used like the example.

Example

My mom like singing songs.

- _____ 1. We like skiing in winter.
- _____ 2. John enjoys getting up early in the morning.
- _____ 3. Henry was walking to the post office.
- _____ 4. The baby stopped crying.
- _____ 5. She is reading books in the library.

B Complete the sentences with the words in the hint below. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. John likes studying English.
2. We enjoy _____ mountains in autumn.
3. I love _____ in the forest.
4. I finished _____ a letter.



- The student says, "I'm studying hard now."
- There are many different kinds of dumplings: big ones, small ones, sweet ones, ones made with vegetables, and ones made with meat.

C Rewrite the sentences with correct punctuation marks.

1. Are you studying now my mother asks

2. I have three favorite actors Tom Cruise Tom Hanks and Johnny Depp

Writing

- A** Look at the pictures. Unscramble the words to make complete sentences like the example below.

Example



English speaking I like

→ I like speaking English.

1.



eating I like fruits and vegetables



2.



playing enjoys she the games



3.



finished these I reading books



- B** Write about your favorite food based on the sample writing.

I enjoy eating different foods from many countries: Italy, Russia, Korea, and America. My favorite food is pizza. It is from Italy. There are many kinds of pizza: seafood, vegetables, meat, and so on. I think all are very delicious. My family often goes to the Italian restaurant. I like the restaurant very much.

- C** Read your writing in your class.

Working Together

A Look at the pictures. What foods are you interested in?



Work with a partner. Choose three of the foods. Write down information about them.

- small and delicious
- make them with meat, vegetables, or shrimp
- eat them in China
- serve with soy sauce

B Find a new partner. Describe your foods to your partner. Don't tell your partner their names. Can your partner guess what they are?



The Best Rice Dish

Getting Ready

A Choose and write the food names from the box below.

strawberries chocolate cake fried rice rice porridge



B Circle the word that is different from the others.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. | rice | pot | teaspoon | dish |
| 2. | boil | steam | fry | clean |
| 3. | first | two | second | third |
| 4. | garlic | onion | salt | pan |

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. What will they do after this conversation?



B Listen again. Check T for true or F for false.

1. Susan helped her mother prepare food.
2. Li Jun enjoyed the food and ate enough.
3. Susan's mother made a chocolate cake for Li Jun.

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

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner. Then change the underlined words on your own.

We have more soup.
Help yourself!

Would you like some
more?

We have strawberries
for dessert.



Thank you. It's really
tasty.

No, thanks. I can't
eat any more.

That sounds great.

B Choose the correct expression for each blank from **Key Expressions**. Practice the dialog with your partner.

1. A: Your food is really delicious.
B: _____
A: Yes, please.
2. A: We have more cookies.
Do you want to have some more?
B: No, thanks. _____

Key Expressions

Would you like some more?

I can't eat any more.

Reading

Before Reading

What is your favorite rice dish? Think about your favorite dish and discuss it with your partner.



fried rice



boiled rice



rice cake



curry and rice



rice porridge

Reading – The Best Rice Dish

We cook rice in many ways such as boiled rice, fried rice, and rice porridge. What is the best rice dish? Ask your mom!



My mom says boiled rice is the best. First, wash some rice and put it in a pot. Next, put a little water in the pot. Cook this until the rice is soft. Finally, turn off the heat. Don't open the pot yet. Wait five minutes. Now it's ready!

My mom says fried rice is the best. First, boil some rice. Second, cut up some vegetables. Third, heat two spoonfuls of oil in a pan. Fourth, add the vegetables with a teaspoon of salt and stir. Finally, add the boiled rice and stir everything together. Now let's eat!



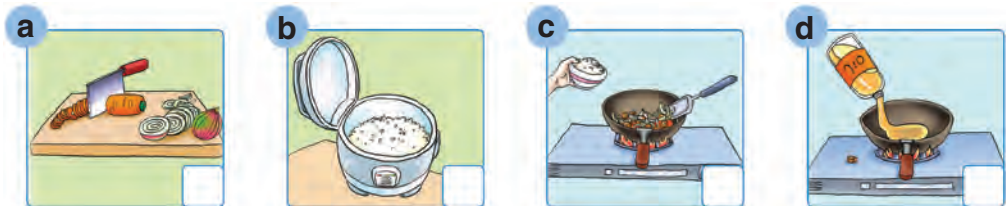
My mom's best dish is rice porridge. First, put clean rice and a lot of water in a pot. Start cooking it. Next, put one spoonful of garlic in the pot. Cook the rice for a long time. Stir it often so that the rice doesn't burn. Finally, it will become very soft. Now, it's delicious porridge!

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

1. What is the reading about?
 - a) Who makes the best rice?
 - b) Different ways of cooking rice.
 - c) Eating rice for breakfast.
 - d) How to make boiled rice.
2. After you turn off the stove, how long should you wait to open a pot of boiled rice?
 - a) 2 minutes.
 - b) 3 minutes.
 - c) 5 minutes.
 - d) 7 minutes.
3. For fried rice, when do you add the boiled rice?
 - a) Before adding the vegetables.
 - b) After adding the vegetables.
 - c) While cutting up some vegetables.
 - d) Before boiling some rice.
4. How much garlic do you need for rice porridge?
 - a) 1 spoonful.
 - b) 2 spoonfuls.
 - c) 3 spoonfuls.
 - d) 4 spoonfuls.

B The pictures below are about how to cook fried rice. Number the pictures in the correct order.



C Read the passage again. Write the missing information with the words from the hint below.

Rice Porridge

1. Put _____ rice and a lot of _____ in a pot.
2. Put one spoonful of _____ in the pot.
3. Stir it as _____ as possible.
4. Cook until the rice becomes very _____.
5. Now it is delicious _____!

Hint

porridge
water
clean
soft
often
garlic

Words and Phrases

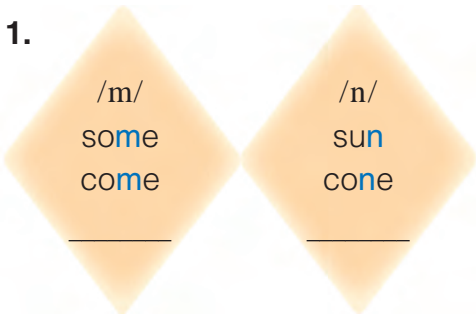
Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

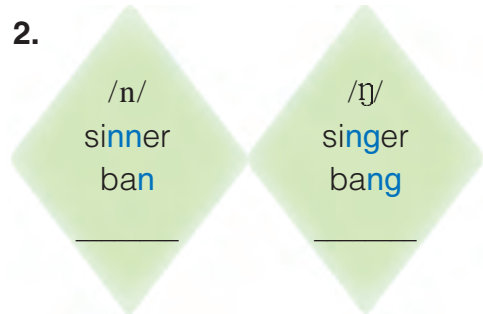
1. Children like fast food _____ hamburgers.
2. Watching TV _____ is bad for children.
3. The egg _____ black because I fried it for too long.
4. You don't need to go _____.
5. I closed my eyes and feel the _____ wind.
6. She adds sugar to her coffee and _____ it.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add more words with the same sounds to the lists.

1. 

2. 

B Read the sentences paying attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. Mary met a manager and had a meeting in Minnesota in the morning.
2. The young swan is swimming in the pond and my young son is singing in the garden.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. Finally, turn off the heat.
2. Now, it's delicious porridge!

Structure

- Heat **two spoonfuls of** oil in a pan.
- They gave her **a cup of** coffee and **a piece of** cake.

A Choose the correct words.

1. Mary added a spoonful of **sugar** / **sugars** to her tea.
2. A: What did you have for dessert?
B: I had two pieces of **cake** / **cakes**.
3. I usually have three **cups** / **cup** of coffee in the morning.
4. Please give me some pieces of **bread** / **bread**s.

- Cook **some** boiled rice.
- Don't you have **any** rice?

B Fill in the blanks like the example below.

Example I eat some vegetables, but I don't eat any meat.

1. Mom bought _____ clothes, but Dad didn't buy _____ clothes.
2. I didn't have _____ homework yesterday, but I have _____ homework today.
3. We have _____ juice in the fridge, but we don't have _____ water.
4. He doesn't have _____ money, so he wants to borrow _____ money from his friends.

C Complete the dialog like the example below.

Example
A: **Is** there any juice in the bottle?
B: Yes. There is some juice in the bottle.

1. A: _____ Mike buy _____ cookies for dessert?
B: Yes. Mike bought some cookies for dessert.
2. A: _____ your mom put _____ pepper in the soup?
B: No. My mom didn't put any pepper in the soup.

Writing

A Look at the pictures and complete the dialogs.

Example



A: Do you have any water?

B: Yes, I have some water.

1.



A: Do you have any books?

B: Yes, _____.

2.



A: Do you need any eggs?

B: No, _____.

3.



A: Do you have any pencils?

B: No, I _____.

B Write about what you have in the refrigerator in your house. Use the sample writing as a guide. Read your writing in class.

In my refrigerator, there are some eggs. There are some pieces of bread and many pieces of garlic. And also, there are three bottles of water and a bottle of orange juice. But, we don't have any fruit in the refrigerator.

Working Together

A Discuss your favorite dish with your partner.

- What is your favorite dish?
- What are the steps to make it?

		My favorite dish	My partner's favorite dish
The name of food			
Cooking steps	First		
	Second		
	Next		
	Finally		

B In groups of four, take turns presenting your partner's favorite dish.

Susan's favorite dish is an egg sandwich. Egg sandwiches are easy to make. You need two pieces of bread, two eggs and some onions. First, boil the eggs. Second, cut the eggs and onions into small pieces and mix them together. Next, put the eggs and onions between the pieces of bread. Finally, your egg sandwich is ready.



The History of Tea

Getting Ready

A Match the pictures with the correct words.



leaves

serve

green tea

boil

B Put a check next to the things you can drink. Add more to the list.

pizza

salad

soda

eggs

water

juice

fruits

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Where does the dialog take place?



B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. The girl orders the lunch special of the day.
2. The girl wants to drink green tea.
3. The girl does not need to pay for her lunch.

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

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

Are you ready to order?

Okay. Would you like something to drink?

Is this for here or to go?



Yes, I will have a hamburger and a salad.

Yes, I'd like to have a glass of orange juice.

To go, please.

B Look at the pictures and talk with your partner as the dialog in **A**.



hot dog



sandwich



apple pie



soda



milk



lemon juice

Key Expressions

Are you ready to order?

I'd like to have a glass of orange juice.

Reading

Before Reading

Look at the pictures. How are they different from each other? Discuss them with your partner.



Reading – The History of Tea

Tea is one of the world's most popular drinks. In China, a host serves tea when a guest visits. Chinese people have kept this tradition of serving and drinking tea for over five thousand years.



The story begins with Chinese Emperor Shen Nong. He lived over five thousand years ago. He was very interested in finding new plants. One day he went out to find new plants. During a break, a man began to boil water to drink. Suddenly, the wind blew and some dry leaves fell into the boiling water. The water became brown. The emperor drank the water and found it very refreshing. He discovered that the dry leaves fell from a wild tea bush. Since then, Chinese people have enjoyed tea very much.

There are various manners of drinking tea. In Beijing, a guest should receive the tea with both hands and say, "Thank you." In some cities, a guest leaves a little tea in the cup to ask for more. So it would be good to learn about tea manners and use them.

To Chinese, tea is not only a drink but also a form of art and culture. Chinese people are proud of their tradition of drinking tea.



After Reading

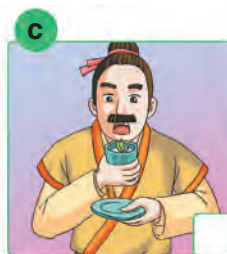
A Choose the best answers.

1. What is not mentioned in this reading?
 - a) The types of tea.
 - b) Who first discovered tea?
 - c) Manners of drinking tea.
 - d) When we started to drink tea.
2. Chinese people welcome a guest by _____.
 - a) serving dinner
 - b) boiling water
 - c) giving plants
 - d) serving tea
3. The tradition of drinking tea is over _____ years old.
 - a) 150
 - b) 500
 - c) 1,500
 - d) 5,000
4. In Beijing, a guest should receive the tea with _____ and say, "Thank you."
 - a) the left hand
 - b) the right hand
 - c) both hands
 - d) a dish

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Shen Nong started to boil water for the first time. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. There are various manners of drinking tea. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. In every city in China, we should not leave tea in the cup. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. To Chinese people, drinking tea is a form of art. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the passage again and number the pictures in the correct order.



Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. We have a _____ of drinking tea.
2. Would you like to _____ a message?
3. There are _____ ways to answer your questions.
4. This orange juice is _____.
5. I _____ the history of Chinese tea.
6. I want to _____ the letter from you.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add more words with the same sounds to the lists.

1.

<p>/f/ ferry few _____</p>	<p>/v/ very view _____</p>
--	--

2.

<p>/v/ vent vine _____</p>	<p>/w/ went wine _____</p>
--	--

B Read the sentences paying attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. My father visited five villages to find a vine.
2. We visited the woman during the winter vacation.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. Tea is one of the world's most popular drinks.
2. Tea is not only a drink but also a form of art and culture.

Structure

- Chinese people **have kept** this tradition of serving and drinking tea for over five thousand years.
- Since then, Chinese people **have enjoyed** tea very much.

A Change the sentences like the example below.

Example

She came to Harbin 5 years ago. She is still in Harbin.

→ She has been in Harbin for 5 years.

1. Mike got sick 3 days ago. He is still sick.
→ Mike _____ sick for 3 days.
2. I came to this city 10 months ago. I still live in this city.
→ I _____ in this city for 10 months.
3. Laura met Li Jun 2 years ago. They still know each other.
→ Laura and Li Jun _____ each other for 2 years.

- There are various manners **of drinking** tea.
- He was very interested **in finding** new plants.

B Choose the correct words.

1. He kept on **laughing** / **laugh**.
2. I am sorry for **being** / **be** late.
3. The children are tired of **reading** / **read** books.
4. How about **playing** / **play** table tennis tonight?

C Fill in the blanks using the words given.

1. This is a book about _____ a tea bush. (plant)
2. Thanks for _____ here. (come)
3. He keeps on _____. (cry)
4. He was afraid of _____ the test. (fail)

Writing

A Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.

1. John left the house _____.
(anything / saying / without)
2. I cleaned _____ dishes.
(washing / after / the bathroom)
3. Thank you _____.
(this tea / for / serving)
4. Are you _____?
(books / interested in / culture / about / reading)

B Write your own answers to the questions.

1. How long have you lived in your town?

2. How long have you known your best friend?

3. How long have you studied this book?

C Write about your activities with your best friend based on the sample writing.

Li Jun is one of my best friends. We have known each other for 8 years. We have also been neighbors for many years. He and I have played table tennis together for 3 years. Last month, we won a table tennis match on our school sports day. We are good players and friends.

Working Together

A Look at the menu and choose the food you would like to order.

MENU

Hamburger	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cola	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cheeseburger	<input type="checkbox"/>	Juice (orange, apple, tomato)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sandwich	<input type="checkbox"/>	Milk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fried chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tea (green, black, oolong)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spaghetti	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ice cream	<input type="checkbox"/>
French fries	<input type="checkbox"/>	Milk tea	<input type="checkbox"/>

* Lunch Special - Pizza with Chicken salad

B Form groups of four. Order the food you want for lunch.

1. Imagine that you are at a restaurant.
2. Decide who will be the waiter or waitress. The other members of the group will be customers.
3. The waiter or waitress takes orders from the customers.
4. When you finish ordering, change roles.



Review

Words and Expressions

A Write the names of the food items.

 1 <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	 2 <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	 3 <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	 4 <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
 5 <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	 6 <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	 7 <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	

B Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Change the word forms if necessary.

delicious various burn tradition receive such as

1. Watch cookies carefully because they _____ easily.
2. The restaurant was known for its _____ meals.
3. Enjoy many sports with your friends _____ soccer, basketball, and table tennis.
4. China has many interesting and colorful _____.
5. Jane saw _____ animals at the zoo.
6. How much pocket money do you _____ from your parents?

Don't be afraid of making mistakes.

Mistakes are a part of the learning process! We make a mistake, and then we learn from it. Make an effort to answer questions even when you're not sure of them.



Sounds

A Listen and choose the words you hear.

1.
a) ferry
b) very

2.
a) vent
b) went

3.
a) some
b) sun

4.
a) sinner
b) singer

5.
a) lice
b) rice

6.
a) yam
b) jam

7.
a) ban
b) bang

8.
a) few
b) view

9.
a) use
b) juice

B Listen and practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. We also serve them with sugar and coconut sauce.
2. Which ones do you like the most?
3. Cook this until the rice is soft.
4. Stir it often so that the rice doesn't burn.
5. One day he went out to find new plants.
6. Since then, Chinese people have enjoyed tea very much.

Listening and Speaking

A Listen and complete the dialogs.

1. A: Let's go out and get something to eat.
B: Good idea. What kind of food do you want?
A: How about Italian food?
B: Well, _____ Chinese food taste better.
A: _____
Where do you want to go?
B: I usually go to Quanjude. It's really good.



2. A: _____
B: No, thanks. _____
A: The chocolate cake is very delicious.
Have you tried the cake?
B: No, chocolate cake is too sweet for me.
A: Really? I couldn't live without it.



3. A: _____
B: Yes. _____ two pieces of chicken, French fries and a tomato salad.
A: Do you want anything to drink?
B: I'll have a glass of milk, please.
A: Two pieces of chicken, French fries, a tomato salad and a glass of milk. Anything else?
B: No, thanks.



B Make new dialogs based on Activity A. Practice them with your partner.

Grammar

A Complete the sentences using the verbs given. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. I ran eight miles without _____. (stop)
2. She is good at _____ horses. (ride)
3. Before _____ to bed, I like to have some milk. (go)
4. This knife is only for _____ bread. (cut)

B Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box below.

any some a bowl two pieces two glasses

1. Is there _____ food in the refrigerator?
2. He drinks _____ of juice every day.
3. There is _____ of soup in the pot.
4. I need _____ new shirts, but I don't have any money.
5. The student had _____ of pizza and a cold drink.

C Fill in the blanks using the verbs given. Change the word forms if necessary.

Auburn is a small town. Jane _____ (live) in Auburn all her life. Jane is 44 years old. She is married. Tom is her husband. They _____ (know) each other since they were university students. Tom owns a grocery store in town. He _____ (own) the store for 12 years.

Writing

A Complete the sentences like the example using the verbs given.

Example

Lin has been a teacher since 1990. (be)

1. Tim and Mike _____ friends for two years. (be)
2. I _____ my English teacher since September. (know)
3. I _____ this book for four years. (have)
4. We _____ in this house since 2007. (live)

B Make sentences like the example. Use the words in the hint.

Example

Traveling the world helps you meet different people.

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

Hint

~~travel~~
study
learn
put
swim

C Complete the e-mail.

Dear Bob,

Can you stop at the grocery store this evening? We don't have anything to eat. I need two onions. _____

_____ I'll see you at home after 6:00.

Love,

Jane



Project Work

A Suppose you open a new restaurant that serves your favorite food! Make a menu in English for your restaurant.

- Decide which kinds of food and drinks you will serve in your restaurant. Will you serve traditional Chinese food or food from another country?
- Make a menu.
- Give your restaurant a name.



Rosy Restaurant	
<i>Soup & Salad</i>	
Soup	\$ 3.00
Potato salad	\$ 1.50
Shrimp salad	\$ 6.00
<i>Main dishes</i>	
Pizza	\$ 11.00
Seafood spaghetti	\$ 12.00
Hamburger	\$ 12.00
Curry and rice	\$ 14.00
Beef steak	\$ 32.00
<i>Drinks</i>	
Coffee	\$ 1.00
Soda	\$ 1.00

B Work in groups of four.

- Serve the customers in your restaurant.
- Order something from your members' menu.

Rosy Restaurant	
<i>Thank you! Come again!</i>	
1	Table number : <u>3</u>
1	Pizza
2	Potato salad
	Sodas
Total : \$14.50	

Staying Healthy

Getting Ready

A Fill in the box with the opposite meaning.

gain weight	↔	lose weight
balanced	↔	
healthy	↔	
diligent	↔	

B Put a check next to the fast food items. Add more to the list.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> pizza | <input type="checkbox"/> hot dog | <input type="checkbox"/> vegetable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> milk | <input type="checkbox"/> fruit | <input type="checkbox"/> French fries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> water | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Fill in the blanks of the chart.



Susan's habit	Drinking _____ cans of _____ every day.
Li Jun's advice	Drinking _____ glasses of _____ every day.

B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. Susan asks Li Jun to get her a can of soda.
2. Susan drinks a bottle of water every day.
3. Li Jun says that soda will make Susan gain weight.

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

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

Can you do me a favor?

Please buy me some notebooks.

I know, but I am just lazy today.



Sure. What is it?

I think you should go yourself. You need some exercise.

Don't you know laziness is a bad habit?

B Choose the correct expression for each blank from **Key Expressions**. Practice the dialog with your partner.

1. A: You have to do your homework now.
B: I know, but I am just lazy now.
A: _____
2. A: _____
B: Sure. What is it?

Key Expressions

Can you do me a favor?

Don't you know laziness is a bad habit?

Reading

Before Reading

What are healthy habits and unhealthy habits? Talk about them with your partner and complete the chart below.



Healthy habits are ...

Unhealthy habits are ...

Reading – Staying Healthy

Many teenagers don't care about their health these days. Wei Ming is one of them. She often skips breakfast and only eats fast food for lunch. It has become her habit to stop by a fast food restaurant after school. Sometimes she eats too much fast food and skips dinner. So, she gets hungry and eats something late at night.



Wei Ming doesn't exercise. She doesn't like to go outside to play, either. She always stays home and watches TV. She also likes to eat potato chips while she is watching TV. Her school is very close to her house, but she never walks to school because her dad always gives her a ride in the morning.

Wei Ming is a typical teenager. Today, too many teenagers eat unbalanced meals and exercise too little. Their bodies are going through a lot of changes as they grow. If they want to become healthy adults, they need to eat healthy food and do regular exercise. They need to care about their health. They can start with making small changes in their daily lives.

Here are some pieces of advice to help teenagers stay healthy.

- Try to have breakfast every morning.
- Stay away from fast food. Eat healthy food like fruits and vegetables.
- Don't watch TV too much and do more outdoor activities.
- Walk as often as possible.



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

- What is the reading about?
 - Fast food.
 - Healthy food.
 - How to exercise.
 - Ways to be healthy.
- How does Wei Ming go to school?
 - By bus.
 - By car.
 - On foot.
 - By bicycle.
- What is not a healthy habit?
 - Skipping breakfast often.
 - Walking as often as possible.
 - Staying away from fast food.
 - Doing outdoor activities.
- When does Wei Ming go to a fast food restaurant?
 - After school.
 - Between classes.
 - Every weekend.
 - In the morning.

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Many teenagers try to stay healthy these days. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Wei Ming often doesn't eat three meals a day. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Wei Ming is a special teenager. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Many teenagers eat unbalanced meals. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

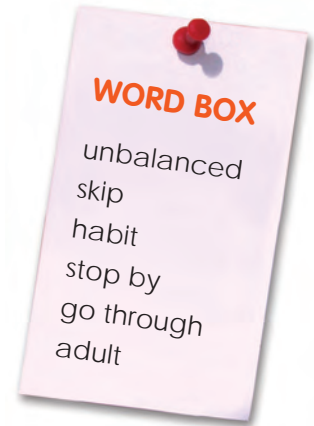
C Look at the chart below. Write G for good habits and B for bad habits. Then put a check next to Wei Ming's habits.

	G / B	✓		G / B	✓
Skip breakfast			Walk to school		
Eat fast food often			Have unbalanced meals		
Do outdoor activities			Have fruits and vegetables		
Eat potato chips			Laziness		

Words and Phrases

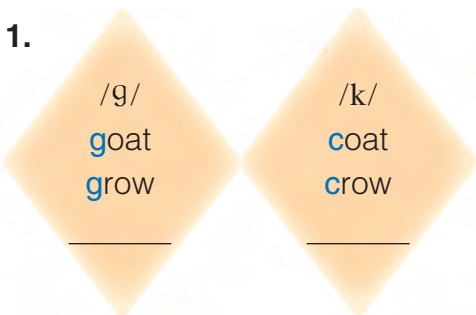
Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

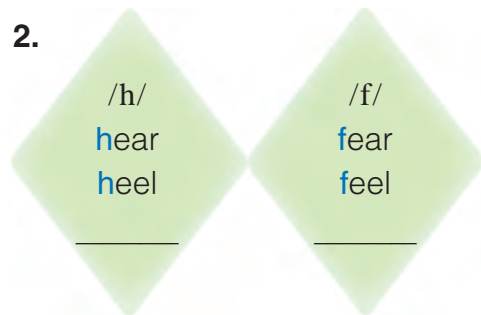
1. Try not to eat any _____ meals.
2. I'll _____ the supermarket and buy some snacks.
3. He succeeded after he _____ many difficulties.
4. I try not to _____ breakfast.
5. She has a _____ of studying at night.
6. An _____ under Chinese law is someone over 18 years old.



Pronunciation

A Listen and say the words in the diamonds. Add more words with the same sounds to the lists.

1. 

2. 

B Read the sentences paying attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. The crew in glossy coats takes care of the crow and the goat in the ship.
2. When he hears a strange sound from the house, he feels fear.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. Eat healthy food like fruits and vegetables.
2. Don't watch TV too much and do more outdoor activities.

Structure

- They want **to become** healthy adults.
- Try **not to use** the car.
- His doctor advises him **to exercise** more.

A Choose the correct words.

1. Ken wants **practice / to practice** speaking English.
2. My dad allowed me **go / to go** to the party.
3. I tried my best **pass / to pass** the math test.
4. We promised **not to eat / to not eat** fast food.

B Complete the sentences based on the chart below.

Person	Future Job	Plans
Jeannie	Teacher	Get good grades
Thomas	Basketball player	Practice shooting baskets more than 2 hours a day
Steve	Writer	Read a lot of books
Karen	Singer	Don't miss singing every day

1. Jeannie hopes _____ be a teacher.
She plans _____ good grades.
We want her _____ be a good teacher.
2. Thomas hopes _____ a basketball player.
He tries _____ shooting more than 2 hours a day.
We want him _____ be a best basketball player.
3. Steve hopes _____ a writer.
He plans _____ a lot of books.
We want _____ a famous writer.
4. Karen hopes _____.
She tries _____ singing every day.
We want _____ a nice singer.

Writing

A Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.

1. I want to study music, but (me, want, my parents, study, to, science).

→ _____

2. Susan didn't have any money, so (Mike, she, to, wanted, buy, her lunch).

→ _____

3. I had to move some heavy boxes, so (asked, help me, my friend, I, to).

→ _____

4. Some people don't think he is honest, but (be, him, I, believe, to, honest).

→ _____

B If you think you are healthy, write some useful advice for staying healthy. And if you think you are unhealthy, write about how you plan to change your life.

Advice to stay healthy

1. *Sleep 8 hours a day.*

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Plans to be healthy

1. *I plan to go to bed early.*

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

C Read your advices or plans to the classmates.

Working Together

A Who is healthier? Play the game with a partner. Ask and answer according to the board. You get different points for each answer. Write your total points and your partner's in the score box.

- Do you drink milk every day?
- Do you usually go to bed early?

Question	Yes	No
Watch a lot of television	0	2
Eat a lot of fruits and vegetables	4	0
Usually go to bed early	2	0
Exercise every day	3	0
Drink milk every day	1	0
Read a lot of books	2	0
Eat unhealthy snacks every day	0	5
Often go jogging	4	0

SCORE	
My partner	Me

B Now tell your classmates what you learned about your partner.

Zhang Wei is healthier than I am. She eats a lot of fruits and vegetables. She also exercises a lot. She exercises every day.

Exciting Sports

Getting Ready

A Write the letter of the correct sport for each picture.

a. bungee jumping

b. snowboarding

c. rock climbing

d. waterskiing

e. rafting

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



B Put a check next to the extreme sport. Add more to the list.

surfing

swimming

soccer

scuba diving

hang gliding

table tennis

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Number the pictures in the correct time order.

a



b



c



B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Amy watched an exciting sports show on Saturday. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Amy tried snowboarding and bungee jumping. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Li Jun enjoyed rafting and wants to try bungee jumping, too. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner. Then change the underlined words on your own.

What did you do last night?

Have you done rock climbing before?

You'd better be careful. Rock climbing can be dangerous.



I watched people rock climbing on TV.

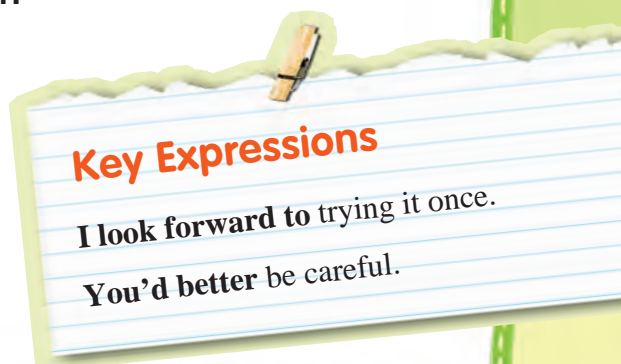
No, but I look forward to trying it once.

Don't worry. If you follow the rules, it's not dangerous at all.

B Choose the correct expression for each blank from **Key Expressions**. Practice the dialog with your partner.

1. A: Have you tried bungee jumping before?
B: No, but _____

2. A: I want to try rock climbing.
B: I think it's too dangerous.



Reading

Before Reading

What do you think about the following sports? Discuss them with your partner. Use the words from the box below.



favorite afraid scary exciting interesting careful dangerous

Reading – Exciting Sports

Many people like to exercise, but, for some, the usual sports are boring, so they try to find new and extreme sports to enjoy. They think extreme sports are dangerous but exciting. The following two people introduce their favorite extreme sport.



Zhang Di

Of course, I was afraid to do it at first. I stood on a high platform and looked down at the ground. It was so high! But, I jumped off the platform. I fell and fell toward the ground. The ground got closer and closer. It was exciting but scary. Then, the rope stopped me. It pulled me up. I moved up and down in the air like a yo-yo. After that exciting day, bungee jumping became my hobby. Now, I even want to go bungee jumping from a helicopter! Someday, I hope to be famous for bungee jumping!

I always go to the river to waterski during summer. It's my favorite sport. Waterskiing is very similar to snow skiing, but, you stand on water-skis on top of water instead of snow. I don't need ski poles, either. Instead, I hold on to a rope. A boat pulls me along as it travels across the water. At first, I kept falling into the water. However, I quickly learned how to stand up on the skis. Now, I enjoy waterskiing as fast as I can.



Peter

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

1. Extreme sports are dangerous but _____.
a) exciting b) scary
c) useful d) boring
2. How did Zhang Di feel at first about bungee jumping?
a) He enjoyed it. b) He was afraid.
c) He was excited. d) He hated it.
3. Waterskiing is not very _____ from snow skiing.
a) different b) similar
c) easy d) hard

B Number the sentences in the correct order.

- Zhang Di jumped off the platform.
- Zhang Di looked down at the ground.
- Zhang Di fell toward the ground.
- The rope stopped Zhang Di.

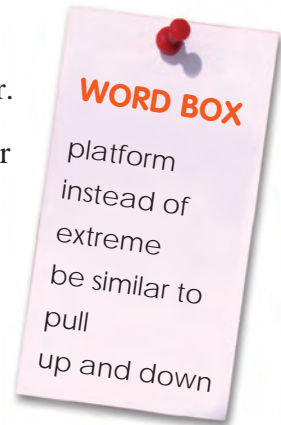
C Read the passage again. Complete the table about skiing.

	Regular skiing	Waterskiing
Where you ski	on top of _____	on top of _____
What you need	skis and _____	skis, a _____, and a boat

Words and Phrases

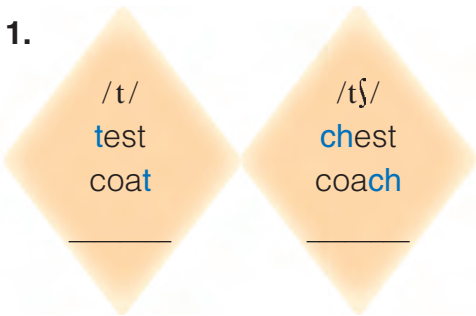
Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

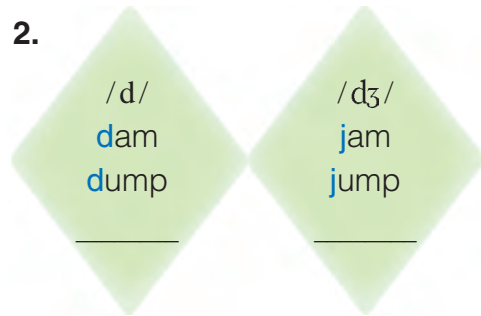
1. Bungee jumping and waterskiing are _____ sports.
2. I bought a new pair of shoes. They _____ my old pair.
3. Many people sit in front of the television or the computer _____ playing sports.
4. Don't _____ your pet's tail or ears.
5. He went up the _____ and started to make a speech.
6. The child is jumping _____ on the bed.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add more words with the same sounds to the lists.

1. 

2. 

B Read the sentences paying attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. The coach put on his coat and sat on the bench.
2. June jumps over the deer on the dam.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. Of course, I was afraid to do it at first.
2. At first, I kept falling into the water.

Structure

- I always go to the river **to waterski** during summer.
- I was afraid **to do** it at first.
- They find new sports **to enjoy**.

A Combine two sentences like the example.

Example

I went to Japan. I want to learn Japanese.

→ I went to Japan to learn Japanese.

1. I'm going to a bookstore. I want to buy some books.
→ _____
2. I went to Nanjing. I wanted to see my grandparents.
→ _____
3. Susan turned on the TV. She wanted to watch the news.
→ _____
4. My grandmother puts on her glasses. She wants to read a newspaper.
→ _____

B Match the two parts of sentences.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. I was sorry | • | • to meet her old friend again. |
| 2. She is happy | • | • to go out at night. |
| 3. I am afraid | • | • to hear the bad news. |
| 4. You'll be surprised | • | • to see the beauty of the lake. |

C Complete the sentences using the words below like the example.

meet do wear send eat

Example

She's hungry, but she doesn't have anything to eat.

1. He's very busy. He has a lot of work _____.
2. She must hurry. She has some important people _____.
3. Can you visit the post office? There is a letter _____.
4. She's going to the party. She must buy a new dress _____.

Writing

A Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.

1. sorry to I hear am that

→ _____

2. have things a lot of to I do

→ _____

3. came I to with be here you

→ _____

4. she to play bought a doll with

→ _____

B Choose one of the topics below and write about it. Use the sample writing as a guide. Read your writing in class.



The most exciting sport I have done

Last winter I went to Bear's Town to go snowboarding. I did not feel safe having both of my feet on one big board at first. But soon, I enjoyed the speed of snowboarding. It was much better than skiing.



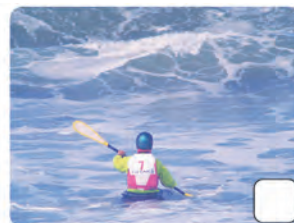
An exciting sport I would like to try

This summer I am going to go scuba diving for the first time in my life. I am a little afraid of going down into the sea, but I am also excited to see various fish. Scuba diving can be a dangerous sport, but I know if I follow the rules, I will be okay.

Working Together

A In groups of four, rank these sports.

(1 = the most interesting, 5 = the least interesting)



Now answer the following questions.

- What are the names of the sports?
- Why did you rank them as you did?
- Which of these sports would you like to try? Why do you want to try it?

Rank	1	2	3	4	5
Sports & Reasons					
Names of the sports					
Reasons for ranking					

B Tell the class about your group's No.1 sport and why your group choose it.

Laughter Makes You Happy

Getting Ready

A Look at the words in the box, put them in the correct columns.

songs walking movies healthy food books
 running fresh air music swimming laughter

Good for your body

Good for your mind

B Write **G** for a good feeling and **B** for a bad feeling.

Feeling	G / B	Feeling	G / B	Feeling	G / B
happy		sad		scared	
stressed		worried		glad	
unhappy		nervous		pleased	

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Choose the correct pictures.

1. Amy has a  a)  b)  c) test this afternoon.

2. Amy is always  a)  b)  c) before a test.

B Listen again. Check **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. Sometimes Amy doesn't sleep well before a test.
2. Amy got a good grade in her class this term.
3. Mike advises Amy not to worry too much.

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

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

You look unhappy.
What's the matter?

I'm sorry to hear
that.

Prepare some jokes
and tell them to
your classmates.



I can't get along well
with my classmates.

Do you have any
advice?

That's a good idea.
I'll try that.

B Look at the words and talk with your partner as the dialog in A.

forgot my
homework again

got a poor grade

check your school
bag every evening

review the
textbook every day

Key Expressions

Do you have any advice?

What's the matter?

Reading

Before Reading

Think about the question. Make a list of three things that make you happy.



Reading – Laughter Makes You Happy

Laughter has the power to make people happy. Laughter has another special power. When you laugh, your body gets stronger and your brain works much better. Try to share funny jokes or stories with your friends and family. By doing so, your face will shine with joy. Also, your body will get stronger than ever. Read the following joke and have a laugh for your health.

Dirty Hands

A little boy Billy disliked washing his hands and face. He was clean when he left home, but by the time he got to school he was dirty again. He enjoyed standing and walking on his hands upside down.

"Look at you!" his teacher shouted. "Your face is dirty. If your hands are dirty, too, you'll be in trouble. Hold out your hands."

Billy knew his hands were dirty. He quickly spat on one and rubbed it on his pants. Then he showed it to the teacher. "That is not a clean hand, Billy," his teacher said. "It's the dirtiest hand in the class. I'm going to punish you." "It's not the dirtiest hand in the class," Billy said. "All right, Billy," the teacher said. "If you can show me a dirtier hand, I promise not to punish you."

With a smile, Billy quickly showed her his other hand.



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

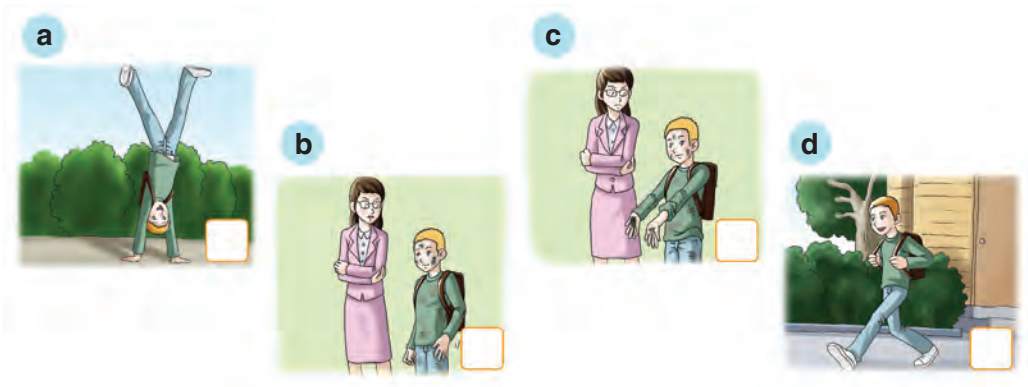
- Laughter makes you _____.
 a) unhappy b) smart c) stressed d) nervous
- Billy doesn't like _____.
 a) washing the car
 b) cleaning his room
 c) washing his hands and face
 d) washing dishes
- Billy is a _____ boy.
 a) clever b) silly c) shy d) kind

B Check T for true or F for false.

- By sharing jokes with your friends, you can be healthier.
- Billy is a very clean boy.
- Billy doesn't know how to stand and walk on his hands upside down.
- Billy had the dirtiest hand in his class.

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

C Read the passage again. Number the pictures in the correct order.



Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the **WORD BOX**. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. My parents often _____ me for telling a lie.
2. I _____ walking at night alone.
3. Why did the picture hang _____?
4. You shouldn't _____ on the street.
5. If you feel cold, _____ your hands together.
6. His _____ are always funny.



Pronunciation

A Listen and read the words in the diamonds. Add more words with the same sounds to the lists.

1.

<p>/t/ teacher tree _____</p>	<p>/θ/ theater three _____</p>
---	--

2.

<p>/d/ dan dare _____</p>	<p>/ð/ than there _____</p>
---------------------------------------	---

B Read the sentences paying attention to the words with the same sounds given above.

1. Thirty-three thoughtless boys try to tie two tall trees.
2. David and Dorothy dance well, but their daughter dances better than they do.

C Practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. Laughter has another special power.
2. With a smile, Billy quickly showed her his other hand.

Structure

- He **enjoys reading** books.
- She **stopped jumping** rope.
- I will **try putting** on the hat.
- I **hope to see** you again soon.
- She **stopped to jump** rope.
- I **tried to find** my friend but I couldn't.

A Choose the correct words.

1. I wish **to see** / **seeing** my old friends again.
2. I finished **to make** / **making** a toy car.
3. Would you mind **to close** / **closing** the door?
4. He wants **to leave** / **leaving** tomorrow.

B Fill in the blanks using the words from the hint below. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. She enjoys _____ to music at night.
2. I decided _____ English every day.
3. Would you mind _____ the door?
4. I plan _____ on a picnic this weekend.



C Translate the sentences into Chinese.

1. The teacher entered the class. The students stopped talking.
→ _____
2. The teacher entered the class. The students stopped to talk to the teacher.
→ _____
3. I will try cooking rice again. I burned it yesterday.
→ _____
4. I tried to cook rice but I couldn't.
→ _____

Writing

A Fill in the blanks using the words given. Change the word forms.

1. I am a soccer player. I want _____ soccer every day. Sometimes I _____ (play)
want to skip exercise, but I tried to keep _____. (practice)
2. When I was walking in a street, I heard a very popular song. I stopped _____ and tried _____ the words of the song.
(walk) (remember)

B Look at Wang Dandan's list. Write sentences about her using the list.

I enjoy ...	I like ...	I want ...	I hope ...
watch TV	eat ice creams	visit my friends	travel to Africa
play the piano	write letters	buy a MP3 player	be a famous writer

She enjoys watching TV.

She likes eating ice cream.

She wants to visit her friends.

C Write what you enjoy and like. Read your writing to your partner.

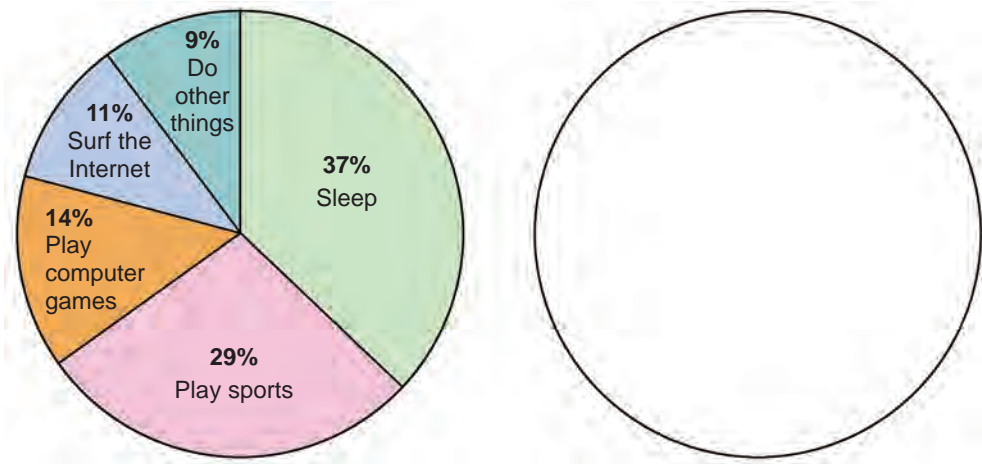
I like spending time with my friends. I really enjoy chatting with them. Sometimes, we chat on the phone after school. We like sharing jokes with each other. We also enjoy talking about TV stars.

Working Together

- A** Move around the classroom and ask the following question. Then fill in the table.

Who	What do you want to do when you feel stressed?
Liu Chang	Play computer games

- B** Draw a pie chart like the sample below. Use the data in Activity A.



- C** Explain the pie chart to your classmates.



When we feel stressed, 37% of our classmates want to sleep and 29% of the students want to play sports...

Review

Words and Expressions

A Complete the dialogs with the words in the box below.

scary extreme punish rub skip typical

1.

A: Did you eat lunch?
B: No. I'm on a diet.
A: Don't _____ meals.
2.

A: What's up?
B: My son told a lie to me.
A: You have to _____ him.
3.

A: What do you think the most _____ Chinese dish is?
B: I think it's dumplings.
A: I couldn't agree with you more.
4.

A: What is your hobby?
B: My hobby is rock climbing.
It's _____, but very exciting.
5.

A: Do you want to do something exciting?
B: Yes.
A: Then why don't you try an _____ sport?
6.

A: Mom, I cut up the onion and garlic.
B: Thank you! But, you should not _____ your eyes or nose with your hands.

B Complete the sentences with the phrases in the hint. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. Why did you put this doll _____ on the chair?
2. The woman _____ a lot of terrible things during the war.
3. The wings of a bird _____ the arms of a man.
4. I want you to _____ if you have time.

Hint

be similar to
stop by
upside down
go through

Always review what you've learned!

You should review what you've already learned so that it stays fresh in your mind.



Sounds

A Listen and choose the word you hear.

1.
a) goat
b) coat

2.
a) hear
b) fear

3.
a) pat
b) patch

4.
a) dump
b) jump

5.
a) teacher
b) theater

6.
a) dare
b) there

7.
a) grow
b) crow

8.
a) paid
b) page

9.
a) tree
b) three

B Listen and practice saying the sentences with proper intonation.

1. Wei Ming doesn't exercise.
2. Walk as often as possible.
3. It was so high!
4. Waterskiing is very similar to snow skiing.
5. "Look at you!" his teacher shouted.
6. If your hands are dirty, too, you'll be in trouble.

Listening and Speaking

A Choose the correct answer. Listen and complete the dialogs.

1. A: _____

B: Sure. What is it?

A: Can I borrow your cookbook? I am going to try to cook some new dishes.

B: Is today a special day?

A: _____ I have a big party tonight?

B: Oh, I didn't know that. Okay, I'll lend you my book.



2. A: Look at this picture. She's my pen pal.

B: Oh, really? Is she American?

A: Yes, she is. She's going to visit China next year. _____ meeting her.

B: That sounds great. I want a pen pal, too. But I cannot write a letter in English.

A: _____ try to have a pen pal in our country.



3. A: You look terrible. _____

B: I have a stomachache.

A: Have you eaten anything bad?

B: No.

A: Oh, I see. You're worried about the test, aren't you?

B: Yeah, you're right.

A: I think you should try to take it easy.



B Make new dialogs based on Activity A. Practice them with your partner.

Grammar

A Fill in the blanks with **to** if necessary. If not needed, write an **X**.

1. I don't want _____ stay at school.
2. It may _____ snow this weekend.
3. I expect _____ pass the exam.
4. I must _____ remember _____ phone Amy.
5. Sara seems _____ be tired today.

B Choose the correct words.

Mother: Don't forget **to come** / **coming** straight home after school.

Son: Okay, Mom.

Mother: Before going to bed, you should finish **to do** / **doing** your homework.

Son: I see.

Mother: I want **to know** / **knowing** when you get home, so please call me.

Son: Mom, I promise **to call** / **calling**, so you don't need **to tell** / **telling** me again.

C Write an **X** next to the incorrect sentences and then correct them.

1. He enjoys to play video games. → _____
2. He loves watching movies. → _____
3. He can't stand being cold. → _____
4. My cousin wants to swim every day. → _____
5. He finished to do his homework. → _____

Writing

A Look at the pictures and complete the dialogs using the words given like the example.

Example



Susan / the mountain / get some fresh air

A: Why did Susan go to the mountain?

B: She went there to get some fresh air.

1.



Mike / the library / borrow a book

A: Why _____?

B: He _____.

2.



Liu Chang / the park / draw a picture

A: Why _____?

B: He _____.

B Look at the table and complete the passage like the example. Then write on your own.

Example

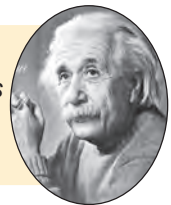
Wang Dandan enjoys playing the piano.
She likes Mozart very much.
She wants to be a pianist like Mozart.

Name: Wang Dandan
Hobby: Playing the piano
Favorite people: Mozart
Future Job: Pianist



1. Zhang Tao enjoys _____

Name: Zhang Tao
Hobby: Reading science books
Favorite people: Einstein
Future Job: scientist



2. I enjoys _____

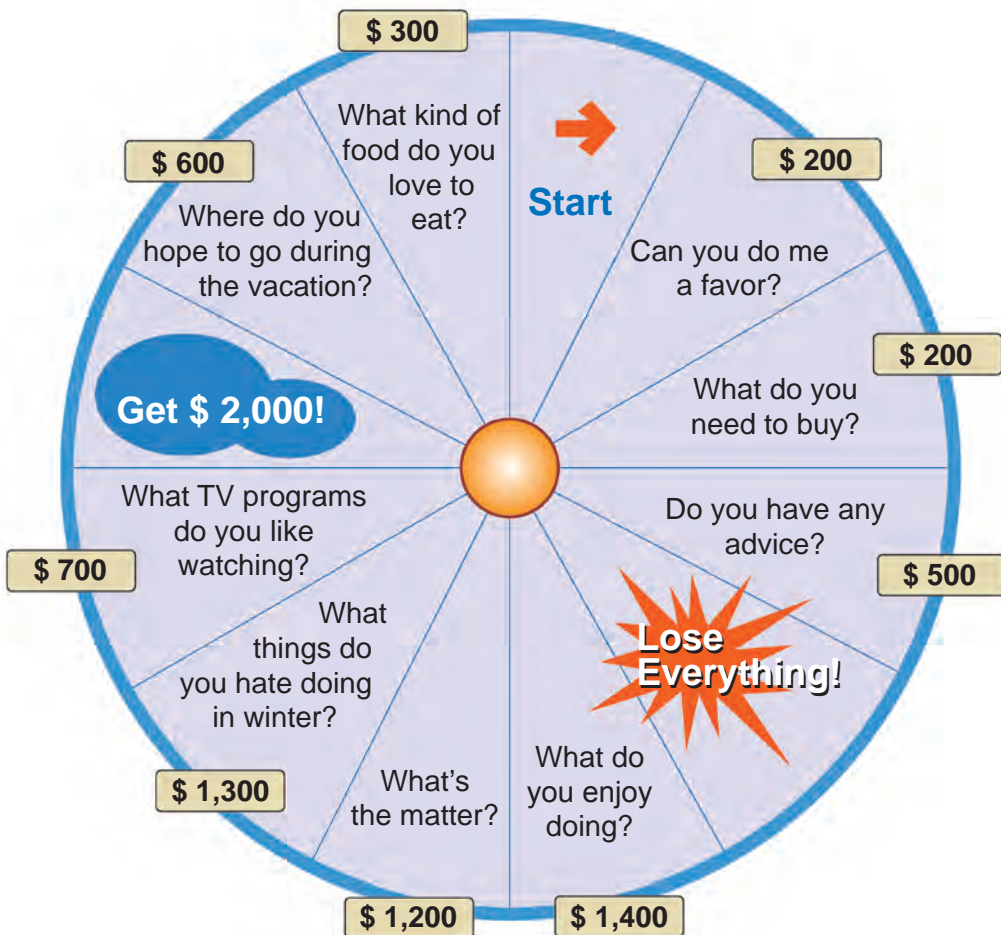
I like _____

I want _____

Project Work

Work in pairs. Play the game with your partner.

- Put your markers in the start space.
- First player, flip a coin. Move your marker one or two spaces. (Heads = 1, Tails = 2)
- Read the question out loud and give an answer.
- If your answer is not correct or you cannot answer the question, move back to the space you were on.
- If your answer is correct, stay on the space. Write down the money you won.
- Second player, take your turn.
- The player with more money at the end of the game is the winner.



Notes to the Texts 课文注释

Unit 1

1. – **How is the weather today?** 今天天气怎么样?
– **It's very cloudy.** 天很阴。

询问天气时, 我们可以这样表达: How is the weather? 回答时通常用 it 指代“天气”, 后面加 sunny, cloudy, rainy, windy 等表示天气状况的词。

询问天气的另一种表达法: What's the weather like?

2. **It may start raining in the afternoon.** 下午可能会开始下雨。

• may 可能, 也许 (表示猜测或推测)

例 You may be right. 你也许是对的。

• start *doing something* 开始做某事

例 They started working early in the morning. 他们早晨很早就开始工作了。

3. **I should bring my umbrella with me.** 我应该带着雨伞。

• should *do something* 应该做某事

表达对某人的劝告或建议, 后面接动词原型。否定形式为 shouldn't, 译为“不应该”。

例 We should study hard. 我们应该努力学习。

You shouldn't be here. 你不应该在这里。

• bring *something* with *somebody* 某人随身携带某物

例 He always brings a pen with him. 他总是随身带着一支笔。

4. **Suddenly, the sky became dark.** 突然, 天空变黑了。

• become dark 变黑

become 与形容词连用, 用来描述人和事物的变化。在口语中可以与 get 互换。

例 The sky became cloudy. 天空变得多云了。

5. **All the birds stopped singing.** 所有的鸟都停止了歌唱。

• stop *doing something* 停止做某事

例 Tom stopped running. 汤姆停止了跑步。

6. **It is likely to rain heavily.** 有可能要下大雨。

• be likely to 有可能

例 He is likely to win the game. 他有可能赢得比赛。

• heavily 猛烈地(通常指雨、雪下得很大)

例 It snows heavily in winter here. 这里冬季雪下得很大。

7. **The storm is going to hit Seattle around 5 p.m. and will be over by midnight.**

暴风雨将在下午五点左右袭击西雅图,并且将会至午夜停止。

• hit 打击,袭击,碰撞

hit 在此指厄运、疾病、坏天气等突然袭击。

例 The farmers were hit by the bad weather. 坏天气使农民们遭受损失。

• Seattle (西雅图)坐落于美国华盛顿州,西北部太平洋沿岸,是美国太平洋西北区最大的城市,也是美国西北部的商业、文化和高科技中心。

8. **So people should avoid this road until tomorrow.**

因此,到明天之前人们应该避开这条路。

• avoid 躲避,避开

例 So we avoid all the problems. 我们就避开了所有的问题。

Unit 2

1. **I'm afraid I can't.** 恐怕我不能去了。

• be afraid 恐怕

表示委婉地拒绝某人提出的建议。

例 – Let's go swimming after school. 咱们放学一起去游泳吧。

– I'm afraid I can't. I have to go home and do my homework.

恐怕我不能去,我得回家做作业。

2. Why not? 为什么不呢?

Why not (*do something*)? 为什么不(做某事)呢?
用来询问做某事的原因,其语气表示不理解对方的说法。

例 - Don't touch it. 别碰它。

- Why not? 为什么?

- It's too hot. 它太烫了。

Why not? 有时也可以用来表示同意某人的建议或想法。

例 - How about a cup of tea? 来杯茶怎么样?

- Sure, why not? 好啊!(为什么不呢?)

3. Pardon me? 请再说一遍。

本句也可以简略地说 Pardon? 一般指没听明白对方所说的话,礼貌地请求对方再说一遍,相当于“Please say it again.”。

例 Pardon me? You'd better speak louder. I can't hear you.

请再说一遍,你最好大声点,我听不见。

4. Sometimes, the sun rises early and goes down late.

有时太阳升起得早落下得晚。

• rise 上升

在此表示太阳、星星、月亮等升起。

例 The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

• go down 下降

表示太阳等落下,还可以用 set 来表达。

例 The sun sets late in summer. 夏季太阳落下得晚。

5. Now let's go back to the questions at the beginning.

现在让我们再回到前面的问题。

• go back to (*doing*) something 回到,追溯到
此处的 to 是一个介词,后面跟名词或动名词。

例 Let's go back to school. 让我们回学校吧。

He decided to go back to teaching. 他决定回去教书。

6. **The North Pole tilts towards the sun, our part of the Earth is in summer, and the North Pole tilts away from the sun, our part is in winter.**

当北极朝向太阳的时候，我们所在的地域是夏季，当北极背向太阳的时候，我们所在的地域是冬季。

- tilt towards 向……倾斜

例 I had to tilt towards my grandmother to hear her words.

为了听清奶奶说的话，我只好把身子探过去。

- away from 远离

例 The man ran away from his boss. 那个人躲避他的老板。

7. **These 24 special terms were very helpful for farmers.**

这二十四个特殊的节气对于农民来说是非常有帮助的。

- be helpful for *somebody* (*to do something*) (做某事)对某人有帮助

例 It's helpful for us to learn English. 学习英语对我们很有帮助。

Unit 3

1. **Do you believe in UFOs?** 你相信有不明飞行物吗?

- believe in 相信

例 Do you believe in God? 你相信上帝吗?

2. **It stands for Unidentified Flying Object.** 它代表不明飞行物。

- stand for 代表; 象征

本句中 it 指代上文出现的 UFO (Unidentified Flying Object), 指不明飞行物。本句也可以译为“UFO 是 Unidentified Flying Object 的缩略形式。”

例 U. S. A. stands for United States of America. “U. S. A.” 代表美利坚合众国。

A dove stands for peace. 鸽子象征和平。

3. **There was a dish-shaped circle on top of the object.**

在那个物体上面我看到一个盘子形状的圆圈。

· dish-shaped 盘子形状的

dish 译为“盘”，“碟”，是一个名词；shaped 译为“具有……形状的”，是一个形容词，中间用连字符连接，整体作 circle 的定语，用来描述是一个什么形状的圆圈。

例 egg-shaped 鸡蛋形的 heart-shaped 心形的 fish-shaped 鱼形的

· on top of 在……上

例 Put this book on top of the others. 把这本书放在其他书的上面。

4. **As it passed over the house, I ran around to the front yard to see it better.**

当它从房子上面经过时，我跑到前院，以便看得更清楚。

· as 当……之时

在此处相当于 when。

例 As I got on the bus, he got off. 正当我上车时，他下车了。

5. **I had to take my eyes off it while I was running.**

当我跑的时候，我不得不从它身上移开我的注意力。

· take one's eyes off something 从……上移开某人的目光(注意力)

例 I couldn't take my eyes off the screen. 我不能从屏幕上移开我的视线。

take off 还可以表示“脱下(衣服)”，“(飞机)起飞”等。

例 Take off your running shoes and put on the slippers.

脱下你的跑鞋，并换上拖鞋。

When an airplane takes off, it leaves the ground and starts flying.

当一架飞机起飞时，它先离开地面，然后开始飞行。

Unit 5

1. **You can say that again.** 你说得对。

这句话不可以译为“你可以再说一遍”，而是表达认同对方的话，相当于 I agree with you.

例 - The party is really interesting. 聚会太有趣了。

- You can say that again. 你说得对。

2. **People all over the world love dumplings.** 全世界的人都喜欢饺子。

· all over 遍及

all over the world 遍及全世界，还可以表达为 all around the world。

3. **There are many different kinds of dumplings: big ones, small ones, sweet ones, ones made with vegetables, and ones made with meat.**

有许多不同种类的饺子:大饺子,小饺子,甜饺子,菜馅饺子和肉馅饺子。

· ones 是指上文中提到的 dumplings, one 和 ones 可以指代上文中提到的事物,但不是指同一个或同一些,他们既可以指代人也可以指代物。

例 Tom has a new bike, I also want one. 汤姆买了一辆新自行车,我也想要一辆。

There were a few young people and some older ones in the house.

房子里有几个年轻人和一些年长者。

4. **In China, we like eating dumplings with meat or vegetables.**

在中国,我们喜欢吃肉馅或蔬菜馅的饺子。

· dumplings with meat or vegetable 肉馅或蔬菜馅的饺子

something with something 表示含有某种馅的东西,或是某物与某物搭配。

例 moon cakes with eggs 鸡蛋馅的月饼

tea with sugar 加糖的茶

coffee with milk 加奶的咖啡

5. **We serve them with soy sauce.** 我们拿饺子蘸酱油吃。

· serve *something* with *something* 用某物搭配某物(吃)

例 Serve this dish with rice and salad. 用米饭和沙拉配这道菜。

6. **Why don't you try one of ours?** 你为什么品尝一个我们的饺子呢?

· Why don't you *do ...*? 你为什么不做……呢?

表达说话者的建议、请求。

例 Why don't you stay at home? 你为什么待在家里呢?

7. **Dumplings are a hungry man's meal!** 饺子是人在饥饿时候的美餐!

此种说法是因为俄罗斯的饺子很大,能让饥饿的人很快填饱肚子。

Unit 6

1. **Help yourself!** 请自便。

上面的句子通常是主人对客人说的，表达让客人“自行用餐，不要客气”的含义。因此，劝某人吃、喝某样东西时，可以表达为 *help yourself to something*。

例 *Help yourself to some cookies.* 请吃点饼干吧。

2. **Would you like some more?** 还要再来点吗？

· *would like* 想要

would like 意思及用法相当于 *want*，后面可以加想要的东西或想要做的事情。*would* 在陈述句中缩写为 *'d*。

例 *I'd like a cup of tea.* 我想要一杯茶。

3. **I can't eat any more.** 我不能再吃了。

· *not ... any more* 不再

例 *I won't ride my bike any more.* 我不再骑自行车了。

4. **We cook rice in many ways such as boiled rice, fried rice, and rice porridge.**

我们有很多种烹饪大米的方法，例如：蒸米饭，炒米饭和熬米粥。

· *in many ways* 用很多种方法

way 在此处表示“方式”、“方法”，例如：*in this way* 以这种方法

例 *Robots can help us in many ways.* 机器人能够在很多方面帮助我们。

You should do it in this way. 你应该这样做。

· *boiled* 煮熟的

例 *boiled eggs* 煮鸡蛋；*boiled water* 开水

· *fried* 油炸的，油煎的

例 *fried rice* 炒饭；*fried chips* 炸土豆条；*fried chicken* 炸鸡

5. **Third, heat two spoonfuls of oil in a pan.** 第三步, 在锅内放两匙油加热。

• two spoonfuls of oil 两匙油

spoonful 译为“一匙”, 词性为名词。我们学习过很多由名词或动词变为形容词是以“-ful”结尾的, 如“helpful”、“beautiful”等, 而 spoonful 是个名词。我们可以用“数量词 + spoonful of ...”来表示“多少匙的……”。

例 a spoonful of salt 一匙盐; three spoonfuls of milk 三匙牛奶

6. **Stir it often so that the rice doesn't burn.** 多次搅拌以便米不会被烧糊。

• so that 以便, 以至于

例 Speak loudly so that everybody can hear you. 大声说以便每个人都能听到。

Unit 7

1. **Are you ready to order?** 您要点餐吗?

上面的句子是在餐厅中服务员询问客人是否需要点餐的固定表达。

例 - Are you ready to order, sir? 先生, 您要点餐吗?

- Please wait. 请等一下。

2. **Is this for here or to go?** 在这里吃还是带走?

上面的句子是在快餐店点餐时的日常用语, 服务员通常会这样问。

3. **Tea is one of the world's most popular drinks.**

茶是世界上最受欢迎的饮品之一。

• one of the + 最高级 + 名词复数 最……之一

例 He is one of the tallest students in our school. 是我们学校个子最高的学生之一。

4. **Chinese people have kept this tradition of serving and drinking tea for over five thousand years.**

中国人保持这种以茶待客和饮茶的习惯已超过五千年了。

• over 超过

over 可以指在数量上“超过……”, “多于……”, 相当于 more than.

例 There are over fifty students in the classroom. 教室里有五十多个学生。

5. **The story begins with Chinese Emperor Shen Nong.** 故事始于中国的神农帝。

· begin with 以……开头

例 The party begins with a song. 聚会以一首歌开始。

6. **The emperor drank the water and found it very refreshing.**

神农帝喝下水后发现它可以消除疲劳。

· find 发现, 感到

“find + *something* + 形容词”, 译为“发现某物怎么样”。

例 I found it interesting. 我发现它很有趣。

7. **In some cities, a guest leaves a little tea in the cup to ask for more.**

在一些城市, 客人如果在杯里留下一点茶的意思是想再多要一些。

· ask for 要求, 请求

例 May I ask for some help? 我能寻求一些帮助吗?

8. **To Chinese, tea is not only a drink but also a form of art and culture.**

对于中国人来说, 茶不仅是一种饮料, 而且是一种艺术和文化的表现形式。

· not only ... but also 不仅……, 而且……

例 He is not only my teacher but also my friend.

他不仅是我的老师, 而且是我的朋友。

9. **Chinese people are proud of their tradition of drinking tea.**

中国人以他们饮茶的传统为荣。

· be proud of 以……为骄傲

例 I am proud of you. 我为你感到骄傲。

Unit 9

1. **Can you do me a favor?** 你能帮我一下吗?

请求他人帮助时可以这样表达, 通常是求助于熟悉或关系亲近的人。

2. **Please buy me some notebooks.** 请给我买一些笔记本。

- buy *somebody something* 给某人买某物
还可以说 buy *something for somebody*, 上面的句子还可以表达为: Please buy some notebooks for me.

3. **I know, but I am just lazy today.** 我知道,但是我只是今天有点懒了。

- just 只是, 仅仅
例 I am just a child. 我只是个孩子。

4. **Many teenagers don't care about their health these days.**

近来,许多青少年不关心他们自己的健康。

- care about 关心, 在乎
care 有“关心”,“照顾”的含义,常用的有关 care 的词组: take care of 照顾, care for 关心
例 I don't care about you. 我不在乎你。
Every day we take care of the kids. 我们每天都照顾孩子们。
Nobody cares for me. 没人关心我。

5. **It has become her habit to stop by a fast food restaurant after school.**

放学后顺便去快餐店已经成了她的习惯。

- stop by 顺便去(某地)
例 May I stop by your office on my way home?
回家的路上我能顺便去你的办公室吗?

6. **She also likes to eat potato chips while she is watching TV.**

她也喜欢在看电视的时候吃薯条。

- while 在……期间,当……的时候
例 While we were talking, the teacher came in. 当我们正在谈话时,老师进来了。

7. **Her school is very close to her house, but she never walks to school.**

她的学校离家很近,但是她从来都不步行上学。

- be close to 在……附近
当 close 作动词,译为“关闭”时,读音为 /klaʊz/。当其作形容词,译为“附近的”,

“亲密的”(常与 to 连用)时, 读音为 / kləʊs /。

例 The supermarket is close to the hospital. 超市离医院很近。

She is a close friend of theirs. 他们是他们亲密的朋友。

8. **Because her dad always gives her a ride in the morning.**

因为她的爸爸总是在早上开车送她去学校。

- give *somebody* a ride 让某人搭便车, 送某人一程
ride 在本句中是“乘车”, “搭便车”的意思, 为名词。

例 Could you give me a ride to the station? 你能开车送我去车站吗?

9. **Their bodies are going through a lot of changes as they grow.**

他们的身体在成长时经历着许多变化。

- go through 穿过, 通过; 经历, 经受

例 May I go through? 我可以过去吗?

You don't have to go through it alone. 你不必独自承受。

10. **Stay away from fast food.** 远离快餐。

- stay away from 远离

例 Stay away from me. 离我远点。

Try to stay away from plastic bags. 尽量远离塑料袋。

Unit 10

1. **No, but I look forward to trying it once.** 没有, 但是我期待尝试一次。

- look forward to 盼望, 期待
此处 to 为介词, 后面跟名词或动名词。

例 We should look forward to the future. 我们应该展望未来。

I'm looking forward to seeing you. 我盼望见到你。

2. **You'd better be careful.** 你最好小心点。

- You'd better ... 你最好……

此句中的 You'd 是 You had 的缩写。had better 也可以跟在其他人称后面, 后接动

词原形，表达对别人的劝告或建议。

例 You'd better go home before it rains. 你最好在下雨前回家。

We'd better stop. 我们最好停下来。

3. **If you follow the rules, it's not dangerous at all.**

如果你遵守规则，就一点也不危险。

· follow the rules 遵守规则

· not ... at all 根本不……

例 I didn't remember him at all. 我根本不记得他了。

4. **The ground got closer and closer.** 离地面越来越近了。

· closer and closer 越来越近

我们通常用比较级加比较级的形式表达“越来越……”。

例 He runs faster and faster. 他越跑越快。

He is fatter and fatter. 他越来越胖了。

5. **Someday, I hope to be famous for bungee jumping!**

我希望在某一天自己会因蹦极而出名！

· someday (将来的) 某天

例 I will come to see you someday. 有朝一日我会来看你的。

· be famous for ... 因……而出名

后面跟名词或动名词，表示“因某事而出名”或“因做某事而出名”。

例 He is famous for his book. 他因他的书而出名。

He is famous for writing books. 他因写书而出名。

6. **Waterskiing is very similar to snow skiing, but, you stand on water-skis on top of water instead of snow.**

滑水运动与常规的滑雪运动相似，不过，你不是站在雪上，而是站在水面的滑水橇上。

· be similar to 与……相似

例 We are similar to each other. 我们彼此相像。

· instead of 代替……;不是……,而是……

例 His success plays his luck instead of his skill.

他取得成功靠的不是技能,而是运气。

7. **A boat pulls me along as it travels across the water.**

当船行进时穿过水面并拉着我前行。

· along 向前;沿着

例 As she left the room she remembered that book. 她离开房间的时候想起了那本书。

· across 横过,穿过

across 通常指在平面上穿过,穿过街道、马路、水面等。

例 He walked across the street. 他穿过街道。

Unit 11

1. **What's the matter?** 怎么了?

上面的句子用于表达对他人的关心,译为“怎么了?”,“发生什么事情了?”,相当于 What's wrong? 后面都可以接 with *somebody*。

例 What's the matter with you? 你怎么了?

What's wrong with him? 他发生什么事了?

2. **I can't get along well with my classmates.** 我和我的同学们相处得不好。

· get along (well) with *somebody* 与某人相处(得好)

例 How to get along (well) with others? 怎样与他人相处(得好)?

3. **I'm sorry to hear that.** 听到这个消息我感到很遗憾。

上面的句子用于对他人的悲惨经历或遭遇表示同情。

例 - Susan is ill. 苏珊病了。

- I am sorry to hear that. 听到这个消息我感到很遗憾。

4. **He was clean when he left home, but by the time he got to school he was dirty again.**

他离开家的时候是干净的，可是等他到学校的时候又脏了。

- by the time 到……的时候

例 By the time we arrived, the meeting was over. 我们到达时，会议已结束了。

- when 当……的时候

例 When I was young, I liked to swim in winter. 我年轻的时候喜欢冬泳。

5. **He enjoyed standing and walking on his hands upside down.**

他喜欢用手支撑着倒立行走。

- upside down 上下颠倒

例 The painting is upside down. 这幅画上下颠倒了。

Grammar 语法

Unit 1 情态动词 **should** 的含义和用法; **it** 在句子中的应用

1. 情态动词 **should** 的含义和用法

should 用作情态动词时译为“应该”，“应当”，表示劝告，后接动词原形。进行句式转换时，疑问句式是将 **should** 放在句首，否定句式是在 **should** 后加 **not**。**should not** 缩写为“**shouldn't**”。

例如：You **should** answer that question. 你应该回答那个问题。

Should I try again? 我应该再试一次吗？

He **shouldn't** drive after drink. 他不应该酒后驾车。

2. **it** 在句子中的应用

(1) 指事物、动物、人（不明性别或何人时）等。

例如：① - Where is my cap? 我的帽子在哪？

- **It** is in the desk. 在书桌里。

② - Who is **it**? 谁呀？

- **It's** me, Peter. 是我，彼得。

(2) 表示时间、日期、季节、天气、距离等。

例如：① - What time is **it**? 几点了？（指时间）

- **It** is half past five. 五点半了。

② **It** is October 1st. 今天是十月一日。（指日期）

③ **It** is warm in spring. 春天暖和。（指季节）

④ **It** is raining outside. 外面在下雨。（指天气）

⑤ How far is **it** from here to the school? 从这到学校有多远？（指距离）

Unit 2 直接宾语和间接宾语

有些及物动词后面需要接两个宾语，一个表示动作的承受者（通常指物）叫做直接宾语，另一个表示动作是为谁做的（通常指人）叫做间接宾语。例如：He sang us an English song. 他给我们唱了一首英文歌曲。在此句中，an English song 是直接宾语，us 是间接宾语。

1. 我们常用的此类动词有 bring, send, give, pass, show, buy, make, tell, write, sing, teach, lend, return, throw 等。

2. 间接宾语通常放在直接宾语之前, 但有时也可以放在直接宾语之后。在此种情况下, 需要在间接宾语前加介词 to 或 for。

例如: My father gave me a watch. (= My father gave a watch to me.)

父亲给了我一块手表。

I made him a new suit. (= I made a new suit for him.)

我给他做一套新衣服。

注: 若直接宾语和间接宾语都是代词, 直接宾语一定要放在间接宾语之前。

例如: I passed it to him. 不可以表达为 I passed him it.

I'll make it for you. 不可以表达为 I'll make you it.

Unit 3 感叹句; as ... as 在句子中的用法

1. 感叹句

感叹句是表示喜、怒、哀、乐等强烈感情的句子, 一般由 how 或 what 引导, 其后加被强调的内容。how 用来修饰形容词、副词或动词, what 用来修饰名词。感叹句句末通常用感叹号, 表达时用降调。

What 引导的 感叹句	What + $\left. \begin{array}{l} a / an + \text{形容词} + \text{可数名词单数} \\ \text{形容词} + \text{可数名词复数} \\ \text{形容词} + \text{不可数名词} \end{array} \right\} + (\text{主语} + \text{谓语})!$
	What a nice day (it is)! 多好的一天啊! What interesting books (they are)! 这些书真有趣! What fine weather (it is)! 多好的天气啊!
How 引导的 感叹句	How + 形容词 / 副词 + (主语 + 谓语)!
	How wonderful the plan is! 多么好的计划啊! How fast he is running! 他跑得真快啊!

2. as ... as 在句子中的用法

(1) as ... as ... 译为“和……一样……”, 用来表达同级比较。

基本的句子结构为“as + 形容词 / 副词 + as + 比较的对象”。

例如: Mike is **as** tall **as** Susan. 迈克和苏珊一样高。

Her sister studies **as** well **as** her. 她的妹妹学习和她一样好。

(2) as ... as ... 的习惯用法

as ... as + 主语 + can / could (= as ... as possible), 表示“尽可能……”。

例如: He read the story **as** slowly **as he can**.

(= He read the story book **as** slowly **as possible**.)

他尽可能缓慢地读这个故事。

Unit 5 动词 -ing 形式的应用 (I)

1. 动词 -ing 形式与 be 动词连用, 在现在进行时态中表示正在发生的动作或正在做的事情。

例如: She is **working** in the factory. 我正在工厂里工作。

I am **doing** my homework now. 我现在正在做作业。

2. 动词 -ing 形式与及物动词连用, 作动词的宾语。

例如: She likes **working** in the factory. 她喜欢在工厂工作。

I finished **doing** my homework. 我完成作业了。

3. 英语中标点符号的运用

(1) 逗号 (,)

① 分隔并列的词语

例如: Mary, Jenny, and I are good friends. 玛丽、詹妮和我是好朋友。

② 数字表达

例如: 3, 500, 000 三百五十万

③ 表示日期, 地点

例如: May 5th, 2012 二零一二年五月五日

Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing City 北京市海淀区学院路

④ 分隔直接引语中说话人与所说的内容

例如: My mom asked, “Did you finish your homework?”

妈妈问: “你完成家庭作业了吗?”

⑤ 分隔句子

例如: After she finishes her homework, she will take a break.

写完作业后, 她会休息一会儿。

⑥ 分隔呼语

例如: Mr. Wang, where are you going? 王先生, 你去哪里啊?

⑦ 用于感叹词后

例如: Oh, how beautiful it is! 哦, 好漂亮啊!

⑧ 用于 too, either, please 等词前。

例如: Sit down, please. 请坐。

(2) 句号 (.)

① 陈述句中用来表示一个句子的结束

例如: I went home and did my homework after school. 我放学后回家写作业。

② 用于缩略形式中

例如: J. F. Kennedy was a president of U. S. A.

约翰·菲茨杰拉德·肯尼迪曾是美国的总统。

(3) 冒号 (:)

表示列举、解释或说明性的词语 (用于引起读者注意下文)

例如: There are three people in my family: my father, my mother, and I.

我家有三口人: 爸爸、妈妈和我。

(4) 双引号 (“ ”)

① 常用于直接引语

例如: He says, “Let me help you.” 他说:“让我来帮你吧。”

② 引用题目或词、句等

例如: What does “Dumplings are a hungry man’s meal!” mean?

“饺子是一个饥饿者的美餐”这句话是什么意思?

Unit 6 物质名词的数量表示; some, any 的用法

1. 物质名词的数量表示

没有固定形态的物质, 在表示数量时, 通常用“数词 + 量词 (表示容器或外形的单位) + of + 物质名词”来表示。

(1) 用容器数

例如: a cup of tea two bags of flour three glasses of milk

(2) 用外形数

例如: a piece of cake a drop of rain

2. some, any

some 和 any 既可以修饰可数名词又可以修饰不可数名词, some 常用在肯定句中, any 则常用在否定和疑问句中。

例如: She had **some** milk for breakfast. 她早餐喝了些牛奶。

She didn't have **any** food for breakfast. 她早餐没吃任何食物。

Did she have **any** bread for breakfast? 她早餐吃了些面包吗?

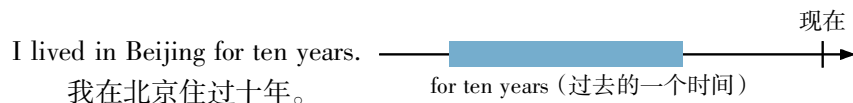
Unit 7 现在完成时 (I) ; 动词 -ing 形式的应用 (II)

1. 现在完成时 (I)

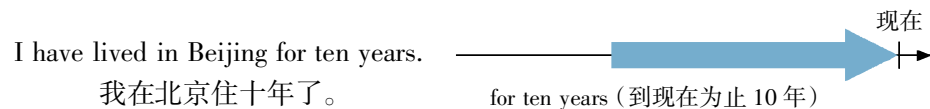
现在完成时表示过去某一时间开始并一直持续到现在, 并且有可能还会持续的动作或状态, 还可以表示过去发生并且已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或后果。

(1) 过去时和现在完成时的区别

过去时: 不包含现在, 表示过去某个特定时间发生的事。



现在完成时: 包含现在, 表示的是从过去某一时间到现在为止进行的动作。



(2) 现在完成时的构成: 助动词 have (has) + 过去分词

肯定式		否定式
I / You have worked.		I / You have not (haven't) worked.
He / She has worked.		He / She has not (hasn't) worked.
We / You / They have worked.		We / You / They have not (haven't) worked.
一般疑句式及简略回答		
Have I / you worked?	Yes, you / I have.	No, you / I have not (haven't).
Has he / she worked?	Yes, he / she has.	No, he / she has not (hasn't).
Have we / you / they worked?	Yes, you / we / they have.	No, you / we / they have not (haven't).

注: 规则动词的过去分词的构成与动词过去式相同。不规则动词的过去分词见书后附录《不规则动词表》

2. 动词 -ing 形式的应用

(1) 动词 -ing 形式作介词宾语。

介词后跟名词或代词, 如果需要跟一个动词所表达的内容, 需将动词变为 -ing 的形式, 放在介词后作宾语。

例如: Tom is interested **in learning** Chinese. 汤姆对学习汉语很感兴趣。

Thanks **for helping** me. 谢谢你帮助我。

(2) 常用的动词 -ing 形式作介词宾语的固定搭配:

Don't be *afraid of doing* mistakes. 不要害怕做错事。

I'm *good at playing* basketball. 我擅长打篮球。

How about going shopping? 去购物怎么样?

I'm *tired of eating* bread. 我讨厌吃面包。

We have to *keep on working* tonight. 我们只好今晚继续工作。

Unit 9 动词不定式在句子中的应用 (I)

动词不定式是指动词的形式不随着句子的人称、数、时态而发生变化, 在句子中不能单独作谓语。动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征, 因此, 不定式或不定式短语在句子中可以作主语、表语、定语、状语、宾语、宾语补足语等。

1. 动词不定式的结构形式

to + 动词原形

2. 动词不定式的用法

(1) 不定式作宾语

例如: I want **to eat** an apple. 我想吃个苹果。

(2) 不定式作宾语补足语

例如: They asked me **to sing** a song for them. 他们请求我为他们唱首歌。

3. 动词不定式的否定形式

not + 动词不定式

例如: Tell him **not to be** late next time. 告诉他下次不要迟到了。

Try **not to use** the car. 尽量不要开车。

Unit 10 动词不定式在句子中的应用 (II)

动词不定式或不定式短语在句子中除了可以作宾语和宾语补足语以外, 还可以作定语和状语。

1. 动词不定式或不定式短语在句子中作定语时, 放在它所修饰的名词或代词之后。

例如: I have something **to tell** you. 我有些事要告诉你。(修饰 something)

I have many books **to read** today. 我今天有很多书要读。(修饰 books)

2. 动词不定式或不定式短语在句中作状语, 通常可作目的状语和原因状语。

(1) 作目的状语

例如: I came **to see you**. 我是来看你的。(“来”的目的是为了“看你”)

He goes to school **to learn** English.

他去学校学习英语。(“去学校”的目的是为了“学英语”)

(2) 作原因状语

例如: He felt excited **to know** this news.

听到这个消息, 他非常激动。(“激动”的原因是“听到这个消息”)

Unit 11 动名词与动词不定式某些动词后接不定式与动词 -ing 形式的用语区别

动词后接动词 -ing 形式所表达的内容可以概括为: 事物的状态、性质, 人物的心境, 抽象的事物, 经常或已发生的事情; 后接不定式所表达的内容可以概括为: 事情的目的、结果、原因, 具体的事物, 一次性或将发生的事情。

1. 有些动词常用动词不定式作宾语, 例如: want (想), wish (希望), hope (希望), decide (决定), agree (同意) 等。

例如: I **want to go** to see the movie with you. 我想和你一起去看电影。

He **hopes to help** the poor. 他想去帮助穷人。

2. 有些动词常用动词 -ing 形式作宾语, 例如: enjoy (享受), finish (完成), mind (在意), keep (继续), practice (练习) 等。

例如: I **enjoy listening** to music. 我喜欢听音乐。

Have you **finished doing** your homework? 你完成家庭作业了吗?

3. 有些动词如: like (喜欢), love (爱), begin (开始), start (开始), prefer (更喜欢) 等既可以接动词 -ing 形式, 也可以接不定式, 但句意差别不大。

例如: Do you like **dancing** (= **to dance**)? 你喜欢跳舞吗?

Let's begin **studying** (= **to study**). 让我们开始学习吧。

4. 在 stop (停止), go on (继续), forget (忘记), remember (记得) 等动词后, 用动词 -ing 形式表示已发生过的动作, 用动词不定式表示将要发生的动作。

例如：(1) They **stopped reading** a book. 他们停止了读书。

They **stopped to read** a book. 他们停下来去读书。

(2) I **remember locking** the door after school. 我记得放学后锁门了。

Please **remember to lock the door** after school. 请记得放学后锁门。

(3) I **tried putting** on the shoes. 我尝试着穿上鞋。

I **tried to put** on the shoes. 我尽力穿上鞋。

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

各单元单词和习惯用语

注：带 * 的词为非《英语课程标准》要求掌握的词。单词后的数字是指本单词第一次出现时所在的页码。
在英式发音和美式发音有区别时，英式发音在前，美式发音在后。

Unit 1		avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ <i>v.</i> 避开, 躲避	4
storm /stɔ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 暴风雨	1	* route /ru:t/ <i>n.</i> 路线	4
clear /kliə/ <i>adj.</i> 清楚的; 晴朗的	2	sweet /swi:t/ <i>adj.</i> 甜的	6
snowy /'snəʊi/ <i>adj.</i> 下雪的; 多雪的	2	area /'e(ə)riə/ <i>n.</i> 地区, 区域	6
* forecast /'fɔ:kɑ:st/ /'fɔ:r,kæst/ <i>n. & v.</i> 预报	2	tonight /tə'naɪt/ <i>adv.</i> (在) 今晚	6
blow /bləʊ/ <i>v.</i> 风吹	2	lie /laɪ/ <i>n.</i> 谎言	7
shine /ʃaɪn/ <i>v.</i> 照耀	2	glove /glɒv/ <i>n.</i> 手套	7
It rains cats and dogs. 倾盆大雨	2	mile /maɪl/ <i>n.</i> 英里	7
according to 根据, 按照	2	post office 邮局	7
instead /ɪn'sted/ <i>adv.</i> 代替	2	headache /'hed(,)eɪk/ <i>n.</i> 头痛	8
heavily /'hevɪli/ <i>adv.</i> 猛烈地; 沉重地	3	* hike /haɪk/ <i>v. & n.</i> 远足; 徒步旅行	8
thick /θɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 厚的; 浓的	4	go hiking 徒步旅行	8
cloud /klaʊd/ <i>n.</i> 云	4	might /maɪt/ <i>modal v.</i> 可能, 也许	8
* curtain /'kɜ:(r)tɪn/ <i>n.</i> 窗帘; 幕	4	terrible /'terəb(ə)l/ <i>adj.</i> 糟糕的; 可怕的	8
quickly /'kwɪkli/ <i>adv.</i> 迅速地	4	temperature /'tempərətʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 温度	9
low /ləʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 低的	4	go down 下降	9
strangely /'streɪndʒli/ <i>adv.</i> 异常地; 奇妙地	4	Unit 2	
push /pʊʃ/ <i>v.</i> 推, 推动	4	special /'speʃəl/ <i>adj.</i> 特殊的, 特别的	10
inside /ɪn'saɪd/ <i>adv.</i> 在里面	4	set /set/ <i>v.</i> (日、月) 沉落	10
likely /'laɪkli/ <i>adj.</i> 很可能的	4	darkness /'dɑ:(r)knɪs/ <i>n.</i> 黑暗	10
noon /nu:n/ <i>n.</i> 中午, 正午	4	teach /ti:tʃ/ <i>v.</i> 教; 教授	10
* Seattle /sɪ'ætl/ <i>n.</i> 西雅图(美国城市)	4	borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 借, 借用	10
* midnight /'mɪd(,)naɪt/ <i>n.</i> 午夜	4	daylight /'deɪ(,)laɪt/ <i>n.</i> 白昼	10
main /meɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 主要的	4	lend /lend/ <i>v.</i> 借出, 把……借给	10

rise /raɪz/ <i>v.</i> 上升	10	by oneself (某人) 单独地	16
pardon /'pɑ:(r)dən/ <i>v.</i> 原谅, 宽恕	10	northern /'nɔ:(r)ðə(r)n/ <i>adj.</i> 北部的; 北方的	17
Pardon me? 对不起; 请再说一遍	10	* tomb /tu:m/ <i>n.</i> 坟墓	17
full /fʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 满的; 完整的	11	* ceremony /'serɪməni/ /'serə,məʊni/ <i>n.</i> 仪式	17
full moon 满月	11	memory /'meməri/ <i>n.</i> 记忆; 回忆	17
mean /mi:n/ <i>v.</i> 意思是, 意味	11	in memory of 纪念	17
completely /kəm'pli:tli/ <i>adv.</i> 完全地; 完整地	11	hero /'hɪ(ə)rəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 英雄	17
round /raʊnd/ <i>adj.</i> 圆的	11	Unit 3	
fact /fækt/ <i>n.</i> 事实; 实际	12	* UFO /'ju:'ef'əʊ/ <i>n.</i> 不明飞行物	18
in fact 事实上, 实际上	12	* alien /'eɪliən/ <i>n.</i> 外星人	18
straight /streɪt/ <i>adv.</i> 笔直地	12	shape /ʃeɪp/ <i>n.</i> 形状	18
north /nɔ:(r)θ/ <i>n.</i> 北方; 北部	12	object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ <i>n.</i> 物体	18
<i>adj.</i> 北方的		* unidentified /,ʌnaɪ'dent(,faɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 未经确认的;	18
* pole /pəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 极点; 杆	12	身份不明的	
North Pole 北极	12	yard /jɑ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 院子, 庭院	18
* tilt /tɪlt/ <i>v.</i> 倾斜	12	backyard /,bæk'jɑ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 后院	18
* towards /tə'wɔ:dz/ /tɔ:rdz/ <i>prep.</i> 向(着),	12	strange /streɪndʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 奇怪的	18
朝(着)		probably /'prɒbəbli/ <i>adv.</i> 很可能, 大概	18
mark /mɑ:(r)k/ <i>v.</i> 做标记	12	form /fɔ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 形式	18
term /tɜ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 时段	12	life /laɪf/ <i>n.</i> 生命	18
helpful /'helpfəl/ <i>adj.</i> 有帮助的; 有益的	12	* opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ <i>n.</i> 意见; 观点	20
page /peɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 页码	13	* exist /ɪg'zɪst/ <i>v.</i> 存在; 生存	20
reason /'ri:z(ə)n/ <i>n.</i> 理由, 原因	13	planet /'plænt/ <i>n.</i> 行星	20
bright /braɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 明亮的	14	bit /bɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 很小的; 微不足道的	20
balloon /bə'lʊ:n/ <i>n.</i> 气球	14	a little bit 有点, 稍微	20
west /west/ <i>n.</i> 西; 西部; 西方	14	lie /laɪ/ <i>v.</i> 躺	20
<i>adj.</i> 西方的; 朝西的		usual /'ju:ʒuəl/ <i>adj.</i> 通常的	20
waiter /'weɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 服务员, 侍者	15	as usual 像往常一样	20
menu /'menju:/ <i>n.</i> 菜单	15	dish-shaped /'dɪʃ'ʃeɪpt/ <i>adj.</i> 碟状的; 盘状的	20
truth /tru:θ/ <i>n.</i> 事实, 真相	15	circle /'sɜ:(r)k(ə)l/ <i>n.</i> 圆; 圆形物	20
gift /gɪft/ <i>n.</i> 礼物	16	top /tɒp/ <i>n.</i> 顶部, 顶端	20

on top of	在……顶端	20
appear	/ə'piə/ <i>v.</i> 出现	20
egg-shaped	/'eg'ʃeɪpt/ <i>adj.</i> 鸡蛋形状的	20
pass over	越过	20
direction	/dɪ'rekʃ(ə)n/ <i>n.</i> 方向;方位	20
cry out	大喊	20
must	/mʌst/ <i>modal v.</i> 一定;必须	20
passage	/'pæsɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 一段(文章)	21
husband	/'hʌzbənd/ <i>n.</i> 丈夫	21
speed	/spi:d/ <i>n.</i> 速度	21
exciting	/'ɪksaɪtɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人兴奋的	23
boring	/'bɔ:ɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 无聊的;令人讨厌的	23
possible	/'pɒsəb(ə)l/ <i>adj.</i> 可能的	23
as ... as possible	尽可能……的	23
* turtle	/'tɜ:(r)l/ <i>n.</i> 乌龟	23

Unit 4

highway	/'haɪ(,)weɪ/ <i>n.</i> 公路	26
* Hamlet	/'hæmlɪt/ 哈姆雷特(莎士比亚著名悲剧的剧名及该剧的主人公)	28
would	/wʊd/ <i>modal v.</i> 将要;愿意	28
would like	想;愿意	28
quarter	/'kwɔ:(r)tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 四分之一;一刻钟	28
loud	/laʊd/ <i>adj.</i> 大声的;喧闹的	29
lovely	/'lʌvli/ <i>adj.</i> 可爱的	29
pass	/pɑ:s/ /pæs/ <i>v.</i> 传递	29
ice	/aɪs/ <i>n.</i> 冰	29
flat	/flæt/ <i>adj.</i> 扁平的	29
noisy	/'nɔɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 嘈杂的,喧闹的	30
* Paris	/'pærɪs/ <i>n.</i> 巴黎(法国首都)	30

* Dubai	/'dju:baɪ/ <i>n.</i> 迪拜(阿拉伯联合酋长国的酋长国之一)	30
* Moscow	/'mɒskəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 莫斯科(俄罗斯首都)	30
* degree	/dɪ'ɡri:/ <i>n.</i> 度;等级	30

Unit 5

* Korea	/kə'riə/ <i>n.</i> 韩国	32
Japan	/dʒə'pæn/ <i>n.</i> 日本	32
* spicy	/'spaɪsi/ <i>adj.</i> 辛辣的	32
salty	/'sɔ:lti/ <i>adj.</i> 咸的	32
* sour	/'saʊə/ /saʊr/ <i>adj.</i> 酸的	32
festival	/'festɪv(ə)l/ <i>n.</i> 节日	32
delicious	/dɪ'liʃəs/ <i>adj.</i> 美味的	32
German	/'dʒɜ:mən/ <i>n.</i> 德国人;德语 <i>adj.</i> 德国(人)的;德语的	32
* sausage	/'sɔ:ɪsɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 香肠	32
dumpling	/'dʌmplɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 饺子	32
* Thailand	/'taɪlənd/ <i>n.</i> 泰国	32
taste	/teɪst/ <i>v.</i> 品尝;尝起来	33
* spaghetti	/'spæ'ɡeti/ <i>n.</i> 意大利面条	33
* steak	/steɪk/ <i>n.</i> 牛排	33
vegetable	/'vedʒtəb(ə)l/ <i>n.</i> 蔬菜	34
meat	/mi:t/ <i>n.</i> 肉,肉类	34
* pork	/'pɔ:(r)k/ <i>n.</i> 猪肉	34
* steam	/'sti:m/ <i>v.</i> 蒸	34
* soy	/sɔɪ/ <i>n.</i> 大豆	34
* sauce	/sɔ:s/ <i>n.</i> 调味汁,酱汁	34
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* chili	/'tʃɪli/ <i>n.</i> 辣椒	34
chili sauce	辣酱,辣酱汁	34
* coconut	/'kəʊkənʌt/ <i>n.</i> 椰子	34
* dessert	/dɪ'zɜ:(r)tl/ <i>n.</i> 餐后甜点	34

* cheese /tʃi:z/ <i>n.</i> 奶酪	34
Russia /'rʌʃə/ <i>n.</i> 俄罗斯	34
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* Thai /taɪ/ <i>n.</i> 泰国人; 泰语 <i>adj.</i> 泰国(人)的; 泰语的	35
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trip /trɪp/ <i>n.</i> 旅行	36
take a trip 旅游, 去旅行	36
health /helθ/ <i>n.</i> 健康	37
* ski /ski:/ <i>v.</i> 滑雪	37
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chocolate /'tʃɒk(ə)lɪt/ <i>n.</i> 巧克力	40
* porridge /'pɒrɪdʒ/ /'pɔ:ɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 粥	40
teaspoon /'ti:s(,)pu:n/ <i>n.</i> 茶匙; 一茶匙的量	40
* garlic /'gɑ:(r)lɪk/ <i>n.</i> 大蒜	40
tasty /'teɪsti/ <i>adj.</i> 美味的	41
cookie /'kʊki/ <i>n.</i> 饼干; 小甜点	41
such /sʌtʃ/ <i>det.</i> 此类的, 这样的	42
such as 像; 例如	42
soft /sɒft/ /sɔ:ft/ <i>adj.</i> 柔软的; 松软的	42
ready /'redi/ <i>adj.</i> 准备好的	42
* spoonful /'spu:n(,)fʊl/ <i>n.</i> 一匙; 一匙的量	42
* stir /stɜ:(r)/ <i>v.</i> 搅拌	42
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* host /həʊst/ <i>n.</i> 主人	50
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thousand /'θaʊz(ə)nd/ <i>num.</i> 千; 一千	50
* emperor /'emp(ə)rə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 皇帝, 君主	50
* refresh /rɪ'freʃ/ <i>v.</i> 更新; 恢复精神	50
discover /dɪs'kʌvə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 发现	50
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wild /waɪld/ <i>adj.</i> 野生的	50
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* various /'ve(ə)riəs/ <i>adj.</i> 各种各样的	50
* manners /'mænə(r)z/ <i>n.</i> 礼貌; 礼仪; 风俗	50
receive /rɪ'si:v/ <i>v.</i> 收到; 接受	50
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* cheeseburger /'tʃi:z,bɜ:(r)gə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 芝士汉堡, 干酪汉堡	55
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* **teenager** /'tiːn(,)eɪdʒə(r)/ *n.* 少年
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mind /maɪnd/ <i>v.</i> 介意	83
wish /wɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 希望	83
decide /dɪ'saɪd/ <i>v.</i> 决定,下决心	83
enter /'entə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 进入	83
remember /rɪ'membə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 记住	84

Unit 12

* diet /'daɪət/ <i>n.</i> 节食	86
on a diet 节食;减肥	86
* pal /pæl/ <i>n.</i> 朋友,伙伴	88
pen pal 笔友	88
stomachache /'stʌmək(,)eɪk/ <i>n.</i> 胃痛;肚子痛	88
* exam /ɪg'zæm/ <i>n.</i> 考试,测验	89
video /'vɪdi(,)əʊ/ <i>n.</i> 视频;录像	89
* Einstein /'aɪnstain/ 爱因斯坦 (世界著名物理学家)	90
* program /'prəʊgræm/ <i>n.</i> 节目	91

Vocabulary 词汇表

注:带 * 号的单词为非《英语课程标准》要求掌握的词。

单词后的前一个数字标示所在单元,后一个数字为本单词第一次出现时所在的页码。

在英式发音和美式发音有区别时,英式发音在前,美式发音在后。

A

according to 根据,按照	1	2
* actually /'æktʃʊəli/ <i>adv.</i> 实际上,事实上	10	70
* adult /'ædʌlt/ <i>n.</i> 成年人	9	64
advise /əd'vaɪz/ <i>v.</i> 劝告;建议	9	67
alien /'eɪliən/ <i>n.</i> 外星人	3	18
a little bit 有点,稍微	3	20
allow /ə'laʊ/ <i>v.</i> 允许;认可	9	67
along /ə'lɒŋ/ /ə'lɔ:ŋ/ <i>adv.</i> 向前	10	72
appear /ə'pɪə/ <i>v.</i> 出现	3	20
area /'e(ə)riə/ <i>n.</i> 地区,区域	1	6
as ... as possible 尽可能……的	3	23
as usual 像往常一样	3	20
avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ <i>v.</i> 避开,躲避	1	4

B

backyard /,bæk'jɑ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 后院	3	18
* balanced /'bælənst/ <i>adj.</i> 平衡的	9	62
balloon /bə'lʊ:n/ <i>n.</i> 气球	2	14
beef /bi:f/ <i>n.</i> 牛肉	5	36
bit /bɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 很小的;微不足道的	3	20
black tea 红茶	7	55
blow /bləʊ/ <i>v.</i> 风吹	1	2

board /bɔ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 板子;木板	10	76
boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 无聊的;令人讨厌的	3	23
borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 借,借用	2	10
bottle /'bɒtl/ <i>n.</i> 瓶子;一瓶子的容量	6	46
brain /breɪn/ <i>n.</i> 头脑	11	80
bright /braɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 明亮的	2	14
* bungee /'bʌŋdʒi/ <i>n.</i> 蹦极	10	70
bungee jumping 蹦极	10	70
burn /bɜ:(r)n/ <i>v.</i> 烧焦;烧毁	6	42
by oneself (某人)单独地	2	16

C

can /kæn/ <i>n.</i> 罐,听;罐头	9	62
* ceremony /'serɪməni/ /'serə,məʊni/ <i>n.</i> 仪式	2	17
check /tʃek/ <i>v.</i> 检查;核对	11	79
* cheeseburger /'tʃi:z,bɜ:(r)gə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 芝士汉堡, 干酪汉堡	7	55
* cheese /tʃi:z/ <i>n.</i> 奶酪	5	34
chili sauce 辣酱,辣酱汁	5	34
* chili /'tʃɪli/ <i>n.</i> 辣椒	5	34
chocolate /'tʃɒk(ə)lɪt/ <i>n.</i> 巧克力	6	40
circle /'sɜ:(r)k(ə)l/ <i>n.</i> 圆;圆形物	3	20
clear /klɪə/ <i>adj.</i> 清楚的;晴朗的	1	2
cloud /klaʊd/ <i>n.</i> 云	1	4

* coconut /'kəʊkənʌt/ <i>n.</i> 椰子	5	34
coffee /'kɒfi/ /'kɔ:fi/ <i>n.</i> 咖啡	6	44
* cola /'kəʊlə/ <i>n.</i> 可乐	7	55
colorful /'kɒlə(r)fəl/ <i>adj.</i> 有趣的; 五彩缤纷的	8	56
completely /kəm'pli:tli/ <i>adv.</i> 完全地;完整地	2	11
cookie /'kʊki/ <i>n.</i> 饼干;小甜点	6	41
cry out 大喊	3	20
culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 文化,文明	7	50
* curtain /'kɜ:(r)tɪn/ <i>n.</i> 窗帘;幕	1	4

D

darkness /'dɑ:(r)knɪs/ <i>n.</i> 黑暗	2	10
daylight /'deɪ(,)laɪt/ <i>n.</i> 白昼	2	10
decide /dɪ'saɪd/ <i>v.</i> 决定,下决心	11	83
* degree /dɪ'ɡri:/ <i>n.</i> 度;等级	4	30
delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ <i>adj.</i> 美味的	5	32
* dessert /dɪ'zɜ:(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 餐后甜点	5	34
* diet /'daɪət/ <i>n.</i> 节食	12	86
difficulty /'dɪfɪkəlti/ /'dɪfə,kəlti/ <i>n.</i> 困难,困境	9	66
* diligent /'dɪlɪdʒənt/ /'dɪlədʒənt/ <i>adj.</i> 勤奋的; 用功的	9	62
direction /dɪ'rekʃ(ə)n/ <i>n.</i> 方向;方位	3	20
discover /dɪs'kʌvə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 发现	7	50
dish-shaped /'dɪʃ'feɪpt/ <i>adj.</i> 碟状的;盘状的	3	20
* dislike /dɪs'laɪk/ <i>v.</i> 不喜欢,厌恶	11	80
dry /draɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 干的	7	50
* Dubai /'dju:baɪ/ <i>n.</i> 迪拜(阿拉伯联合酋长 国的酋长国之一)	4	30
dumpling /'dʌmpŋɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 饺子	5	32

E

egg-shaped /'eg'feɪpt/ <i>adj.</i> 鸡蛋形状的	3	20
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* Einstein /'aɪnstam/ 爱因斯坦 (世界著名物理学家)	12	90
else /els/ <i>adj.</i> 别的,其他的	8	58
* emperor /'emp(ə)rə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 皇帝,君主	7	50
enter /'entə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 进入	11	83
* exam /ɪg'zæm/ <i>n.</i> 考试,测验	12	89
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人兴奋的	3	23
* exist /ɪg'zɪst/ <i>v.</i> 存在;生存	3	20
* extreme /ɪk'stri:m/ <i>adj.</i> 极端的;极限的	10	72

F

fact /fækt/ <i>n.</i> 事实;实际	2	12
* favor /'feɪvə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 恩惠;善意的行为	9	62
festival /'festəv(ə)l/ <i>n.</i> 节日	5	32
flat /flæt/ <i>adj.</i> 扁平的	4	29
follow /'fɒləʊ/ <i>v.</i> 遵循;追随	10	70
* forecast /'fɔ:kɑ:st/ /'fɔ:r,kæst/ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 预报	1	2
form /fɔ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 形式	3	18
* forward /'fɔ:(r)wə(r)d/ <i>adv.</i> 向前地	10	70
French fries 薯条,炸土豆条	7	55
full /fʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 满的;完整的	2	11
full moon 满月	2	11

G

* gain /geɪn/ <i>v.</i> 增加	9	62
gain weight 增肥	9	62
* garlic /'gɑ:(r)lɪk/ <i>n.</i> 大蒜	6	40
German /'dʒɜ:mən/ <i>n.</i> 德国人;德语 <i>adj.</i> 德国(人)的;德语的	5	32
gift /ɡɪft/ <i>n.</i> 礼物	2	16
glove /ɡlʌv/ <i>n.</i> 手套	1	7
go down 下降	1	9
go hiking 徒步旅行	1	8

go jogging 慢跑	9	69
ground /graʊnd/ <i>n.</i> 地面	10	72
guest /gest/ <i>n.</i> 客人, 宾客	7	50

H

habit /'hæbɪt/ <i>n.</i> 习惯, 习性	9	62
* Hamlet /'hæmlɪt/ 哈姆雷特(莎士比亚著名悲剧的剧名及该剧的主人公)	4	28
* hang gliding /'hæŋ'ɡlaɪdɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 悬挂式滑翔	10	70
headache /'hed(,)eɪk/ <i>n.</i> 头痛	1	8
health /helθ/ <i>n.</i> 健康	5	37
heavily /'hevɪli/ <i>adv.</i> 猛烈地; 沉重地	1	3
* helicopter /'helɪkɒptə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 直升飞机	10	72
helpful /'helpfəl/ <i>adj.</i> 有帮助的; 有益的	2	12
hero /'hɪ(ə)rəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 英雄	2	17
highway /'haɪ(,)weɪ/ <i>n.</i> 公路	4	26
* hike /haɪk/ <i>v. & n.</i> 远足; 徒步旅行	1	8
honest /'ɒnɪst/ <i>adj.</i> 诚实的	9	68
* host /həʊst/ <i>n.</i> 主人	7	50
husband /'hʌzbənd/ <i>n.</i> 丈夫	3	21

I

ice /aɪs/ <i>n.</i> 冰	4	29
in fact 事实上, 实际上	2	12
in memory of 纪念	2	17
inside /ɪn'saɪd/ <i>adv.</i> 在里面	1	4
instead /ɪn'sted/ <i>adv.</i> 代替	1	2
It rains cats and dogs. 倾盆大雨	1	2

J

Japan /dʒə'pæn/ <i>n.</i> 日本	5	32
Japanese /,dʒæpə'nɪz/ <i>n.</i> 日本人; 日语 <i>adj.</i> 日本(人)的; 日语的	10	75

jog /dʒɒg/ <i>v. & n.</i> 慢跑	9	69
* joy /dʒɔɪ/ <i>n.</i> 欢乐, 快乐	11	80
jump rope 跳绳	11	83

K

knife /naɪf/ <i>n.</i> 刀; 匕首	8	59
* Korea /kə'riə/ <i>n.</i> 韩国	5	32

L

laughter /'lɑ:ftə/ /'læftə/ <i>n.</i> 笑; 笑声	11	78
law /lɔ:/ <i>n.</i> 法律	9	66
laziness /'leɪzɪnɪs/ <i>n.</i> 懒惰	9	63
leave /li:v/ <i>v.</i> 留下	7	50
lemon /'lemən/ <i>n.</i> 柠檬	7	49
lend /lend/ <i>v.</i> 借出, 把……借给	2	10
lie /laɪ/ <i>n.</i> 谎言	1	7
lie /laɪ/ <i>v.</i> 躺	3	20
life /laɪf/ <i>n.</i> 生命	3	18
likely /'laɪkli/ <i>adj.</i> 很可能的	1	4
look forward to 盼望, 期待	1	4
lose weight 减肥	9	62
loud /laʊd/ <i>adj.</i> 大声的; 喧闹的	4	29
lovely /'lʌvli/ <i>adj.</i> 可爱的	4	29
low /ləʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 低的	1	4

M

main /meɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 主要的	1	4
* manner /'mænə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 方式; 习惯; 风俗	7	50
mark /mɑ:(r)k/ <i>v.</i> 做标记	2	12
* married /'mæɪrɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 已婚的	8	59
match /mætʃ/ <i>n.</i> 比赛, 竞赛	7	54
matter /'mætə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 事件; 情况	11	78
meal /mi:l/ <i>n.</i> 餐, 饭	5	34
mean /mi:n/ <i>v.</i> 意思是, 意味	2	11

meat /mi:t/ <i>n.</i> 肉,肉类	5	34
memory /'meməri/ <i>n.</i> 记忆;回忆	2	17
mention /'menʃən/ <i>v.</i> 提到,提及	7	51
menu /'menju:/ <i>n.</i> 菜单	2	15
message /'mesɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 消息;信息	7	52
* midnight /'mɪd(,)naɪt/ <i>n.</i> 午夜	1	4
might /maɪt/ <i>modal v.</i> 可能,也许	1	8
mile /maɪl/ <i>n.</i> 英里	1	7
mind /maɪnd/ <i>v.</i> 介意	11	83
* Moscow /'mɒskəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 莫斯科 (俄罗斯首都)	4	30
must /mʌst/ <i>modal v.</i> 一定;必须	3	20

N

* neighbor /'neɪbə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 邻居	7	54
noisy /'nɔɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 嘈杂的,喧闹的	4	30
noon /nu:n/ <i>n.</i> 中午,正午	1	4
north /nɔ:(r)θ/ <i>n.</i> 北方;北部 <i>adj.</i> 北方的	2	12
northern /'nɔ:(r)ðə(r)n/ <i>adj.</i> 北部的;北方的	2	17
North Pole 北极	2	12

O

object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ <i>n.</i> 物体	3	18
on a diet 节食;减肥	12	86
on top of 在……顶端	3	20
* oolong /'u:lɒŋ/ <i>n.</i> 乌龙茶(中国名茶之一)	7	55
* opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ <i>n.</i> 意见;观点	3	20
order /'ɔ:(r)də(r)/ <i>v.</i> 点(菜);订购	7	48
outdoor /'aʊtdɔ:(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 户外的	9	64

P

page /peɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 页码	2	13
* pal /pæl/ <i>n.</i> 朋友,伙伴	12	88

pardon /'pɑ:(r)dən/ <i>v.</i> 原谅,宽恕	2	10
Pardon me? 对不起;请再说一遍	2	10
* Paris /'pærɪs/ <i>n.</i> 巴黎(法国首都)	4	30
passage /'pæsɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 一段(文章)	3	21
pass over 越过	3	20
pass /pɑ:s/ /pæs/ <i>v.</i> 传递	4	29
pen pal 笔友	12	88
pie /paɪ/ <i>n.</i> 馅饼	7	49
planet /'plænɪt/ <i>n.</i> 行星	3	20
* platform /'plætfɔ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 平台;站台	10	72
* pole /pəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 极点;杆	2	12
* pork /pɔ:(r)k/ <i>n.</i> 猪肉	5	34

* porridge /'pɒrɪdʒ/ /'pɔ:(r)ɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 粥	6	40
possible /'pɒsəb(ə)l/ <i>adj.</i> 可能的	3	23
post office 邮局	1	7
potato chips 炸土豆条	9	64
* power /'paʊə/ /'paʊr/ <i>n.</i> 力量;能力	11	80
probably /'prɒbəbli/ <i>adv.</i> 很可能,大概	3	18
* program /'prəʊgræm/ <i>n.</i> 节目	12	91
promise /'prɒmɪs/ <i>v.</i> 许诺;保证	9	67
proud /praʊd/ <i>adj.</i> 自豪的,骄傲的	7	50
pull /pʊl/ <i>v.</i> 拉;拖住	10	72
punish /'pʌnɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 惩罚,处罚	11	80
push /pʊʃ/ <i>v.</i> 推,推动	1	4

Q

quarter /'kwɔ:(r)tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 四分之一;一刻钟	4	28
quickly /'kwɪkli/ <i>adv.</i> 迅速地	1	4

R

* rafting /'rɑ:ftɪŋ/ /'ræftɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 漂流运动	10	70
ready /'redi/ <i>adj.</i> 准备好的	6	42

reason /'ri:z(ə)n/ <i>n.</i> 理由, 原因	2	13	shine /ʃaɪn/ <i>v.</i> 照耀	1	2
receive /rɪ'si:v/ <i>v.</i> 收到; 接受	7	50	* shoot /ʃu:t/ <i>v.</i> 投(篮); 射(门)	9	67
* refresh /rɪ'freʃ/ <i>v.</i> 更新; 恢复精神	7	50	shout /ʃaʊt/ <i>v.</i> 喊叫; 大声说	11	80
* regular /'regjələ(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 定期的; 有规律的	9	64	silly /'sɪli/ <i>adj.</i> 愚蠢的	11	81
remember /rɪ'membə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 记住	11	84	since /sɪns/ <i>conj.</i> 自……以来, 自……以后	7	50
rise /raɪz/ <i>v.</i> 上升	2	10	* skip /skɪp/ <i>v.</i> 跳跃; 跳过	9	64
rock /rɒk/ <i>n.</i> 岩石	5	37	* ski /ski:/ <i>v.</i> 滑雪	5	37
rock climbing 攀岩	10	70	snowboarding /'snəʊ,bɔ:(r)dɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 滑雪	10	70
rope /rəʊp/ <i>n.</i> 绳索	10	72	snowy /'snəʊi/ <i>adj.</i> 下雪的; 多雪的	1	2
round /raʊnd/ <i>adj.</i> 圆的	2	11	soft /sɒft/ /sɔ:ft/ <i>adj.</i> 柔软的; 松软的	6	42
* route /ru:t/ <i>n.</i> 路线	1	4	someday /'sʌm(,)deɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 将来有一天, 有朝一日	10	72
* rub /rʌb/ <i>v.</i> 擦; 摩擦	11	80	* sour /'saʊə/ /saʊr/ <i>adj.</i> 酸的	5	33
rule /ru:l/ <i>n.</i> 规则	10	70	* soy /sɔɪ/ <i>n.</i> 大豆	5	34
Russia /'rʌʃə/ <i>n.</i> 俄罗斯	5	34	soy sauce 酱油	5	34
Russian /'rʌʃ(ə)n/ <i>n.</i> 俄国人; 俄语 <i>adj.</i> 俄国(人)的; 俄语的	5	35	* spaghetti /'spæ'geti/ <i>n.</i> 意大利面条	5	33
S			special /'speʃəl/ <i>adj.</i> 特殊的, 特别的	2	10
safe /seɪf/ <i>adj.</i> 安全的; 可靠的	10	76	speech /spi:tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 演讲; 演说	10	74
salad /'sæləd/ <i>n.</i> 色拉, 沙拉	7	48	speed /spi:d/ <i>n.</i> 速度	3	21
salty /'sɔ:lti/ <i>adj.</i> 咸的	5	32	* spicy /'spaisi/ <i>adj.</i> 辛辣的	5	32
sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/ /'sændwɪtʃ/ <i>n.</i> 三明治	6	47	* spit /spɪt/ <i>v.</i> 吐口水	11	80
* sauce /sɔ:s/ <i>n.</i> 调味汁, 酱汁	5	34	* spoonful /'spu:n(,)fʊl/ <i>n.</i> 一匙; 一匙的量	6	42
* sausage /'sɔ:sɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 香肠	5	32	stamp /stæmp/ <i>n.</i> 邮票	5	37
* scary /'ske(ə)ri/ <i>adj.</i> 可怕的, 恐怖的	10	72	* steak /steɪk/ <i>n.</i> 牛排	5	33
* scuba diving /'sku:ɪbə,daɪvɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 潜水	10	70	* steam /sti:m/ <i>v.</i> 蒸	5	34
seafood /'si:fu:d/ <i>n.</i> 海鲜; 海味	5	38	step /step/ <i>n.</i> 步伐; 步骤	6	47
* Seattle /sɪ'ætl/ <i>n.</i> 西雅图(美国城市)	1	4	* stir /stɜ:(r)/ <i>v.</i> 搅拌	6	42
set /set/ <i>v.</i> (日、月) 沉落	2	10	stomachache /'stʌmək(,)eɪk/ <i>n.</i> 胃痛; 肚子痛	12	88
shape /ʃeɪp/ <i>n.</i> 形状	3	18	storm /stɔ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 暴风雨	1	1
share /ʃeə/ /ʃer/ <i>v.</i> 分享; 共享	11	80	straight /'streɪt/ <i>adv.</i> 笔直地	2	12
			strange /streɪndʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 奇怪的	3	18
			strangely /'streɪndʒli/ <i>adv.</i> 异常地; 奇妙地	1	4

strawberry /'strɔ:bəri/ /'strɔ:,beri/ <i>n.</i> 草莓	6	40
* stressed /strest/ <i>adj.</i> 紧张的;有压力的	11	78
succeed /sək'si:d/ <i>v.</i> 成功	9	66
such as 像;例如	6	42
such /sʌʃ/ <i>det.</i> 此类的,这样的	6	42
* surfing /'sɜ:(r)fiŋ/ <i>n.</i> 冲浪	10	70
sweet /swi:t/ <i>adj.</i> 甜的	1	6
T		
take a trip 旅游,去旅行	5	36
taste /teɪst/ <i>v.</i> 品尝;尝起来	5	33
tasty /'teɪsti/ <i>adj.</i> 美味的	6	41
teach /ti:tʃ/ <i>v.</i> 教;教授	2	10
teaspoon /'ti:(,)spu:n/ <i>n.</i> 茶匙;一茶匙的量	6	40
* teenager /'ti:n(,)eɪdʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 少年 (13到19岁之间的孩子)	9	64
temperature /'tempərətʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 温度	1	9
term /tɜ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 时段	2	12
terrible /'terəb(ə)l/ <i>adj.</i> 糟糕的;可怕的	1	8
textbook /'tekst(,)bʊk/ <i>n.</i> 教科书,课本	11	79
* Thai /taɪ/ <i>n.</i> 泰国人;泰国语 <i>adj.</i> 泰国(人)的;泰语的	5	35
* Thailand /'taɪlənd/ <i>n.</i> 泰国	5	32
thick /θɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 厚的;浓的	1	4
thousand /'θaʊz(ə)nd/ <i>num.</i> 千;一千	7	50
* thrill /θrɪl/ <i>n.</i> 兴奋,激动	10	70
* tilt /tɪlt/ <i>v.</i> 倾斜	2	12
* tomb /tu:m/ <i>n.</i> 坟墓	2	17
tonight /tə'naɪt/ <i>adv.</i> (在)今晚	1	6
top /tɒp/ <i>n.</i> 顶部,顶端	3	20
* towards /tə'wɔ:dz/ /tɔ:rdz/ <i>prep.</i> 向(着), 朝(着)	2	12
tradition /trə'dɪʃ(ə)n/ <i>n.</i> 惯例;传统	7	50
traditional /trə'dɪʃən(ə)l/ <i>adj.</i> 传统的;惯例的	8	61
trip /trɪp/ <i>n.</i> 旅行	5	36

truth /tru:θ/ <i>n.</i> 事实,真相	2	15
* turtle /'tɜ:(r)tl/ <i>n.</i> 乌龟	3	23
* typical /'tɪpɪk(ə)l/ <i>adj.</i> 典型的	9	64
U		
* UFO /'ju:'ef'əʊ/ <i>n.</i> 不明飞行物	3	18
unbalanced /'ʌn'bælənst/ <i>adj.</i> 失衡的	9	64
unhealthy /ʌn'helθi/ <i>adj.</i> 不健康的	9	64
* unidentified /,ʌnaɪ'denti(,)faɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 未经确认的; 身份不明的	3	18
university /ju:ni'vɜ:sɪti/ /ju:nə'vɜ:rsɪti/ <i>n.</i> 大学	8	59
upside /'ʌpsaɪd/ <i>n.</i> 正面;上部	11	80
upside down 颠倒	11	80
usual /'ju:ʒuəl/ <i>adj.</i> 通常的	3	20
V		
* various /'ve(ə)riəs/ <i>adj.</i> 各种各样的	7	50
vegetable /'vedʒtəb(ə)l/ <i>n.</i> 蔬菜	5	34
video /'vɪdi(,)əʊ/ <i>n.</i> 视频;录像	12	89
W		
waiter /'weɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 服务员,侍者	2	15
* waterski /'wɔ:tə(r),ski:/ <i>v.</i> 滑水	10	72
* waterskiing /'wɔ:tə(r),ski:ŋ/ <i>n.</i> 滑水运动, 水橇运动	10	70
weight /weɪt/ <i>n.</i> 重量	9	62
west /west/ <i>n.</i> 西;西部;西方 <i>adj.</i> 西方的;朝西的	2	14
wild /waɪld/ <i>adj.</i> 野生的	7	50
wish /wɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 希望	11	83
would /wɒd/ <i>modal v.</i> 将要;愿意	4	28
would like 想;愿意	4	28
Y		
yard /jɑ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 院子,庭院	3	18
* yo-yo /'jəʊ,jəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 悠悠球	10	72

Irregular Verbs 常用不规则动词表

1. ABB 型(过去式和过去分词相同)

原形	过去式	过去分词
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
get	got	gotten
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
lay	laid	laid
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
win	won	won

2. ABC 型(动词原形、过去式、过去分词不同)

原 形	过去式	过去分词
be (am / are / is)	was / were	been
bear	bore	born
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hide	hid	hidden
know	knew	known
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
see	saw	seen
sing	sang	sung
speak	spoke	spoken
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written

3. AAA 型(动词原形、过去式、过去分词相同)

原 形	过去式	过去分词
read / ri:d /	read / red /	read / red /
cut	cut	cut
let	let	let
put	put	put
set	set	set

4. ABA 型(动词原形和过去分词相同,但过去式不同)

原 形	过去式	过去分词
become	became	become
come	came	come
run	ran	run

Listening Script 听力录音稿

Unit 1

Listeningp.2

Susan: How is the weather outside, Mom? Is it still raining?

Mom: Yes, Susan. It's raining cats and dogs.

Susan: I hope it stops by tomorrow. I am planning to go on a picnic with my friends.

Mom: According to the weather forecast, it may stop by tomorrow.

Susan: Oh, that's great.

Mom: But it will be cloudy and really windy.

Susan: Then I can't go on a picnic.

Mom: You can go to the museum instead.

Susan: That's a great idea. I should call my friends and ask them.

Unit 2

Listening p.10

Mike: The sun rises very late these days, Zhang Wei.

Zhang Wei: Yes, winter is coming.

Mike: Pardon me?

Zhang Wei: I said winter is coming, Mike. Winter has shorter days.

Mike: Is that so? Did you learn that from your science teacher?

Zhang Wei: No, I learned it from a book about the sun. It's a very interesting book.

Mike: Can I borrow the book for a few days?

Zhang Wei: I'm afraid I don't have the book right now. I lent the book to Susan. You can borrow it next week.

Unit 3

Listening p.18

Susan: I saw something strange in the sky yesterday.

Li Jun: In the sky?

Susan: Yes, I was walking down the street.

I saw something white and round in the sky. It was moving very quickly.

Li Jun: How strange! It was probably a UFO.

Susan: Do you believe in UFOs, Li Jun?

Li Jun: Yes. There are many stories about UFOs.

Susan: Well, I don't really believe in them.

Li Jun: Susan, space is huge. There could be different forms of life out there.

Unit 5

Listening p.32

Amy: What a great food festival! All the foods look so delicious.

Mike: What's your favorite food here, Amy?

Amy: I really like the German sausages.

Mike: Really? I think they are too salty for me. What about the soup from Thailand?

Amy: It seems spicy. Oh, look at those Chinese dumplings!

Mike: There are many kinds of dumplings. They look very delicious.

Amy: You can say that again. Let's try one, Mike.

Mike: Okay, that sounds good.

Unit 6

Listening p.40

Li Jun: You prepared so much food, Susan!

Susan: I only helped my mom.

Li Jun: It really tastes delicious. I like all of it.

Susan: Would you like some more, Li Jun?

Li Jun: No, thank you. I can't eat any more.

Susan: It's time for dessert.

Li Jun: Dessert? What do you have?

Susan: I made a chocolate cake without my mom's help.

Li Jun: Oh really? I will try it.

Unit 7

Listening p.48

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Susan: What's the special for lunch today?

Waiter: Today's special is Beijing Duck.

Susan: Oh, that sounds great. I will have that lunch special.

Waiter: Will that be all?

Susan: I'd like to have some green tea.

Waiter: We serve green tea for free.

Susan: Really? That's great.

Unit 9

Listening p.62

Susan: Can you do me a favor, Li Jun?

Li Jun: Sure, what do you need?

Susan: Could you get me a can of soda?

Li Jun: Don't you know too much soda is bad for you?

Susan: I know, but it's a habit. I drink about three cans of soda every day.

Li Jun: Susan, you should be careful. Soda has too much sugar. You will gain weight.

Susan: Okay, I'll drink a bottle of water instead.

Li Jun: That sounds better! Try to drink eight glasses of water every day. You will become healthier.

Unit 10

Listening p.70

Li Jun: What did you do on Saturday, Amy?

Amy: I watched TV.

Li Jun: Did you watch anything interesting?

Amy: Oh, yeah! I watched a show about snowboarding and bungee jumping. It was exciting! But I don't think I can do those sports.

Li Jun: Actually, I tried rafting last summer.

Amy: You did?

Li Jun: Yes. I enjoyed the thrill. This summer I look forward to going bungee jumping.

Amy: You'd better be careful, Li Jun. It could be very dangerous.

Li Jun: I know, but if we follow the rules, we will be fine.

Unit 11

Listening p.78

Mike: You look so nervous. What's the matter, Amy?

Amy: I have a math test this afternoon.

Mike: Why are you worried? You're the best student in your class this term.

Amy: I'm always nervous before a test.

Mike: I think everyone feels stressed before a test.

Amy: I know, but I can never sleep well the night before. Do you have any advice?

Mike: Don't worry too much. Just believe that you will do well.

Amy: Okay. I'll try.

Scope and Sequence 单元学习要点

Theme I : The World Outside				
Unit	1	2	3	4
Title	The Storm!	Special Days	Believe It or Not!	Review
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking about the weather Predicting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking somebody to repeat something Expressing regret 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclamation Expressing uncertainty 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How is the weather? It may <i>start raining</i> in the afternoon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pardon me? I am afraid I can't. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How <i>strange!</i> It is probably <i>London, Britain.</i> 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about a storm Writing advice using <i>should</i> and <i>shouldn't</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the explanatory notes about a natural phenomena Writing a passage about your favorite season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about UFO experiences Changing sentences into another form, exclamatory sentences 	
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modal verb: <i>should</i> The use of pronoun: <i>it</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of some verbs for direct object & indirect object : <i>give, buy, send, etc.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclamatory sentences Comparative form: <i>as ... as</i> 	
Pronunciation	/b/ & /v/ berry, very; /p/ & /f/ past, fast	/s/ & /z/ rice, rise; /s/ & /ʃ/ sow, show	/s/ & /θ/ sink, think; /z/ & /ð/ close, clothes	

Theme II : Food

Unit	5	6	7	8
Title	Dumplings around the World	The Best Rice Dish	The History of Tea	Review
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing agreement Expressing one's opinion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offering food Declining food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving an order at a restaurant Ordering food 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can say that again. I think <i>moon cakes taste better</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would you like some more? I can't eat any more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are you ready to order? I'd like to <i>have a glass of orange juice</i>. 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the interviews about different dumpling types Writing a passage about your favorite food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the recipes of some foods in different ways Writing a passage about what you have using <i>some, any</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the explanatory notes about the origin of tea Writing a passage about your favorite activities using present perfect tense 	
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of gerund (I) Punctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncountable nouns Adjectives: <i>some, any</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present perfect tense (I) The use of gerund (II) 	
Pronunciation	/l/ & /r/ lice, rice; /j/ & /ʒ/ use, juice	/m/ & /n/ some, sun; /n/ & /ŋ/ sinner, singer	/f/ & /v/ ferry, very; /v/ & /w/ vent, went	

Theme III: Health

Unit	9	10	11	12
Title	Staying Healthy	Exciting Sports	Laughter Makes You Happy	
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking for help • Confirming information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressing hope and wish • Giving advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking for advice • Expressing worries 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you do me a favor? • Don't you know <i>laziness is a bad habit?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I look forward to <i>trying it once.</i> • You'd better <i>be careful.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have any advice? • What's the matter? 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the reading material about healthy and unhealthy habits • Writing plans to be healthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the interviews about extreme sports • Writing a passage on a topic: the most exciting sport I have done; an exciting sport I would like to try 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the story about laughter • Writing what you enjoy and like 	R e v i e w
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of the infinitive (I) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of the infinitive (II) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of infinitive and gerund 	
Pronunciation	/g/ & /k/ goat, coat; /h/ & /f/ hear, fear	/t/ & /tʃ/ sport, teach; /d/ & /dʒ/ dangerous, jam	/t/ & /θ/ teacher, theater; /d/ & /ð/ dan, than	

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