



义务教育教科书

五·四学制

英语

ENGLISH

六年级 下册



教育科学出版社

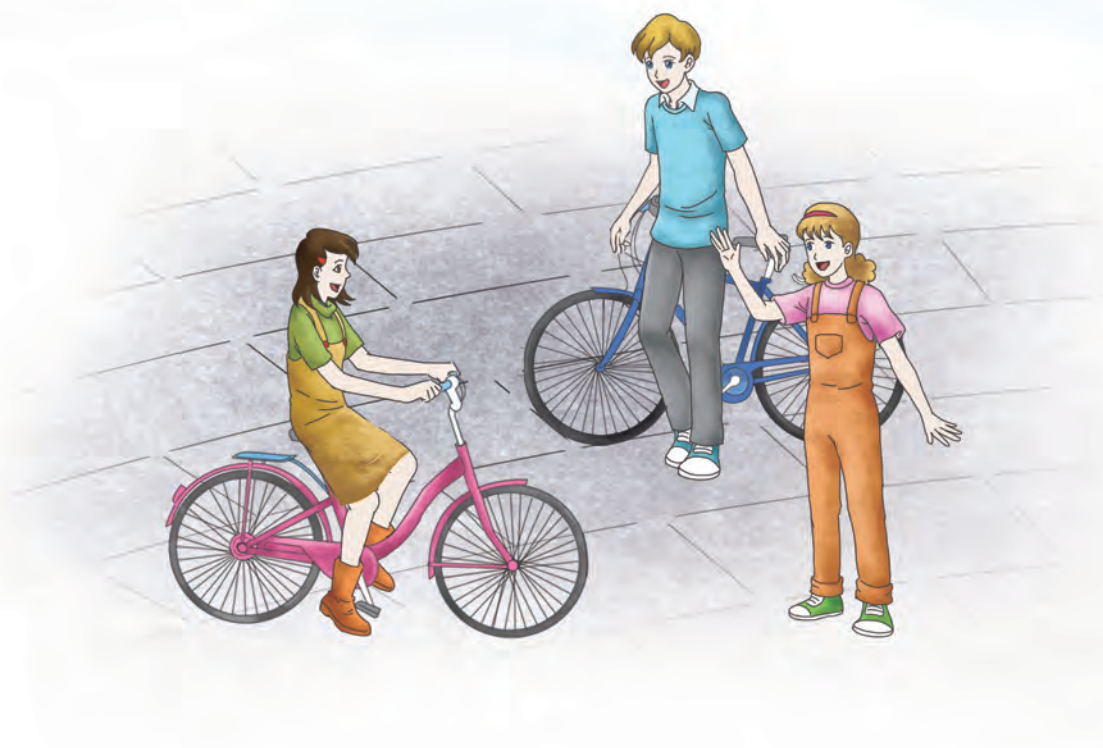
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· 北京 ·

Preview Units



UNIT 1 Our Hobbies



UNIT 2

Different Dreams



UNIT 3

Club Activities



UNIT 5

Vincent van Gogh



UNIT 6
You Are My Sunshine



UNIT 7
Suhe and Jingky



UNIT 9

The Fox without a Tail



UNIT 10

Animal Care



UNIT 11

**What Happened to
the Dinosaurs?**

前 言

亲爱的同学们，色彩缤纷的寒假生活已经结束了，我们又将开始新一学期的学习生活了。

上学期，我们围绕学校、家庭、日常生活等话题，在学习中认识和了解了新同学，经历了我们周围每天都在发生的、与我们的学习和生活息息相关的各种情境。这学期，我们要学习的内容不仅包括我们自身的一些话题，还有丰富多彩的名人故事、民间传说以及科学知识等等。这些知识将丰富我们的学习内容，拓宽我们的视野，让同学们更加喜欢学习英语，进一步锻炼英语的听、说、读、写各方面的能力。随着学习的深入，同学们综合运用英语的能力也会逐渐提高。

新学期里大家要更加坚定学习英语的信心，要养成坚持不懈的学习态度。在学习过程中要敢于开口讲英语，平时要多说、多写、多练、多用英语。这样，大家的英语水平必将得到明显的进步。

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U · N · I · T
1

Our Hobbies

Getting Ready

Ask and answer the questions about the pictures with your partner.



A: What does he like to do?

B: He likes to play soccer.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



play volleyball
climb mountains

watch TV
read magazines

listen to music
grow plants

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. What is Susan and Li Jun's plan for this Saturday?
Choose the correct picture.

1.



2.



3.



4.



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

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Susan and Li Jun like to climb mountains. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Susan wants to meet Li Jun at eight o'clock this Saturday. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Susan and Li Jun will meet on the bus. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

Tim, what do you do in your free time?

Shall we go to the movies this afternoon?

Let's meet in front of the theater at 2:00 p.m.



I like to watch movies.

Sounds good. What time shall we meet?

Great.
See you then.

B Make dialogs with your partner based on the pictures and words below as the dialog in A.

1.



read books /
bookstore /
3:00 p.m.

2.



swim /
swimming pool /
5:00 p.m.

Key Expressions

What do you do in your free time?

Shall we go to the bookstore this afternoon?

Reading

Before Reading

What is your hobby? What do your family members do in their free time? Talk with your partner.



Reading — Our Hobbies



Soccer is Liu Chang's favorite sport. His friends are interested in soccer, too. Sometimes they play soccer after school. On weekends, Liu Chang usually watches soccer games on TV. He looks up famous soccer players on the Internet. He likes to read sports magazines. He collects pictures of famous soccer players. He is going to join a soccer fan club next month.

Liu Chang wants to know his classmates' hobbies. He asks this question: "What do you do in your free time?" All fifty of his classmates have one or two hobbies. Most of them play sports. This is a very popular hobby. Their favorite sports are volleyball, table tennis, soccer, and swimming. Many of the students also grow plants. More than half of the students grow flowers and other plants. Half of the students in the class listen to music in their free time. They like popular songs. A few of the students climb mountains.

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

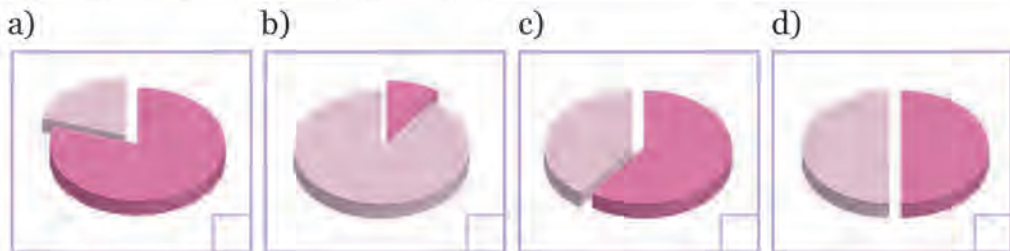
1. Liu Chang is interested in _____.
 a) plants b) soccer c) movies
2. Liu Chang asks his classmates about their _____.
 a) favorite sports b) hobbies c) clubs
3. More than 50% of the students _____.
 a) grow plants b) climb mountains c) listen to music
4. _____ the students in Liu Chang's class listen to music in their free time.
 a) Most of b) Half of c) A few of

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Liu Chang plays soccer with his friends every day. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Liu Chang enjoys reading sports magazines. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Liu Chang is a member of a soccer fan club. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. There are fifty students in Liu Chang's class. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the sentences below. Then write the correct number in each graph.

1. A few of the students climb mountains.
2. Most of the students play sports.
3. Half of the students listen to music.
4. Many of the students grow plants.



■ do it for hobby

Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from **WORD BOX**.

1. You can _____ the word in the dictionary.
2. He plays the guitar in his _____ time.
3. I like teddy bears, so I _____ them.
4. They are not _____ his song.
5. Let's _____ the basketball team this weekend!
6. _____ of six is three.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.



B Look at the hints. Write two more words for each sound given above.

first _____
pork _____
two _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

1. pop • u • lar
2. fa • mous
3. in • terest • ed
4. mag • a • zine
5. col • lect
6. moun • tain

Structure

- **All (of)** the students like to play sports.
- **Most of** the students like to watch movies.
- **Half of** the students like to read books.
- **A few of** the students climb mountains.

A Fill in the blanks with **all**, **most of**, **half of**, or **a few of**.

1. _____ the dogs are wearing ribbons.
2. _____ them are brown.
3. _____ them have spots.
4. _____ the dogs are running.



- I **am going to** play soccer with my friends this Sunday.
- Liu Chang **is going to** watch a soccer game on TV tonight.

B Fill in the blanks. Use forms of **be going to**.

1. He visits his grandparents every Saturday.
→ He _____ his grandparents this Saturday.
2. They play table tennis every day after school.
→ They _____ after school today.

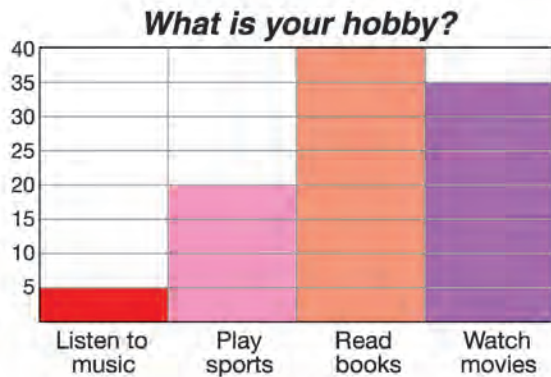
C Fill in the blanks. Use the words given.

1. A: What is your plan for this afternoon?
B: I am _____ a bike with my brother. (ride)
2. A: Are you going to do your homework after dinner?
B: No. I am _____ TV. (watch)

Writing

- A** Look at the graph. Fill in the blanks with **all of**, **most of**, **half of**, or **a few of**.

There are forty students in my class. I asked them about their hobbies. _____ the students listen to music.
 _____ them play sports.
 _____ them read books.
 And _____ the students watch movies in their free time.



- B** This is the weekend plan of Mike's family. Answer the questions.

- What is Mike going to do this weekend?

- Are Mike's parents going to work this weekend?

- What are Mike's sisters, Wendy and Lisa, going to do this weekend?

Weekend plan
 Mike: go to the movies
 Parents: go shopping
 Wendy: play table tennis
 Lisa: play table tennis

- C** Write about your weekend plan. Use the sample writing as a guide.

I am going to get up early this Saturday morning. I am going to clean my room, finish my homework, and climb a mountain. My friend, Li Jun, is going to join me. We are going to be back home before dinner.

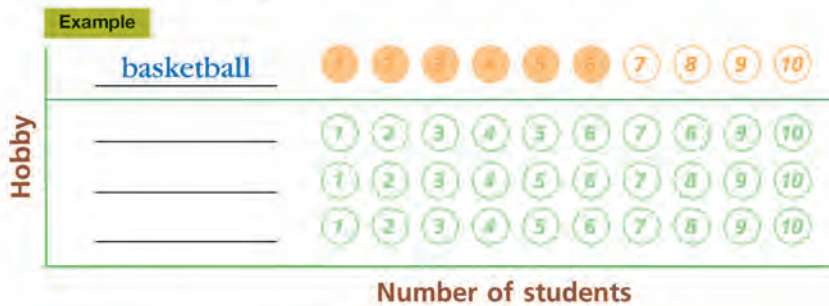
Working Together What is your hobby?

A Ask ten of your classmates about their hobbies. Write down their answers. Each classmate can say one or two hobbies.

- Questions**
- What is your hobby?
 - What do you do in your free time?

	Name	His/Her hobby		Name	His/Her hobby
1	Mike	basketball	6		
2			7		
3			8		
4			9		
5			10		

Now make a graph of the three most popular hobbies. Color the correct number of circles for each hobby.



B Now explain your graph to the class.



All of the students listen to music in their free time. Most of the students play basketball. Half of the students play computer games. A few of the students read books.

U · N · I · T
2

Different Dreams

Getting Ready

A Match the pictures with the correct words.

1.



volunteer

2.



fashion designer

3.



scientist

4.



photographer

B Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the hints.

1. _____ take pictures.
2. _____ help people in need.
3. _____ help sick people.
4. _____ make beautiful clothes.

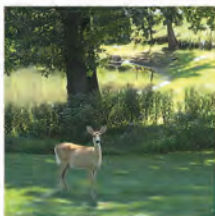
Hint

Doctors
Volunteers
Photographers
Fashion designers

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Write **M** for Mike's dream and interest and **Z** for Zhang Wei's.

1.



2.



3.



4.



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

1. Mike likes to take pictures of nature.
2. Zhang Wei wants to be a fashion model.
3. Mike will design beautiful clothes for Zhang Wei later.

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 are you interested in?

Really? What do you want to be in the future?

That's nice.



I am interested in computers.

I hope to become a computer programmer.

B Make dialogs with your partner based on the pictures and words below as the dialog in A.



movies / actor



English / teacher

Key Expressions

I am interested in movies.
I hope to become an actor.

Reading

Before Reading

What is the job of each person? What is he or she interested in? Talk about it with your partner.



Reading — Different Dreams

What is your dream? What do you hope to do in the future? We have different hopes and dreams. Now let's read about our friends' dreams.

Liu Chang's dream



I really like science. I especially love spaceships. I usually dream about making spaceships. People will travel in spaceships in the future. So I hope to be a famous space scientist.

Wang Dandan's dream



I want to be a volunteer. I am a member of a volunteer club. We do a lot of different activities on weekends. We visit children's homes and hospitals. There are a lot of people in need of help. I want to help them. Will you join me in the future?

Mike's dream



I love nature. I like trees, birds, and animals. I want to travel around the world and take pictures of nature: animals, plants, mountains, and rivers. I hope to show nature's beauty and protect nature. Through my pictures, people will come to know the importance of nature. Then they will not hurt it.

After Reading


A Choose the best answers.

- Liu Chang thinks people will travel in _____.
a) spaceships b) airplanes c) flying cars
- Wang Dandan helps _____.
a) volunteers b) club members c) people in hospitals
- Mike wants to take pictures of _____.
a) people b) nature c) cities
- Mike wants to _____ nature through his pictures.
a) see b) hurt c) protect

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Liu Chang wants to make spaceships in the future. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Wang Dandan wants to be a member of a volunteer club. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Children visit Wang Dandan's house on weekends. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Mike hopes to travel around the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the passage again. What does each person want to be? Put a check in the correct box.

			
Liu Chang	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wang Dandan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mike	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Words and Phrases

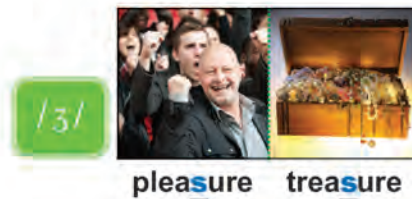
Fill in the blanks. Use the words from **WORD BOX**.

1. We are _____ help.
2. I want to _____ of you with this camera.
3. Too much water can _____ plants.
4. We need _____ to help sick people.
5. I am planning to _____ across America this summer.
6. Sunglasses will _____ your eyes from the sun.
7. He told me about the _____ of health.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.



B Look at the hints. Write two more words for each sound given above.

English _____

usually _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. an • i • mal | 2. es • pe • cial • ly | 3. hos • pi • tal |
| 4. pro • tect | 5. sci • en • tist | 6. vol • un • teen |

Structure

- People **will** travel in spaceships in the future. • We **will** not hurt nature.
- **Will** you join me? – Yes, I **will**. / No, I **won't** (=will not).

A Choose the correct answers.

1. Mike **is** / **be** / **will** help sick people.
2. I will see you **yesterday** / **tomorrow** / **last night**.
3. **Does** / **Will** / **Are** you visit your grandmother tomorrow?
4. Susan will **travel** / **travels** / **traveling** to Australia next week.

B Complete the answers.

1. Q: Will you play soccer tomorrow?
A: Yes, _____.
2. Q: Will he come back this evening?
A: No, _____.
3. Q: Will they clean their classroom?
A: No, _____.

C Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. I am thirteen years old this year.
→ I _____ fourteen years old _____ year.
2. He is in the 6th grade.
→ He _____ in the 7th grade _____ year.
3. Helen looks at the movie schedule. The movie starts at six o'clock.
→ It is five-forty. The movie _____ in _____ minutes.
4. It's Wang Dandan's 14th birthday.
→ It _____ her 15th birthday _____ year.

Writing

A Complete the dialog. Use the words from the hints with **will**.

- A: I have a cold.
B: I _____.
- A: It is very hot here.
B: I _____.
- A: This room is too dark.
B: I _____.

Hint

open the window
turn on the light for you
get some hot tea for you

B Answer the questions with your own words.

- What will you do after school?

- When will you get home this evening?

- Will you stay home this weekend?

C Imagine what you want to be and what you will do in the future, then write about it as the sample writing.

I want to be a scientist. I will make a talking robot. It will be a good friend of mine. It will also speak every language. I will travel around the world with the robot. I won't have any trouble talking to the people I meet. It will be great to have this robot.

Working Together What is your dream?

- A** Form groups of six. Mime what you want to be in the future. The rest of your group members will guess what you want to be. Write down what your group members want to be.

- Questions**
- Do you want to be a doctor in the future?
 - Will you be a doctor in the future?



Name	Dream

- B** Now talk to other group members about what your group members want to be.



Li Gang wants to be a doctor. Li Fang wants to be a singer. Liu Mei wants to be a basketball player...

3

Club Activities

Getting Ready

A Match the pictures with the correct words.



Newspaper Club

Tennis Club

English Club

Swimming Club

B What does each club do for its activity? Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box below.

sing songs
make newspapers

play soccer games
watch English movies

- English Club:** read English books & _____
- Soccer Club:** practice soccer & _____
- Newspaper Club:** write the news & _____
- Music Club:** listen to music & _____

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Fill in the blanks.



Li Jun's Club

Name of the club	_____
Number of members	_____ people
Club meeting day	every _____

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

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Amy wants to be a member of the Newspaper Club. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Amy will be in Li Jun's club meeting on Friday. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Li Jun and Amy will meet at four o'clock this afternoon. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

I am going to the club meeting this afternoon.

We read English books and talk about them.

Will you join our club?



Can you tell me about your club?

Oh, I like reading English books.

Okay. I will.

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

- A: _____

B: I'm in the Wushu Club. We're having a wushu contest this Saturday.
- A: I'm good at dancing.

B: Really? I'm a member of the Dancing Club.

Key Expressions

Can you tell me about your club?

Will you join our club?

Reading

Before Reading

What club are you interested in? Talk about it with your partner.



Reading — Club Activities

Li Jun and Wang Dandan are talking on the telephone.

Li Jun: Hi, Wang Dandan. This is Li Jun. What are you going to do this afternoon?

Wang Dandan: Hi, Li Jun. I have a club meeting this afternoon.

Li Jun: Oh, you are a member of the English Club. Is Yang Qiaoqiao still the leader of the club?

Wang Dandan: No. She was the leader last semester. Now Zhang Wei is the leader of our club.

Li Jun: I see. I was interested in your club last semester.

Wang Dandan: Oh, were you? I want to invite you to my English Club meeting.

Li Jun: What time does it begin?

Wang Dandan: It starts at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Li Jun: I see. What do you do at the meetings?

Wang Dandan: First, we talk about new English words and then practice speaking English. After that, we usually listen to some English songs. Finally, we eat some snacks and go home.

Li Jun: It sounds like fun. Do the club members meet every day?

Wang Dandan: No. Only on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Li Jun: Okay. I'll join you today.

Wang Dandan: Great! Meet me in front of the school at two-thirty. We'll buy some snacks and walk to the meeting together.

Li Jun: Okay. See you in a few hours.



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

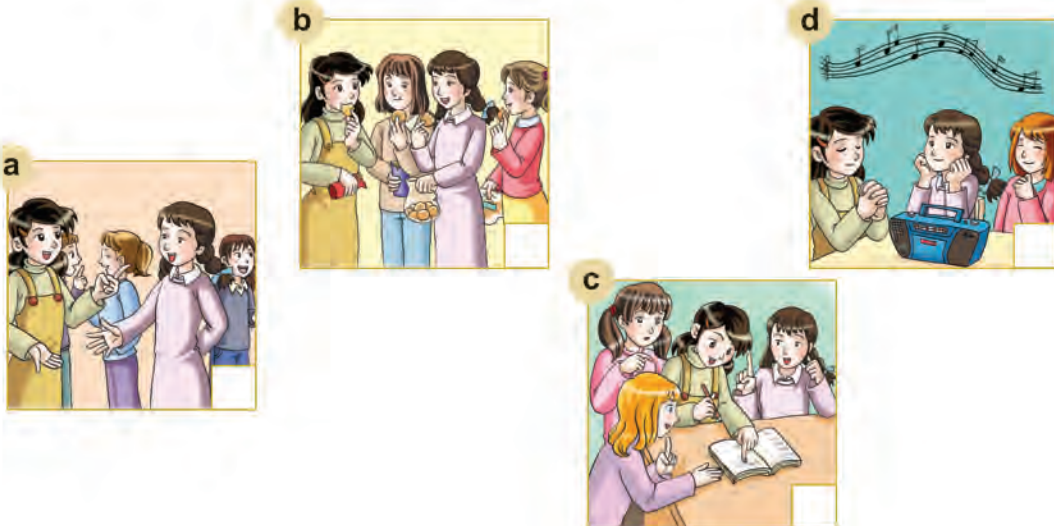
1. Who is the leader of the English Club now?
 a) Zhang Wei. b) Wang Dandan. c) Yang Qiaoqiao.
2. When was Li Jun interested in the English Club?
 a) Last month. b) Last semester. c) Last week.
3. What time will Wang Dandan meet Li Jun?
 a) At 2:00 p.m. b) At 2:30 p.m. c) At 3:00 p.m.
4. Where will Li Jun meet Wang Dandan?
 a) In the clubroom. b) At Li Jun's home. c) In front of the school.

B Check T for true or F for false.

1. Wang Dandan invited Li Jun to her club meeting today.
2. The English Club meets only once a week.
3. Wang Dandan will meet Li Jun a few hours later.
4. Wang Dandan is going to buy some snacks after the meeting.

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"/>

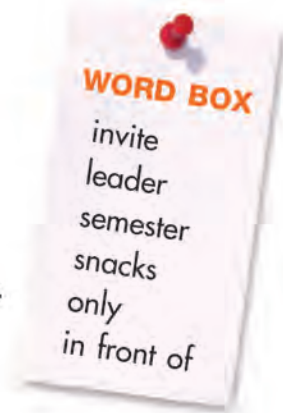
C Read the passage again. What do English Club members do at their meetings? Number the pictures in the correct order.



Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from **WORD BOX**.

1. We got hungry and ate some _____.
2. There is _____ one road between their houses.
3. The tall man is standing _____ me.
4. The second _____ begins in March.
5. She is going to _____ John to her birthday party.
6. The team _____ introduced me to his team members.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.



B Look at the hints. Write two more words for each sound given above.

okay _____
hike _____
joy _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

1. fi • nal • ly
2. in • vite
3. mem • ber
4. on • ly
5. se • mes • ter
6. tel • e • phone

Structure

- **Were** you interested in this club before?
– Yes, I **was** interested in your club last semester.
- **Was** Susan a member of this club?
– Yes, she **was**. / No, she **wasn't** (=was not).

A Choose the correct answers.

1. We **are** / **was** / **were** in the same club last semester.
2. I **am** / **was** / **were** the leader of this team two years ago.
3. He **is** / **was** / **were** not in his room at that time.
4. There **are** / **was** / **were** five students in the clubroom yesterday.

B Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. A: _____ you at home yesterday?
B: No, I _____ not.
2. A: _____ Mike with his club members two hours ago?
B: Yes, he _____ with them in the clubroom.
3. A: _____ your parents busy last week?
B: No, _____.

- Let's meet **at** four o'clock.
- We have a club meeting **on** Mondays.
- My birthday is **in** July.
- There is no class **at** night.
- The math test is **on** May 3.
- I want to meet you **in** the afternoon.

C Fill in the blanks with **at**, **on**, or **in**.

1. He is going to meet Tim _____ four-thirty.
2. I usually listen to English songs _____ the morning.
3. My dad comes back from Beijing _____ June 14.
4. I am going to practice the piano _____ Tuesdays and Fridays.

Writing

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



There was a club meeting _____
_____.



My father usually comes back home _____
_____.



We have a lot of snow _____
_____.

B Answer the questions with your own words.

1. What club were you in last semester?

2. How many members were there in your club?

3. What was the best club activity? Was the activity fun?

C Write about one of your club activities you had last semester. Use the sample writing as a guide.

I was a member of the Swimming Club. There were 21 students in the club. There was a swimming contest on June 14. All the club members were in the swimming pool in the morning that day. And you know what? I was the winner. I was very happy and excited.

Working Together What club are you in?

- A** What kind of clubs are there in your school? Write down the names of the clubs.

Swimming Club Wushu Club English Club In-line Skating Club Cooking Club	
---	--

- B** What club are you in? Write about your club like the example below.

Example

Club name: In-line Skating Club

When: 5:00 p.m., Every Tuesday

Where: Lake Park

Why: 1. In-line skating is fun.

2. In-line skating is good for our health.

3. There are a lot of good skaters in our club.



- C** Introduce your club to your classmates.

Can you tell me about your club?



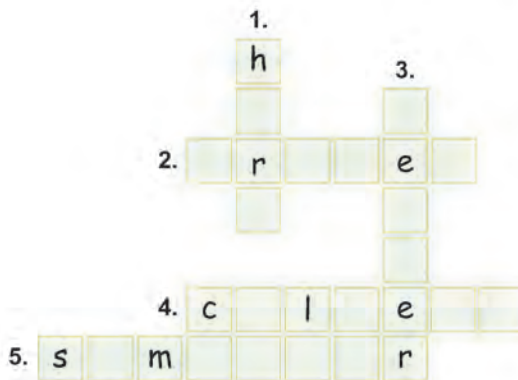
I am in the In-line Skating Club. We meet at Lake Park every Tuesday. Our club meeting starts at five o'clock in the afternoon. In-line skating is very fun and good for our health. There are a lot of good skaters in our club. Hope you can join us!

4

Review

Words and Expressions

- A** Read the clues and complete the crossword puzzle. Some letters are given for you.



1. They were _____ in a car accident.
2. She wants to _____ around the world.
3. We need a smart _____ for our team.
4. He likes to _____ old coins.
5. I was the best student last _____.

- B** Complete the dialogs with the words from the hints.

1. A: What do you want to be in the future?
B: I am _____ computers.
So I hope to become a computer programmer.
2. A: Where does Liu Chang live?
B: He lives _____ the train station.
3. A: Look at this! This coat is too dirty.
B: Yes. This coat is _____ cleaning.



Learning Tip

Make learning a habit!

Try to learn something every day. It is much better to study for 30 minutes a day than to study for 4 hours once a week.



Sounds

- A** Write the words in the correct columns according to their stress patterns.

~~animal~~

collect

famous

hospital

invite

semester

mountain

protect

scientist

volunteer

Oo	oO	Ooo	oOo	ooO
		animal		

- B** Circle the words with the same sound as the underlined letters in the words given.

1. first

The girl's shirt is clean, but her skirt is dirty.

2. hike

Mike likes to ride his bike after school.

3. join

Roy has a toy. He enjoys making noise with the toy.

4. spaceship

She wanted to rush and shop on a ship.

5. television

Garage sales usually give us pleasure. We can find treasures.

Listening and Speaking

Listen and practice with your partner.

1. A: Shall we go to _____ this afternoon?

B: Sure. I'd love to.



the movies



the zoo



the museum



2. A: What are you interested in?

B: I am interested in _____.



nature



fashion



science



3. A: What do you do in your free time?

B: I _____.



play sports



go fishing



grow flowers



4. A: What do you want to be in the future?

B: I hope to become _____.



a soccer player



a computer programmer



a doctor



Grammar

- A** Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with **all (of)**, **half of**, **most of**, or **a few of**.



1. _____ the women are wearing shorts.
2. _____ the people are men.
3. _____ the people are wearing hats.
4. _____ the people are walking on the beach.

- B** Correct the underlined parts.

1. Zhang Wei was in the school library with me tomorrow.
2. Pete and Sam are interested in the painting club last year.
3. Be careful, or the dog won't hurt you.
4. I miss my grandparents. I will going to visit them this Saturday.

- C** Choose the correct answers.

A: Hey, Amy! Are you going to the singing contest **1. at / in / on** May?

B: Oh, I don't know. When is it?

A: It's **2. at / in / on** Saturday, May 6.

B: Well, I have a piano lesson **3. at / in / on** the morning.

A: Oh, the contest starts **4. at / in / on** 3:00 p.m.

Writing

A Change the sentences. Use the words given.

- My parents and I will live in Canada. (not)
→ _____
- He visits his grandmother on the weekend. (be going to)
→ _____
- Tim and Harry are in the same class this semester. (last semester)
→ _____

B The following is Jane's plan for May. Look at the schedule and fill in the blanks.

May: Spend a lot of time with family!

Mondays	Tuesdays, Thursdays	Weekends
Night: making the week's plan with family	6:00 p.m.: swimming lesson with my sister	Family time ★★★

_____ May, Jane will _____ a lot of _____ with her family. _____, she will make the week's plan with her family _____ night. _____ and _____, she will have a swimming lesson with her sister. It will start at six o'clock _____ the evening. And _____ the weekends, she will have family time.

C Write your own plan for the next month. Use the sample writing as a guide.

In May, I will read a lot. I will read a newspaper in the morning every day. On Tuesdays and Fridays, I will read a book in the evening. On the weekends, I will talk about the book with my family.

Project Work Get four!

Play the game. Follow the instructions.

- Form pairs.
- Choose your own mark (●, ★, ♥, etc.).
- Decide who goes first.
- The first person can start anywhere on the board.
Make a sentence using the two clues (on the top and on the left).
If the sentence is correct, you can put your mark there.
- The second person does the same.
- Mark a line of four in a row. The person who makes a line first wins the game.

Example

- **What** do you want to be in the **future**?
- We **are going to** watch a **movie**.
- I **can play** soccer.

	dream	sports	hobby	future	free	movie	computer	play	scientist	doctor
what										
shall										
can										
hope										
interested										
how										
was/were										
will										
be going to										
like										

U · N · I · T
5

Vincent van Gogh

Getting Ready

A Match the pictures with the correct words.



draw art dealer painting artist

B Write the titles of these paintings by Vincent van Gogh. If you don't know, guess and write your own titles.



Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Choose the correct picture.



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

1. Li Jun is doing his homework for art class.
2. Li Jun thinks he draws very well.
3. Li Jun wants to color the picture with Amy.

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 are you doing now?

It looks like a cup.

Yes. I love it.

Oh, really?
You are very kind.



I'm making something with clay.

You are right.
Do you like it?

Tomorrow is your birthday. This is for you.

B Make dialogs with your partner based on the pictures and words below as the dialog in A.



drawing / bamboo



making a kite / a butterfly

Key Expressions

What are you doing now?
It looks like bamboo.

Reading

Before Reading

What do you know about Vincent van Gogh? Talk with your partner and fill in the table.



Vincent van Gogh	
Lived	1853 – 1890
Country	
Famous works	

Reading — Vincent van Gogh

Many people like Vincent van Gogh's paintings. Many people also know about the end of his life. But few people know about the rest of his life.

Vincent van Gogh was not always an artist. He was an art dealer for many years. He traveled to different places. He saw a lot of paintings. But he was not happy. He became a preacher. For a while, he worked at a church in England. Vincent van Gogh wanted to help poor people. So he sold all of his things. He lived with the poor people.



Self-Portrait with Bandaged Ear



Café Terrace at Night

But he was still not happy. Vincent van Gogh painted a lot. His paintings were for people. He wanted to make people happy. However, he became sadder. He stayed in a hospital for one year and died in 1890.

Vincent van Gogh only sold one painting during his lifetime. So he was always poor. After his death, he became very famous. One of his paintings is worth more than 82 million dollars. That is really amazing!

After Reading

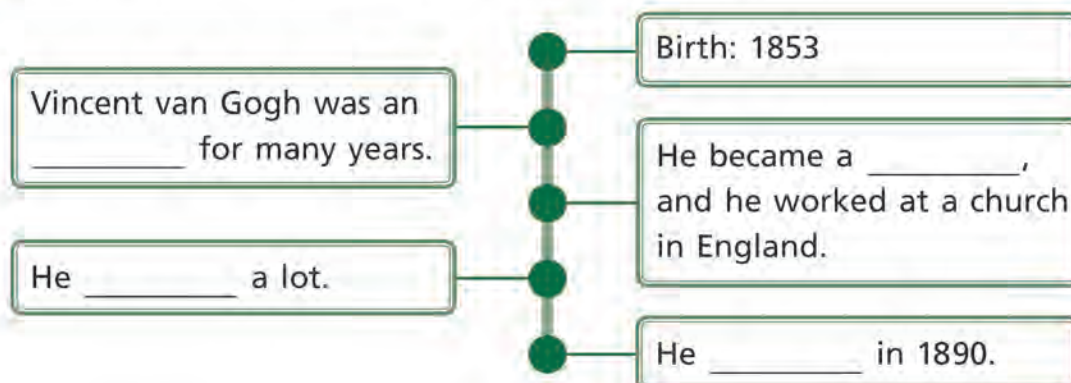
A Choose the best answers.

1. This reading is mostly about _____.
a) Vincent van Gogh's paintings
b) Vincent van Gogh's life
c) Vincent van Gogh's death
2. Vincent van Gogh wanted to help _____.
a) artists b) doctors c) poor people
3. Vincent van Gogh's paintings were for _____.
a) people b) himself c) his family
4. Vincent van Gogh became famous _____.
a) in his life b) in England c) after his death

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

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Vincent van Gogh was not happy after he became a preacher. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Vincent van Gogh wanted to make himself happy with his paintings. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Vincent van Gogh was in a hospital for many years. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Vincent van Gogh sold just one painting during his lifetime. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

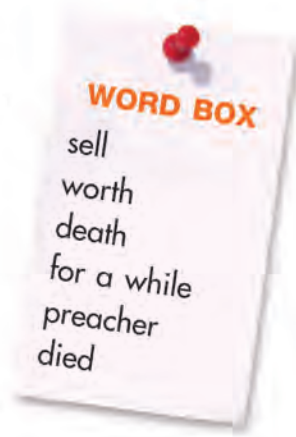
C Read the passage again. Complete the timeline.



Words and Phrases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from **WORD BOX**.

1. My grandmother is going to stay with us _____.
2. Did he _____ many cars last year?
3. There is a kind _____ in this church.
4. He _____ from the car accident.
5. This picture is _____ a lot of money.
6. I was very sad because of my grandfather's _____.



Pronunciation

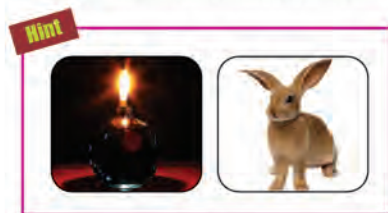
A Listen and repeat.



B Look at the hints. Write two more words for each sound given above.

life _____

really _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. a • maz • ing | 2. art • ist | 3. En • gland |
| 4. preach • er | 5. how • ev • er | 6. mil • lion |

Structure

- I **traveled** in many countries.
- They **tried** to help him.
- He **wanted** to help poor people.
- He **lived** with poor people.
- She **stayed** in England for a while.
- I **planned** to go to the library.

A Change the sentences like the example below.

Example

He works at a church.

→ He **worked** at a church before.

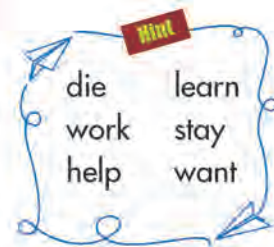
1. I live in London.
→ I _____ in London last year.
2. I walk to school.
→ I _____ to school yesterday morning.
3. She watches the game.
→ She _____ the game yesterday.

B Fill in the blanks. Use the words given. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. I _____ baseball yesterday. (play)
2. We _____ about Vincent van Gogh last week. (talk)
3. My sister _____ last night. (cry)
4. He _____ the food on the floor ten minutes ago. (drop)

C Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the hints. Change the word forms if necessary.

I 1. _____ about Vincent van Gogh last week. He was not always an artist. He 2. _____ at a church in England. He 3. _____ poor people. He 4. _____ to make people happy. But he became sadder. He 5. _____ in a hospital. Finally, he 6. _____ in 1890.



Writing

A This is Qi Baishi's life story. Read and fill in the blanks.

Year	Qi Baishi
1864	He was born in 1864.
1876	He got an art book. He _____ all the pictures in it, (copy) and _____ very hard by himself. (study)
1888	He _____ about painting from a good teacher. (learn) He _____ many folk pictures. (paint)
1957	He _____ . (die)

B Research and write a timetable of a famous person you know.

Year	

C Write a story about the famous person from **B**. Use the sample writing as a guide.



Qi Baishi was a famous artist in my country. He was born in 1864. In 1876, he got an art book. He copied all the pictures in it and studied hard by himself. In 1888, he learned about painting from a good teacher. He painted many folk pictures. He died in 1957. Chinese people all love his pictures very much.

Working Together **Make an art card!**

A Form groups of four or five. Choose several famous painters and their paintings. Then make a card for each painter.

- You can search and use information from the Internet or art books.
- Work with your group members.

齐白石, **Qi Baishi (1864–1957)**

Artist of traditional Chinese painting

He painted many folk pictures.
He showed his love for his country
in his paintings.



His famous painting, *Shrimps*

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)

Italian artist and scientist

He liked to try new things throughout
his life.



His famous painting, *Mona Lisa*

B Collect all the art cards and make an art book.

U · N · I · T
6

You Are My Sunshine

Getting Ready

A Match the pictures with the correct words.



classical music

pop music

traditional Chinese music

B How do you feel about these styles of music? Talk about your feelings using the hints.

1. classical music

It makes me feel...

2. pop music

3. traditional music

Hint

happy excited
peaceful calm
bored sleepy

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Put a check in the correct box.

	Liu Chang	Susan	Li Jun
1. Beethoven's music			
2. Mozart's music			
3. Dance music			

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

1. Susan feels at home with Beethoven's music.
2. Classical music is difficult for Li Jun.
3. Liu Chang is dancing to the music.

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 do you think of this music?

It is traditional Chinese music.

This band is very famous in China.



I like this music. What kind of music is this?

Really? It makes me feel excited.

I think I should buy this CD.

B Talk with your partner using the following questions.

1. What kind of music do you like?
2. How do you like it?



Key Expressions

What kind of music do you like?
It makes me feel excited.

Reading

Before Reading

When and why do you listen to music? Look at the pictures and talk about them with your partner.



Reading — You Are My Sunshine

Karen was expecting a baby. Her little son, Michael, was very excited. He sang to the baby every day.

Several months later, Michael's little sister arrived. But the baby was not healthy. The little girl got worse day by day. The doctor said, "There is very little hope. She may not get well."

The girl was in the hospital. Michael said, "I want to sing to her." Karen said to him, "Kids cannot go into the hospital." But Karen thought, "This could be the last chance for Michael to see his sister. He may not see her alive again." She said to Michael, "Okay. You can meet your sister."

Next to his sister's bed, Michael looked at her. Michael began to sing, "You are my sunshine, my only sunshine. You make me happy when skies are gray..."

Suddenly, the baby girl moved her eyes and fingers. "Keep on singing, Michael," Karen said. "You are my sunshine, my only sunshine..." His little sister became better.

A few days later, the little girl went home. It was "a miracle of love!"



After Reading

A Find the reason of each result and write the correct letter.

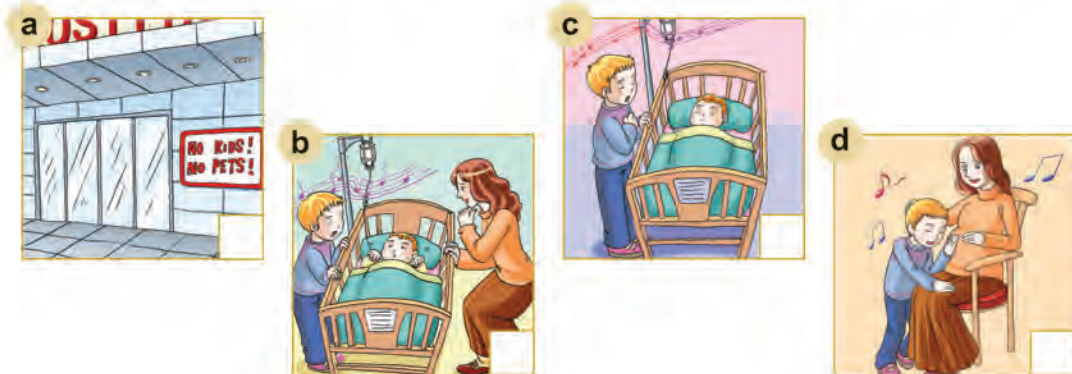
1. Michael was excited. _____
2. Michael could not see his sister. _____
3. Michael met his sister. _____
4. Michael's little sister became better. _____

- a) He was going to have a sister.
- b) Michael sang a song to her.
- c) Kids could not go into the hospital.
- d) His mother thought, "He may not see her alive again."

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

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Michael's sister was sick. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The doctor thought Michael's sister would get better soon. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Michael sang to his sister in the hospital. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Michael's sister got better before her brother sang a song to her. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

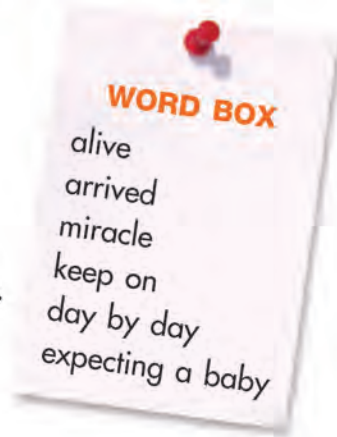
C Read the passage again. Number the pictures in the correct order.



Words and Phrases

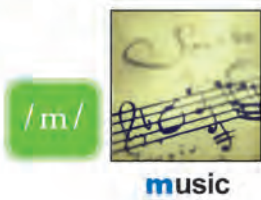
Fill in the blanks. Use the words from **WORD BOX**.

1. My aunt is _____ this summer.
2. The tree is getting bigger _____.
3. My sister finally _____ last night.
4. The bird is not dead. It is still _____.
5. Please _____ running. You can be the winner.
6. There was a car accident, but nobody was hurt.
It was a _____.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.



B Look at the hints. Write two more words for each sound given above.

become _____
begin _____
song _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

1. a • live
2. ex • pect
3. ex • cit • ing
4. mir • a • cle
5. sud • den • ly
6. sun • shine

Structure

- He **sang** to the baby.
- She **got** worse day by day.
- We **went** to the hospital.
- The baby **began** to cry.
- They **thought** for a while.
- His little sister **became** better.

A Choose the correct answers.

1. The kids **come** / **came** home early yesterday.
2. Tim **does** / **did** his homework last night.
3. I **swam** / **swim** yesterday, but I was not tired.
4. The singer **become** / **became** very famous this year.

B Answer the questions like the example below.

Example

Q: Did your sister give it to you?

A: No, she **didn't**. My dad **gave** it to me.

1. Q: Did you make this cake? A: Yes, I _____. I _____ it.
2. Q: Did Frank say anything? A: No, he _____. He _____ nothing.
3. Q: Did you sing the song? A: Yes, I _____. I _____ the song.
4. Q: Did she write the letter? A: No, she _____. She _____ nothing.

C Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the hints. Change the word forms if necessary.

I **1.** _____ to the concert with my dad last night. We **2.** _____ dinner at a restaurant before the concert. We **3.** _____ in the front seats. The singer **4.** _____ many songs. We enjoyed the concert. After the concert, we **5.** _____ home at 10.



Writing

A This is Dandan's schedule yesterday. Complete the sentences using the words given.

- | | | |
|-----------|----|---|
| 6:00 a.m. | 1. | She _____ at six. (get up) |
| 7:30 | 2. | She _____ to school at seven-thirty. (go) |
| 4:00 p.m. | 3. | She _____ home at four. (come) |
| 8:00 | 4. | She _____ her homework at eight. (do) |

B This was Mike's plan for last week. Read and answer the questions.

May		Week 1	
Monday	write to Tom	Friday	meet club members
Tuesday	have a piano lesson	Saturday	climb a mountain
Wednesday	go to the movies	Sunday	buy some books
Thursday	play computer games		

- What did Mike do last Monday?

- Who did Mike meet last Friday?

- Did Mike play computer games last Wednesday?

C Complete Mike's diary using the note above. Then write your own diary.

Monday May 10th. Sunny

I did a lot of things last weekend. _____ on Friday. _____ on Saturday. And _____ on Sunday. I was busy, but I had a good time last weekend.

Working Together Let's sing!

After listening to the song below, find the meaning of the song. Let's sing the song together.

You Are My Sunshine

Words and Music by J. Davis / C. Mitchell



You are my sun - shine __, my on - ly sun - shine __.



You make me hap - py ____ when skies are gray.



You'll nev - er know, dear __, how much I love you.



Please don't take my sun - shine a - way.



U · N · I · T
7

Suhe and Jingky

Getting Ready

A Write the name of each instrument. Use the words in the box below.

guitar matouqin pipa violin

1.



2.



3.



4.



B Group the words by their types. Put a check in the correct box.

	String instrument	Wind instrument	Keyboard instrument
flute			
violin			
piano			
guitar			
matouqin			

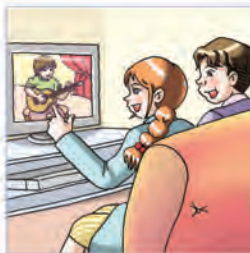
Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Choose the correct picture.

1.



2.



3.



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

1. Amy cannot play the guitar.
2. Li Jun thinks playing the guitar is not easy.
3. Li Jun will help Amy play the guitar.

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 have a new piano.

It looks great.

Well, I cannot play the piano. Can you play it for me?



Yes. My grandmother bought it for me.

Do you want to try playing it?

Sure.

B Make dialogs with your partner based on the pictures and words below as the dialog in A.



violin / my father



pipa / my aunt

Key Expressions

Do you want to try playing it?
Can you play the violin for me?

Reading

Before Reading

What do you know about matouqins? Answer the following questions and talk about them with your partner.

1. How many strings does it have?
2. How do you play it?
3. How does it sound?
4. How is it different from a pipa?



Reading — Suhe and Jingky

Once upon a time, there lived a little boy, Suhe. One day, he found a white baby horse in the bush. He named the horse Jingky and lived with it.

Suhe became a brave young man and Jingky became a nice white horse. One day, Suhe read a notice about a horse race. The winner would marry the princess. Suhe and Jingky practiced for the race.

In the race, Suhe and Jingky ran very well and won the race. But the king didn't like Suhe. The king asked Suhe, "How did you get this nice horse?" Suhe answered honestly. The king said, "You got the horse for free. So the horse is mine. And I cannot accept the result of the race." The king tried to ride Jingky. But Jingky wouldn't listen to him. So the king killed Jingky.



A few days later when Suhe was sleeping, he saw Jingky in his dream. Jingky said, "Please make an instrument with some parts of my body. I want to be with you through music." Suhe made an instrument and it sounded sad and beautiful. People called this instrument a matouqin.

After Reading

A Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Suhe found a white baby horse | a) with some parts of Jingky's body. |
| 2. Suhe read a notice | b) and named it Jingky. |
| 3. Jingky would not listen to the king | c) about a horse race. |
| 4. Suhe made an instrument | d) so the king killed Jingky. |

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The king wanted to ride Jingky. | T | F |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Jingky was the king's horse. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Suhe and the princess got married and lived happily ever after. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Jingky wanted to be with Suhe through music. | <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 from **WORD BOX**.

1. She won't _____ advice from anyone.
2. What was the _____ of the baseball game?
3. A butterfly is flying around the rose _____.
4. I want to learn how to play a kind of musical _____.
5. I didn't have any money, so he gave the book to me _____.
6. There was a _____ on the wall about the meeting.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.



B Look at the hints. Write two more words for each sound given above.

goal _____

about _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. hon • est • ly | 2. in • stru • ment | 3. no • tice |
| 4. prin • cess | 5. re • sult | 6. up • on |

Structure

- I **was playing** the violin.
- We **were playing** the piano together.
- You **were looking** at the picture.
- They **were working** hard.
- A few days later when Suhe **was sleeping**, he saw Jingky in his dream.

A Choose the correct answers.

1. Mike **is sleeping** / **was sleeping** at 10 a.m. yesterday.
2. I **was singing** / **were singing** in my room.
3. The horses **was running** / **were running**.
4. You **were swimming** / **are swimming** one hour ago, right?

B Fill in the blanks like the example below.

Example

Q: **Were** you talking to Susan? A: Yes, **I was**. / No, **I wasn't**.

1. Q: _____ she jogging? A: Yes, she was.
2. Q: _____ you listening to music? A: No, I wasn't.
3. Q: Was the cat watching the birds? A: No, _____.
4. Q: Were the kids playing baseball? A: Yes, _____.

C Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.

1. We _____ the notice about the race.
were reading not
2. He _____ for his horse.
not was looking
3. _____ about the soccer game yesterday?
Bob and Mike talking were
4. _____ her homework last night?
Susan was doing

Writing

- A** Last Saturday, Amy visited Li Jun. The picture below shows what Amy was doing with Li Jun. Look and answer the questions.



1. What was Amy doing with Li Jun?
She _____
2. What was the artist on TV doing?
He _____

- B** Read and complete the paragraph.

Yesterday I heard some noise when I _____ (read) a newspaper in my room at noon. At that time, my mother _____ (wash) the dishes and my grandparents _____ (sit) on the sofa. My sister couldn't hear any sound because she _____ (listen) to pop music in her room. Oh, I almost forgot. My brother _____ (play) baseball in the garden. After lunch, I found that someone broke a window in my house.

Humm, who broke the window?

- C** Imagine this. Last night, about nine o'clock, someone broke a window in your neighbor's house. Write what you and your family were doing and tell the class.

Last night, at about nine o'clock, I _____

Working Together

- A** Work in groups of five. For each category, how many instruments can you think of? Write the names of the instruments with your group members.

String instrument	Wind instrument	Keyboard instrument
- pipa	- flute	- piano
- _____	- _____	- _____
- _____	- _____	- _____
- _____	- _____	- _____

- ◆ Now share what you know with another group. Are there any different instruments? Add them to your list.

- B** Ask your classmates if they can play any instruments. Try to find at least one person for string, wind, and keyboard instruments.



- C** Now tell your class what you found out from **B**.



Amy can play the flute. But she can't play any other instruments. Li Gang can only play the guitar. So he wants to learn how to play the piano. Liu Mei can play the piano.

Review

Words and Expressions

- A** Find out the relationship with the words in the box. Fill in the blanks.

finish alive arrive result

1. cause : _____
2. start : _____
3. dead : _____
4. leave : _____

- B** Choose the correct answers.

1. I read the **notice** / **practice** on the board.
2. It is a matter of life and **death** / **die**.
3. He tells everything **quickly** / **honestly**. You can trust his words.
4. The doctor said, "There's little hope for the baby." But we're expecting a **baby** / **miracle**.

- C** Complete the dialog with the words from the hints.

A: How was your vacation?

B: It was good. During the vacation, I stayed at my uncle's house _____. My aunt was _____, and she felt more tired _____. So I helped her a lot.

A: Wow, that's nice!

B: I want to see the baby soon. Later, I will give my toys to the baby _____.



Learning Tip

Find friends to study English with!

You can do exercises, remember new words, sing English songs, and speak English together. Learning together helps achieve more.



Sounds

- A** Write the words in the correct columns according to their stress patterns.

~~alive~~

amazing

exciting

however

instrument

million

notice

princess

result

suddenly

Oo	oO	Ooo	oOo
	alive		

- B** Circle the words with the same sound as the underlined letters in the words given.

1. about

The mouse with a crown was in a brown house.

2. exciting

The song that the king is singing is very interesting.

3. goal

An old man wearing a coat combed the dog.

4. leaves

Look at the lady with the long hair and the yellow ribbon.

5. rock

I'm reading a book about a writer who really likes rain.

Listening and Speaking

Listen and practice with your partner.

1. A: What are you doing?
 B: I'm _____.



walking my dog



reading a book



talking on the phone



2. A: Can you _____ for me?
 B: Sure.



move this box



open the door



play the guitar



3. A: Do you want to try _____?
 B: Sure, I'd love to.



feeding the sheep



painting the picture



playing the violin



4. A: What kind of _____ do you like?
 B: I like _____.



music /
pop music



movies /
action movies



sports /
baseball



Grammar

A Correct the underlined parts.

1. Mr. Smith see the news on TV last night.
2. I try to finish my homework by five, but I couldn't.
3. Last summer, I go to France.
4. I am sleeping at my house two hours ago.

B Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. A: Did Daniel give you this book?
B: Yes, _____ . And I _____ mine to him.
2. A: Did both you and Tom play a card game?
B: Yes, _____ . We _____ the card game together.
3. A: Were you walking your dog in the park yesterday?
B: Yes, _____ .
4. A: Were you studying English last night?
B: No, _____ .
I _____ watching a movie.

C Read the passage. Find the mistakes and correct them.

Thomas Edison ^{was} ~~were~~ a great inventor. He invent more than 1,000 things. But he were very poor at school work. So his mother taked him out of school and teached him at home by herself. After that, he like to read books. Edison studied very hard and didn't give up. Finally, he becomed a great person.

Writing

A It was an unusual day for Jay. Match each picture with the correct expression.



a) Jay calls 119.

b) Fire fighters come and save the man.

c) A man is hanging from the window.

B Complete Jay's diary from the information in **A**.

Today was an unusual day. On my way home, I _____ a big fire. A man _____ . It was a very dangerous situation. So I _____. Soon, the _____ came and _____ .

C Write your own diary. Use the sample writing as a guide.

Today was an exciting day. After school, I played soccer with my friends. At first, my team was losing the game. But in the second half, I scored a goal! Later, my team scored another goal, and we won the game! I was really happy.

Project Work **Make a story!**

A Play the game. Follow the instructions.

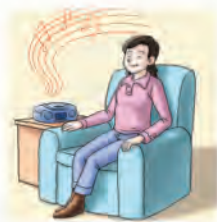
- Form pairs.
- One student chooses a person in the picture and the other student chooses a job from the list.
- Make a story about the person's past. (Use the past tense.)
- Take turns making sentences about the person.
- If a student cannot make a sentence, he/she loses the game.

singer
guitarist

photographer
dancer

actor/actress
writer

pianist
fashion designer



He became a famous actor.

He first worked as a doctor. And later, he got a job as an actor.



He had a great voice.

He liked acting in Shakespeare's plays.

B Write out the story that the pair of you made.

U · N · I · T
9

The Fox without a Tail

Getting Ready

A Match the names of the animals with the correct pictures.

1.



fish

2.



chicken

3.



dog

4.



dolphin

5.



chimpanzee

B Do you think animals are smart? Which animals? Put a check next to them and add more to the list.

chimpanzee

dog

fish

dolphin

chicken

elephant

crow

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Which picture is correct?

1.



2.



3.



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

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Amy thinks animals cannot think. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Amy watched a TV show about chimpanzees and dolphins. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Some animals are smart enough to count. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

My dog seems to be scared.

Of course. It is afraid of the dark.

I'm afraid you are wrong. They are able to feel sad, nervous, and happy.



Does it? Can it feel fear?

I don't think animals have emotions.

That's surprising.

B Talk with your partner using the following questions.

1. Can animals feel happy?
2. Can animals feel love?



Key Expressions

Can animals feel happy?
I'm afraid you are wrong.

Reading

Before Reading

Think about some fables you know. What lessons did you learn? Look at the pictures. Talk with your partner about the lesson each fable gives.



The Dog
& the Bone



The Ant
& the Grasshopper



The Wind
& the Sun

Reading — The Fox without a Tail

This is a story about a fox named Carl. Carl did not have a tail. He lost his tail in a trap. He was very ashamed. So he did not play with the other foxes.

One day, Carl called all the other foxes together. Carl said, "Hi! It's a great day. Good to see you. I was unhappy because of my tail. But now I'm feeling great." He was smiling and acting happily. "I thought about your tails for many days. You will look better without them. How about cutting off your tails? You will look great. You will be able to run faster without tails," Carl said.

Many foxes agreed with Carl. But one of the foxes didn't agree. The fox said, "You only say this because you don't have a tail. You are unhappy without a tail. You want us to be unhappy, too. You will not be able to change our minds. Come on! Let's go." All the foxes agreed. They left Carl alone.

What lesson does this story teach us?



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

1. What is the lesson of this story?
 - a) Trust everyone.
 - b) Don't trust everything people say.
 - c) Be kind to everyone.
2. The fox was ashamed because _____.
 - a) he was not able to run fast
 - b) he did not have friends
 - c) he did not have a tail
3. The fox wanted other foxes _____.
 - a) to be like him
 - b) to run faster
 - c) to be happy
4. Finally, all the foxes _____.
 - a) thanked Carl
 - b) left Carl alone
 - c) cut off their tails

B Check T for true or F for false.

1. Carl lost his tail in a trap.
2. Carl was happy without his tail.
3. All the foxes were able to run faster without tails.
4. In the end, all the foxes didn't agree with Carl.

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"/>

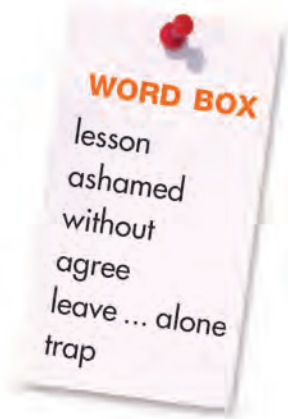
C Read the passage again. Number the pictures in the correct order.



Words and Phrases

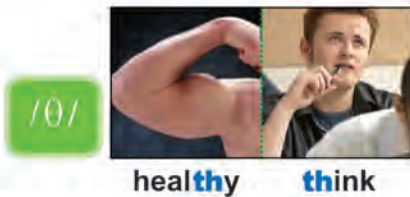
Fill in the blanks. Use the words from **WORD BOX**.

1. We cannot live _____ air.
2. Don't _____ the child _____ in the dark.
3. I failed the test. I was very _____.
4. He set a _____ to catch a mouse.
5. You're right. I _____ with you.
6. Always keep this _____ in mind.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.



B Look at the hints. Write two more words for each sound given above.

month _____

them _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. a • gree | 2. a • lone | 3. a • shamed |
| 4. les • son | 5. un • hap • py | 6. with • out |

Structure

- She **is able to** fix the radio.
- You **are not able to** fix it.
- I **was able to** buy the book yesterday.
- He **was not able to** buy it.
- You **will be able to** run faster without a tail.
- They **will not be able to** run fast.

A Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the hints.

1. You _____ not able to cook last year.
2. The girls _____ able to climb trees.
3. Mike _____ able to ride his bike yesterday.
4. I will _____ able to meet you two hours later.



B Change the sentences into questions.

1. He is able to sing the song.
→ _____ he _____ sing the song?
2. They are able to speak Chinese.
→ _____ they _____ speak Chinese?
3. The fox was able to jump high.
→ _____ the fox _____ jump high?
4. You will be able to see him tomorrow.
→ _____ you _____ to see him tomorrow?

- I thought about your tails for **many** days.
- How **much** milk do you want?
- There are **few** books on the desk.
- I came back **a few** days ago.
- There was **little** time to think.
- He can speak **a little** English.

C Choose the correct answers.

1. How **many** / **much** water do you need?
2. There are **many** / **much** chairs in my classroom.
3. I have **few** / **little** money now.
4. The fox has **a few** / **a little** friends.

Writing

A Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.

- I ate _____ for breakfast.
apples a few bread a little and
- There is _____.
in milk little the glass
- _____
many want I visit to countries .

B Susan is 13 years old now. Complete the sentences based on the table below. Use forms of **be able to**.

	Past	Present	Future
1	run	ride a bike	drive
2	read stories	write short stories	be a good writer

- Susan _____ 10 years ago.
She _____ now.
She _____ in 10 years.
- Susan _____ 8 years ago.
She _____ now.
She _____ in 15 years.

C Now write about yourself. What could you do, what can you do, and what will you be able to do? Use forms of **be able to**.

I was able to read fables 5 years ago. I am able to understand the lessons of the fables now. I will be able to teach them to children in 10 years.

Working Together **What is the lesson of the story?**

- A** Form groups of five. Choose one fable you know and talk about the story. Then write it out.



The Dog
& the Bone



The Ant
& the Grasshopper



The Fox
& the Crow



The Shepherd-Boy
& the Wolf

Title: The Fox and the Crow

Story: One day, a fox was walking in the forest. He saw a crow up in a tree. The crow had a piece of cheese in its mouth. The fox was hungry. He wanted to have the cheese. He thought and then he said, "Good morning, beautiful bird. You are very beautiful and you are a good singer. Can you sing a song for me?" The crow was very happy and opened its mouth to sing. Soon the cheese fell out. The fox took it quickly and ran away.

- B** Talk about the lesson the story gives. Share your idea with another group.

What lesson does the story teach us?



The story says never to believe someone flattering you.

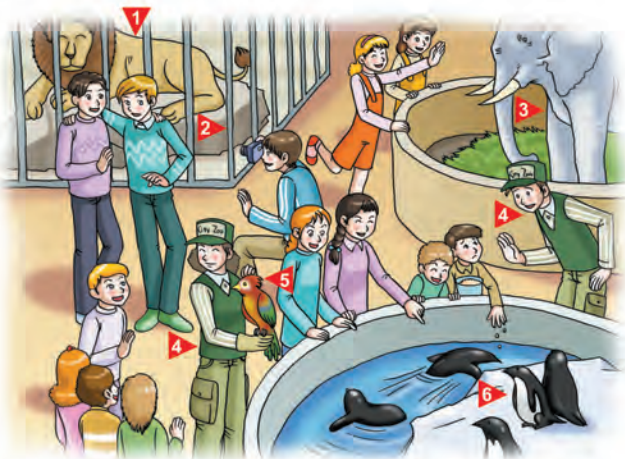


U · N · I · T
10

Animal Care

Getting Ready

A Look at the picture. Write the correct number of the picture for each word.



- ___ zookeeper
- ___ cage
- ___ penguin
- ___ lion
- ___ elephant
- ___ parrot

B Put a check next to what you like to do at the zoo. Add more to the list.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> take pictures | <input type="checkbox"/> feed the animals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> watch the animals | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. What food is good for the parrot? Choose the correct answer.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1.  | 2.  | 3.  |
|--|---|--|

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

1. Susan should touch the parrots gently.
2. Susan thinks the parrots are cute.
3. Liu Chang feeds the parrots once a day.

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.

Is this your dog?

She is very pretty.

Do you often go out with her?



Yes, she is. How do you like my dog?

Thank you for saying so.

She loves walking outside. I should walk her every day.

B Make dialogs with your partner based on the pictures and words below as the dialog in A.



cat / bathe her / once a month



rabbit / feed carrots / every day

Key Expressions

How do you like my cat?

I should bathe her once a month.

Reading

Before Reading

What do you know about zookeepers? What do they do? Talk about them with your partner.



Reading — Animal Care

A reporter from the school radio station is asking one of the zookeepers about their job.

- Reporter:** What is your name?
Zookeeper: My name is Dan. I am a zookeeper.
Reporter: What do you do every day?
Zookeeper: Every day we care for the animals. We feed them daily. We feed meat to the lions. We feed seeds and fruits to the birds. We feed fish to the bears.
Reporter: Do you give water to the animals?
Zookeeper: Yes, we also regularly give water to them.
Reporter: Where do the animals come from?
Zookeeper: They come from all over the world.
Reporter: Do you play with the animals, too?
Zookeeper: We are too busy to play with them. Sometimes, we gently hold some of them.
Reporter: Do you clean the animals' houses?
Zookeeper: Yes, we do. We also repair their houses.
Reporter: Do you bathe the animals?
Zookeeper: We bathe some of them. We bathe the elephants, for example.
Reporter: Are you scared of the animals?
Zookeeper: No, we're not. We get along very well.



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

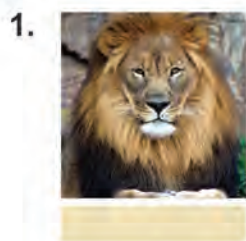
1. The dialog is about _____ .
 - a) the animals' food
 - b) the zookeeper's job
 - c) the reporter's daily life
2. Why does Dan not play with the animals?
 - a) Because he is too busy.
 - b) Because it is not good for the animals.
 - c) Because it is too dangerous.
3. What does Dan do to the animals' houses?
 - a) He cleans and repairs them.
 - b) He builds and cleans them.
 - c) He builds and repairs them.

B Check T for true or F for false.

1. Dan feeds the animals every day.
2. Dan also waters the plants at the zoo.
3. Dan bathes all the animals regularly.
4. Dan doesn't feel scared of the animals.

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 Write the names of the animals in the boxes below the pictures. Then match the correct food with the animals.



Words and Phrases

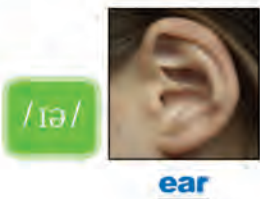
Fill in the blanks. Use the words from **WORD BOX**.

1. I broke the table. I need to _____ it.
2. Our dog is dirty. Let's _____ him.
3. We meet _____, once a month.
4. My cats never fight. They always _____ quite well.
5. She kissed the baby _____.
6. She always _____ her brothers after school.



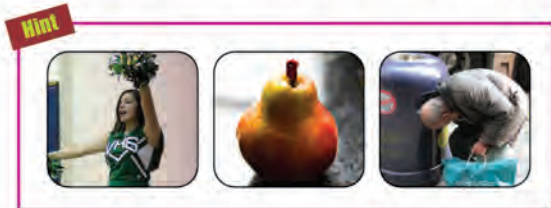
Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.



B Look at the hints. Write two more words for each sound given above.

hear _____
 care _____
 sure _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

1. el•e•phant
2. ex•am•ple
3. gent•ly
4. reg•u•lar•ly
5. re•pair
6. zoo•keep•er

Structure

- **What** do you do every day?
- **Which** is yours, this one or that one?
- **Who** is the man in your room?
- **Who(m)** are you with now?
- **Where** are you going?
- **When** does the movie start?
- **Why** are you crying?
- **How** can I get there?

A Match the answers with the questions.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. How do you like it? | a) It's pretty. |
| 2. Why are you running? | b) I met Li Jun. |
| 3. Who did you meet yesterday? | c) The yellow one is mine. |
| 4. Which is your cup, the yellow one or the green one? | d) Because I am late for school. |

B Complete the questions with **when**, **where**, **who**, or **what**.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Q: _____ is the bear? | A: It is in the cage. |
| 2. Q: _____ did you arrive? | A: Just a few minutes ago. |
| 3. Q: _____ kind of bird is this? | A: It's a parrot. |
| 4. Q: _____ is using the computer? | A: Mike is using it now. |

C Read the passage. Complete the questions about the underlined parts.

1. Polar bears live in the Arctic. 2. In fall, polar bears give birth to baby bears. 3. Mother polar bears care for their babies for two and a half years. 4. Polar bears eat fish.

1. _____ do polar bears _____?
2. _____ do polar bears _____ birth to baby bears?
3. _____ long do mother polar bears care for their babies?
4. _____ do polar bears _____?

Writing

A Write questions about the underlined parts.

1. I fed the monkeys bananas.



2. We went to Canada last year.



3. My grandfather gave this book to me.



4. I finished my homework before dinner.



B Write your own answers.

1. When did you go to the zoo?

2. How did you get there?

3. Who did you go with?

4. Where did you have lunch?

5. Which animal was the most interesting?

C Now ask your partner the questions in B. Write his or her answers. Use the sample writing as a guide.

Zhang Wei went to the zoo two months ago. She went there by bus. She went there with her family. They had lunch in a small restaurant. She thought the monkey was the most interesting animal.

Working Together Guess the animal!

A Read the sentences and check the correct words that describe the underlined parts.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Snakes sleep <u>through the winter</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> when | <input type="checkbox"/> how | <input type="checkbox"/> what |
| 2. Horses like to <u>eat carrots</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> how | <input type="checkbox"/> what | <input type="checkbox"/> why |
| 3. Monkeys play <u>in trees</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> when | <input type="checkbox"/> what | <input type="checkbox"/> where |
| 4. Penguins can swim <u>quickly</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> why | <input type="checkbox"/> how | <input type="checkbox"/> what |

B Form groups of four. Think of your favorite animal in the zoo. Then talk and write about the animal according to the **Questions** with your group members.

Questions

1. What does the animal look like?
2. Where does the animal usually live?
3. What does the animal eat?
4. How big is the animal?
5. Why do you like this animal?



C Guess the animals of other groups by asking some questions. You can ask only questions using the words **what, where, when, which, why, or how**.

What does the animal look like?

What does the animal eat?

Is it a panda?



It is very cute.
It has black eyes,
ears, and a nose.

It eats bamboo.

U · N · I · T
11

What Happened to the Dinosaurs?

Getting Ready

How much do you know about dinosaurs? Look at the different kinds of dinosaurs. Add one more to the list.

1.



- Length: about 12 m
- Weight: about 6.8 tons
- It was a huge meat-eating dinosaur.

2.



- Length: about 40 m
- Weight: about 80~100 tons
- It was the largest dinosaur.

3.



- Length: about 8 m
- Weight: about 6~12 tons
- It was a plant-eating dinosaur.

4.



- Length: about 1 m
- Weight: about 3.5 kg
- It was the smallest dinosaur.

5.



Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Which dinosaur are they talking about?

1.



2.



3.



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

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Zhang Wei is reading a book about dinosaurs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. All the dinosaurs could fly in the past. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Some dinosaurs had similar bone structures with birds. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

Look at this! It was the largest dinosaur.

It was about 40 meters long.

It was more than 80 tons.



It was very big. How long was it?

How heavy was it?

Wow, I can't believe it.

B Make dialogs with your partner based on the pictures and words below as the dialog in A.



sea lion / 2 m / 1 ton



polar bear / 3 m / 500 kg

Key Expressions

They are more than 1 ton.
I can't believe it!

Reading

Before Reading

Do you know why all the dinosaurs disappeared? There are a lot of theories. Talk about them with your partner.



volcano



a big comet hit the Earth



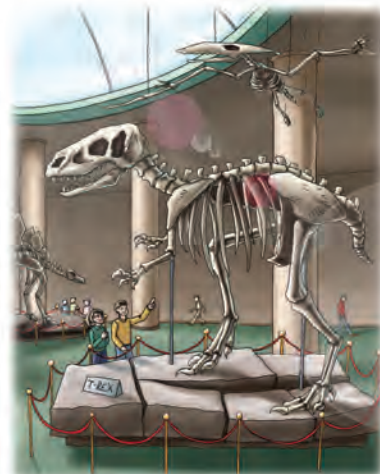
the ice age

Reading — What Happened to the Dinosaurs?

One day, Mike talked to Susan about dinosaurs. “Some big dinosaurs were as big as buildings,” said Mike. “Really? I can’t believe it!” said Susan. “It’s true! Some were about forty meters long and weighed about one hundred tons,” Mike said. “What was the biggest dinosaur?” Susan asked. “The Seismosaurus was the biggest one,” said Mike.

Mike and Susan went to the dinosaur museum. They saw many dinosaur models in the museum. Some walked on two legs, and others walked on four. There was some information about their food. Some dinosaurs ate plants, and others ate meat. The meat-eaters ate the plant-eaters.

Sixty-five million years ago, dinosaurs began to disappear from the Earth. What happened to them? Some scientists say the following. A big comet hit the Earth and the weather got much colder. All of the things on the Earth froze. Because of this, all dinosaurs disappeared.



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

1. All of the things on the Earth froze because of _____.
 a) dinosaurs b) a comet c) the meat eaters
2. Dinosaurs began to disappear _____ years ago.
 a) 1,600,000 b) 6,500,000 c) 65,000,000
3. Some scientists say dinosaurs died because of _____.
 a) cold weather b) other animals c) an accident

B Check T for true or F for false.

1. Some dinosaurs were the size of buildings.
2. Susan and Mike visited the dinosaur museum.
3. All the dinosaurs walked on four legs.
4. Susan and Mike got some information about dinosaurs' food from the Internet.

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 from **WORD BOX**.

- I _____ about 43 kilograms.
- We got some _____ about the picture.
- There are many _____ in space.
- It was very cold last night, and the water _____.
- That picture is worth more than two _____ dollars.
- Many animals _____ from the Earth.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.

	words		scientists		draw		trees

B Look at the hints. Write two more words for each sound given above.

beds	_____	_____
bats	_____	_____
dream	_____	_____
treat	_____	_____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. be • lieve | 2. di • no • saur | 3. dis • ap • pear |
| 4. mil • lion | 5. mu • se • um | 6. in • for • ma • tion |

Structure

- What was **the biggest** dinosaur?
- Jack is **the most popular** student in my class.
- She has **the least** experience, but she is **the best** player.

A Choose the correct answers.

1. He is the **youngest** / **younger** of the students.
2. This is the **good** / **best** dress in this store.
3. This is the **most difficult** / **difficultest** question on the test.
4. He has the **less** / **least** money of the three.

B Complete the sentences like the example. Use the words given.

Example

The dinosaur was **the heaviest** animal on the Earth.(heavy)

1. The whale is _____ of all the animals. (big)
2. The snail is _____ animal in the world. (slow)
3. Susan is _____ runner in the school. (fast)
4. I think the rabbit is one of _____ animals in the world. (cute)

C Change the sentences like the example.

Example

Changjiang River is the longest river in China.

→ Changjiang River is **longer than any other** river in China.

1. The girl is the tallest student in the class.
→ The girl is _____ student in the class.
2. Mt. Qomolangma is the highest of all the mountains in the world.
→ Mt. Qomolangma is _____ mountain in the world.

Writing

- A** Look at the picture. Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.



- Dinosaur A was _____.
tallest the dinosaur
- Dinosaur B was _____.
any than shorter dinosaur other
- Dinosaur C was _____.
the strongest dinosaurs one of in the world

- B** Describe the animals with **the -est** or **-er than any other**.

- The giraffe
→ _____
- The lion
→ _____
- The ostrich
→ _____

- C** Think more about the best animals in the world and write about them. Use the sample writing as a guide.

The giraffe is taller than any other animal in the world. Most people think the lion is the king of the jungle and the strongest animal in the world. The ostrich is the biggest bird in the world.

Working Together **Make a poster!**

- A** Form groups of four. Choose one item and the word related to it from each box and make a poster.

Item

animal man country city building river...

biggest smallest tallest heaviest fastest
oldest longest highest hottest coldest...

You need: a large piece of paper,
coloring pencils

How to make a poster:

1. Research one item with your group members.
2. Draw or stick a picture of it on your paper.
3. Write down some information about it next to the picture.

Example

The Biggest Rabbit in the World

How big can a rabbit be?



Its name is Darius.
It is 130 cm.
It weighs 22 kg.
Darius is bigger than any other rabbit in the world.

- B** Introduce your group's poster to your classmates.



Do you know the biggest rabbit in the world? Look at this rabbit. Its name is Darius. It is 130 cm...

U · N · I · T
12

Review

Words and Expressions

A Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

regularly weigh advice repair million hit

1.



There are two _____ balls in the box.
They _____ 300 kg.

2.



My doctor's _____ was to exercise
_____.

3.



The truck _____ my car. I have to
_____ it.

B Complete the passage with the words from the hints. Change the word forms if necessary.



Would you like to _____ my baby cat, Meo? Meo is very friendly and she _____ with other animals. Please don't _____ Meo _____. She hates being by herself. She'll be a good friend.

Hint

care for
get along
leave ... alone

Learning Tip

Try to speak in English!

When you speak in English, don't be afraid of making mistakes.
The more you speak, the better you'll learn.



Sounds

- A** Write the words in the correct columns according to their stress patterns.

~~ashamed~~

believe

agree

dinosaur

disappear

example

gently

museum

without

zookeeper

Oo	oO	Ooo	oOo	ooO
	ashamed			

- B** Circle the words with the same sound as the underlined letters in the words given.

1. ear

Because of my fear, I can't hear anything. Here, all sounds disappear.

2. healthy

I thought something thin was in the envelope, but nothing was there.

3. repair

A bear with brown hair tears our tent. We are very scared.

4. draw

Last night, I dreamed a dreadful dream. A dragon was on my heels during my drive into town.

5. together

I have a father, a mother, and a brother. They are all very healthy.

Listening and Speaking

Listen and practice with your partner.

1. A: Can _____ ?

B: Sure, it can.



a dog / swim



a swan / fly



a bear / climb a tree



2. A: How do you like _____ ?

B: It is very _____.



my new camera / nice



this chick / cute



this park / beautiful



3. A: What should you do every day for your dog?

B: I should _____.



feed him twice a day



brush him every day

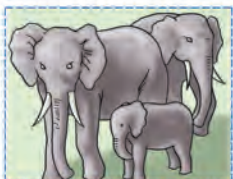


spend time with him



4. A: How heavy are they?

B: They are more than _____.



3 tons



6 tons



150 kilograms



Grammar

A Change the underlined parts using **be able to**.

1. My grandfather was a very clever man. He could speak five languages.
2. The mouse couldn't eat anything in the kitchen.
3. Dogs can swim in the river for a long time.

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

A: _____ did you go yesterday afternoon?

B: I went to a Chinese restaurant.

A: _____ did you go with?

B: I went there with my sister.

A: _____ did you go there?

B: We went there by bus.

A: _____ did you buy?

B: I bought some shirts and a bag.

A: _____ did you come back?

B: I came back around seven in the evening.

C Change the sentences like the example below.

Example

Zhang Wei is the tallest student in my class.

→ Zhang Wei is taller than any other student in my class.

1. Fall is the best season.



2. She is the most beautiful girl in the world.



3. The Nile is the longest river in the world.



Writing

- A** Look at the sentence and write four questions. Each underlined part must be the answer to one question.

Tom went to London to visit his uncle last month.

1. 2. 3. 4.

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

- B** The following is about a very talented girl, Cindy. Fill in the blanks with **-er than** or **be able to**.

Last year: the fastest girl

Now: the smartest student

Next year: the best pianist

Cindy is a very talented girl. Last year, she _____ any other girl in the school. Now she is _____ than any other student in her class. Also, she plays the piano very well, so she _____ play the piano _____ any other student in the school next year.

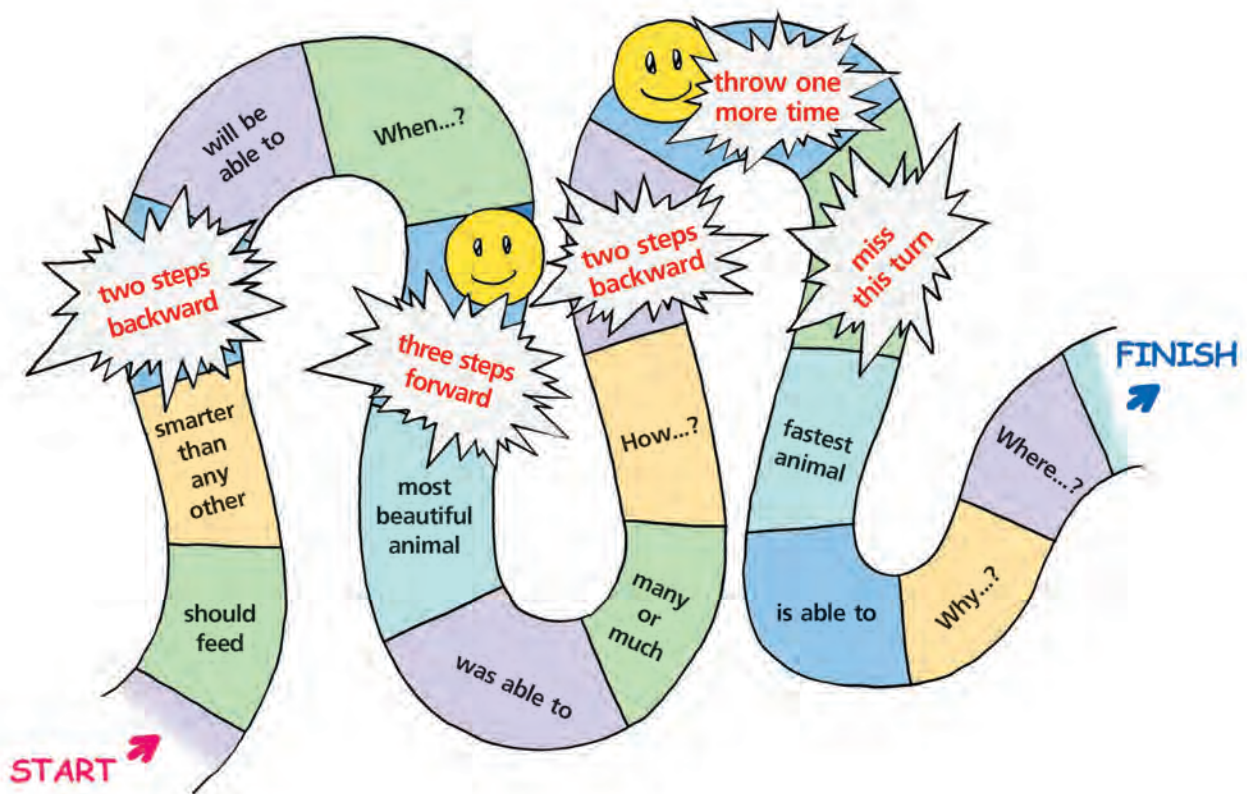
- C** Write about someone you know. Use the sample writing as a guide.

Lang is a very talented boy. Last year, he was able to play basketball better than any other boy in the school. Now he is able to speak English better than any other student in the town. Also, he plays soccer very well, so he will be able to play soccer better than any other student in the school next year.

Project Work **Throw the dice!**

Play the game. Follow the instructions.

- Make groups of three or four.
- Choose your own marker (●, ★, ♥, etc.).
- The first person throws the dice and makes a sentence using the word or words in the box.
- If the sentence is correct, you can move your marker as much as the number on the dice shows.
- The second person does the same.
- The person who finishes first is the winner.



Notes to the Texts 课文注释

Unit 1

1. **Tim, what do you do in your free time?** 蒂姆,你课余时间都做些什么?

• in *one's* free time 在某人的课余时间

2. **Shall we go to the movies this afternoon?** 今天下午我们去看电影怎么样?

shall 不仅用于表达第一人称的将来时,在口语会话中也用于表达征求对方的意见,此处译为“……怎么样?”,“要不要……?”

例 Shall I turn on the lights? 要不要把灯打开?

3. **Sounds good.** 听起来不错。

Sounds good. 通常用来表达赞同某人的观点或看法。sound 在此处为系动词,译为:“听起来……”,系动词本身有词义,但不能单独作谓语,后面通常接形容词。

例 The story sounds terrible. 这个故事听起来很可怕。

* sound 除此用法外,还用作名词,译为“声音”。

例 The TV makes no sound. 电视没有声音。

4. **Let's meet in front of the theater at 2:00 p.m.** 我们下午两点在电影院前见面吧。

• in front of ... 在……的前面

例 There is a flower bed in front of our classroom. 我们教室的前面有一个花坛。

5. **He looks up famous soccer players on the Internet.**

他在互联网上查找著名的足球运动员。

• look up 查询,(在字典中)查找

例 She looks up some new words in the dictionary. 她在字典中查找一些新单词。

• look for 寻找(某人或某物)

例 She is looking for her bag. 她正在寻找她的手提包。

6. **He is going to join a soccer fan club next month.** 他打算下个月加入足球迷俱乐部。

• join 参加, 加入

通常指加入某党派、某组织或社会团体以及参军等。

例 My brother joined the army last year. 我弟弟去年参军了。

7. **More than half of the students grow flowers and other plants.**

超过一半的学生种植鲜花和其他植物。

• more than + 数词 超过……, 不止……

例 I usually stay in Shanghai more than a month every year.

我每年都会在上海住不止一个月。

Unit 2

1. **What are you interested in?** 你对什么感兴趣呢?

• be interested in ... 对……感兴趣

后面接名词或动名词, be 动词随着人称单、复数及要表述的时态而变化。

例 I am interested in painting. 我对绘画感兴趣。

* interesting 有趣的, 令人关注的

例 This picture looks interesting. 这幅画看上去很有趣。

We can see lots of interesting things. 我们能够看到很多有趣的事情。

2. **What do you want to be in the future?** 你将来想做什么?

这个句式通常用于与他人谈论未来的理想, 还可以表述为: What do you want to do in the future? 你未来想做些什么? 回答时, 可以直接说: I want to be ... 后面接表示职业的单词。如果想表达做具体的事情, 可以说: I want to do something.

例 - What do you want to be in the future? 你将来想做什么?

- I want to be a nurse. 我想成为一名护士。

- What do you want to do in the future? 你将来想做什么?

- I want to travel around the world. 我想去环游世界。

3. **I hope to become a computer programmer.** 我希望成为一名计算机程序员。

- hope to *do something* 希望做某事

例 I hope to see you soon. 我希望快些见到你。

4. **We have different hopes and dreams.** 我们有着不同的希望和梦想。

- hope 希望

既可以用作名词，也可以用作动词。

例 People are full of hopes for the future. 人们对未来充满了希望。

I hope to become a teacher. 我希望成为一名教师。

5. **I especially love spaceships.** 我特别喜爱宇宙飞船。

- especially 特别，尤其

它在句中的作用是递进、强调及补充说明，用来加强句子的语气。通常放在 be 动词之后，实义动词之前。

例 We need to be especially careful. 我们需要特别小心。

Jenny especially loves her dog. 詹妮特别喜爱她的狗。

6. **I usually dream about making spaceships.** 我常会梦见制造宇宙飞船。

- dream about 梦到，梦见

例 I usually dream about my hometown. 我常梦见我的家乡。

She dreams about being a doctor. 她梦想自己成为一名医生。

7. **There are a lot of people in need of help.** 有很多人需要帮助。

- in need of ... 需要，缺少（资源、金钱、帮助、建议等）

例 I am hungry now and in need of food. 我现在感觉很饿，需要食物。

除此以外，in need of 还可以表示“某物需要（清洁、修理或照料）”。

例 The house is in need of cleaning. 这座房子需要清理。

8. **Through my pictures, people will come to know the importance of nature.**

通过我的图片，人们必将会知道大自然的重要性。

- through 通过，穿过（从一边贯穿到另一边）

例 Through this sentence, we know the result of the story.

通过这句话，我们知道了这个故事的结局。

We went through the forest at last. 我们最后穿过了这片森林。

• come to know 知道; 开始了解到

come to know 强调的是“认识”的过程, 可以同 get to know 互换使用。

例 People come to know the secrets of the nature. 人们开始了解到大自然的秘密。

Unit 3

1. Can you tell me about your club? 你能告诉我有关你们俱乐部的情况吗?

情态动词 can 所表达的含义有很多种, 在此句中 can 表达请求他人的许可, 并且常用于口语中。这句话还可以表达为: Could you tell me about your club? could 比 can 在表达的语气方面更加委婉、礼貌和正式。

例 Could you tell me the way to the airport? 请问您能告诉我去机场的路怎么走吗?

2. Oh, I like reading English books. 哦, 我喜欢读英语书。

• like *doing something* 喜欢做某事

like 后面接动名词, 表示喜欢经常做的事, 即个人的爱好。

例 I like swimming. 我爱好游泳。

3. Will you join our club? 你愿意加入我们的俱乐部吗?

• Will you ... ? 你愿意……?

在此句中表示邀请某人做某事。

例 Will you go with me? 你愿意和我一起走吗?

4. Is Yang Qiaoqiao still the leader of the club? 杨乔乔依旧是俱乐部的负责人吗?

• still 仍然, 依旧

still 表示某事仍在继续, 通常放在 be 动词之后, 实义动词之前。

例 The fish is still alive. 这条鱼仍然活着。

She is ill, but she still goes to work. 虽然她病了, 但是她依然坚持上班。

5. Oh, were you? I want to invite you to my English Club meeting.

哦, 你也感兴趣吗? 我想邀请你参加我们英语俱乐部的聚会。

Oh, were you? 这是一个省略句, 多用在口语中, 省略的内容是谈话双方明确的, 在翻译时需要参照上句话的相关内容, 完整的表达形式为: Oh, were you interested in my club?

- invite *somebody to someplace* 邀请某人去某处

例 Jenny usually invites me to her garden. 詹妮经常邀请我去她的花园。

6. I see. 我知道了。

I see. 是一句常用的口语表达，译为“我明白了”，“我知道了”。英语中一些常用动词往往是一词多义，其确切的翻译，既要考虑上下文的语境，又要看其在句中与前后词的搭配。根据上文语境判断 see 在此处是“知道”，“明白了”的意思。类似的表达还有：I understand. 我明白了。I got it. 我知道了。

7. Finally, we eat some snacks and go home. 最后，我们吃了些零食，然后回家。

- and 然后

此句中的 and 是连词，用来连接两个动词词组，后面一个动词所表示的动作比前面的动作发生得迟一些，译为“然后”，表示动作的先后关系。

例 Go along the street and take the second turning on the right.

沿着这条街走，然后在第二个转弯处右转。

另外，and 还可以连接语法作用相同的单词、短语或句子，表示并列或对称的关系，译为“和”，“并”。

例 Mary and Pete go to the park every week. 玛丽和皮特每周都去公园。

8. Okay. See you in a few hours. 好，几小时之后见。

- in a few hours 几小时之后

例 I will finish my homework in a few hours. 我将在几小时后完成作业。

Unit 5

1. I'm making something with clay. 我正用黏土做东西。

- with 用

在此句中表示施动者采用某种材料、工具去做某事或达到某种目的。

例 I cut it with a knife. 我用刀割断了它。

2. It looks like a cup. 它看起来像个杯子。

- look like ... 看起来像……

例 The cloud looks like a horse. 那片云看起来像一匹马。

3. Vincent van Gogh 文森特·梵·高

文森特·梵·高（1853-1890），荷兰著名画家，西方美术史上最著名的画家之一。其代表作有：《星夜》、《向日葵》与《有乌鸦的麦田》等，这些作品现已成为全球著名、价格昂贵的艺术作品。

* 教材第32页 Get Ready B 部分三幅作品名称由左至右分别为：《在阿尔雷斯的梵高卧室》、《向日葵》、《星夜》；第34页 Reading 部分右上方作品名称为《夜间露天咖啡馆》，左下方作品名称为《割耳朵后的自画像》。

4. Vincent van Gogh painted a lot. 文森特·梵·高画了很多画。

• a lot 大量，很多

a lot 通常用来修饰动词，放在动词的后面。

例 It rains a lot at this time of year. 每年这个时候雨量都很大。

* a lot of 很多

a lot of = lots of 修饰可数名词复数和不可数名词，放在名词的前面。

例 I have a lot of friends. 我有很多朋友。

She spent a lot of money on clothes. 她买衣服花了很多钱。

5. He wanted to make people happy. 他想让人们过得快乐。

• make 使，使之

make 是一个使役动词，表示“使”，“让”等意义，接宾语时，人称代词用宾格。

例 He made me happy. 他使我很开心。

make 后还通常接省略 to 的动词不定式，即 make *somebody do something* 使(让)某人做某事

例 The teacher made me retell the story. 老师让我复述那个故事。

6. One of his paintings is worth more than 82 million dollars.

他的一幅画价值8200多万美元。

• be worth + 表达钱数的单词或词组 某事物价值多少钱

例 The bike is worth 200 yuan. 这辆自行车价值200元。

如果后面接其他名词，表示“值(得)”。

例 His words are worth notice. 他的话值得(予以)重视。

Unit 6

1. What do you think of this music? 你认为这段音乐怎么样?

What do you think of ... ? 这个句型通常用来询问他人对某种事物、现象等的看法或观点, 其中短语 think of 表示“考虑”, “对……的看法”, 可以同 think about 互换。

2. Really? It makes me feel excited. 真的吗? 这段音乐让我感觉很兴奋。

• excited 兴奋的, 激动的

excited 通常指“对……感到兴奋”, 强调主观心境。

例 Are you excited about going to Beijing? 你要去北京了, 感觉兴奋吗?

* exciting 令人兴奋的, 激动的

exciting 强调的是人、事或物令人感到兴奋。

例 This story is exciting. 这个故事令人兴奋。

3. This band is very famous in China. 这支乐队在中国非常出名。

• be famous in + 地域或领域 在某地或某领域著名

例 His uncle is famous in science. 他的叔叔在科学领域很有名气。

4. The little girl got worse day by day. 小女孩的病情在一天天变得更糟。

• get worse 转坏, 变得更糟

get 后面加形容词或形容词比较级, 译为“变得……”, 表示一个动态的过程。worse 是 bad 的比较级, 表示“更坏”, “更糟”。

例 It gets warmer. 天气变得更暖和了。

• day by day 一天天, 日复一日

year by year 年复一年

5. The girl was in the hospital. 女孩住在医院。

• in the hospital 在医院

in the hospital 既可以理解为在医院工作, 也可以表示在医院治病等, 具体要根据上下文语境进行判断。

例 His grandfather is in the hospital. 他的爷爷在住院。

My aunt works in the hospital. 我姨妈在医院工作。

* 在英式英语中，通常用 in hospital 来表示“生病住院”。

例 My aunt is in hospital. 我姨妈在住院。

6. **This could be the last chance for Michael to see his sister.**

这可能是迈克尔去见他妹妹的最后一次机会了。

• could be 可能

could 表示推测时，与 can 没有时间上的差别，could 在语气上更加委婉一些。

例 You could be right, but I don't agree with you. 也许你是对的，但是我不能认同你。

7. **He may not see her alive again.** 在她生前，他可能不会再见到她了。

• may not 可能不

例 I may not be able to help you. 我可能帮不了你了。

• see *somebody* + 形容词（表达人物情感、状态） 看见某人处于某种状态

例 I don't want to see you sad. 我不想看见你伤心。

8. **“Keep on singing, Michael,” Karen said.** 凯伦说：“继续唱，迈克尔。”

• keep on *doing* 继续做某事

例 “Keep on playing the piano,” Mom said. 妈妈说：“继续弹钢琴。”

Unit 7

1. **My grandmother bought it for me.** 我祖母买给我的。

• buy *something* for *somebody* 为某人买某物

例 I bought a bag for my mother. 我为妈妈买了一个包。

2. **Do you want to try playing it?** 你想尝试弹奏一下吗？

• try *doing something* 尝试做某事

例 Why don't you try changing your mind? 你为什么不尝试着改变你的想法？

3. **Once upon a time, there lived a little boy, Suhe.** 从前, 有个小男孩叫苏和。

- once upon a time = long time ago 从前, 很久以前
- there lived a little boy
there be 句型中的 be 有时可以用一些实义动词来替换表达, 强调一个新的人物或事物的出现, 通常放在故事的开头。

例 There lived an old man in that house. 那个房子里住着一位老人。

4. **He named the horse Jingky and lived with it.**

他给这匹马取名为京奇, 并和它生活在一起。

- name somebody ... 给某人命名为……
name 这个单词我们学习过它的名词词性, 译作“名字”。在此句中我们学习的是它的动词词性。

例 I named the cat Mimi. 我给这只猫取名为咪咪。

5. **The winner would marry the princess.** 获胜者可以迎娶公主。

- marry somebody 与某人结婚

例 John married Lucy last week. 约翰和露西上周结婚了。

6. **Suhe and Jingky practiced for the race.** 苏和与京奇为了比赛而练习。

- practice for ... 为了……而练习

例 All the students practiced for the sports day. 所有的学生都为了运动会而练习。

7. **But Jingky wouldn't listen to him.** 但是京奇不肯听他的命令。

wouldn't 是 would not 的缩写形式, 是 will 的过去式 would 的否定形式, 表示拒绝或不可能, 译为“不肯”, “总是不”。也表示某人在过去时间内的坚持和主张, 通常用于否定句中。

例 We asked her to help us, but she would not. 我们请求她的帮助, 但是她不肯。

8. **People called this instrument a matouqin.** 人们把这种乐器称作“马头琴”。

马头琴是中国蒙古族民间弦乐器, 长约一米, 琴身用木头制成, 共鸣箱呈梯形, 有两根弦, 琴柄顶部雕刻成马头形状, 故而得名“马头琴”。马头琴所演奏的乐曲, 具有深沉、粗犷、激昂的特点, 它能够表现呼啸的狂风、悲伤的心情、奔腾的马蹄声、欢乐的牧歌等, 体现了浓郁的草原风格。

Unit 9

1. **My dog seems to be scared.** 我的狗似乎很害怕。

- seem (to be) 似乎, 好像
后面通常接形容词或名词, 用来说明主语的特征或状态。
例 Mr. Black seems (to be) happy. 布莱克先生似乎很开心。
He seems (to be) an honest man. 他似乎是一个诚实可靠的人。

2. **Does it? Can it feel fear?** 是吗? 它能感到害怕吗?

Does it? 是一个省略句, 所承接的是上一句中表达的内容, 即 “My dog seems to be scared.” 本句的完整形式为: Does it seem to be scared?

3. **It is afraid of the dark.** 它害怕黑暗。

- be afraid of *something* 害怕某事物
例 The little girls are afraid of tigers. 小女孩们害怕老虎。
* be afraid ... 恐怕……
表示委婉地拒绝某人的请求或否定某人的看法。
例 I'm afraid you are wrong. 恐怕你错了。

4. **I was unhappy because of my tail.** 由于我的尾巴我感觉很不开心。

- because of ... 由于(因为)某事物
后面通常跟名词、代词或相当于名词的短语。
例 I woke up because of you. 你把我弄醒了。
I didn't go out because of the rain. 因为下雨, 我没有出去。
because 单独作为一个连词使用时, 后面通常跟一个句子。
例 I won't go out because it is raining. 因为下雨, 我不打算出去了。

5. **Many foxes agreed with Carl.** 许多狐狸都认同卡尔的观点。

- agree with *somebody* 同意某人的观点
例 I agreed with you. 我同意你的看法。

6. **How about cutting off your tails?** 割断你们的尾巴怎么样?

- How about ... ? ...怎么样?
表示提出某种建议, 后面跟名词、代词或动名词短语。
例 I want two hamburgers. How about you? 我想要两个汉堡, 你呢?
How about a cup of tea? 来杯茶怎么样?

How about going for a walk? 去散散步怎么样?
How about ... ? 在表达提出建议时,可以和 What about ... ? 通用。
例 What about going to the movies tonight? 今晚去看电影怎么样啊?

7. **You want us to be unhappy, too.** 你也想让我们不开心。

- want *somebody to do something* 想让某人做某事
例 She wants you to come in. 她想让你进去。

8. **They left Carl alone.** 他们不理睬卡尔了。

- leave *somebody* alone 让某人独自待着,不打扰某人
例 Please leave me alone. 不要打扰我。
They leave their son alone in the house on weekdays. 平时他们把儿子独自留在家中。

Unit 10

1. **How do you like my dog?** 你觉得我的狗怎么样?

- How do you like ... ? 你觉得……怎么样? 你喜欢……吗?
通常用于询问他人是否喜欢某物。
例 - How do you like your school? 你喜欢你的学校吗?
- I like it very much. 我非常喜欢。
- How do you like my new dress? 你觉得我的新裙子怎么样啊?
- It looks great. 它看起来很漂亮。

2. **Thank you for saying so.** 谢谢你这么说。

- Thank you for ... 为……而感谢
后面通常跟名词或动名词,表示感谢的理由。
例 Thank you for your nice gift. 谢谢你精美的礼物。
Thank you for sending me the books. 谢谢你寄给我这些书。

3. **I should walk her every day.** 我应该每天都带她去散步。

- walk the dog 遛狗
在此句子中, her 指代的是 my dog, walk her 的具体表达为 walk my dog。
* 有关 walk 的用法如下:
例 I walk to school every morning. 我每天早晨步行去上学。
My friend walks her dog every evening. 我朋友每天晚上都去遛狗。
Shall we take a walk outside? 我们出去散散步好吗?(此句中的 walk 是名词)

4. **A reporter from the school radio station is asking one of the zookeepers about their job.**

一位来自学校广播站的记者正在询问一位饲养员有关他们的工作情况。

- ask *somebody* about *something* 询问某人关于某事

例 My mother asked me about my school life. 妈妈询问我关于学校的生活情况。

Jenny asked me about making a cake. 詹妮询问我关于蛋糕的制作情况。

5. **Yes, we also regularly give water to them.** 是的，我们也定期地给它们水喝。

- give *something* to *somebody* (= give *somebody something*) 给某人某物

本句还可以表达为: We also regularly give them water.

例 My father gave this book to me. 爸爸把这本书给了我。

My father gave me this book. 爸爸给了我这本书。

6. **We are too busy to play with them.** 我们太忙了，不能陪它们玩。

- too ... to ... 太……而不能……

句式基本构成为: too + 形容词或副词 + to + 动词原形

例 He is too tired to play with us. 他累得不能和我们一起玩了。

7. **Do you bathe the animals?** 你给动物们洗澡吗?

- bathe ... 给……洗澡

例 Jenny bathes her baby every night. 詹妮每天晚上给她的宝宝洗澡。

* 有关洗澡的短语

take a bath 洗澡

例 I take a bath once a week. 我每个星期洗一次澡。

take a shower 洗淋浴，冲澡

例 I take a shower every morning. 我每天早晨都冲澡。

Unit 11

1. **What happened to the dinosaurs?** 在恐龙身上发生了什么事?

- *something* happen to ... 某事发生在……身上

例 A funny thing happened to me on my way home last night.

昨晚我在回家的路上遇到一件可笑的事。

* 以下内容为教材第78页 Get Ready 部分的图片说明。

图1 霸王龙(T-Rex): 又称暴龙, 是最凶猛的肉食性恐龙之一。

图2 地震龙 (Seismosaurus): 是世界上目前考古学家发现的最大的恐龙, 是巨大的植食性恐龙之一。

图3 三角恐龙(Triceratops): 其名称的意义是“有三个角的面孔”, 脸孔形状各稍有不同, 是典型的植食性恐龙之一。

图4 秀颌龙 (Compsognathus): 是世界上目前发现的最小的恐龙之一, 也是恐龙中跑得最快的, 以猎捕其他的小动物为生。

* 有关恐龙灭绝的原因, 现代科学家们用大量时间研究和分析证实了大约在6500万年以前, 一颗小行星或彗星撞击了地球, 并且他们在中美洲犹加敦半岛的地层中找到了撞击的大坑, 撞击强度相当于里氏10级地震, 陨石撞击地球使极地雪融化, 植物毁灭, 气温骤降, 山洪暴发, 泥石流将恐龙卷走并埋葬起来。因此, 大部分科学家认为小行星或彗星撞击地球带来的灾难是恐龙灭绝的主要原因。对于恐龙的灭绝, 还有其他的猜测及说法, 例如: 物种斗争、大陆漂移、酸雨及被子植物中毒等。

2. One day, Mike talked to Susan about dinosaurs.

一天, 迈克向苏珊谈论起有关恐龙的故事。

• talk to *somebody* 对某人说

强调有单方面主动与他人交谈的含义, 对方可以说话也可以不说话。

例 My teacher talked to me after school. 放学后老师找我谈话了。

* talk with *somebody* 和某人交谈

强调双方共同谈论一项内容, 相互沟通。

例 I talked with my friends about our homework this afternoon.

今天下午我和朋友们一起讨论有关作业的事。

3. "Some big dinosaurs were as big as buildings," said Mike.

迈克说: “一些大的恐龙和建筑物一样大。”

• as + 形容词或副词原级 + as... 和……一样……

在此处用于表示不同人或物同一性质的比较。

例 The tree is as tall as the house. 这棵树和那座房子一样高。

How can I speak English as well as you? 我怎样才能说英语说得和你一样好呢?

4. **Sixty-five million years ago, dinosaurs began to disappear from the Earth.**

6500万年前，恐龙开始从地球上消失。

• begin to *do something* 开始做某事

例 What time do you usually begin to do your homework? 你通常几点开始做作业?

5. **A big comet hit the Earth and the weather got much colder.**

一颗大的彗星撞击了地球而导致天气变得更冷了。

• 在本句中 and 不能翻译为“和”，它所连接的前后内容为因果关系，译为“因而”，“因此”。

例 The girl lost her money and cried loudly. 小女孩的钱丢了以至于她大哭起来。

• get much colder 译为“变得更冷”，much 在此修饰形容词比较级，表示程度的加深。

Grammar 语法

Unit 1 表示数量的不定代词; be going to 句型

1. 表示数量的不定代词的应用

all (of) ...	most of ...	many of ...	half of ...	some of ...	a few of ...
所有的	大部分的	许多的	一半的	一些	有些

例如:

All (of) the children are volunteers. 所有的孩子都是志愿者。

Most of them are from China. 他们大多数来自中国。

Many of the children are from the country. 这些孩子中有许多是来自于农村的。

Half of them are girls. 他们之中半数是女孩子。

Some of the children are middle school students. 这些孩子中有些是中学生。

A few of them are elementary school students. 他们中间有些是小学生。

2. be going to 句型

“be going to + 动词原形”，表示“将来”，在句中表示两个方面的含意。

(1) 有迹象表明即将发生的事。

例如: Look at the clouds. **It is going to** rain. 看那些云, 要下雨了。

(2) 表示主观上的“意图”或“打算”, be 在句中有人称、数和时态的变化。

例如: I **am going to** see a movie. 我打算去看场电影。

They **are going to** grow flowers and plants. 他们打算种些花草。

The girl **was going to** play the piano after school. 女孩原本打算放学后去弹钢琴。

Unit 2 will 表示的一般将来时

1. will 的含义和用法

will 用在将来时态中, 既可以表示与个人意志无关, 自然要发生的事, 也可以表示由自己的意志来决定, 打算、计划做某种事情。使用时, will 与主语的人称和数无关, 只有“will + 动词原形”一种结构形式。在口语中所有人称都可以用 will, 但是在第一人称作主语的疑问句中经常用 shall 代替 will。

肯定式	否定式	疑问式	简略回答
I / We will start. (= I'll / We'll start.)	I / We will not (won't) start.	Shall I / we start?	Yes, I / we will . No, I / we won't .
You will start. (= You'll start.)	You will not (won't) start.	Will you start?	Yes, I / we will . No, I / we won't .
He / She / They will start. (= He'll / She'll / They'll start.)	He / She / They will not (won't) start.	Will he / she / they start ?	Yes, he / she / they will . No, he / she / they won't .

注:在缩略回答的肯定回答中, will 不可以用缩写形式。Yes, I will. (√) Yes, I'll. (×)

2. will 表示一般将来时的特殊疑问句

(1) 疑问词作主语: 疑问词 + will + 动词原形……?

例如: - Who will be our English teacher? 谁将会是我们的英语老师?

- Mr. Brown will (be). 布朗先生。

(2) 疑问词不作主语: 疑问词 + will + 主语 + 动词原形……?

例如: - When will they arrive? 他们什么时候到?

- They will arrive tomorrow afternoon. 他们将于明天下午到。

Unit 3 系动词 be 的一般过去时; 引导时间短语的介词

1. 系动词 be 的一般过去时

在一般现在时态中, 系动词 be 具有人称和单、复数的变化, 当 be 与后接的名词或形容词等表达主语在过去的时间所处的状况时, 则系动词 be 在人称和单、复数方面分别变化为 was, were。

肯定式	否定式
I was ... He / She / It was ... We / You / They were ...	I was not ... He / She / It was not ... We / You / They were not ...

疑问式及回答

第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
Was I ...? - Yes, you were . - No, you were not (weren't).	Were you ...? - Yes, I was . - No, I was not (wasn't).	Was he / she / it ...? - Yes, he / she / it was . - No, he / she / it was not (wasn't).
Were we ...? - Yes, we / you were . - No, we / you were not (weren't).	Were you ...? - Yes, we were . - No, we were not (weren't).	Were they ...? - Yes, they were . - No, they were not (weren't).

2. 引导时间短语的介词

介词在句中不能单独承担一个成分，常与名词、代词等构成介词短语来担任句中的一个成分，作状语、定语或表语等。常用的引导时间短语的介词包括：at, on, in, 用法如下：

at 通常与具体的时间连用，例如：at 6:00 在六点钟，at night 在晚上，at this moment 在此刻；也可用于表示具体的年龄，例如：at sixteen 16岁时，at the age of twenty 在20岁的时候。

on 通常指在具体的某日或某日的上午、下午或晚上。例如：on September 1st 在9月1日这天，on Monday 在星期一，on the night of National Day 在国庆节的晚上，on Christmas Day 在圣诞节这一天等。

in 通常表示在某个月份、季节、年份、世纪等一段时间，例如：in July 在七月份，in 2008 在2008年，in spring 在春天，in 21st century 在21世纪。在表示不是具体的某日的上午、下午或晚上时，同样用介词 in，例如：in the morning / afternoon / evening 在早晨 / 下午 / 晚上。

Unit 5 动词的一般过去时 (I)

1. 一般过去时的用法

一般过去时主要表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态，也可以表示过去习惯性的动作，常和表达过去的时间状语连用。

例如：The man **stayed** in a hotel **last night**. 那个男人昨晚住在一家旅馆里。

2. 动词一般过去时的构成

动词一般过去时的变化形式分为规则变化和不规则变化。规则变化有以下四种形式：

变化规则	原形	过去式
一般在动词词尾后加 -ed	work / stay	worked / stayed
以字母e 结尾的词后直接加 -d	like / live	liked / lived
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词，变 y 为 i，然后再加 -ed	study / carry	studied / carried
以一个元音字母加一个辅音字母结尾，该音节又重读，末尾字母要双写，然后再加 -ed	drop / stop	dropped / stopped

3. 动词一般过去时的句式转换

(1) 肯定句: 主语 + 动词的过去式……

Mike **studied** French yesterday. 迈克昨天学法语了。

(2) 疑问句: 助动词 Did + 主语 + 动词原形……?

- **Did** Mike **study** French yesterday? 迈克昨天学法语了吗?

- Yes, he **did**. / No, he **didn't**. 是的, 他学了。/ 不, 他没学。

(3) 否定句: 主语 + 否定助动词 didn't (did not) + 动词原形……

Mike **didn't study** French yesterday. 迈克昨天没学法语。

从上述例句中可知一般过去时是英语中较为常用的一种时态。与一般现在时相比较, 在一般过去时中, 实义动词与助动词 (do) 在肯定句、疑问句、否定句中, 都没有人称和单、复数的变化 (系动词be 除外)。

Unit 6 动词的一般过去时 (II)

关于动词的一般过去时, 我们在上一单元已学习了动词词尾的规则变化。在实际应用中, 还有一些常用的实义动词在一般过去时态中属于不规则变化, 需要逐一地单独记忆, 在积累、复现和多次实践中, 达到熟练掌握的程度。一些常用的不规则变化的动词, 例如: do-did, come-came, see-saw, get-got, have-had, take-took, write-wrote, go-went, leave-left, say-said 等, 上述特殊变化的部分动词已归类列在附录的不规则动词过去式表中, 以便随时查阅、记忆和使用。不规则变化的动词在过去时态中的疑问句式与否定句式与规则性变化动词的转换方式相同。

例如:(肯定式) Michael **sang** to the baby last night. 迈克尔昨天晚上给婴儿唱歌了。

(疑问式) - **Did** Michael **sing** to the baby last night? 迈克尔昨天晚上给婴儿唱歌了吗?

- Yes, he **did**. / No, he **didn't**. 是的, 他唱了。/ 不, 他没唱。

(否定式) He **didn't** (did not) **sing** to the baby last night. 他昨天晚上没给婴儿唱歌。

Unit 7 过去进行时

过去进行时主要表示过去某时刻或某阶段正在进行的动作。过去进行时的构成与已学过的现在进行时很相似, 即“be 动词 + 现在分词 (动词+ing)”, 区别在于需将系动词 be 依据句中主语的人称或数转换成它的过去式 was 或 were。

过去进行时的句式转换：

肯定式	否定式
I / He / She / It was drinking . We / You / They were drinking .	I / He / She / It was not (wasn't) drinking. We / You / They were not (weren't) drinking.
疑问式	简略回答
Were you drinking?	Yes, I was . / Yes, we were . No, I was not (wasn't). / No, we were not (weren't).
Was he / she / it drinking?	Yes, he / she / it was . No, he / she / it was not (wasn't).
Were they drinking?	Yes, they were . No, they were not (weren't).

过去进行时的用法：

表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间正在进行的动作。过去的时间一般用时间状语表示。

例如：What **were you doing** at 8:30 yesterday evening? 昨天晚上八点半你在干什么？

Unit 9 be able to; many, much, (a) few, (a) little

1. be able to

be able to 是一组固定搭配，表示“有能力做某事”。在句中应用时，be 具有人称，单、复数和时态（一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时）的变化，to 后接动词原形。

例如：That fox **is able to** run fast. 那只狐狸能跑得快。

The children **were not able to** write then. 那个时候，孩子们还不能写字。

He **will be able to** speak English soon. 他很快就能讲英语了。

2. many, much, (a) little, (a) few 的区别与应用

(1) many 和 much

many + 可数名词复数：很多

much + 不可数名词：很多

例如：There are **many books** in my bag. 在我的包里有很多书。

Is there **much water** in the bottle? 瓶子里有很多水吗？

(2) (a) little 和 (a) few

a few + 可数名词复数 / a little + 不可数名词：有一点

few + 可数名词复数 / little + 不可数名词：几乎没有

例如: There are **a few minutes** left. Don't worry. 还有几分钟的时间,不用着急。
 There is **a little time** left. Don't worry. 还有点时间,不用着急。
 There are **few minutes** left. Hurry up. 没有几分钟的时间了,快点。
 There is **little time** left. Hurry up. 没有时间了,快点。

Unit 10 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问句,是指对所述内容的某一具体方面提出问题的句子,常将 who (谁), when (什么时间), why (为什么), where (什么地点), how (怎样), what (什么) 等疑问副词或疑问代词置于句首。

- 例如: (1) - **Who** helped the old woman cross the street? 是谁帮助老奶奶过马路的?
 - **Jenny** helped the old woman cross the street. 詹妮帮助老奶奶过马路的。
 (2) - **When** are we going to meet? 我们什么时候见面?
 - We are going to meet **tomorrow**. 我们明天见吧。
 (3) - **Why** were you late for school? 你为什么上学迟到了?
 - **Because** I got up late. 因为我起床晚了。
 (4) - **Where** are you from? 你从哪里来啊?
 - I'm from **Australia**. 我来自澳大利亚。
 (5) - **How** do you go to school every day? 你每天怎样去上学?
 - I go to school **by subway** every day. 我每天乘地铁去上学。
 (6) - **What** is your favorite color? 你最喜欢什么颜色?
 - My favorite color is **purple**. 我最喜欢紫色。

Unit 11 形容词与副词的最高级

在描述人或事物时,当涉及三者或三者以上进行比较时,要用最高级。形容词与副词最高级的变化规则如下:

1. 规则变化

构成方式		原级	最高级
单音节词和少数双音节词	一般在词尾加 -est	tall fast	tallest fastest
	以字母 e 结尾的词直接加 -st	nice fine	nicest finest
	重读闭音节词末尾只有一个辅音字母时,先双写该辅音字母,再加 -est	thin big	thinnest biggest
	以辅音字母加 y 结尾的双音节词,先变 y 为 i 再加 -est	heavy funny	heaviest funniest
多音节词和部分双音节词	在词前加 most	difficult popular	most difficult most popular

2. 不规则变化

原级	最高级	原级	最高级
good / well	best	little	least
bad / ill	worst	far	farthest / furthest
many / much	most	old	oldest / eldest

3. 最高级句式的应用

- (1) 在句中，形容词最高级前必须加定冠词 **the**，副词最高级前可加可不加。
例如：Jack is **the tallest** boy in his class. 杰克是他们班男孩中个子最高的。
Mike ran (the) **fastest** that time. 迈克那次跑得最快。
- (2) 在表述时，最高级后用“of 短语”表示比较的对象，用“in 短语”表示比较的范围。
例如：Changjiang River is **the longest** one of the three rivers.
在这三条大河中，长江最长。
Nancy writes (the) **most** carefully in her class.
在班级内，南希写字最认真。
- (3) 在同一比较范围内时，用比较级表达最高级的含义，常用 **other** 或 **else** 来表示。
例如：Tom is taller than **any other** student in his class.
汤姆在班上比其他人都高。
Jack studies harder than **anyone else** in his class.
杰克比班上其他人学习更刻苦。

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		ride /raɪd/ <i>v.</i> 骑;乘	7
grow /grəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 种植	2	Unit 2	
free /fri:/ <i>adj.</i> 自由的;免费的	2	dream /dri:m/ <i>n. & v.</i> 梦想	10
sure /ʃʊ:/, /ʃʊr/ <i>adv.</i> 当然,的确	2	* volunteer /ˌvɒləntɪə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 志愿者	10
shall /ʃæl/ <i>modal v.</i> 将要(用于表示未来将要做的事)	2	* fashion /'fæʃən/ <i>n.</i> 时尚	10
Shall we ...? 要不要……? (用于提建议或要求他人做决定的问句中)	2	* designer /dɪ'zaɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 设计师	10
front /frʌnt/ <i>n.</i> 正面;前面	3	* fashion designer 时装设计师	10
in front of 在……的前面	3	scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ <i>n.</i> 科学家	10
pool /pu:l/ <i>n.</i> 水池	3	photographer /fə'tɒgrəfə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 摄影师	10
swimming pool 游泳池	3	future /'fju:tʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 将来,未来	10
interested /'ɪntrɪstɪd/, /'ɪntərɪstɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 感兴趣的	4	nature /'neɪtʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 自然界,大自然	10
be interested in 对……感兴趣	4	programmer /'prəʊgræmə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 程序设计师	11
look up 查阅	4	especially /ɪ'speʃəli/, /ə'speʃəli/ <i>adv.</i> 特别,尤其	12
collect /kə'lekt/ <i>v.</i> 收集	4	spaceship /'speɪs,ʃɪp/ <i>n.</i> 宇宙飞船	12
join /dʒɔɪn/ <i>v.</i> 参加	4	children's home 儿童之家,孤儿院	12
club /klʌb/ <i>n.</i> 俱乐部	4	in need of 需要	12
question /'kwɛstʃən/ <i>n.</i> 问题	4	world /wɜ:ɪ(r)ld/ <i>n.</i> 世界	12
few /fju:/ <i>adj.</i> 很少的;几乎没有的	4	beauty /'bju:ti/ <i>n.</i> 美丽;美好的事物	12
a few 少数的(人或物);一些	4	protect /prə'tekt/ <i>v.</i> 保护	12
member /'membə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 成员,会员	5	importance /ɪm'pɔ:ɪ(r)təns/ <i>n.</i> 重要性	12
dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/, /'dɪkʃən,əri/ <i>n.</i> 字典	6	hurt /hɜ:ɪ(r)t/ <i>v.</i> 伤害,损害	12
* ribbon /'rɪbən/ <i>n.</i> 捆扎带;装饰带	7	flying /'flaɪɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 飞行的,会飞的	13
* spot /spɒt/ <i>n.</i> 斑点	7	across /ə'krɒs/, /ə'krɔ:ɪs/ <i>prep.</i> 穿过,横过	14

sunglasses /'sʌŋ,glɑ:si:z/, /'sʌŋ,glæsɪz/ <i>n.</i> 太阳镜	14
* schedule /'ʃedju:l/, /'skedʒul/ <i>n.</i> 时间表, 日程表	15
talking /'tɔ:kɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 说话的	16
robot /'rəʊbɒt/ <i>n.</i> 机器人	16
won't /wəʊnt/ 将不 (will not 的缩略形式)	16
trouble /'trʌbl/ <i>n.</i> 麻烦, 烦扰	16

Unit 3

news /nju:z/, /nu:z/ <i>n.</i> 新闻; 消息	18
weekly /'wi:kli/ <i>adj.</i> 每周的, 一周一次的	18
meeting /'mi:tɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 会议	18
of course 当然	18
clubroom /'klʌb'ru:m/ <i>n.</i> 俱乐部聚会室	18
be good at 擅长	19
telephone /'teləfəʊn/ <i>n.</i> 电话	20
still /stɪl/ <i>adv.</i> 仍然, 依旧	20
leader /'li:də(r)/ <i>n.</i> 负责人, 领导者	20
* semester /sə'mestə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 学期	20
finally /'fainli/ <i>adv.</i> 最后, 最终	20
* snack /snæk/ <i>n.</i> 小吃, 点心	20
once /wʌns/ <i>adv.</i> 一次	21
road /rəʊd/ <i>n.</i> 道路	22
winner /'wɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 获胜者	24
excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 激动的, 兴奋的	24
* in-line skating 轮滑运动	25

Unit 4

* accident /'æksədənt/ <i>n.</i> 事故	26
coin /kɔɪn/ <i>n.</i> 硬币	26
station /'steɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 车站	26
museum /mju:'ziəm/, /mju:'ziəm/ <i>n.</i> 博物馆	28
hat /hæt/ <i>n.</i> (有帽檐的) 帽子	29

beach /bi:tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 海滩	29
painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 绘画; 油画	29

Unit 5

* Vincent van Gogh /'vɪnsənt væn 'gəʊ/ 文森特·梵·高 (荷兰画家)	32
dealer /'di:lə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 商人; (尤指买卖贵重商品的) 经销商	32
leaf /li:f/ <i>n.</i> 树叶 (复数形式为 leaves)	32
alone /ə'ləʊn/ <i>adv.</i> 独自地	32
* clay /kleɪ/ <i>n.</i> 黏土	33
bamboo /,bæm'bu:z/, /bæm'bu:/ <i>n.</i> 竹子	33
* butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/, /'bʌtə(r),flaɪ/ <i>n.</i> 蝴蝶	33
rest /rest/ <i>n.</i> 剩余部分; 其余	34
* preacher /'pri:tʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 说教者, 传教士	34
while /waɪl/ <i>n.</i> 一会儿, 一段时间	34
for a while 一段时间	34
* church /tʃɜ:(r)tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 教堂	34
England /'ɪŋɡlənd/ <i>n.</i> 英格兰; 英国	34
poor /pɔ:(r)/, /pʊə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 贫穷的; 贫乏的	34
paint /peɪnt/ <i>v.</i> (用颜料) 绘画	34
however /haʊ'evə(r)/ <i>conj.</i> 然而, 可是	34
stay /steɪ/ <i>v.</i> 停留; 暂住	34
die /daɪ/ <i>v.</i> 死, 死亡	34
sell /sel/ <i>v.</i> 卖, 出售	34
during /'dʒʊərɪŋ/, /'dɔ:ɪŋ/ <i>prep.</i> 在……期间(时候)	34
lifetime /'laɪf(taɪ)m/ <i>n.</i> 一生	34
* death /deθ/ <i>n.</i> 死, 死亡	34
worth /wɜ:(r)θ/ <i>prep.</i> 值……钱	34
* million /'mɪljən/ <i>num.</i> 百万	34
* amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人惊异的	34
mostly /'məʊstli/ <i>adv.</i> 大部分; 主要地	35

drop /drɒp/ <i>v.</i> 落下; 跌落	37	suddenly /'sʌdnli/ <i>adv.</i> 突然地	42
be born in 出生在(某地)	38	move /mu:v/ <i>v.</i> 移动, 挪动	42
copy /'kɒpi/ <i>v.</i> 复制; 抄袭	38	finger /'fɪŋgə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 手指	42
* folk /fəʊk/ <i>adj.</i> 民间的	38	keep on 继续	42
traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/, /trə'dɪʃən/ <i>adj.</i> 传统的	39	* miracle /'mɪrəkl/ <i>n.</i> 奇迹	42
shrimp /ʃrɪmp/ <i>n.</i> 虾	39	dead /ded/ <i>adj.</i> 无生命的, 死去的	44
* Leonardo da Vinci /'li:ənɑ:dəʊ də 'vɪntʃi/ 39 莱昂纳多·达·芬奇(意大利 画家、雕刻家、建筑师)	39	nobody /'nəʊbədi/, /'nəʊ,bɒdi/ <i>pron.</i> 无人	44
* Mona Lisa /'məʊnə 'li:zə/ 蒙娜丽莎	39	nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 无物, 没什么东西	45
Unit 6		seat /si:t/ <i>n.</i> 座位	45
sunshine /'sʌn(ɪ)fʌɪn/ <i>n.</i> 阳光; 愉快	40	Unit 7	
* classical /'klæsɪkəl/ <i>adj.</i> 古典的	40	instrument /'ɪnstrəmənt/ <i>n.</i> 乐器	48
peaceful /'pi:sfəl/ <i>adj.</i> 平静的; 和平的	40	* flute /flu:t/ <i>n.</i> 长笛	48
* calm /kɑ:m/ <i>adj.</i> 冷静的, 沉着的	40	* string /strɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> (琴)弦	48
bored /bɔ:(r)d/ <i>adj.</i> 无聊的, 厌烦的	40	* string instrument 弦乐器	48
sleepy /'sli:pi/ <i>adj.</i> 困乏的, 欲睡的	40	wind /wɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 风	48
* Beethoven /'beɪ,təʊvən/ 贝多芬(德国作曲家)	40	wind instrument 管乐器	48
* Mozart /'mɔ:zɑ:(r)t/ 莫扎特(奥地利作曲家)	40	keyboard /'ki:(ɪ)bɔ:(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 键盘	48
band /bænd/ <i>n.</i> 乐队	41	keyboard instrument 键盘乐器	48
CD /'si:'di:/ 激光唱片(compact disc 的缩写)	41	upon /ə'pɒn/ <i>prep.</i> 在……之上; 于……(时日)	50
expect /ɪk'spekt/ <i>v.</i> 期待	42	once upon a time 古时候, 从前	50
be expecting (a baby) 怀孕	42	* bush /bʊʃ/ <i>n.</i> 灌木	50
son /sʌn/ <i>n.</i> 儿子	42	* the bush 灌木丛	50
several /'sevərəl/ <i>adj.</i> 几个的, 若干个	42	name /neɪm/ <i>v.</i> 给……起名字, 命名	50
cannot /'kænət/, /'kænɒt/ 42 <i>modal v.</i> 不能(can 的否定形式)	42	brave /breɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 勇敢的	50
chance /tʃɑ:ns/, /tʃæns/ <i>n.</i> 机会; 可能性	42	notice /'nəʊtɪs/ <i>n.</i> 通知, 公告	50
sky /skɑɪ/ <i>n.</i> 天空	42	marry /'mæri/ <i>v.</i> 与(某人)结婚, 嫁或娶(某人)	50
gray /greɪ/ <i>n.</i> 灰色 <i>adj.</i> 灰色的	42	* princess /'prɪn'ses/, /'prɪnsəs/ <i>n.</i> 公主	50
		king /kɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 国王	50
		honestly /'ɒnɪstli/ <i>adv.</i> 诚实地; 公正地	50

for free 不要钱的, 免费的	50	dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ <i>adj.</i> 危险的	60
accept /ək'sept/ <i>v.</i> 接受; 承担	50	situation /,sɪtʃu'eɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 状况, 形势	60
result /rɪ'zʌlt/ <i>n.</i> 结果	50	score /skɔ:(r)/ <i>v.</i> 得分	60
kill /kɪl/ <i>v.</i> 杀死	50	* goal /gəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 进球得分	60
part /pɑ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 部分	50	another /ə'nʌðə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 另外的	60
through /θru:/ <i>prep.</i> 凭借, 通过; 贯穿	50	actor /'æktə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 男演员	61
sound /saʊnd/ <i>v.</i> 听起来; 发出声音	50	actress /'æktɪs/ <i>n.</i> 女演员	61
happily /'hæpɪli/ <i>adv.</i> 高兴地, 快乐地	51	* pianist /'pi:ənɪst/, /pɪ'ænɪst/ <i>n.</i> 钢琴演奏者	61
rose /rəʊz/ <i>n.</i> 玫瑰花	52	guitarist /gɪ'tɑ:rɪst/ <i>n.</i> 吉他手	61
musical /'mju:zɪkl/ <i>adj.</i> 音乐的	52	dancer /'dɑ:nsə/, /'dænsə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 舞者, 舞蹈家	61
jog /dʒɒg/ <i>v.</i> 慢跑	53	writer /'raɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 作家, 作者	61
pop music 流行音乐	54	voice /vɔɪs/ <i>n.</i> 嗓音	61
someone /'sʌm(ɪ)wʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 有人, 某人	54	* Shakespeare /'ʃeɪkspɪə(r)/ 莎士比亚 (英国戏剧家与诗人)	61
break /breɪk/ <i>v.</i> 打破, 弄坏	54	play /pleɪ/ <i>n.</i> 戏剧; 剧本	61

Unit 8

cause /kɔ:z/ <i>n.</i> 原因	56	Unit 9	
trust /'trʌst/ <i>v.</i> 信任, 相信	56	* fox /fɒks/ <i>n.</i> 狐狸	62
vacation /və'keɪʃən/, /veɪ'keɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 假期	56	without /wɪð'aʊt/ <i>prep.</i> 无, 缺乏	62
phone /fəʊn/ <i>n.</i> 电话	58	tail /teɪl/ <i>n.</i> 尾巴	62
feed /fi:d/ <i>v.</i> 给……喂食, 喂养	58	* dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ <i>n.</i> 海豚	62
action /'ækʃən/ <i>n.</i> 行动, 活动	58	* chimpanzee /tʃɪmpæn'zi:z/ <i>n.</i> 黑猩猩	62
action movie 动作片	58	* crow /krəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 乌鸦	62
* Thomas Edison /'tɒməs 'edɪsn/ 托马斯·爱迪生 (美国电学家和发明家)	59	example /ɪg'zɑ:mpəl/, /ɪg'zæmpəl/ <i>n.</i> 例子; 榜样	62
inventor /ɪn'ventə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 发明者	59	count /kaʊnt/ <i>v.</i> 数; 计数	62
invent /ɪn'vent/ <i>v.</i> 发明, 创造	59	communicate /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/, /kə'mju:ɪnə'keɪt/ <i>v.</i> 交流; 通讯	62
fire /'faɪə/, /faɪə/ <i>n.</i> 火	60	depend /dɪ'pend/ <i>v.</i> 取决于; 依靠	62
fighter /'faɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 战士, 斗士	60	seem /si:m/ <i>v.</i> 似乎, 好像	63
fire fighter 消防战士	60	* scared /skeəd(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 惊恐的	63
hang /hæŋ/ <i>v.</i> 悬挂, 吊	60	fear /fiə(r)/ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 恐惧	63
unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ <i>adj.</i> 异乎寻常的	60	* emotion /ɪ'məʊʃən/ <i>n.</i> 情感	63
		able /'eɪbl/ <i>adj.</i> 能干的, 有能力的	63

be able to 能够做……事	63	* parrot /'pærət/ <i>n.</i> 鹦鹉	70
surprising /sə(r)'praɪzɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人惊讶的	63	* gently /'dʒentli/ <i>adv.</i> 温和地,轻轻地	70
* bone /bəʊn/ <i>n.</i> 骨头	64	* seed /si:d/ <i>n.</i> 种子	70
ant /ænt/ <i>n.</i> 蚂蚁	64	twice /twɑ:ɪs/ <i>adv.</i> 两次	70
* grasshopper /'grɑ:ɪs,hɒpə/, /'græs,hɒpə/ <i>n.</i> 蚱蜢,蝗虫	64	* popcorn /'pɒpkɔ:(r)n/ <i>n.</i> 爆米花	70
* trap /træp/ <i>n.</i> 陷阱,圈套	64	outside /aʊt'saɪd/ <i>adv.</i> 在外面	71
* ashamed /ə'feɪmd/ <i>adj.</i> 感到羞耻,惭愧的	64	reporter /rɪ'pɔ:(r)tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 记者	72
unhappy /,ʌn'hæpi/ <i>adj.</i> 不愉快的	64	care for 照料,看护	72
act /ækt/ <i>v.</i> 行动	64	daily /'deɪli/ <i>adv.</i> 每日	72
agree /ə'ɡri:/ <i>v.</i> 同意,赞同	64	* regularly /'regjələ(r)li/ <i>adv.</i> 定期地,有规律地	72
lesson /'lesən/ <i>n.</i> 教训	64	hold /həʊld/ <i>v.</i> 抱;持有	72
mind /maɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 想法;思维	64	repair /rɪ'peə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 修理,修补	72
air /eə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 空气	66	* bathe /beɪð/ <i>v.</i> 洗澡,为某人洗澡	72
fail /feɪl/ <i>v.</i> 失败;不及格	66	get along 相处	72
set /set/ <i>v.</i> 摆放	66	dialog /'daɪə(ɔ)lɒɡ/ <i>n.</i> 对话	73
catch /kætʃ/ <i>v.</i> 抓住,捉住	66	build /bɪld/ <i>v.</i> 修建,建造	73
fix /fɪks/ <i>v.</i> 修理;安装	67	fight /faɪt/ <i>v.</i> 打架;战斗	74
* fable /'feɪbl/ <i>n.</i> 寓言故事;神话	68	quite /kwaɪt/ <i>adv.</i> 很,相当;完全	74
* shepherd /'ʃepə(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 牧羊人	69	kiss /kɪs/ <i>v.</i> 吻	74
* wolf /wʊlf/ <i>n.</i> 狼	69	which /wɪtʃ/ <i>pron.</i> 哪一个;哪一些	75
forest /'fɒrɪst/ <i>n.</i> 森林	69	* polar bear 北极熊;白熊	75
piece /pi:ɪs/ <i>n.</i> 块;部分;片	69	* Arctic /'ɑ:ktɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 北极的	75
away /ə'weɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 离去,离开	69	last /lɑ:st/, /læst/ <i>adv.</i> 最近,上次	76
believe /bɪ'li:v/ <i>v.</i> 相信	69	Unit 11	
* flatter /'flætə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 奉承,谄媚	69	happen /'hæpən/ <i>v.</i> 发生;碰巧	78
Unit 10		* dinosaur /'daɪnə(ɔ)sɔ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 恐龙	78
zookeeper /'zu:ki:pə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 动物园管理员	70	* length /lenθ/ <i>n.</i> 长度	78
* cage /keɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 鸟笼	70	weight /weɪt/ <i>n.</i> 重量	78
* penguin /'penɡwɪn/ <i>n.</i> 企鹅	70	ton /tʌn/ <i>n.</i> 吨	78
lion /'laɪən/ <i>n.</i> 狮子	70	huge /hju:dʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 巨大的	78

meat-eating /'mi:t'i:tɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 食肉的	78	* Qomolangma /'kɒmə'læŋmə/ <i>n.</i> 珠穆朗玛峰	83
plant-eating /'plɑ:nt'i:tɪŋ/, /'plænt'i:tɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 食植物的	78	* ostrich /'ɒstrɪtʃ/, /'ɔ:stɪtʃ/ <i>n.</i> 鸵鸟	84
large /lɑ:(r)dʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 大的	78	* jungle /'dʒʌŋɡl/ <i>n.</i> 热带丛林	84
wing /wɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 翅膀;翼	78	Unit 12	
* structure /'strʌktʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 结构,构造	78	advice /əd'vaɪs/ <i>n.</i> 劝告,建议	86
similar /'sɪmələ(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 相似的	78	truck /trʌk/ <i>n.</i> 卡车	86
anyway /'eni(ɔ)weɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 无论如何,不管怎样	78	friendly /'frendli/ <i>adj.</i> 友好的,亲切的	86
sea /si:/ <i>n.</i> 海,海洋	79	hate /heɪt/ <i>v.</i> 憎恶,厌恶	86
sea lion 海狮	79	* swan /swɒn/ <i>n.</i> 天鹅	88
* volcano /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 火山	80	* chick /tʃɪk/ <i>n.</i> 小鸡	88
* comet /'kɒmɪt/ <i>n.</i> 彗星	80	talented /'tæləntɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 有才能的,多才的	90
hit /hɪt/ <i>v.</i> 碰撞;袭击;击打	80	town /taʊn/ <i>n.</i> 市镇	90
earth /ɜ:(r)θ/ <i>n.</i> 地球	80		
as ... as ... 像……一样……	80		
building /'bɪldɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 建筑物,楼房	80		
true /tru:/ <i>adj.</i> 真实的	80		
weigh /weɪ/ <i>v.</i> 重……,称……重量	80		
Seismosaurus /'saɪzmə'saʊrəs/ <i>n.</i> 震龙,地震龙	80		
information /,ɪnfə(r)'meɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 信息,资料	80		
meat-eater /'mi:t'i:tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 肉食动物	80		
plant-eater /'plɑ:nt'i:tə/, /'plænt'i:tə/ <i>n.</i> 植食动物	80		
disappear /,dɪsə'pɪə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 消失,失踪	80		
following /'fɒləʊɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 下列事物 <i>adj.</i> 其次的,接着的	80		
* freeze /fri:z/ <i>v.</i> 冻结,结冰;凝固	80		
size /saɪz/ <i>n.</i> 大小;尺码	81		
space /speɪs/ <i>n.</i> 空间;太空	82		
experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/, /ɪk'spɪrɪəns/ <i>n.</i> 经验;体验	83		
* snail /sneɪl/ <i>n.</i> 蜗牛	83		

Vocabulary 词汇表

注:黑体字为小学阶段必须掌握的词汇。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				B			
a few	少数的(人或物);一些	1	4	as ... as ...	像……一样……	11	80
able	<i>/ˈeɪbl/ adj.</i> 能干的,有能力的	9	63	* ashamed	<i>/əˈfeɪmd/ adj.</i> 感到羞耻,惭愧的	9	64
accept	<i>/əkˈsept/ v.</i> 接受;承担	7	50	away	<i>/əˈweɪ/ adv.</i> 离去,离开	9	69
* accident	<i>/'æksədənt/ n.</i> 事故	4	26	B			
across	<i>/əˈkrɒs/, /əˈkrɔːs/ prep.</i> 穿过,横过	2	14	bamboo	<i>/ˌbæmˈbuː/, /bæmˈbuː/ n.</i> 竹子	5	33
act	<i>/ækt/ v.</i> 行动	9	64	band	<i>/bænd/ n.</i> 乐队	6	41
action	<i>/'ækjən/ n.</i> 行动,活动	8	58	* bathe	<i>/beɪð/ v.</i> 洗澡,为某人洗澡	10	72
action movie	动作片	8	58	be able to	能够做……事	9	63
actor	<i>/'æktə(r)/ n.</i> 男演员	8	61	beach	<i>/bi:tʃ/ n.</i> 海滩	4	29
actress	<i>/'æktɪs/ n.</i> 女演员	8	61	beauty	<i>/'bju:ti/ n.</i> 美丽;美好的事物	2	12
advice	<i>/ədˈvaɪs/ n.</i> 劝告,建议	12	86	be born in	出生在(某地)	5	38
afraid	<i>/əˈfreɪd/ adj.</i> 害怕的	9	62	be expecting (a baby)	怀孕	6	42
agree	<i>/əˈɡriː/ v.</i> 同意,赞同	9	64	be good at	擅长	3	19
air	<i>/eə(r)/ n.</i> 空气	9	66	be interested in	对……感兴趣	1	4
airplane(=plane)	<i>/'eəpleɪn/, /eəˌpleɪn/ n.</i> 飞机	2	13	* Beethoven	<i>/'beɪ,təʊvən/</i> 贝多芬(德国作曲家)	6	40
alone	<i>/əˈləʊn/ adv.</i> 独自地	5	32	believe	<i>/brɪˈli:v/ v.</i> 相信	9	69
* amazing	<i>/əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ adj.</i> 令人惊异的	5	34	between	<i>/brɪˈtwi:n/ prep.</i> 在……之间	3	22
animal	<i>/'ænəml/ n.</i> 动物	2	10	bike(=bicycle)	<i>/baɪk/ n.</i> 自行车	1	7
another	<i>/əˈnʌðə(r)/ adj.</i> 另外的	8	60	bird	<i>/bɜː(r)d/ n.</i> 鸟	2	12
ant	<i>/ænt/ n.</i> 蚂蚁	9	64	body	<i>/'bɒdi/ n.</i> 身体;主体	7	50
anyway	<i>/'eni(,)weɪ/ adv.</i> 无论如何,不管怎样	11	78	* bone	<i>/bəʊn/ n.</i> 骨头	9	64
apple	<i>/'æpl/ n.</i> 苹果	9	68	bored	<i>/bɔː(r)d/ adj.</i> 无聊的,厌烦的	6	40
* Arctic	<i>/'ɑːktɪk/ adj.</i> 北极的	10	75	brave	<i>/breɪv/ adj.</i> 勇敢的	7	50
				break	<i>/'breɪk/ v.</i> 打破,弄坏	7	54

build /bɪld/ <i>v.</i> 修建,建造	10	73
building /'bɪldɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 建筑物,楼房	11	80
*bush /bʊʃ/ <i>n.</i> 灌木	7	50
*butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/, /'bʌtə(r)flaɪ/ <i>n.</i> 蝴蝶	5	33
C		
*cage /keɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 鸟笼	10	70
*calm /kɑ:m/ <i>adj.</i> 冷静的,沉着的	6	40
cannot /'kænəʔ/, /'kænɒt/ <i>modal v.</i> 不能 (can的否定形式)	6	42
care for 照料,看护	10	72
catch /kætʃ/ <i>v.</i> 抓住,捉住	9	66
cause /kɔ:z/ <i>n.</i> 原因	8	56
CD /'si:'di: / 激光唱片(compact disc 的缩写)	6	41
chance /tʃɑ:ns/, /tʃæns/ <i>n.</i> 机会;可能性	6	42
*chick /tʃɪk/ <i>n.</i> 小鸡	12	88
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/ <i>n.</i> 小鸡;鸡肉	9	62
children's home 儿童之家,孤儿院	2	12
*chimpanzee /tʃɪmpæn'zi: / <i>n.</i> 黑猩猩	9	62
*church /tʃɜ:(r)tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 教堂	5	34
*classical /'klæsɪkəl/ <i>adj.</i> 古典的	6	40
*clay /kleɪ/ <i>n.</i> 黏土	5	33
clever /'klevə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 聪明的,机灵的	12	88
club /klʌb/ <i>n.</i> 俱乐部	1	4
clubroom /'klʌb'ru:m/ <i>n.</i> 俱乐部聚会室	3	18
coin /kɔɪn/ <i>n.</i> 硬币	4	26
collect /kə'lekt/ <i>v.</i> 收集	1	4
*comet /'kɒmɪt/ <i>n.</i> 彗星	11	80
communicate /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/, /kə'mju:ɪnə'keɪt/ <i>v.</i> 交流;通讯	9	62
copy /'kɒpi/ <i>v.</i> 复制;抄袭	5	38
count /kaʊnt/ <i>v.</i> 数;计数	9	62
*crow /krəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 乌鸦	9	62
cry /kraɪ/ <i>v.</i> 哭;喊叫	5	37

D

daily /'deɪli/ <i>adv.</i> 每日	10	72
dancer /'dɑ:nsə/, /'dænsə/ <i>n.</i> 跳舞者,舞蹈家	8	61
dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ <i>adj.</i> 危险的	8	60
dead /ded/ <i>adj.</i> 无生命的,死去的	6	44
dealer /'di:lə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 商人;(尤指买卖贵重商品的)经销商	5	32
*death /deθ/ <i>n.</i> 死,死亡	5	34
depend /dɪ'pend/ <i>v.</i> 取决于;依靠	9	62
*designer /dɪ'zɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 设计师	2	10
dialog /'daɪə(ɪ)lɒɡ/ <i>n.</i> 对话	10	73
dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/, /'dɪkʃən,eri/ <i>n.</i> 字典	1	6
die /daɪ/ <i>v.</i> 死;死亡	5	34
*dinosaur /'daɪnə(ɪ)sɔ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 恐龙	11	78
dirty /'dɜ:(r)ti/ <i>adj.</i> 脏的	10	74
disappear /dɪsə'piə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 消失,失踪	11	80
*dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ <i>n.</i> 海豚	9	62
dream /dri:m/ <i>n.& v.</i> 梦想	2	10
drop /drɒp/ <i>v.</i> 落下;跌落	5	37
during /'dʒʊəɪŋ/, /'dʊəɪŋ/ <i>prep.</i> 在……期间(时候)	5	34

E

earth /ɜ:(r)θ/ <i>n.</i> 地球	11	80
*emotion /ɪ'məʊʃən/ <i>n.</i> 情感	9	63
England /'ɪŋɡlənd/ <i>n.</i> 英格兰;英国	5	34
especially /ɪ'speʃəli/, /ə'speʃəli/ <i>adv.</i> 特别,尤其	2	12
example /ɪɡ'zɑ:mpəl/, /ɪɡ'zæmpəl/ <i>n.</i> 例子;榜样	9	62
excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 激动的,兴奋的	3	24
exercise /'eksə(r)saɪz/ <i>v.</i> 锻炼;练习	12	86
expect /ɪk'spekt/ <i>v.</i> 期待	6	42
experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/, /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ <i>n.</i> 经验;体验	11	83

F

* fable /'feɪbl/ <i>n.</i> 寓言故事;神话	9	68
fail /feɪl/ <i>v.</i> 失败;不及格	9	66
fall /fɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 秋天	10	75
fan /fæn/ <i>n.</i> 迷(某人或某事的崇拜者)	1	4
* fashion /'fæʃən/ <i>n.</i> 时尚	2	10
* fashion designer 时装设计师	2	10
fear /fiə(r)/ <i>n. & v.</i> 恐惧	9	63
feed /fi:d/ <i>v.</i> 给……喂食;喂养	8	58
few /fju:/ <i>adj.</i> 很少的;几乎没有的	1	4
fight /faɪt/ <i>v.</i> 打架;战斗	10	74
fighter /'faɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 战士,斗士	8	60
finally /'faɪnli/ <i>adv.</i> 最后,最终	3	20
finger /'fɪŋɡə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 手指	6	42
fire /'faɪə/, /faɪr/ <i>n.</i> 火	8	60
fire fighter 消防战士	8	60
fish /fɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 鱼	9	62
fix /fɪks/ <i>v.</i> 修理;安装	9	67
* flatter /'flætə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 奉承,谄媚	9	69
floor /flɔ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 地面;地板	5	37
* flute /flu:t/ <i>n.</i> 长笛	7	48
flying /'flaɪɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 飞行的,会飞的	2	13
* folk /'fəʊlk/ <i>adj.</i> 民间的	5	38
following /'fɒləʊɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 下列事物 <i>adj.</i> 其次的,接着的	11	80
for a while 一段时间	5	34
for free 不要钱的,免费的	7	50
forest /'fɒrɪst/ <i>n.</i> 森林	9	69
* fox /fɒks/ <i>n.</i> 狐狸	9	62
free /fri:/ <i>adj.</i> 自由的;免费的	1	2
* freeze /fri:z/ <i>v.</i> 冻结,结冰;凝固	11	80
friendly /'frendli/ <i>adj.</i> 友好的,亲切的	12	86

front /frʌnt/ *n.* 正面;前面 1 3

future /'fju:tʃə(r)/ *n.* 将来,未来 2 10

G

* gently /'dʒentli/ <i>adv.</i> 温和地,轻轻地	10	70
get along 相处	10	72
* goal /gəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 进球得分	8	60
* grasshopper /'grɑ:s,hɒpə/, /'græs,hɒpə/ <i>n.</i> 蚱蜢,蝗虫	9	64
gray /greɪ/ <i>n.</i> 灰色 <i>adj.</i> 灰色的	6	42
grow /grəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 种植	1	2
guitarist /gɪ'tɑ:ɪnst/ <i>n.</i> 吉他手	8	61

H

hang /hæŋ/ <i>v.</i> 悬挂,吊	8	60
happen /'hæpən/ <i>v.</i> 发生;碰巧	11	78
happily /'hæpɪli/ <i>adv.</i> 高兴地,快乐地	7	51
hat /hæt/ <i>n.</i> (有帽檐的)帽子	4	29
hate /heɪt/ <i>v.</i> 憎恶,厌恶	12	86
hit /hɪt/ <i>v.</i> 碰撞;袭击;击打	11	80
hold /həʊld/ <i>v.</i> 抱;持有	10	72
honestly /'ɒnɪstli/ <i>adv.</i> 诚实地;公正地	7	50
hospital /'hɒspɪtl/ <i>n.</i> 医院	2	12
however /haʊ'evə(r)/ <i>conj.</i> 然而,可是	5	34
huge /hju:dʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 巨大的	11	78
hurt /hɜ:(r)t/ <i>v.</i> 伤害,损害	2	12

I

importance /ɪm'pɔ:(r)təns/ <i>n.</i> 重要性	2	12
in front of 在……的前面	1	3
in need of 需要	2	12
information /,ɪnfə(r)'meɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 信息,资料	11	80
* in-line skating 轮滑运动	3	25
instrument /'ɪnstɹəmənt/ <i>n.</i> 乐器	7	48

interested /'ɪntrɪstɪd/, /'ɪntərɪstɪd/ *adj.* 感兴趣的 1 4
 invent /ɪn'vent/ *v.* 发明, 创造 8 59
 inventor /ɪn'ventə(r)/ *n.* 发明者 8 59
 its /ɪts/ *pron.* 它的 9 69

J

jog /dʒɒg/ *v.* 慢跑 7 53
 join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参加 1 4
 *jungle /'dʒʌŋɡl/ *n.* 热带丛林 11 84

K

keep on 继续 6 42
 keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/, /'ki:bɔ:rd/ *n.* 键盘 7 48
 keyboard instrument 键盘乐器 7 48
 kill /kɪl/ *v.* 杀死 7 50
 king /kɪŋ/ *n.* 国王 7 50
 kiss /kɪs/ *v.* 吻 10 74
 kite /kaɪt/ *n.* 风筝 5 33

L

large /lɑ:(r)dʒ/ *adj.* 大的 11 78
 last /lɑ:st/, /læst/ *adv.* 最近, 上次 10 76
 leader /'li:də(r)/ *n.* 负责人, 领导者 3 20
 leaf /li:f/ *n.* 树叶(复数形式为 leaves) 5 32
 leg /leg/ *n.* 腿 11 80
 *length /leŋθ/ *n.* 长度 11 78
 *Leonardo da Vinci /'li:ənɑ:dəu də 'vɪntʃi/ 5 39
 莱昂纳多·达·芬奇(意大利
 画家、雕刻家、建筑师)
 lesson /'lesən/ *n.* 教训 9 64
 lifetime /'laɪf(taɪm/ *n.* 一生 5 34
 lion /'laɪən/ *n.* 狮子 10 70
 long /lɒŋ/ *adj.* 长的 9 66
 look up 查阅 1 4

M

marry /'mæri/ *v.* 与(某人)结婚,
 嫁或娶(某人) 7 50

meat-eater /'mi:t'i:tə(r)/ *n.* 肉食动物 11 80
 meat-eating /'mi:t'i:tɪŋ/ *adj.* 食肉的 11 78
 meeting /'mi:tɪŋ/ *n.* 会议 3 18
 member /'membə(r)/ *n.* 成员, 会员 1 5
 *million /'mɪljən/ *num.* 百万 5 34
 mind /maɪnd/ *n.* 想法; 思维 9 64
 *miracle /'mɪrəkl/ *n.* 奇迹 6 42
 miss /mɪs/ *v.* 思念, 想念 4 29
 *Mona Lisa /'məʊnə 'li:zə/ 蒙娜丽莎 5 39

monkey /'mʌŋki/ *n.* 猴子 10 76
 month /'mʌnθ/ *n.* 月份 1 4
 mostly /'məʊstli/ *adv.* 大部分; 主要地 5 35
 mouth /maʊθ/ *n.* 嘴巴 9 69
 move /mu:v/ *v.* 移动, 挪动 6 42
 *Mozart /'məʊzɑ:(r)t/ 莫扎特(奥地利作曲家) 6 40
 museum /mju:'ziəm/, /mju:'ziəm/ *n.* 博物馆 4 28
 musical /'mju:zɪkl/ *adj.* 音乐的 7 52

N

name /neɪm/ *v.* 给……起名字, 命名 7 50
 nature /'neɪtʃə(r)/ *n.* 自然界, 大自然 2 10
 news /nju:z/, /nu:z/ *n.* 新闻; 消息 3 18
 nobody /'nəʊbədi/, /'nəʊ,bɒdi/ *pron.* 无人 6 44
 nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ *pron.* 无物, 没什么东西 6 45
 notice /'nəʊtɪs/ *n.* 通知, 公告 7 50

O

of course 当然 3 18
 once /wʌns/ *adv.* 一次 3 21
 once upon a time 古时候, 从前 7 50
 *ostrich /'ɒstrɪtʃ/, /'ɔ:stɪtʃ/ *n.* 鸵鸟 11 84
 outside /aʊt'saɪd/ *adv.* 在外面 10 71

P

paint /peɪnt/ *v.* (用颜料) 绘画 5 34

painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 绘画;油画	4	29	rest /rest/ <i>n.</i> 剩余部分;其余	5	34
* parrot /'pærət/ <i>n.</i> 鹦鹉	10	70	result /rɪ'zʌlt/ <i>n.</i> 结果	7	50
part /pɑ:(r)t/ <i>n.</i> 部分	7	50	* ribbon /'rɪbən/ <i>n.</i> 捆扎带;装饰带	1	7
party /'pɑ:(r)tɪ/ <i>n.</i> 聚会	3	22	ride /raɪd/ <i>v.</i> 骑;乘	1	7
peaceful /'pi:sfəl/ <i>adj.</i> 平静的;和平的	6	40	river /'rɪvə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 河流	12	88
* penguin /'penɡwɪn/ <i>n.</i> 企鹅	10	70	road /rəʊd/ <i>n.</i> 道路	3	22
phone /fəʊn/ <i>n.</i> 电话	8	58	robot /'rəʊbɒt/ <i>n.</i> 机器人	2	16
photographer /fə'tɒɡrəfə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 摄影师	2	10	rose /rəʊz/ <i>n.</i> 玫瑰花	7	52
* pianist /'pi:ənɪst/, /prɪ'æmɪst/ <i>n.</i> 钢琴演奏者	8	61	run /rʌn/ <i>v.</i> 跑	7	50
piece /pi:s/ <i>n.</i> 块;片;部分	9	69			
plant-eater /'plɑ:nt'i:tə/, /'plænt'i:tər/ <i>n.</i> 植食动物	11	80	S		
plant-eating /'plɑ:nt'i:tɪŋ/, /'plænt'i:tɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 食植物的	11	78	* scared /skeə(r)d/ <i>adj.</i> 惊恐的	9	63
play /pleɪ/ <i>n.</i> 戏剧;剧本	8	61	* schedule /'fedʒu:l/, /'skedʒul/ <i>n.</i> 时间表,日程表	2	15
* polar bear 北极熊;白熊	10	75	scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ <i>n.</i> 科学家	2	10
pool /pu:l/ <i>n.</i> 水池	1	3	score /skɔ:(r)/ <i>v.</i> 得分	8	60
poor /pɔ:z/, /pʊər/ <i>adj.</i> 贫穷的;贫乏的	5	34	sea /si:/ <i>n.</i> 海,海洋	11	79
* popcorn /'pɒpkɔ:(r)n/ <i>n.</i> 爆米花	10	70	sea lion 海狮	11	79
pop music 流行音乐	7	54	season /'si:zən/ <i>n.</i> 季节	12	88
* preacher /'pri:tʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 说教者,传教士	5	34	seat /si:t/ <i>n.</i> 座位	6	45
* princess /,prɪn'ses/, /'prɪnsəs/ <i>n.</i> 公主	7	50	* seed /si:d/ <i>n.</i> 种子	10	70
programmer /'prəʊgræmə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 程序设计师	2	11	seem /si:m/ <i>v.</i> 似乎,好像	9	63
protect /prə'tekt/ <i>v.</i> 保护	2	12	* Seismosaurus /'saɪzmə'saʊrəs/ <i>n.</i> 震龙, 地震龙	11	80
Q			sell /sel/ <i>v.</i> 卖,出售	5	34
* Qomolangma /'kɒmə'læŋmə/ <i>n.</i> 珠穆朗玛峰	11	83	* semester /sə'mestə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 学期	3	20
question /'kwɛstʃən/ <i>n.</i> 问题	1	4	set /set/ <i>v.</i> 摆放	9	66
quite /kwaɪt/ <i>adv.</i> 很,相当;完全	10	74	several /'sevərəl/ <i>adj.</i> 几个的,若干个	6	42
R			* Shakespeare /'ʃeɪkspiə(r)/ 莎士比亚 (英国戏剧家与诗人)	8	61
* regularly /'regjələ(r)li/ <i>adv.</i> 定期地,有规律地	10	72	shall /ʃæl/ <i>modal v.</i> 将要(用于表示将来 要做的事)	1	2
repair /rɪ'peə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 修理,修补	10	72	Shall we ...? 要不要……?(用于提建议或 要求他人做决定的问句中)	1	2
reporter /rɪ'pɔ:(r)tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 记者	10	72	* shepherd /'ʃepə(r)d/ <i>n.</i> 牧羊人	9	69

shirt /ʃɜ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 衬衫	12	88	* swan /swɒn/ <i>n.</i> 天鹅	12	88
shrimp /ʃrɪmp/ <i>n.</i> 虾	5	39	swimming pool 游泳池	1	3
similar /'sɪmələ(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 相似的	11	78	T		
situation /,sɪtʃu'eɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 状况,形势	8	60	tail /teɪl/ <i>n.</i> 尾巴	9	62
size /saɪz/ <i>n.</i> 大小;尺码	11	81	talented /'tæləntɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 有才能的,多才的	12	90
sky /skaɪ/ <i>n.</i> 天空	6	42	talking /'tɔ:kɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 说话的	2	16
sleepy /'sli:pi/ <i>adj.</i> 困乏的,欲睡的	6	40	tea /ti:/ <i>n.</i> 茶	2	16
* snack /snæk/ <i>n.</i> 小吃,点心	3	20	telephone /'teləfəʊn/ <i>n.</i> 电话	3	20
* snail /sneɪl/ <i>n.</i> 蜗牛	11	83	the bush 灌木丛	7	50
snow /snəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 雪	3	24	* Thomas Edison /'tɒməs 'edɪsən/ 托马斯·爱迪生(美国电学家和发明家)	8	59
someone /'sʌm(ə)wʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 有人,某人	7	54	through /θru:/ <i>prep.</i> 凭借,通过;贯穿	7	50
son /sʌn/ <i>n.</i> 儿子	6	42	ton /tʌn/ <i>n.</i> 吨	11	78
sound /saʊnd/ <i>v.</i> 听起来;发出声音	7	50	town /taʊn/ <i>n.</i> 市镇	12	90
space /speɪs/ <i>n.</i> 空间;太空	11	82	traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/, /trə'dɪʃənl/ <i>adj.</i> 传统的	5	39
spaceship /'speɪs(ɪ)ʃɪp/ <i>n.</i> 宇宙飞船	2	12	train /treɪn/ <i>n.</i> 火车	4	26
* spot /spɒt/ <i>n.</i> 斑点	1	7	* trap /træp/ <i>n.</i> 陷阱,圈套	9	64
station /'steɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 车站	4	26	travel /'trævəl/ <i>v.</i> 行走;旅行	2	12
stay /steɪ/ <i>v.</i> 停留;暂住	5	34	tree /tri:/ <i>n.</i> 树	2	10
still /stɪl/ <i>adv.</i> 仍然,依旧	3	20	trouble /'trʌbl/ <i>n.</i> 麻烦,烦扰	2	16
stop /stɒp/ <i>n.</i> 车站	1	2	truck /trʌk/ <i>n.</i> 卡车	12	86
story /'stɔ:ri/ <i>n.</i> 故事	9	64	true /tru:/ <i>adj.</i> 真实的	11	80
* string /strɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> (琴)弦	7	48	trust /trʌst/ <i>v.</i> 信任,相信	8	56
string instrument 弦乐器	7	48	twice /twɑ:s/ <i>adv.</i> 两次	10	70
strong /strɒŋ/, /strɔ:ŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 强壮的;牢固的	11	84	U		
* structure /'strʌktʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 结构,构造	11	78	unhappy /,ʌn'hæpi/ <i>adj.</i> 不愉快的	9	64
suddenly /'sʌdnli/ <i>adv.</i> 突然地	6	42	unusual /,ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ <i>adj.</i> 异乎寻常的	8	60
summer /'sʌmə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 夏季	2	14	upon /ə'pɒn/ <i>prep.</i> 在……之上; 于……(时日)	7	50
sunglasses /'sʌŋ,glɑ:sɪz/, /'sʌŋ,glæsɪz/ <i>n.</i> 太阳镜	2	14	V		
sunny /'sʌni/ <i>adj.</i> 晴朗的,风和日丽的	6	46	vacation /və'keɪʃən/, /veɪ'keɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 假期	8	56
sunshine /'sʌn(ɪ)ʃaɪn/ <i>n.</i> 阳光;愉快	6	40	* Vincent van Gogh /'vɪnsənt væn 'gəʊ/ 文森特·梵·高(荷兰画家)	5	32
sure /ʃʊ:, /ʃʊr/ <i>adv.</i> 当然,的确	1	2			
surprising /sə(r)'praɪzɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人惊讶的	9	63			

visit /'vɪzɪt/ <i>v.</i> 访问; 参观	1	7
voice /vɔɪs/ <i>n.</i> 嗓音	8	61
* volcano /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 火山	11	80
* volunteer /,vɒlən'tɪə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 志愿者	2	10

W

way /weɪ/ <i>n.</i> 道路; 方法	8	60
weather /'weðə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 天气	11	80
weekly /'wi:kli/ <i>adj.</i> 每周的, 一周一次的	3	18
weigh /weɪ/ <i>v.</i> 重……, 称……重量	11	80
weight /weɪt/ <i>n.</i> 重量	11	78
which /wɪtʃ/ <i>pron.</i> 哪一个; 哪一些	10	75
while /waɪl/ <i>n.</i> 一会儿, 一段时间	5	34
wind /wɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 风	7	48
wind instrument 管乐器	7	48
wing /wɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 翅膀; 翼	11	78
winner /'wɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 获胜者	3	24
winter /'wɪntə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 冬季	3	24
without /wɪð'アウト/ <i>prep.</i> 无, 缺乏	9	62
* wolf /wʊlf/ <i>n.</i> 狼	9	69
woman /'wʊmən/ <i>n.</i> 女性, 妇女	4	29
won't /wəʊnt/ 将不(will not 的缩略形式)	2	16
works /wɜ:(r)ks/ <i>n.</i> 作品, 著作	5	34
world /wɜ:(r)ld/ <i>n.</i> 世界	2	12
worth /wɜ:(r)θ/ <i>prep.</i> 值……钱	5	34
writer /'raɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 作家, 作者	8	61
wrong /rɒŋ/, /rɔ:ŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 错误的	9	62

Y

yesterday /'jestə(r)di/ <i>n. & adv.</i> 昨天; 往昔	2	15
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Z

zookeeper /'zu:ki:pə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 动物园管理员	10	70
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Irregular Verbs (Simple Past)

不规则动词过去式

动词原形	过去式	动词原形	过去式
be (am, is, are)	was, were	let	let
become	became	lose	lost
begin	began	make	made
break	broke	may	might
bring	brought	meet	met
build	built	pay	paid
buy	bought	put	put
can	could	read	read /red/
catch	caught	ride	rode
come	came	ring	rang
cost	cost	rise	rose
cut	cut	run	ran
do	did	say	said
draw	drew	see	saw
dream	dreamt / dreamed	sell	sold
drink	drank	send	sent
drive	drove	set	set
eat	ate	shall	should
fall	fell	shoot	shot
feed	fed	sing	sang

动词原形	过去式	动词原形	过去式
feel	felt	sit	sat
fight	fought	sleep	slept
find	found	smell	smelt / smelled
fly	flew	speak	spoke
forget	forgot	spell	spelt / spelled
freeze	froze	spend	spent
get	got	stand	stood
give	gave	swim	swam
go	went	take	took
grow	grew	teach	taught
hang	hung	tell	told
have (has)	had	think	thought
hear	heard	throw	threw
hold	held	understand	understood
hurt	hurt	wake	woke
keep	kept	wear	wore
know	knew	will	would
learn	learnt / learned	win	won
leave	left	write	wrote

Listening Script 听力录音稿

Unit 1

Listening p.2

Susan: What do you do in your free time, Li Jun?

Li Jun: I usually climb mountains.

Susan: Wow! That's cool! So do I.

Li Jun: Really? I'm planning to climb a mountain this Saturday. Will you come with me, Susan?

Susan: Sure. I'd love to.

Li Jun: Shall we meet at 8:00 Saturday morning?

Susan: No, let's make it half an hour later.

Li Jun: Okay. Then let's meet at the bus stop.

Li Jun: Really? Why don't you join my newspaper club, Amy?

Amy: Can you tell me about your club, Li Jun?

Li Jun: There are 10 people in the club and we make the school newspaper.

Amy: That sounds really fun. I like writing!

Li Jun: Will you join our weekly club meeting on Friday?

Amy: Of course. Please introduce me to your club members.

Li Jun: Sure! Let's meet in front of the clubroom at 4:30.

Unit 2

Listening p.10

Zhang Wei: What do you want to be in the future, Mike?

Mike: I hope to become a photographer.

Zhang Wei: Wow, that's cool. Why do you want to be a photographer?

Mike: I'm interested in nature. I love to take pictures of trees, mountains, and animals.

Zhang Wei: That sounds great.

Mike: What about you, Zhang Wei?

Zhang Wei: I'm interested in fashion. I want to be a designer.

Mike: I hope you design nice clothes for me later!

Unit 5

Listening p.32

Amy: What are you doing now, Li Jun?

Li Jun: I'm drawing a picture for my art class.

Amy: The colors are nice. They look like fruits.

Li Jun: No. Actually they're flowers, Amy. I am not good at drawing.

Amy: Sorry. I am not wearing my glasses.

Li Jun: It's OK.

Amy: Do you need my help? I can color the leaves of the flowers.

Li Jun: No, thanks. This is my homework. I should do it alone.

Unit 3

Listening p.18

Amy: I'm thinking of joining a club.

Unit 6

Listening p.40

Susan: Listen to this music. How do you like it, Liu Chang?

Liu Chang: Well, it's very peaceful. Do you like classical music, Susan?

Susan: Yes. I especially like Beethoven's music. It makes me feel calm.

Liu Chang: Li Jun likes classical music, too.

He especially likes Mozart's music.

Susan: Oh, I just love his music. Don't you like it?

Liu Chang: Not really. It makes me sleepy.

Susan: What kind of music do you like, then?

Liu Chang: I like dance music. It makes me excited.

Unit 7

Listening p.48

Amy: Is that your guitar, Li Jun?

Li Jun: Yes, it is.

Amy: Can you play it for me?

Li Jun: Sure. Do you want to try it, Amy?

Amy: Well, actually I don't know how to play it.

Li Jun: Oh, really? Do you want me to teach you?

Amy: Isn't it hard to learn?

Li Jun: No, it isn't. It's very easy. Let's start on Thursday of next week.

Amy: OK.

Unit 9

Listening p.62

Amy: Can animals think, Li Jun?

Li Jun: I'm not sure, Amy. I don't think they can.

Amy: I'm afraid you are wrong. There are many smart animals. They can think.

Li Jun: Are you sure?

Amy: Yes. For example, some chimpanzees can count up to four. And dolphins can communicate with each other.

Li Jun: Really?

Amy: Yes, I read about them in a science

book.

Li Jun: That's amazing. But fish and chickens are not so smart.

Amy: Right. It depends on the animal.

Unit 10

Listening p.70

Liu Chang: Touch them gently. Parrots scare easily.

Susan: Like this, Liu Chang?

Liu Chang: That's right. How do you like the parrots?

Susan: I think they look cute. What do they eat?

Liu Chang: They usually eat seeds. I should feed them twice a day.

Susan: I have some popcorn. Do parrots eat popcorn?

Liu Chang: Please don't give the parrots any popcorn. Popcorn is not good for them.

Unit 11

Listening p.78

Mike: You're reading a book, Zhang Wei. What is the book about?

Zhang Wei: It's about dinosaurs. Look at this picture, Mike. This dinosaur lived in China 120 million years ago.

Mike: It had wings! Could it fly?

Zhang Wei: Yes. Some dinosaurs could fly. You know what? Many scientists say birds came from dinosaurs.

Mike: Why do they think so?

Zhang Wei: Their bone structures are very similar.

Mike: I can't believe it. How tall was it, anyway?

Zhang Wei: It was about 1 meter tall.

Scope and Sequence 单元学习要点

Theme I : Hobby and Dream				
Unit	1	2	3	4
Title	Our Hobbies	Different Dreams	Club Activities	R e v i e w
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking and answering about hobbies Making suggestions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing interests Expressing what I want to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking for information Invitation 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do you do in your free time? Shall we <i>go to the bookstore this afternoon?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am interested in <i>movies.</i> I hope to become <i>an actor.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you tell me about <i>your club?</i> Will you join <i>our club?</i> 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding a statistical chart Understanding reading material about hobbies Writing a weekend plan using <i>be going to</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding reading material about what other people want to be Writing a passage about my dream using <i>will</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding a dialog about club activities Writing a passage about club activities using past tense of <i>be</i> 	
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>all, most of, half of, a few of</i> The future tense: <i>be going to</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modal verb: <i>will</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The past tense of <i>be</i> Prepositions of time 	
Pronunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /ɜ:/ girl; /ɔ:/ sport; /u:/ moon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /ʃ/ she, spaceship; /ʒ/ pleasure, treasure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /eɪ/ today; /aɪ/ like; /ɔɪ/ boy 	

Theme II : Art and Emotion

Unit	5	6	7	8
Title	Vincent van Gogh	You Are My Sunshine	Suhe and Jingky	R e v i e w
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking about activities • Describing an object 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking about preferences • Expressing feelings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking about intentions • Asking for something 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are you doing now? • It looks like <i>bamboo</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of <i>music do you like?</i> • It makes me feel <i>excited</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you want to <i>try playing it?</i> • Can you <i>play the violin for me?</i> 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding a biography about Vincent van Gogh • Writing a story about a famous person using simple past tense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding a story about popular song, <i>You Are My Sunshine</i> • Writing a diary entry using simple past tense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the legend of a matouqin • Writing a passage using past progressive tense 	
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The simple past tense: Regular verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The simple past tense: Irregular verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The past progressive tense 	
Pronunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /l/ leaves, dollars; /r/ rock, fruits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /m/ music; /n/ sunshine; /ŋ/ sing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /əʊ/ notice, comb; /aʊ/ house, crown 	

Theme III: Animal and Us

Unit	9	10	11	12
Title	The Fox without a Tail	Animal Care	What Happened to the Dinosaurs?	R e v i e w
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking about possibility Expressing disagreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking about one's opinions Expressing obligation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about size and weight Expressing surprise 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can <i>animals feel happy?</i> I'm afraid you are wrong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do you like <i>my cat?</i> I should <i>bathe her once a month.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are <i>more than I ton.</i> I can't believe it! 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding a famous fable Writing about what I can do using forms of <i>be able to</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding an interview with a zookeeper Writing a passage after the interview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding reading material about dinosaurs Writing sentences using superlatives 	
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modal: <i>be able to, will be able to</i> The use of <i>many</i> and <i>much</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wh-questions: <i>what, where, which, when, why, who(m), how</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Comparative The Superlative 	
Pronunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /θ/ healthy, think; /ð/ together, mother 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /ɪə/ ear; /eə/ repair; /ʊə/ tour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /dz/ words; /ts/ scientists; /dr/ draw; /tr/ tree 	

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