



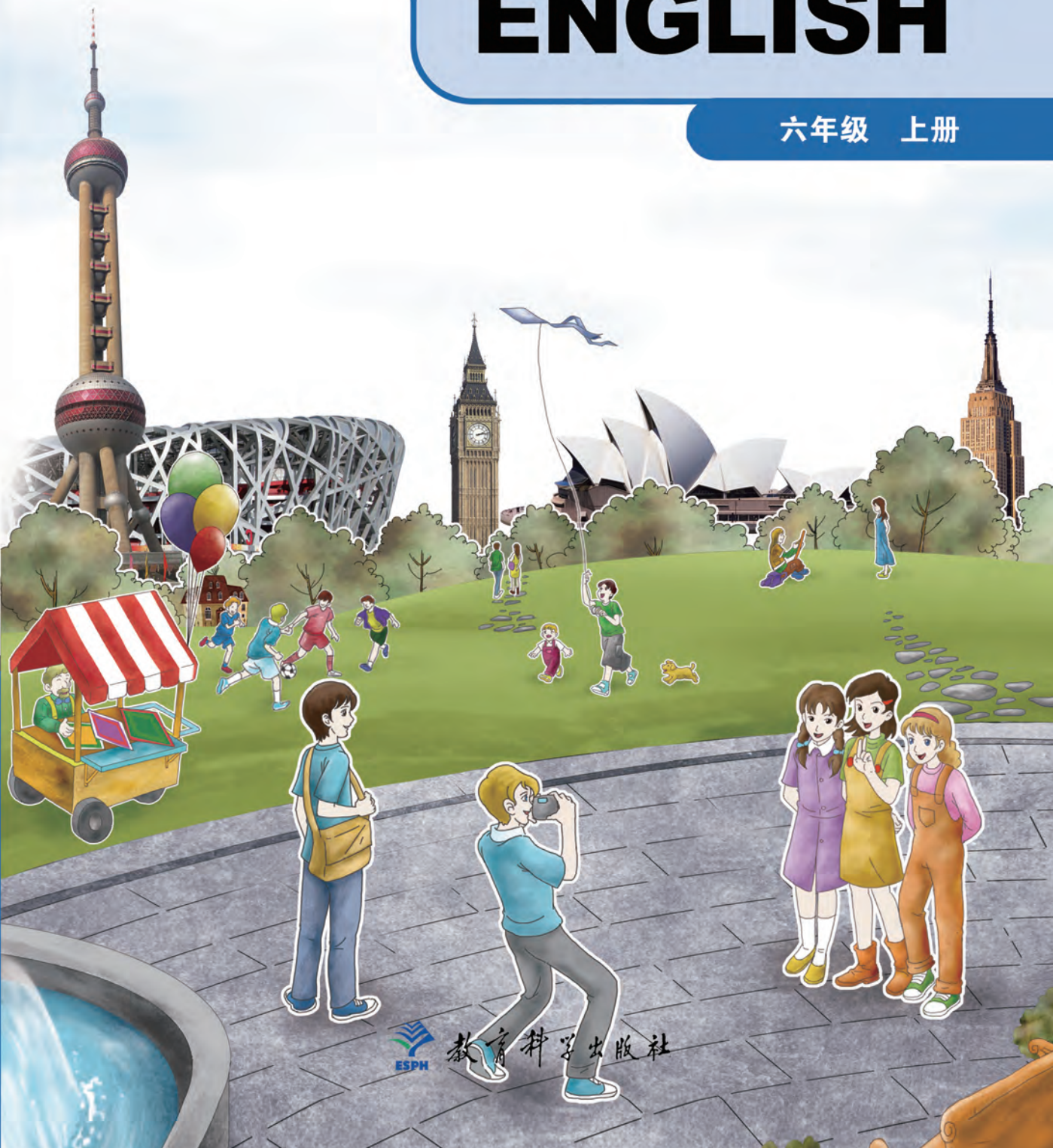
义务教育教科书

五·四学制

英语

ENGLISH

六年级 上册



教育科学出版社

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· 北京 ·

Preview Units



UNIT 1
The First Day



UNIT 2

My Class



UNIT 3

Sports Day



UNIT 7

My House



UNIT 5
Families



UNIT 6
My Sisters



UNIT 9

Susan's Day



UNIT 10

Shopping at Home



UNIT 11

How to Make Pancakes

前 言

亲爱的同学们，EEC初中英语与大家见面了。通过小学阶段的学习，相信大家对英语已经有了初步的认识。那么进入初中后的英语学习又会是什么样的呢？

小学阶段的英语学习主要以激发我们的学习兴趣为主，让我们对英语有一个初步的了解，并建立学好英语的信心。初中阶段的学习将会使我们对英语语言有更深入、更全面的理解。通过英语学习不但使我们能够掌握听、说、读、写的技能，同时还会了解西方国家的文化背景及社会习俗，开阔国际视野，提高文化素养。

这套教科书的内容非常贴近生活，都是围绕着我们周围的环境、关注的话题展开的。老师将引领我们从听、说到读、写循序渐进地深入学习，并开展丰富多彩的小组活动，锻炼同学们合作探究的能力。书中还有许多活泼、可爱的小伙伴，伴随着我们一起学习、成长。我们还将共同关注学校、家庭、日常生活等话题，帮助同学们轻松愉快地学好英语。

英语不是一朝一夕就能学会的，同学们千万不能心急，大家首先要保持学习的积极性，有持之以恒的毅力，树立能学好的信心。在这个基础上，还要大胆说，勤练习，不怕错。这样，我们就一定能把英语学好！

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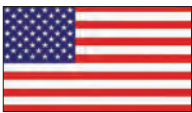



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1

The First Day

Getting Ready

A Match the names of the countries with the people belonging to their countries.

1.		China •	• Canadian	
2.		U.S.A. •	• American	
3.		Canada •	• Chinese	

B Choose the correct words from the hints. Fill in the blanks.

1.		4.
2.		5.
3.		6.

Hint

first
sixth
fifth
fourth
second
third

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Fill in the table.



Name	Country	Grade
Liu Chang	China	
Susan		
Li Jun		

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

1. Susan is from New York.
2. Both Liu Chang and Li Jun are from Beijing.
3. Susan and Liu Chang are in the same grade.

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.

Hello, my name is Zhang Wei.

Where are you from?

I am in the sixth grade. What grade are you in?



Hi, I am Mike.

I am from Canada.

I am in the sixth grade, too.

B Suppose you are one of the students in the pictures and make introduction to each other with your partner as the dialog in **A**.



Devina /
India /
7th grade



James /
America /
9th grade



Chris /
Canada /
8th grade

Key Expressions

I am from India.

I am in the seventh grade.

Reading

Before Reading

Compare the Chinese name with the American name. Talk about them with your partner.



Liu Xiang



Will Smith

Reading – The First Day



Good morning, everyone. Welcome to No.1 Middle School! You are now middle school students. I am your English teacher. My name is Li Fengmei. My hometown is Harbin. And this is Mr. Brown. He is your English teacher, too.



Hi, glad to meet you. My name is Bill Brown. My given name is Bill. My family name is Brown. Please call me, Mr. Brown. I am from London. I am British.



Thank you, Mr. Brown. Now introduce yourselves, please.



Hi, I am Liu Chang. I am 12 years old. My hometown is Beijing. Chang is my given name and Liu is my family name.



Hello, my name is Wang Dandan. I am from Harbin. I am 12 years old. I am happy to be in this class.



Hello, my name is Susan Baker. I am from New York. I am American. I am 13 years old. My sister is in the seventh grade. People are very kind here. So we are happy to study in China.



After Reading

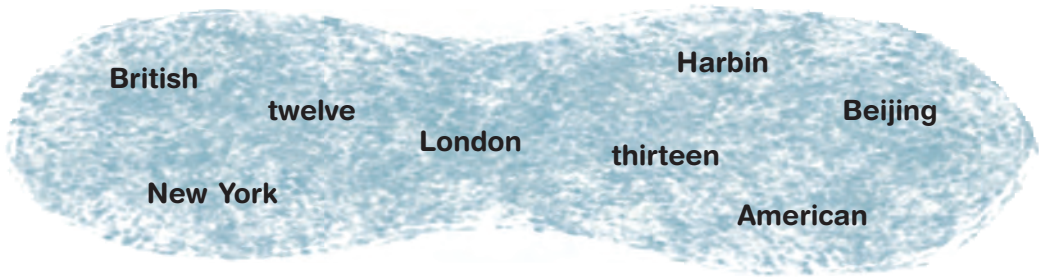
A Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. What is Mr. Brown's given name? | a) No, he is not. |
| 2. Where is Liu Chang from? | b) It is Bill. |
| 3. Is Mr. Brown American? | c) Yes, she is. |
| 4. Is Susan thirteen years old? | d) He is from Beijing. |

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Susan is from America. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Susan is in the seventh grade. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Liu Chang and Wang Dandan are the same age. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Ms. Li and Mr. Brown are not Wang Dandan's English teachers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the passage again. Write the words in the correct places. Then introduce them to your partner.



 Bill Brown <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; height: 80px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	 Wang Dandan <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; height: 80px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	 Susan Baker <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; height: 80px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>
--	---	--

Words and Phrases



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

1. My _____ is Shanghai.
2. Her name is Wang Dandan.
Her _____ name is Wang.
3. I am in the sixth _____.
4. You can _____ me Dandan.
5. Please _____ yourself to your classmates.



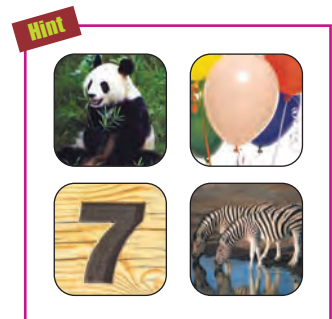
Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.

							
	<u>p</u> encil		<u>b</u> asketball		<u>s</u> ix		<u>z</u> ipper

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

park	_____	_____
banana	_____	_____
see	_____	_____
zoo	_____	_____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A • mer • i • can | 2. Brit • ish | 3. Ca • na • di • an |
| 4. ev • ery • one | 5. in • tro • duce | 6. your • self |

Structure

- I **am** Liu Chang.
- **Are** you American?
- He **is** my friend, Li Jun.
- We **are** in the same grade.
- Susan, Mike, **are** you from the U.S.A.?
- They **are** my friends.

A Choose the correct answers.

1. I **is** / **am** happy.
2. You **is** / **are** short.
3. They **am** / **are** very kind.
4. She **is** / **are** in the sixth grade.

B Change the sentences as the example below.

Example

I am from China. → I am not from China.

1. You are Canadian. → You _____ Canadian.
2. We are in the same grade. → We _____ in the same grade.
3. My given name is Chang. → My given name _____ Chang.
4. They are from Shanghai. → They _____ from Shanghai.

C Change the sentences as the example below.

Example

You are American. → Are you American?

1. Tom is his given name. → _____ his given name?
2. You are from California. → _____ from California?
3. They are your friends. → _____ your friends?
4. She is seven years old. → _____ seven years old?

Writing

A Use the given words to complete the sentences.



1. This Jacob. He from France.
He French. He twelve years old.

(Jacob, France, French, twelve)



2. This Jenny. She

(Jenny, Canada, Canadian, eleven)

B Write about yourself. Use the sample writing as a guide.

My name is James Li. My given name is James. My family name is Li. I am not from China. I am from Australia. I am twelve years old.

C Use your own writing to introduce yourself to your partner.

Working Together

Introduce your partner!

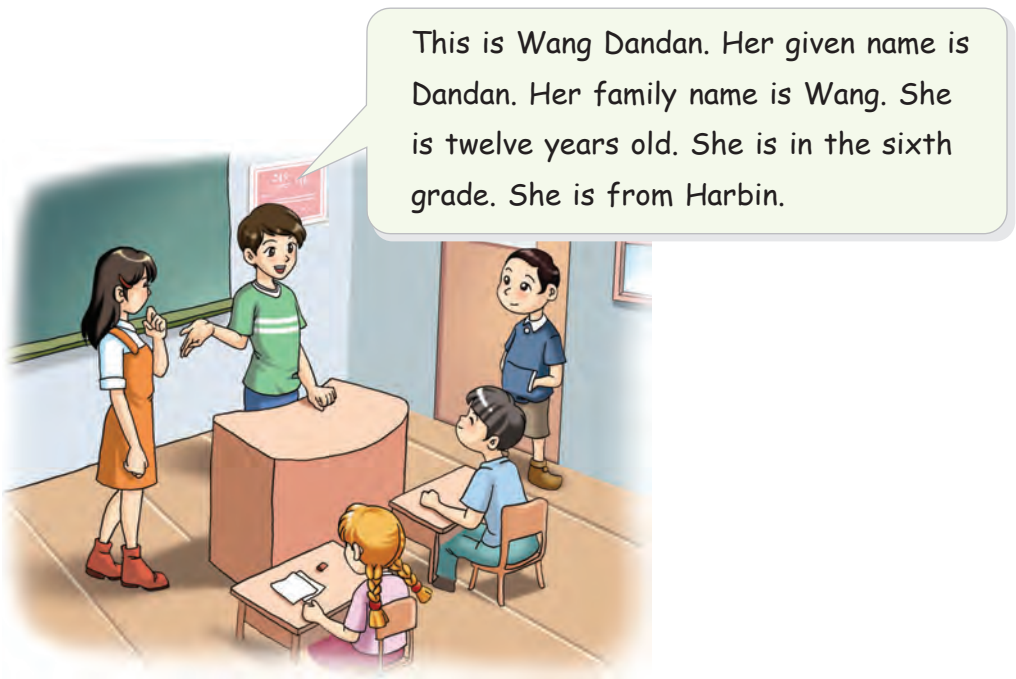
A Ask your classmates the following questions and fill in the table.

Questions

- What is your given name?
- What is your family name?
- How old are you?
- What grade are you in?
- Where are you from?

Name		Age	Grade	Hometown
Given	Family			

B Introduce your partner to your classmates.



2

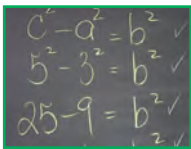
My Class

Getting Ready

A Write the name of each class. Use the words from the box below.

art P.E. math science history

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



B Match the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I like to study numbers. | a) My favorite class is art. |
| 2. I like to play sports. | b) My favorite class is history. |
| 3. I like to draw pictures. | c) My favorite class is math. |
| 4. I like to read about the past. | d) My favorite class is P.E. |

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Match the person with his or her words.

1. All my classes are interesting.

2. My favorite class is English.

3. I want to become an artist.



Zhang Wei



Tim

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

1. Zhang Wei speaks English very well.
2. Zhang Wei hopes to become an artist.
3. Tim likes Picasso a lot.

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 is your favorite class?

Do you like sports?

What is your favorite sport?



My favorite class is P.E.

Yes, I do.

I like to play basketball.

B Talk with your partner using the following questions.

1. What is your favorite class?
2. What do you like to do?



Key Expressions

My favorite class is P.E.

I like to play basketball.

Reading

Before Reading

What do you think about the classes? Match the classes with the words.

fun

favorite

difficult

art

P.E.

math

history

easy

interesting

useful

Reading – My Class



Hi, Tim. You look happy now. What's up?



Hi, Wang Dandan. I have math class now.



Do you like your math class?



Yes, it is really interesting. We learn a lot of useful things. My math teacher explains everything clearly. Sometimes, I write my answers on the blackboard. I feel nervous at those times. What is your math class like?



My math class is very difficult for me. My math teacher is very kind, but I do not understand his class. I am worried about my math exam. I want to get a good grade in math this year.



You are a smart student. Cheer up!



Thanks, Tim. Now I am happy. I have English class now. It is my favorite class.



Good for you!



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

- Tim is happy because he has _____ class now.
a) English b) math c) science
- Sometimes Tim writes his answers on _____.
a) his notebook b) the blackboard c) the computer
- Wang Dandan's math teacher is very _____.
a) happy b) sad c) kind
- _____ is Wang Dandan's favorite class.
a) English b) Math c) Science

B Read the sentences below and check the right person.



1. I like math class.		
2. My math class is difficult.		
3. I clearly understand my math class.		
4. I am worried about my math exam.		

C What are Tim's and Dandan's math classes like? Read the passage again and complete the sentences. Then talk about your math class with your partner.



Tim likes Math.

Math is very _____ for him.

He _____ many useful things.

He _____ his math class clearly.

Susan doesn't like Math.

Math is very _____ for her.

She _____ her math class clearly.

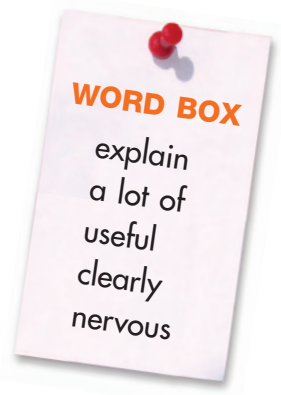
She _____ to get a good grade in math.



Words and Phrases


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

1. I have a test tomorrow. I feel very _____.
2. I don't know the answer _____.
3. Please _____ the word.
4. We learn _____ interesting things in science class.
5. English is a very _____ language.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.

/æ/ 
math

/e/ 
pen

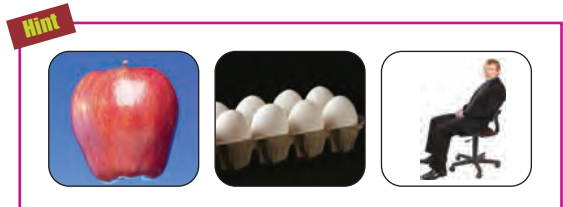
/I/ 
kitchen

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

cat _____

hen _____

it _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. dif • fi • cult | 2. ev • ery • thing | 3. in • terest • ing |
| 4. fa • vo • rite | 5. un • der • stand | 6. some • times |

Structure

- I **like** my math class.
- He **likes** English.
- We both **like** science.
- I **do not**(=don't) **like** dogs.
- She **does not**(=doesn't) **like** music.
- We **do not**(=don't) **like** this song.

A Choose the correct answers.

1. I **feel** / **feels** sick today.
2. My brother **hope** / **hopes** to be a singer.
3. Mr. Smith **do** / **does** not speak Chinese.
4. My parents **read** / **reads** newspapers every day.

B Make sentences. Use **do** or **does** as the example below.

Example

(you / like him)
(Yes)

Do you like him?
Yes, I do.

1. (he / play the guitar)
(No) _____

2. (they / speak English)
(Yes) _____

3. (she / enjoy watching movies)
(Yes) _____

C Read today's class schedule for Li Jun and Amy. Then fill in the blanks as the example below. Use **have** / **has** or **do not have** / **does not have**.

	Li Jun	Amy
1st	math	science
2nd	English	music
3rd	art	P.E.
4th	history	English

Example

Li Jun has math class today.

1. Li Jun _____ P.E. today.
2. Today, Amy _____ art class.
3. Li Jun and Amy _____ English class today.

Writing

A Fill in the blanks. Use the words under the lines. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. I like my music teacher. She _____ very well. She _____
sing dance
very well, too. Sometimes she _____ a concert at school.
have
2. My favorite basketball player is Yao Ming. He _____ well.
play
He _____ very high. He always _____ very hard.
jump practice

B Write the questions for the answers.

1. Q: _____
A: Yes, I like math class.
2. Q: _____
A: No, they do not play soccer every day.
3. Q: _____
A: No, he does not want to be a doctor.
4. Q: _____
A: Yes, she has math class today.

C Write about your favorite class. Use the sample writing as a guide. Read your writing to your partner.

I like my history class. It is very interesting. My history teacher is very kind. She speaks very slowly. And she explains things very clearly. She gives some tips to read many history books. But she doesn't give us too much homework.

Working Together

Make a group newspaper!

A Form groups of four. Make questions about your favorite things.

What is your favorite...?

- What is your favorite class? Why?
- Who is your favorite teacher? Why?
- What is your favorite pet? Why?
- Who is your favorite singer? Why?

B Choose a reporter and a writer. The reporter asks students about their favorite things. And the writer writes down the answers.

C Make a newspaper. Use the writings from **B**.

D Put up the newspapers on the blackboard. Take turns reading them and choose the best one.

NEWSPAPER

What is your favorite...?





 Wang Dandan's favorite class is English. She speaks English very well. But her favorite teacher is the math teacher. He is very kind. Her favorite pet is a dog. Her dog, Coco, is very smart. She loves Coco very much.

 Li Jun's favorite class is P.E. He likes sports. His favorite singer is Britney Spears. He likes her songs very much. He loves his cat. So his favorite pet is a cat.

Sports Day

Getting Ready

Match the pictures with the correct things.

	Name	People / Place
1. 	• • tug of war •	• 9 people / field
2. 	• • basketball •	• more than 30 people / field
3. 	• • volleyball •	• 5 people / gym
4. 	• • baseball •	• 6 people / gym

Listening

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



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

1. Susan wants to watch the basketball game with Li Jun.
2. Li Jun wants to watch the race.
3. Li Jun goes to lunch now.

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.

Do you have any plans this afternoon?

Let's go to the gym and play volleyball.

Come on! Tomorrow is sports day. We need to practice.



No, not yet. Why?

Sorry, I don't want to. I am tired.

OK. Let's go. See you at the gym at three.

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



go to the library / study



go shopping / buy some presents

Key Expressions

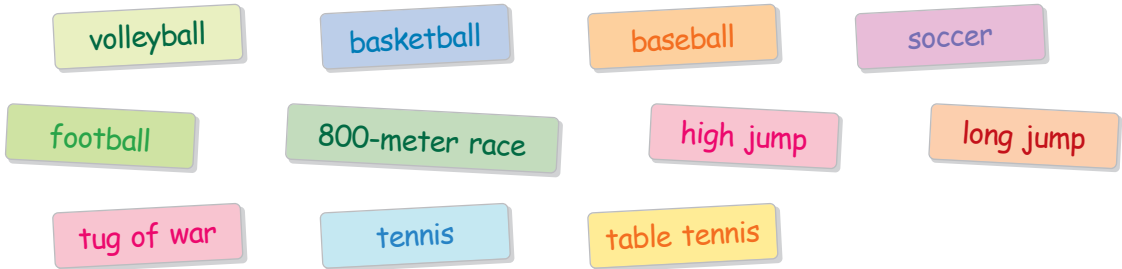
We need to go to the library.

Let's study.

Reading

Before Reading

What sports do you play on sports day at your school? Circle the sports.



Reading – Sports Day

It is sports day at No. 1 Middle School. The event starts at 9:00 a.m. It lasts for eight hours. Students are enjoying the activities and cheering for their friends.

Liu Chang: Hi, Wang Dandan! What are you doing?

Wang Dandan: I am looking at the sports day poster.
What events are you in?

Liu Chang: I am on the basketball team. What about you?

Wang Dandan: I am on the volleyball team. Come and cheer for me at 3:00 p.m.!

Liu Chang: Hey, look! It is Li Jun. He is running in the 800-meter race.
He is winning! Go, Li Jun!



No. 1 Middle School Sports Day

800-meter race, 11:00 a.m.

- Who is the best runner in our school?

Girls' Volleyball, 3:00 p.m.

- Cheer for your favorite team!

Basketball, 2:00 p.m.

- Watch the school's two best teams!

Team Contest, 4:30 p.m.

- Sports day ends with a "tug of war." All the students enjoy it.

After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

- Sports day ends at _____.
a) 3:00 p.m. b) 4:00 p.m. c) 5:00 p.m.
- Wang Dandan is on the _____.
a) volleyball team b) race team c) basketball team
- Li Jun is _____.
a) running in a race
b) playing volleyball
c) cheering for Wang Dandan
- The last event of sports day is _____.
a) volleyball b) the tug of war c) the baseball game

B What are Liu Chang and Wang Dandan doing? Read and number the sentences in order.

- They are enjoying a tug of war.
- Liu Chang is playing basketball.
- They are looking at the sports day poster.
- They are cheering for Li Jun.

C Read the passage again. Fill in the table.

No. 1 Middle School Sports Day		
Event	Time	Who
800-meter race	11:00 a.m.	Li Jun
team contest		all the students

Words and Phrases

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

1. The students' team wins the _____.
2. The meeting _____ for two hours.
3. The next _____ is the 800-meter race.
4. All the students _____ for our team.
5. He is putting the _____ on the wall.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.

							
	<u>t</u> eam		<u>d</u> ay		<u>f</u> ootball		<u>v</u> olleyball

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

table	_____	_____
desk	_____	_____
fly	_____	_____
very	_____	_____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. af • ter • noon | 2. bas • ket • ball | 3. to • geth • er |
| 4. vol • ley • ball | 5. post • er | 6. prac • tice |

Structure

- I **am looking** at the sports day poster.
- He **is running** now.
- She **is not winning**.
- You **are watching** a soccer game.
- They **are having** fun.
- We **are not playing** basketball.

A Choose the correct answers.

1. Mike **am / are / is** making a poster now.
2. We **am / are / is** practicing for the baseball game now.
3. I **am / are / is** looking at the volleyball team.
4. My classmates **am / are / is** cheering for me.

B Change the sentences as the example below.

Example

She runs fast. → She **is running** fast.

1. You jump very high. → You _____ very high.
2. I do not play tennis. → I _____ tennis.
3. Amy does not watch TV. → Amy _____ TV.

C Fill in the blanks as the example below.

Example

Q: **Are** you **looking** at the poster now? (look)

A: Yes, I am.

1. Q: _____ he _____ tennis now? (play)
A: No, he is not. He is playing basketball.
2. Q: _____ they _____ the games? (enjoy)
A: Yes, they are.
3. Q: _____ your sister _____ for the race? (practice)
A: No, she is not. She is practicing for the soccer game.

Writing

A Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.

1. I _____.
friends for my am cheering
2. The students _____.
watching together the game are
3. _____.
is Tim playing soccer not
4. _____ now?
you going are the gym to

B You are now a reporter for your school newspaper. Write about your school's sports day. Use the sample writing as a guide.



I am reporting for my school's sports day. Wang Dandan is playing volleyball. Li Jun is running in the 800-meter race. Liu Chang and Zhang Wei are in the tug of war. Other classmates are cheering for Liu Chang and Zhang Wei.

C Read your writing to your class.

Working Together

Describe the picture!

A Look at the picture and complete the sentences with your partner.



There are two boys in the picture. One _____ a red shirt. The other is wearing a blue _____. They _____ for the _____ game now.

B Choose one picture. Write sentences to describe the picture.



C Show your picture to your classmates and talk about it.

What are they wearing?

What are their numbers?

What are they doing now?



They are wearing sports wear. One is wearing a white shirt, and the other is wearing a blue shirt.

One is wearing number 9, and the other is wearing number 17.

They are playing soccer.



Review

Words and Expressions

A Put a check over the word that describes all of the words.

1.

sports
baseball
high jump
soccer
volleyball

2.

China
U.S.A.
France
Canada
country

B There are six words hidden in the puzzle. Use the word list below to find them.

1. poster

2. call

3. hometown

4. favorite

5. explain

6. useful

i	y	v	e	i	y	q	w	a
n	e	r	v	o	u	s	r	k
t	h	a	e	b	s	e	d	c
r	c	m	n	j	e	p	x	p
o	e	z	t	r	f	g	l	o
d	u	c	y	r	u	w	t	s
u	l	t	o	v	l	a	s	t
c	h	e	e	r	n	u	r	e
e	k	s	c	w	d	g	f	r

7. event

8. introduce

9. grade

10. cheer

11. nervous

12. clearly

C Fill in the blanks. Use the word list from **B**.

- Let's _____ for our school team.
- The computer is a very _____ thing.
- Let me _____ my brother to you.
- I always feel _____ before math tests.

Learning English takes time!

It does not happen overnight. You have to be patient with yourself. Remember, "Practice makes perfect."



Sounds

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

~~afternoon~~ American British
 Canadian practice favorite introduce
 together understand volleyball

Oo	Ooo	oOo	ooO	oOoo
			afternoon	

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

- pencil
Peter picked a peck of pickled peppers.
- pen
Fred fed Ted bread.
- football
I feel like having some freshly-fried flying fish.
- kitchen
The little king drinks a cup of bitter tea.

Listening and Speaking

Listen and practice with your partner.

1. A: Where are you from?

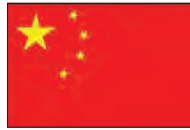
B: I am from _____.



Canada



the U.S.A.



China



2. A: What grade are you in?

B: I am in the _____ grade.



sixth



seventh



eighth



3. A: What is your favorite sport?

B: My favorite sport is _____.



volleyball



basketball

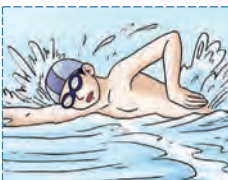


soccer



4. A: What do you have to do this afternoon?

B: I need to _____.



swim



study



play table tennis



Grammar

A Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. A: Is he from Canada?
B: Yes, he _____.
2. A: Are they in the same grade?
B: No, they _____ not.
3. A: Do you feel nervous?
B: No, I _____ not.
4. A: Is Liu Chang running now?
B: Yes, he _____.

B Choose the correct answers.

Wang Dandan: Mike, **1. do / does** you like math?

Mike: No, I **2. don't / doesn't**. **3. Do / Does** you?

Wang Dandan: I do. Math **4. is / are** interesting.

Mike: Really? My brother **5. like / likes** math, too.

He usually **6. get / gets** good grades on his math tests.

Wang Dandan: **7. Do / Does** he study hard every day?

Mike: Yes, he **8. is / does**.

C Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms.

1. I _____ not in the seventh grade. (be)
2. Students are _____ for their friends. (cheer)
3. She _____ not have English class now. (do)

Writing

A Change the sentences into questions.

1. Jenny is from Canada.
→ Is _____ ?
2. You play basketball every day.
→ Do _____ ?
3. They are watching TV.
→ Are _____ ?
4. Susan is practicing for the race.
→ Is _____ ?

B Complete the writing about yourself. You can use the words from the hints.

I _____ in the _____
grade. I _____ from _____.
I like _____ class. My _____
teacher is _____ and _____.
I practice _____ every day.

Hint

am is are

sixth seventh eighth...

China Beijing Harbin...

math English history...

kind nice funny...

soccer basketball tennis...

C Exchange your writing from B with your partner. Now write about your partner. Refer to the sample writing.

*Xiao Gang is in the sixth grade. He is from Beijing. He
likes science class. His science teacher is nice and kind. He
practices tennis every day.*

Project Work

A Read and put a check next to your choice. You can write new ones.

What sport do you play?	What is your favorite class?	What do you need to do after school?	What do you like?
<input type="checkbox"/> basketball <input type="checkbox"/> soccer <input type="checkbox"/> table tennis <input type="checkbox"/> volleyball <input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> math <input type="checkbox"/> history <input type="checkbox"/> P.E. <input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> practice the piano <input type="checkbox"/> do homework <input type="checkbox"/> read a book <input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> computer games <input type="checkbox"/> sports <input type="checkbox"/> music <input type="checkbox"/> _____

B Complete the following sentences. Use the information from **A**. Then copy the sentences to a piece of paper.

- I play _____.
- My favorite class is _____.
- I need to _____ after school.
- I like _____.

C Form groups of six. Collect the papers from **B** and mix them up. Each person takes one.

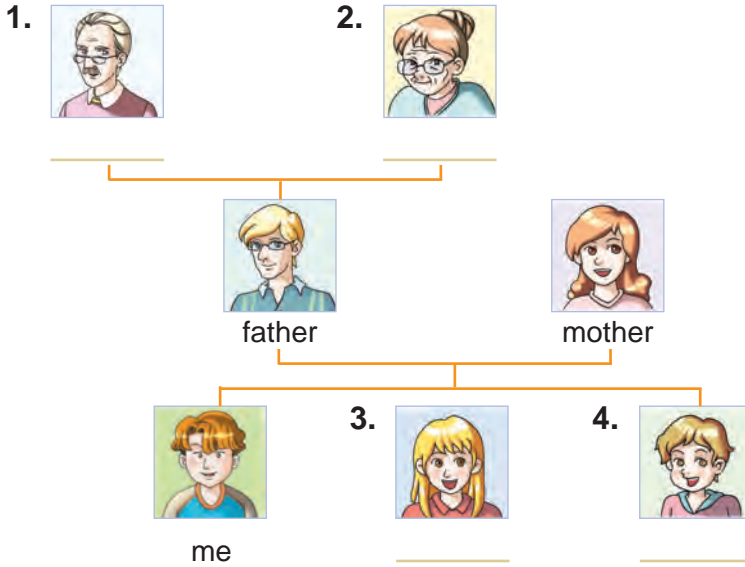
D Take turns asking and answering the questions. Then find the person who matches your paper.

- Do you play _____?
- Is your favorite class _____?
- Do you need to _____ after school?
- Do you like _____?

Families











Getting Ready

Look at the family tree and write the correct words.



Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Circle the people Liu Chang and Amy live with.

1.	 Liu Chang	 father	 mother	 brother	 sister
2.	 Amy	 father	 mother	 grandfather	 grandmother

B Listen again. Choose the correct answers.

1. There are **three** / **four** people in Liu Chang's family.
2. Amy lives with her **parents** / **grandparents**.
3. Amy's parents work for sick people in **China** / **Africa**.

Speaking

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

How many people are there in your family?

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

What does your father do for a living?



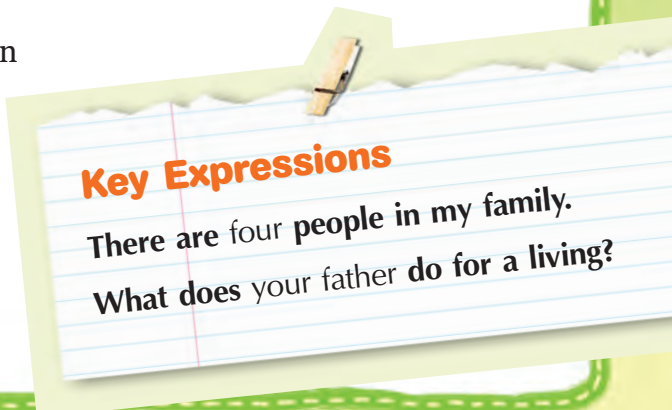
There are four people in my family.

Yes, I have a younger sister.

He is a teacher.

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

1. A: How many people are there in your family?
B: _____
2. A: _____
B: He is a taxi driver.
He works for City Taxis.



Reading

Before Reading

Match the jobs with the pictures. Talk about the work they do with your partner.

1.



nurse

2.



teacher

3.



bank clerk

4.



driver

Reading – Families



This is Li Jun's family. Li Jun doesn't have any brothers or sisters. He is an only child. His mother is a nurse. Li Jun's father is a teacher. You can see him at our school. Li Jun and his father usually come to school together in the morning. Li Jun lives with his grandmother and grandfather. They take care of Li Jun. Li Jun's family loves him a lot.



This is Sarah's family. Sarah's mother works at a hotel. Sarah's father is a bank clerk. His bank is near our school. So Sarah's father usually drives her to school. Her parents are busy. Sarah sometimes doesn't eat dinner with them. Sarah has one brother and one sister. Sarah's brother works at a store. Her sister is a high school student. Sarah has a happy family. They all take good care of each other.

After Reading

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

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Li Jun's father teaches at Li Jun's school. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Li Jun usually comes to school with his grandfather. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Sarah's father works near her school. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Sarah's sister is younger than she is. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B Write the person in the correct place or thing.

father mother sister brother



Sarah's _____



Sarah's _____



Sarah's _____



Sarah's _____



Li Jun's _____



Li Jun's _____

C Read the passage again. Complete Sarah and Li Jun's dialog. Then talk with your partner.

Sarah: How many people are there in your family?

Li Jun: There are _____ people in my family.

Sarah: Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Li Jun: No, I don't. But I live with my _____.

Sarah: What does your father do for a living?

Li Jun: He is a _____. He _____ in my school.

Sarah: What does your mother do?

Li Jun: She is a _____.

Words and Phrases

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

1. I have no brothers or sisters, I am an _____.
2. My grandparents _____ me after school.
3. The _____ helps sick people.
4. I put my money in a _____.
5. He _____ gets up at 7 o'clock.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.

/k/



care

kick

/g/



go

game

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

cool _____ _____
good _____ _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

1. Af•ri•ca
2. ho•tel
3. broth•er
4. morn•ing
5. u•su•al•ly
6. grand•moth•er

Structure

- Are these **my** shoes?
- Sarah wears **her** old clothes.
- Is this **our** lunch?
- These shoes are **mine**.
- These clothes are **hers**, not **his**.
- This lunch is **theirs**.

A Fill in the blanks with **my, your, his, her, our, or their**.

A: What is that on **1.** _____ desk, Sarah?

B: This is a picture of **2.** _____ family.

A: Is this your sister?

B: Yes. She is a high school student.

A: Is **3.** _____ school near your house?

B: No. My father drives her to school in **4.** _____ car.



B Fill in the blanks with **mine, yours, his, hers, ours, or theirs**.

1. A: Is this your pen?

B: No, it is not _____.

2. A: Is his bag different from her bag?

B: Yes, it is. His is blue. _____ is yellow.

3. A: Is their plan better than ours?

B: No, your plan is better than _____.

C Choose the correct answers.

1. I live with **my / mine** grandmother.
2. The key in my pocket is not **your / yours**.
3. She does not live near **her / hers** school.
4. Our house is green and **their / theirs** is white.

Writing

A Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.

1. your nurse is mother a ?



2. is mine bag this not .



3. those hers are plants ?



4. beautiful is their garden .



B Write sentences. Use the sample writing as a guide.

1.



Tom

These are Tom's books.

These are his books.

These books are his.

2.



traveler

3.



children

Working Together **Introduce your classmates' families!**

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



There are _____ people in my family. Father, mother, _____, and me. My father is 42 years old and he is a _____. My mother is 43 years old and she _____ _____. She loves to read books. My brother is 17 years old. He is a high school student, and he likes to _____. I love my family.

B Ask and answer the questions with your partner. Write his / her answers as the example below.

Questions

- How many people are there in your family?
- Do you have grandparents?
- What does your father/mother do?
- Where is your father/mother's hometown?
- What does your father/mother like to do after work?

Example

Name: Lingling
How many people: three people
Father's job: driver
Father's hometown: Harbin
Father's hobby: watching TV
Mother's job: teacher
Mother's hometown: Beijing
Mother's hobby: cooking

C Introduce your partner's family to your group.



There are three people in Lingling's family. Her father is a driver. His hometown is Harbin. He likes to watch TV after work. Her mother is a teacher. Her hometown is Beijing. She likes to cook after work.

My Sisters

Getting Ready

A Look at the pictures. Match the words with the correct pictures.

1.



old

young



2.



shy

funny



B Look at the picture. Choose the correct answers.



Julie
10 years old



Ken
15 years old

1. Julie is **younger** / **older** than Ken.
2. Ken is **shorter** / **taller** than Julie.

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Fill in the table.



Tim's sister			
Name	Age	Studies in	Wants to be

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

1. Tim's parents look younger in the picture.
2. Tim is 12 years old now.
3. Zhang Wei wants to be a doctor, too.

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

Speaking

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

Who is he?

How old is he?

Is he 9 years old?



He is my younger brother.

He is 3 years younger than I am.

Yes, he is.
He looks younger than his age.

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

1. A: Is he younger than you?
B: Yes, he is.

2. A: _____
B: He is my younger brother.

Key Expressions

He is 3 years younger than I am.

Who is he?

Reading

Before Reading

Compare the students and match the correct words with the pictures.

1.



better

faster

2.



funnier

3.



taller

4.

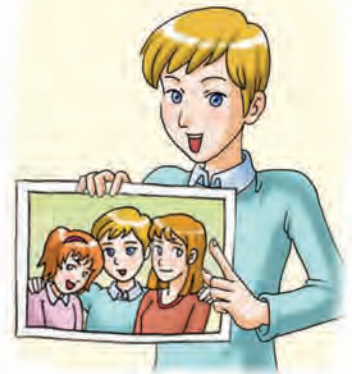


Reading – My Sisters

My name is Mike Brown. I have two sisters, Wendy and Lisa. Wendy is older than I am. She is kind, but a little shy. Wendy really likes computers. She is better with computers than I am. She often helps me with the computer.

My younger sister, Lisa, is funny. She often tells jokes. Lisa is funnier than I am. Lisa has many friends. She is very popular with her classmates. Also, she studies hard every day.

I am not like my sisters. I like science. I am better at science than they are. We are all different. But we do one thing together. Every Sunday we go to the park and play games.



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

1. Mike's older sister helps him with _____.
 a) the computer b) science homework c) math homework
2. Mike's younger sister is _____.
 a) kind b) shy c) funny
3. Mike and his sisters are all _____.
 a) different b) the same c) popular
4. Mike and his sisters _____ together.
 a) go to the park b) listen to music c) study hard

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mike has two sisters. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Wendy is not shy. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Mike's younger sister studies hard. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Wendy and Lisa are better at science than Mike. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the passage again. Write the person's name under the picture.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

Words and Phrases

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

1. The girl is very _____. She does not talk much.
2. He is _____ with people. Everybody likes him.
3. My hobby is very _____ from my sister's.
4. People are laughing at his _____.
5. The man knows _____ stories.
The kids like him very much.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.



ox

doctor



bun

sun

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

lock _____
funny _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

1. com • put • er
2. dif • fe • rent
3. pop • u • lar
4. Sun • day
5. sci • ence
6. sis • ter

Structure

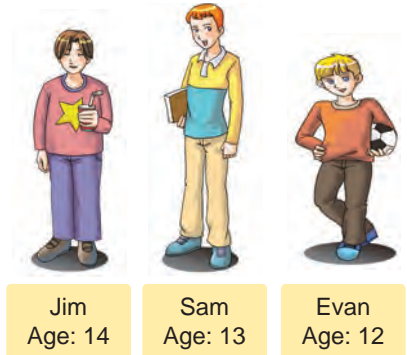
- Lisa is **funnier** than I (am).
- She is 2 years **older** than I (am).
- I am **taller** than my mother (is).
- Li Jun plays tennis **better** than I (do).
- Mike has **more** friends than I (do).
- I want to see you **more often**.

A Choose the correct answers.

1. Rabbits are **bigger** / **smaller** than elephants.
2. Horses run **slower** / **faster** than cows.
3. Giraffes are **shorter** / **taller** than bears.
4. My grandmother is **older** / **younger** than my mother.

B Look at the picture. Read and fill in the blanks.

1. He's shorter than Jim.
Who is he? — _____
2. He's 2 years older than Evan.
Who is he? — _____
3. He's thinner than Evan.
Who is he? — _____
4. He's 1 year younger than Jim.
Who is he? — _____



C Fill in the blanks as the example below.

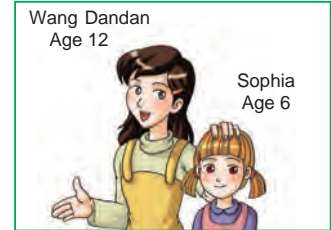
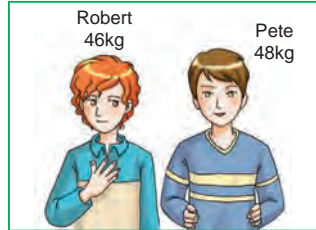
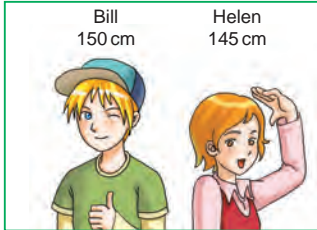
Example

My sister has more books than I. (many)

1. Liu Chang is _____ at English than I. (good)
2. The sun is _____ than the moon. (big)
3. My brother walks _____ than my father. (fast)

Writing

A Look at the pictures. Unscramble the words to make complete sentences.



- Bill / 5 cm / is / taller / Helen / than / .
→ _____
- is / Robert / than / heavier / 2kg / Pete / .
→ _____
- Sophia / 6 years / Wang Dandan / is / older / than / .
→ _____

B Complete the table about your family and write about them. Use the sample writing as a guide.

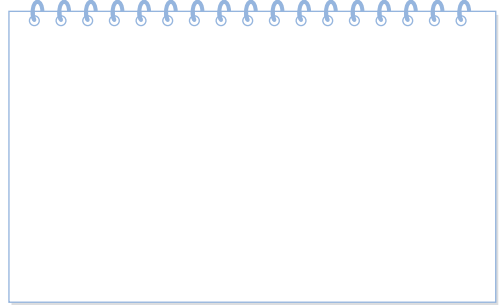
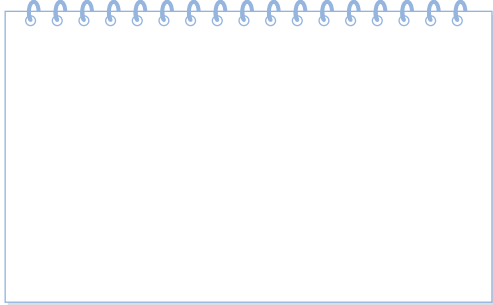
Mark's Family	Grand-father	Grand-mother	Father	Mother	Mark	Sister
Age	77	73	45	42	12	11
My Family						
Age						

My grandfather is 77 years old. My grandmother is 4 years younger than he is. She is 73 years old. My father is 45 years old. My mother is 3 years younger than he is. She is 42 years old. I have a sister. She is 1 year younger than I am. She is 11 years old.

Working Together

Guess who they are!

- A** Attach pictures of two people in your family. Ask and answer questions about them with your partner.



Questions

- Who is this?
- Is your mother taller than you?

- B** Write down your partner's answers in the table.

About your partner's family	
Who	
Older	
Taller	
Kinder	
Funnier	

- C** Introduce your partner's family to the class. Show their pictures to your classmates.

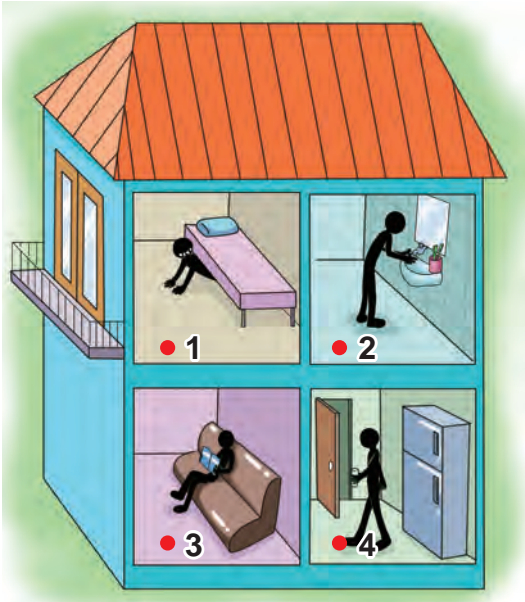
These are Zhao Wei's uncle and aunt. His uncle is 40 years old. His aunt is 2 years older than his uncle. She is 42 years old. His uncle is taller than his aunt. She is kinder than his uncle. But he is funnier than her. His family likes him.



My House

Getting Ready

Look at the picture. Where is everyone? Match each person with the correct place.



I'm in the kitchen.



I'm under the bed.



I'm in the bathroom.

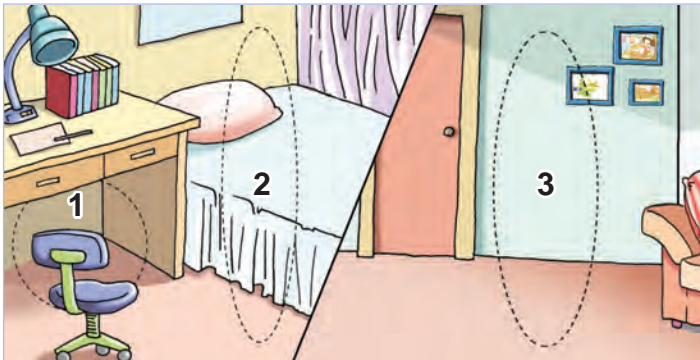


I'm on the sofa.



Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Write the correct number where each person is.



_____ Susan
 _____ Liu Chang
 _____ Jenny

B Listen again. Circle the correct answers.

1. Susan is **on** / **under** the desk.
2. Susan wants Liu Chang to **close the door** / **turn on the light**.
3. Jenny is **looking for** / **worrying about** Susan.

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

Where are you,
Zhang Wei?

It is time to go out.

Hurry up.
Don't be lazy.



I am in my bedroom,
Mom.

I need five more
minutes.

Okay, Mom. I will be
out soon.

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



dining room /
10 more minutes



living room /
15 more minutes

Key Expressions

I am in the dining room.

Don't be lazy.

Reading

Before Reading

Read the sentences and match them with the correct pictures.

1.



We talk or watch TV.

Mom cooks food.

3.



We eat dinner.

I study and sleep.

2.



4.



Reading – My House

Liu Chang goes to Susan's house. Susan is happy to show Liu Chang her house.

This is the living room. Every evening my family gets together here. We often sit on the sofa and watch television. There is a piano in the living room. Sometimes I play it for my family. There is a family photograph on the wall above the piano. I really love my family.

This is the kitchen. My mom and dad often cook together here. Usually they cook on the stove, but sometimes they cook food in the microwave. A refrigerator is next to the door. And that is the dining room. There is a flower vase on the table. We eat and drink there.

This is my bedroom. My sister and I always study here. This is my desk. That is my sister's desk. There are many books on her desk. On my bed, there is a cute teddy bear. My dog usually sleeps under the bed. I always take care of him, so he likes me a lot.



After Reading







A Choose the best answers.

- Susan plays the piano in the _____.
a) bedroom b) living room c) bathroom
- Susan's parents usually cook _____.
a) on the stove b) in the microwave c) in the dining room
- Susan and her family eat food in the _____.
a) kitchen b) dining room c) living room
- Susan's dog usually sleeps _____ her bed.
a) on b) next to c) under

B Check T for true or F for false.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Susan's family gets together in the living room every morning. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. There is a piano in Susan's bedroom. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. There is a microwave, a stove, and a refrigerator in the dining room. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. There are many books on Susan's sister's desk. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Read the passage again. Match the pictures with the correct places.

1.		2.		3.	
	•		•		•
	•		•		•
					

Words and Phrases

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

1. She puts a flower in a _____.
2. We _____ and play soccer every Saturday.
3. The women are in the _____.
4. She cooks some food on the gas _____.
5. Get some milk from the _____.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.



above woman



look pull

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

about _____ _____
hook _____ _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. pho•to•graph | 2. pi•an•o | 3. mi•cro•wave |
| 4. kitch•en | 5. tel•e•vi•sion | 6. re•fri•ge•ra•tor |

Structure

- **There is** a light **above** the table.
- **There is** a chair **next to** the table.
- **There are** two boxes **under** the table.
- **There are** some cats **in** the box.
- **There are** many books **on** her desk.

A Choose the correct answers.

1. There **is** / **are** a pan on the stove.
2. There **is** / **are** a sofa in the living room.
3. There **is** / **are** three rooms in my house.
4. There **is** / **are** not any chairs in the bedroom.

B Look at the picture and complete the sentences.

1. The milk is _____ the refrigerator.
2. The cupboard is _____ the microwave.
3. The refrigerator is _____ the sink.
4. The butter is _____ the milk.



C Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the correct letters.

- There is a sofa next to the table.
- There is a vase on the table.
- There is a dog under the table.
- There are two photographs above the television. They are on the wall.

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



Writing

A Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences. Use the given words.



(cat / sofa)

1. There _____.



(apple / cup)

2. There _____.



(picture / piano)

3. There _____.

B Read the sample writing and write about your bedroom.

There is a small bed in my bedroom. There is a desk and a chair next to my bed. There is a television next to the desk. There are two photographs on the television. And there is a dog under my bed. I like my bedroom. It is nice.

C Tell your partner about your bedroom. Use your own writing from **B**. Your partner will draw a picture of your bedroom. Is it the same as your room?

Blank area for writing.

Working Together

Describe your house!

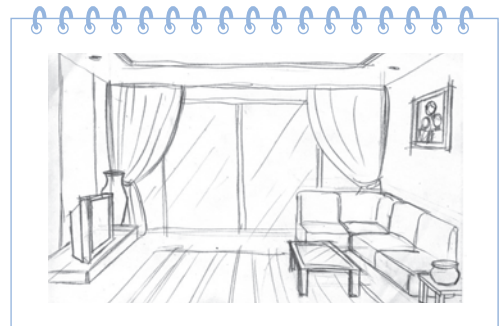
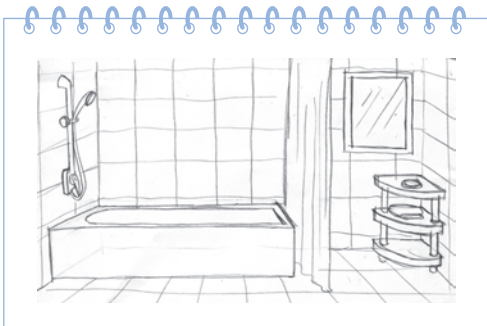
A Look at the picture and complete the sentences with your partner.



It's a _____. _____ a bed _____ the room. There are some pictures _____ the wall.

_____ two chairs in the room. One chair is between the table and the bed, the other is _____ the door. Can you see a cup _____ the table? There are some other things, too.

B Draw your own picture like the sample pictures below. Write sentences that describe your picture.



C Work in groups of four. Show your picture to your group members and talk about it.

What room is it?



It's a living room. There is a sofa in the room. There is a table next to the sofa. Can you see a picture on the wall?

Review

Words and Expressions

A Fill in the table. Use the words in the box.

mother living room young kitchen grandfather brother
shy bedroom funny sister dining room tall

Rooms in the house

bathroom

.....

.....

.....

.....

Family members

father

.....

.....

.....

.....

Words to describe people

old

.....

.....

.....

.....

B Look at the hints. Fill in the blanks.

1. grandp__re__ts: parents of your mother or father
2. fa__ __: not slow
3. n__ __se: this person helps doctors
4. re__ri__erator: this keeps food fresh
5. st__ __e: you cook food on this



C Find the correct words for the blanks. Change the forms if necessary.

child care get of only take together

1. My mom always _____ me.
2. He does not have any brothers or sisters. He is an _____.
3. Let's _____ next week and go see a movie.

Learning words in context!

There are many ways to learn new words. It is always better to study English words that go together. For example, *do your homework, go to bed, play basketball*, and so on.



Sounds

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

~~Africa~~ computer different
 hotel piano usually photograph
 popular Sunday together

Oo	oO	Ooo	oOo	Oooo
		Africa		

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

- funny
The sun is out. Students run to the hut and eat their lunch.
- care
The kid cooks in the kitchen with a carrot. He cuts some vegetables.
- book
Put your left foot on the wood and look at the door.
- lock
There is a lot of money in the pot. A doctor comes and puts it in a box.

Listening and Speaking

Listen and practice with your partner.



I am
13 years old.

1. A: How old is your _____?
B: He/She is _____. He/She is _____ years older than I am.



father /
43 years old



mother /
39 years old



grandfather /
72 years old



2. A: How many people are there in your family?
B: There are _____ people in my family.



three



four



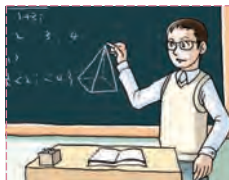
five



3. A: What does your father do for a living?
B: He is a _____.



doctor



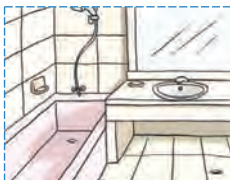
teacher



bank clerk



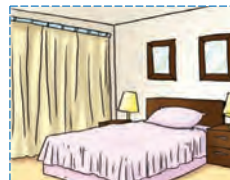
4. A: Where are you?
B: I am in the _____.



bathroom



living room



bedroom



Grammar

A Fill in the blanks with **There is** or **There are**.

1. _____ a spoon on the table.
2. _____ some books in my bag.
3. _____ a cat under the table.
4. _____ many pictures on the wall.

B Choose the correct answers.

1. Tim and I have pizza. My pizza is **big** / **bigger** than **he** / **his**.
2. Amy and I have dogs. My dog is **older** / **more old** than **her** / **hers**.
3. Your team plays **good** / **better** than **our** / **ours** team.
4. Your dress is beautiful, but **my** / **mine** is **beautiful** / **more beautiful** than **you** / **yours**.

C Fill in the blanks. Use the comparative form of the underlined words.

1. Liu Chang runs very fast, but Wang Dandan runs _____.
2. Zhang Wei speaks English well, but Li Jun speaks English _____.
3. Susan wakes up early, but Tim wakes up _____.
4. Mike goes to the library often, but Amy goes there _____.

Writing

A Write the answers to the questions as the example.

Example

Is this your pen? → Yes, it is mine.

1. Are these your shoes?
→ Yes, _____.
2. Is this Tim's camera?
→ No, _____.
3. Are these Susan's pants?
→ No, _____.
4. Is this their classroom?
→ Yes, _____.

B What do you see in your classroom? Complete the sentences using the words from the hints.

1. There is a book on my desk _____.
2. There is _____.
3. There is _____.
4. There are _____.
5. There are _____.

Hint

in
on
under
next to
above

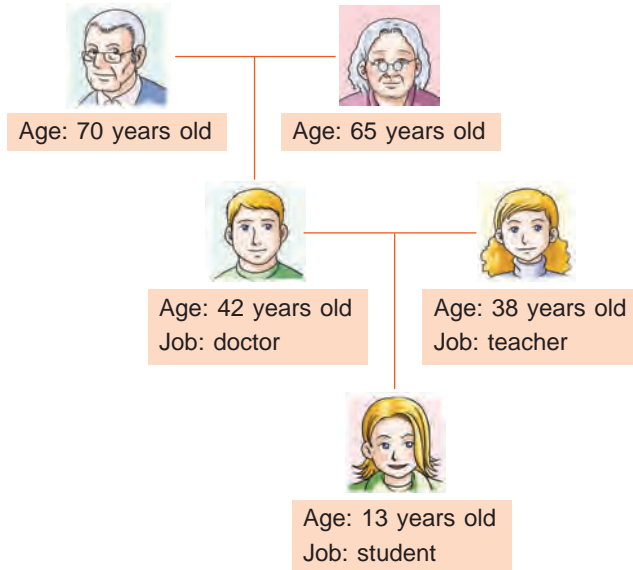
C Compare your school items with your partner's. Write about them. Use the sample writing as a guide.

I have more pencils than my partner. My eraser is smaller than my partner's. My bag is heavier than my partner's. My ruler is longer than my partner's. My partner's notebooks are bigger than mine.

Project Work

- A** Draw your family tree as the example below. Write the age and job of each person.

Example



- B** Ask your partner the following questions. Your partner will introduce his or her family by showing his or her family tree.

- How many people are there in your family?
- Who is this?
- How old is he/she?
- What does he/she do for a living?

- C** Introduce your partner's family to the class showing his or her family tree.

This is Jane's family. There are 5 people in her family. She lives with her grandparents and her parents. Jane's grandfather is 70 years old. He is 5 years older than her grandmother. Jane's grandmother is 65 years old. Her father is a doctor. Her mother is a teacher. Jane is an only child. She loves her family a lot.



Susan's Day

Getting Ready

A Look at the pictures. Match the words with the correct pictures.



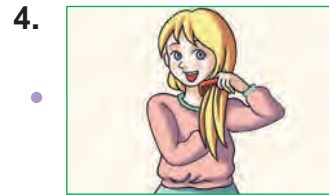
get dressed

comb her hair




do her homework


eat breakfast





B Ask and answer with your partner.



A: What time is it now?
B: It's 8:30.

1. 




2. 

3. 

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Fill in the table.

after school after 5 p.m. around 10 p.m. at 6:00 a.m.

What				
When				

B Listen again. Match the words to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Amy goes to her piano lesson | a) after her piano lesson. |
| 2. Amy goes home | b) past 11:00. |
| 3. Amy never goes to bed | c) after school. |

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

What time do you usually have dinner?

What do you do after that?

What time do you go to bed?

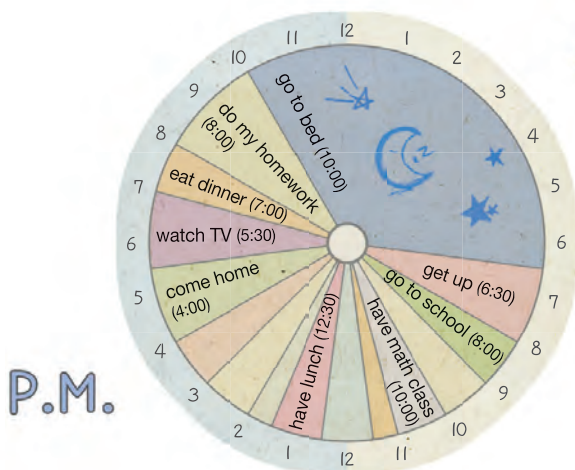


I always have dinner at 7 p.m.

I do my homework after dinner.

I usually go to bed around 11 p.m.

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



A.M.

Key Expressions

I do my homework after dinner.

I usually go to bed around 10 p.m.

Reading

Before Reading

Read each time. What do you do at that time? Talk with your partner.



Reading – Susan's Day

- a.m.** **6:30** I get up.
6:40 I take a shower and brush my teeth. I get dressed and comb my hair.
7:00 Mom makes breakfast. I always help her. Then I eat breakfast.
I usually have bread, milk, and an egg. Sometimes, I have juice.
7:20 I get ready for school.
7:30 I hurry to school.
8:00 School begins. I study hard.
- p.m.** **12:00** I eat lunch. I often have noodles.
3:00 School finishes. Sometimes, I play soccer.
Sometimes, I go to my dance lesson.
4:00 I go home. I always do my homework.
I never forget to review my lessons.
6:00 I have dinner.
6:30 I usually clean the kitchen.
Sometimes, I read.
7:00 I talk with my family. Sometimes, I take a bath.
10:00 I go to bed and fall asleep.



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.


- Susan usually drinks _____ for breakfast.
a) milk b) juice c) bread
- Susan sometimes plays soccer _____.
a) before school b) after school c) before dinner
- Susan always _____ around 4 p.m.
a) does her homework b) reads books c) goes to her dance lesson
- Susan _____ reviews her lessons.
a) always b) never c) sometimes

B Check T for true or F for false.


- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | T | F |
| 1. Susan always helps her mom in the morning. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Susan's school starts at eight o'clock. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Susan always has noodles for lunch. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Susan usually talks with her family before dinner. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

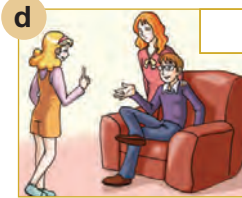
a




f




d




b




g




c



e



h



Words and Phrases

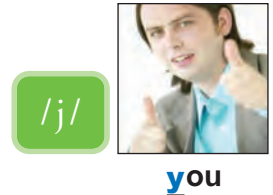
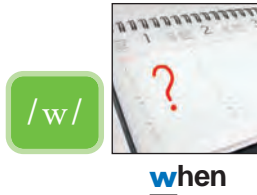
Fill in the blanks. Use the words from **WORD BOX**.

1. I pick out my clothes and _____ before breakfast.
2. I often _____ my sister's birthday.
3. After dinner, I sometimes _____ on the sofa.
4. I usually _____ early in the morning.
5. Wash your face and _____ your hair.
6. I always _____ my lessons after school.



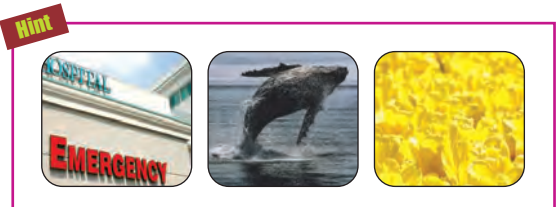
Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.



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

help _____
 watch _____
 yes _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a • sleep | 2. be • gin | 3. fam • i • ly |
| 4. re • view | 5. home • work | 6. soc • cer |

Structure

- I usually have **bread**, **milk**, and **an egg**.
- There is **water** in the glass.
- There are **books** in the library.

A Choose the correct answers.

1. I usually have **milk** / **a milk** for breakfast.
2. I have no **money** / **moneys**.
3. I am hungry. I want to eat **egg** / **eggs**.
4. I want to buy **pencil** / **pencils** and **book** / **a book**.

- I **always** do my homework.
- **Sometimes**, Amy helps her mom.
- I **usually** play basketball after school.
- Tim **often** watches TV.
- Zhang Wei **never** eats pizza.

B Look at Wang Dandan's week. Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the hints.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Play soccer					
Play the piano	*	*	*	*	*
Watch TV			*		*
Do her homework	*		*	*	*

1. She _____ watches TV.
2. She _____ plays the piano.
3. She _____ does her homework.
4. She _____ plays soccer.

Hint

always
often
sometimes
never

Writing

- A** How often do you...? Write your own words. Use **always**, **usually**, **often**, **sometimes**, and **never**.

Example

I play the violin on Sunday.
→ I **usually** play the violin on Sunday.

1. I go to the library and read books.



2. I play computer games after school.



3. I go to the movies on weekdays.



4. I listen to the radio in the evening.



- B** Read the sample writing and write about your day.

I usually get up at six thirty. I often eat bread and sometimes eat rice for breakfast. I always leave home before half past seven. I never go to school late. I often practice soccer after school. But sometimes I go to my piano lesson. I come home around five thirty. I usually eat dinner with my family around seven. I often read books after dinner. I go to bed at ten thirty.

- C** Introduce your day to your partner. Use your own writing from **B**.

Working Together

Talk about your weekends!

A Look at the pictures and put the correct numbers with the activities.

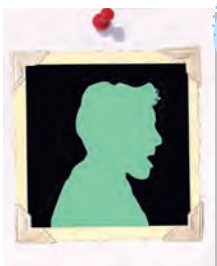


- go fishing _____
- play soccer _____
- climb a mountain _____
- play tennis _____
- go to the movies _____
- go swimming _____
- watch TV _____
- play computer games _____

B Write some sentences about your free time activities like below. Use **always**, **usually**, **often**, **sometimes**, and **never**. Talk about them with your partner.

I **always** climb a mountain with my family on weekends.
 I **often** go to the movies with my friends.
 I **never** play computer games.

C Work in groups of six. Tell your group what you know about your partner.



Susan always climbs a mountain with her family. Susan often goes to the movies with her friends. Susan never plays computer games.







10

Shopping at Home

Getting Ready

A Look at the pictures. Match the names with the correct pictures.

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 	5. 
•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•
running shoes	jacket	camera	magazine	medicine

B Where do we buy things? Fill in the blanks with the correct shops. Use the words from the hints.

- We can buy food at a _____.
- We can buy shoes at a _____.
- We can buy jackets and pants at a _____.
- We can buy medicine at a _____.

Hint

- clothing store
- grocery store
- shoe store
- drugstore

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Choose the shoes that the boy buys.

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 
¥80	¥75	¥50	¥70

B Listen again. Choose the correct answers.

1. He needs **comfortable** / **popular** shoes.
2. He wants to **change** / **try on** the running shoes.
3. He likes the **color** / **design** of the shoes.

Speaking

A Practice the dialog with your partner.

What do you think about this jacket, Susan?

It's 200 yuan.

Yes. I'll take the brown one.



The design is nice. How much is it?

Do you like it, Liu Chang?

You are a quick shopper!

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



\$5



\$15

Key Expressions

How much is it?

I'll take the red one.

Reading

Before Reading

What can you do on the Internet? Check the things we can do on the Internet.

- You can send a letter.
- You can chat with your friends.
- You can buy things.
- You can touch things with your hands.
- You can watch movies.
- You can try on a dress.



Reading – Shopping at Home

Today people can easily buy almost anything on the Internet. You can buy magazines, books, medicine, groceries, birthday cards, theater tickets, and even cars.

Liu Chang's father wants to buy a camera. But he is very busy. He talks about his problem with Liu Chang. Liu Chang says, "How about using the online shopping mall?" Liu Chang's father turns on the computer and looks on the Internet. He finds a good camera. It's not expensive. With just one click, he buys it. Isn't it easy?

Susan finds a pretty dress on the Internet. She wants to buy the dress and tells her mother. Mother says, "It looks nice, but you should try it on before you buy it." Susan is disappointed. She can't buy the dress because she can't try it on.

Some people don't like to buy things on the Internet. They want to see things with their own eyes and touch them with their hands. But they can only see pictures of products on the Internet. That is not enough for them. What do you think?



After Reading

A Choose the best answers.

- Liu Chang's father buys a camera _____.
a) on the Internet b) on TV c) at a market
- Susan finds a nice dress on the Internet, but she can't _____.
a) tell her mother b) see the design c) try it on
- Some people don't like to buy things on the Internet, because _____.
a) it is not easy b) they can't touch them c) they are not good

B What is good about online shopping and what is bad? Put checks in the correct places.

Online shopping		
	Good	Bad
It saves time.		
We can only see pictures.		
We can't touch things.		
We can easily buy almost anything.		

C Read the passage again. Complete Susan and Liu Chang's dialog. Then talk with your partner.



Do your parents buy things on the Internet?

My father uses online shopping mall, because he is very _____. It _____ time.
How about your parents?

My mother doesn't use online shopping mall. She wants to _____ things with her own eyes and _____ them with her hands.



Words and Phrases

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


1. Don't buy it. It is too _____.
2. Don't hurry. We have _____ time.
3. I have a cold. I need some _____.
4. I want to _____ this skirt. It's so pretty.
5. He is _____ at the bad news.



Pronunciation

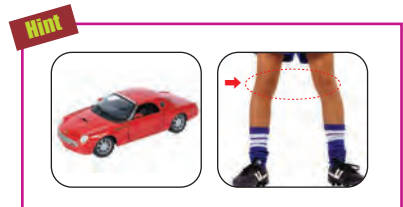
A Listen and repeat.

/ɑː/  
card **hard**

/iː/  
people **he**

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

far _____ _____
cheese _____ _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. cam•e•ra | 2. dis•ap•point•ed | 3. gro•cer•y |
| 4. In•ter•net | 5. mag•a•zine | 6. medi•cine |

Structure

- You **can** buy magazines on the Internet.
- She **cannot**(= can't) buy the dress.
- **Can** you write with your left hand?
– Yes, I **can**. / No, I **cannot**(= can't).

A Choose the correct answers.

1. Cats **can** / **cannot** jump high.
2. Penguins **can** / **cannot** fly.
3. Dogs **can** / **cannot** swim very well.
4. Pandas **can** / **cannot** run fast.

B Look at the pictures and choose the correct answers.

1. Can you cook?
a) Yes, I can.
b) No, I cannot.
2. Can she run fast?
a) Yes, she can.
b) No, she cannot.



- You can **easily** buy things.
- She **slowly** reads the book.
- We can study **differently**.
- He smiles **happily**.

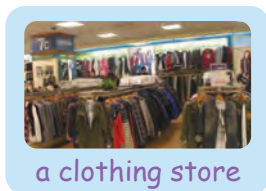
C Fill in the blanks. Use the words under the line. Change the word forms if necessary.

1. She sings the song _____ .
beautiful
2. You can _____ find things on the Internet.
easy
3. He _____ clicks the mouse.
quick

Writing

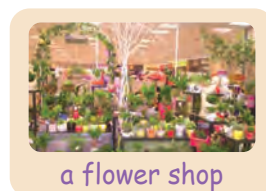
A Look at the pictures. They show what we can buy or we can't buy at each store. Write sentences like the example below.

Example



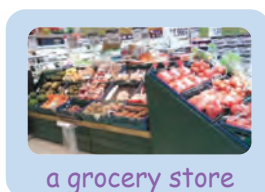
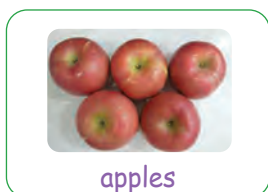
→ We can buy a cap at a clothing store, but we can't buy it at a bookstore.

1.



→ _____

2.



→ _____

B Write three things that you can do and three things that you can't do.

I can speak English, but I can't speak French.

C Tell your partner what you can or can't do. Use your own writing from B.

Working Together














Let's shop!

Form groups of four. Play a game using the expressions in the box below.

Rules

1. Get some dice and three markers.
2. Decide who the salesperson in your group is.
3. The salesperson should make a price list for each item on the game board.
4. The other three people throw the dice and move their markers. They should ask for the price of the item. The salesperson answers using his or her price list.
5. Who ever spends the least amount of money? He/She is the winner.

Customer: How much is this book?
Salesperson: It is 20 yuan.
Customer: OK. I'll take it.

START →	 book	 cap	 magazine	 running shoes
FINISH	How much did you spend altogether?			 movie tickets
 vase				 juice
 camera				
 teddy bear	 jacket	 pencil	 bread	 socks

How to Make Pancakes

Getting Ready

Look at the pictures and match them with the correct words.

1.



•

•

•

•

•
pot

•
pan

•
bowl

•
dish

2.



•

•

•

•

•
flip

•
melt

•
pour

•
mix

Listening

A Listen to the dialog. Where will Susan eat breakfast? Choose the correct picture.

1.



2.



3.



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

1. Susan wants pancakes for breakfast.
2. Susan needs to hurry to school.
3. Susan's mom can make toast in 5 minutes.

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 want for lunch?

I don't feel like eating Italian food.

That sounds good.



How about pizza?

How about having fried rice, then?

OK. Let's go!

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



pizza /
Italian food



hot pot /
Chinese food



hamburger /
American food



curry and rice /
Indian food

Key Expressions

I don't feel like eating Italian food.
How about having hamburgers?

Reading

Before Reading

Can you cook? Choose the food you can make and write the things you need to do.



What you need: _____

Reading – How to Make Pancakes

It is Susan's father's birthday. Susan and her sister, Jenny, want to give him a present. They are planning to prepare some food and serve it to him. So they find a good recipe on the Internet. It is for pancakes.

RECIPE FOR PANCAKES

Servings: 4

Cooking Time: 20 minutes

- 1 cup of milk
- 2 eggs
- 2 cups of flour
- sugar, salt, butter

1. Pour all the things into a bowl. Mix well.
2. Heat some butter in a pan until it melts.
3. Pour a little of the mix into the pan.
Cook for two minutes until the pancake is light brown.
4. Flip the pancake over.
5. Cook the other side.



"We have flour. Do we have eggs and milk in the refrigerator?" Susan asks. Jenny opens the refrigerator and says, "Yes. Look! There they are." There are many eggs and lots of milk. They smile. Susan says, "OK. Let's start!" They enjoy cooking.

After Reading

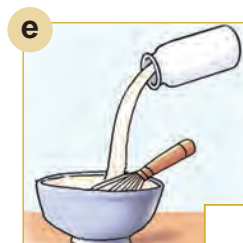
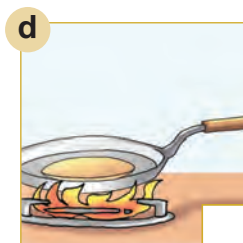
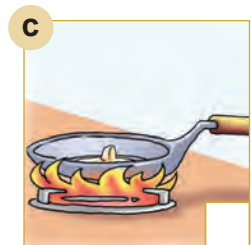
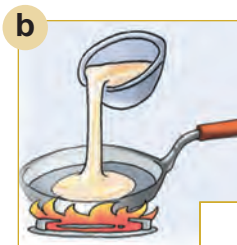
A Choose the best answers.

1. Why do Susan and Jenny make pancakes?
a) Because they are hungry.
b) Because Susan invites her friends to lunch.
c) Because it is their father's birthday.
2. Where do they get the recipe?
a) From the Internet. b) From their mother. c) From a cookbook.
3. How much flour do they need?
a) One cup. b) Two spoons. c) Two cups.
4. How long does it take to cook?
a) Twenty minutes. b) Half an hour. c) One hour.

B Check the things that we need for making pancakes.



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



Words and Phrases

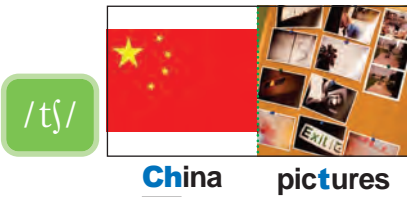
Fill in the blanks. Use the words from **WORD BOX**.

1. Today is Mike's birthday. I need to buy a _____ for him.
2. Let's wait _____ he arrives. He usually comes at 2:00 p.m.
3. The restaurant _____ lunch from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
4. Please _____ yourself for the next P.E. class.
5. I want to make a cake. I need a _____ for it.



Pronunciation

A Listen and repeat.



China pictures



refrigerator jet

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

watch _____ _____

jam _____ _____



C Listen and circle the stressed syllables.

1. en • joy

2. pre • pare

3. prob • lem

4. re • ci • pe

5. I • tal • i • an

6. un • til

Structure

- **Pour** milk in a bowl.
- **Heat** some butter in a pan.
- **Be** careful with fire.
- **Do not** mix sugar with salt.
- **Do not** cook over 10 minutes.
- **Don't** be disappointed.

A Match the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I have a cold. | a) Open the window. |
| 2. I am thirsty. | b) Drink some water. |
| 3. The baby is sleeping. | c) Don't make a noise. |
| 4. It is hot here. | d) Take some medicine. |

B Complete the classroom English expressions. Use the words in the box. Change the forms if necessary.

1. Raise your hand.
2. your English book.
3. Read the words aloud.
4. food in class.
5. so much noise.
6. to the tape carefully.



C Look at the signs and fill in the blanks with the correct expressions.

Don't park here.

Don't smoke here.

Don't turn left.

1.



2.



3.



Writing

- A** The following shows how to make tomato and egg soup. Look at the pictures and complete the recipe.



What you need: an egg, a tomato, salt, and water

1. Cut the _____.
2. Mix the _____ and _____ well.
3. Fry the _____ and add a little _____.
4. Pour the _____ into the pot and wait until it is boiling.
5. Pour the _____ into the pot slowly.

- B** Can you make scrambled eggs? Look at the pictures and write the recipe.



What you need: four eggs, salt, and oil

- How to make:*
1. Mix _____.
 2. Heat _____.
 3. Pour _____.
 4. Fry _____.

Working Together

Let's cook!

A Form groups of six. Make a new recipe with your group.

1. Talk about what you can make.
2. Talk about what you need and how to make it.
3. Prepare photos or draw pictures for each step and make a recipe.

Example

Yangzhou Fried Rice

What you need: rice, green peas, ham, eggs, an onion, a carrot, oil, and salt.

How to make:



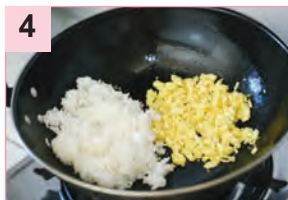
1 Cut the ham, the onion, and the carrot. Mix two eggs well.



2 Boil the green peas.



3 Fry the ham, the onion, and the carrot together, and then take them out.



4 Fry the eggs, and put rice into the pan.



5 Put the ham, the onion, the carrot, and the green peas into the pan and add a little salt. Fry them together.



6 Serve the hot Yangzhou Fried Rice.

B Introduce your recipe to your classmates. Collect all the recipes and make a class cookbook.

Choose something you like to listen to and read!
English will be much more fun when you enjoy the learning.



Sounds

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

~~asleep~~ disappointed family
 expensive until Internet medicine
 prepare problem review

Oo	oO	Ooo	oOo	ooOo
	asleep			

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

- yes
I like your yellow jacket. You look younger than yesterday.
- chease
The people clean their rooms and eat breakfast here.
- card
The dog on the farm barks at the large cow. The cow pulls a cart.
- refrigerator
He put some jam in the jar and orange juice in the mug.

Listening and Speaking

Listen and practice with your partner.

1. A: What time do you usually _____?
 B: I usually _____ at _____.



get up /
7:00 a.m.



have breakfast /
8:00 a.m.



go to bed /
11:00 p.m.



2. A: How much is this _____?
 B: It is _____ dollars.



camera



magazine



pan



3. A: What do you think about this?
 B: I like it. I'll take this _____.



jacket



computer



bowl



4. A: How about _____?
 B: I don't feel like _____ today.



taking a walk



playing soccer



eating noodles



Grammar

A Write the sentences in the right order.

1. park do here not



2. quiet in the library be



3. we buy things can easily



4. water drink I usually breakfast after



B Match the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. It's too cold today. | a) I can speak French. |
| 2. I never drink soda. | b) We cannot go for a picnic. |
| 3. You read too fast. | c) I always drink fruit juice. |
| 4. I am from France. | d) Please read it again slowly. |

C Complete the sentences. Use the words from the hints.

1. It's very windy today. Please _____ open the window.
2. He _____ gets up late on weekends.
3. It starts to rain. Kids run _____ to their houses.
4. Susan is sick today. She _____ go to school.
5. The soup is hot. _____ careful.

Hint

be
don't
cannot
quickly
usually

Writing

- A** The table shows how often each person plays basketball. Fill in the blanks with the correct words based on the table.

Name	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Liu Chang	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Zhang Wei	o	o	o	o	o		
Mike	o			o			
Susan							

1. always: _____ plays basketball.
2. often: _____ plays basketball.
3. sometimes: _____
4. never: _____

- B** Write about yourself. Use the words given.

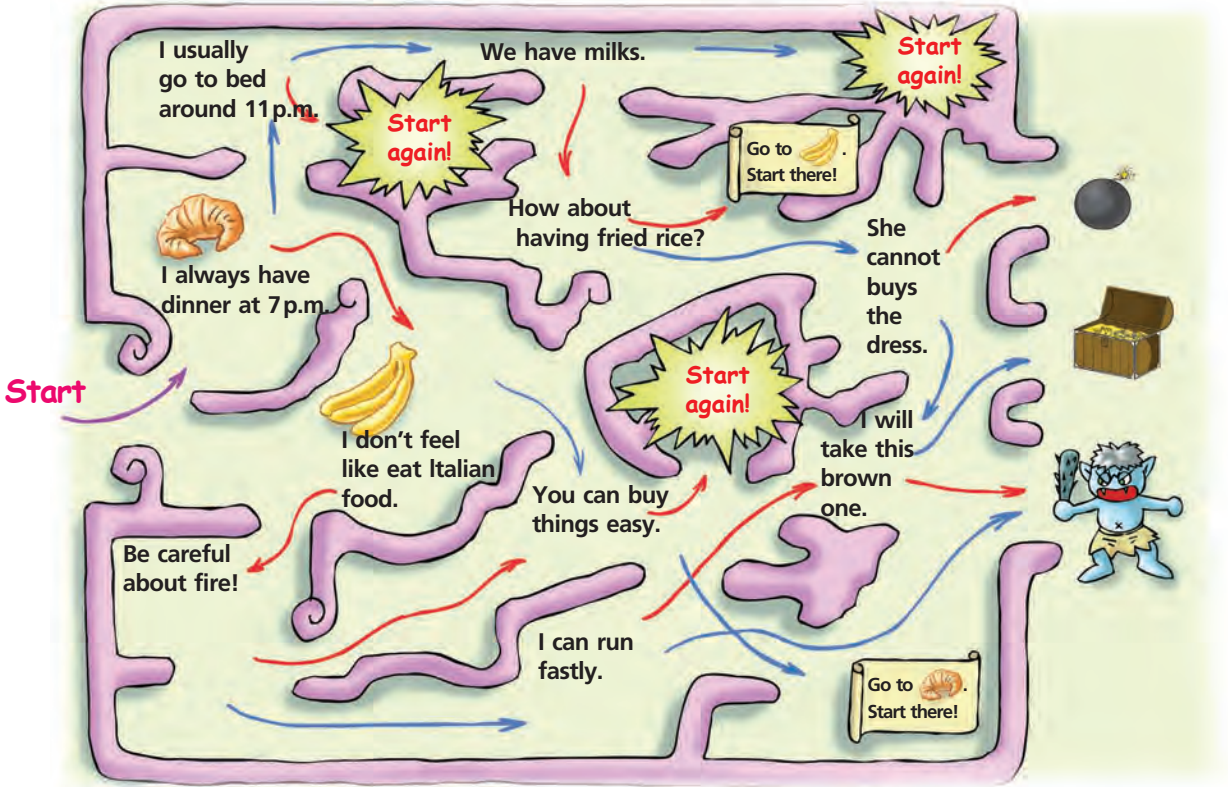
1. can / easily
→ _____
2. cannot / on rainy days
→ _____
3. usually / after school
→ _____
4. never / on Saturdays
→ _____

- C** Suppose you have a new friend in your class. Write the things he or she should or should not do in your school. Use the sample writing as a guide.

Arrive at school before eight o'clock. We always start the first class at eight o'clock. Bring your notebooks. We usually use notebooks in every class. Don't make a noise in the classroom. Please do your homework.

Project Work

- A** Find the way with your partner. If the sentence is correct, follow the blue arrow →. If not, follow the red arrow →.



- B** Write five wrong sentences from **A**. Correct them with your partner.

Wrong sentence	Correct sentence

- C** Choose the sentences from the game board. Then make a dialog with your partner using the sentences.

Notes to the Texts 课文注释

Unit 1

1. - Where are you from? - I am from Canada. 你来自哪里? 我来自加拿大。

• be from ... (= come from ...) 从……来, 什么地方人

上面的句子也可以说: - Where do you come from? - I come from Canada.

2. I am in the sixth grade. What grade are you in? 我在六年级。你在几年级?

在英语中表示年级可用“the + 序数词 + grade”。序数词是表示顺序的数词。一般在基数词末尾加 -th 构成, 但也有特殊变化。1-10的序数词分别是: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth。序数词前一般常加定冠词 the。

3. Welcome to No. 1 Middle School! 欢迎来到第一中学!

• welcome to *someplace* 欢迎来到某地

如果表示地点的词是 here, there, home 等副词, 就要把 to 去掉。

例 Welcome to my house. 欢迎来到我家。

Welcome home. 欢迎回家。

• No. + 数字 第几号(No. 是 number 的简写形式)

4. You are now middle school students. 你们现在是初中生了。

elementary school 小学 middle school 初中 high school 高中

5. He is your English teacher, too. 他也是你们的英语老师。

• too 也

一般用于肯定句, 通常放在句子末尾, 用逗号与句子前面的部分隔开。同义词有 also, 常用在 be 动词后, 实义动词前。上面的句子也可以说: He is also your English teacher.

6. **Hi, glad to meet you.** 嗨, 见到你很高兴。

初次见面时的打招呼用语。本句还可以表达为: Happy to meet you. / Nice to meet you.

7. **My given name is Bill. My family name is Brown.** 我叫比尔。布朗是我的姓氏。

• given name 名; family name 姓

西方国家人的名和姓分别用 given name 和 family name 来表达。中国人的习惯是姓在前, 名在后。如“李英”, “李”是姓, “英”是名。与此相反, 西方国家的习惯是姓在后, 名在前。如: James Brown, James 是名(given name), Brown 是姓(family name)。

8. **Please call me Mr. Brown.** 请叫我布朗先生。

• call somebody ... 称呼某人……

例 You can call me Lily. 你可以叫我莉莉。

9. **I am from London. I am British.** 我来自伦敦。我是英国人。

英国的全称为 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (大不列颠和北爱尔兰联合王国), 缩写为 U.K., 也被称为 Britain 或 Great Britain。英国人可用 British 或 English 表达。

10. **Now introduce yourselves, please.** 现在, 请你们作一下自我介绍。

• introduce oneself 自我介绍

oneself 是反身代词, 指某人自己。反身代词有: myself 我自己, yourself 你自己, himself 他自己, herself 她自己, itself 它自己, ourselves 我们自己, yourselves 你们自己, themselves 他们自己, 她们自己, 它们自己。

11. **I am happy to be in this class.** 我很高兴来到这个班级。

• be happy to do something 很高兴做某事

还可以将 happy 用其它形容词替换, 表达做某事感觉如何。

例 I am sorry to hear that. 听到那件事我很遗憾。

12. **I am from New York. I am American.** 我来自纽约。我是美国人。

美国的全称为 the United States of America (美利坚合众国), 缩写为 the U.S.A., 也称为 America。纽约(New York)是美国第一大城市, 美国的首都为华盛顿(Washington D.C.)。

Unit 2

1. **My favorite class is P.E.** 我最喜欢的课是体育课。

- favorite class 最喜欢的课

表达某人最喜欢的事物可以用 favorite 这个词。如: 最喜欢的书 favorite book, 最喜欢的老师 favorite teacher 等。

- P. E. 体育

P. E. 是 Physical Education 的缩写形式, 指对学生进行增强体质, 促进健康等方面的教育, 简称体育。

2. **I like to play basketball.** 我喜欢打篮球。

- like to do ... 喜欢做……

例 She likes to swim in summer. 她喜欢在夏天游泳。

- play basketball 打篮球

play 后面接球类运动的时候中间不加 the, 后面接乐器的时候要加 the。

例 play soccer 踢足球 play the piano 弹钢琴

3. **You look happy now.** 你现在看上去很高兴。

- look + 形容词 看上去怎么样

look 在这里作系动词, 表示“看起来……”, 后面可以跟形容词。类似这样可以作系动词的还有: feel “感觉到……”, smell “闻起来……”, sound “听起来……”, taste “尝起来……”, 这几个词后面都可接形容词。

例 She looks beautiful. 她看起来很漂亮。

I feel nervous. 我感觉很紧张。

4. What's up? 怎么了?

这句话用在不同的语境中会有不同的意思。课文中王丹丹看到蒂姆非常高兴，于是问他遇到了什么好事。询问对方有什么事情发生，可以是好的事情，也可以是不好的事情。这句话还可以问对方近况如何，作打招呼用语。

例 - You look tired. What's up? 你看上去很累。发生什么事了?

- I helped my mother with the housework today. 我今天帮助妈妈做家务了。

- Hi, what's up, Jane? 嗨，你好吗，简?

- Hi, not much. How are you? 嗨，还可以。你呢?

5. What is your math class like? 你的数学课怎么样?

• What is ... like? ……怎么样?

句中的 like 在词类上不属于动词，不表示“喜欢”，而是介词，表示“像……一样”。用于描述某人或某物，或发表意见。

例 What's your sister like? 你的姐姐是什么样的人? (像……一样)

What does your sister like? 你的姐姐喜欢什么? (喜欢)

6. I am worried about my math exam. 我很担心我的数学考试。

• be worried about ... 对……感到担心

worried “担心的”、“发愁的”。表达担心某人或某事，在 worried about 后面直接加上某人或某事。

例 I am worried about my son. 我担心我的儿子。

7. I want to get a good grade in math this year. 今年我想在数学考试中拿高分。

• get a good grade 取得好成绩

grade 在本句中是“成绩”的意思，为可数名词。我们学过 grade 的另一个意思是“年级”。

例 My English grade isn't very good. 我的英语成绩不是很好。

I'm in the sixth grade. 我在六年级。

8. Cheer up! 鼓起勇气!

当别人遇到困难或心情低落时，我们可以用 Cheer up! 来鼓励他振作起来，提起精神。

例 - My math grade is not good. 我的数学成绩不好。

- Cheer up! You will do better next time. 振作起来! 下次你会考得更好一些。

9. Good for you! 太好了!

这是一句常用的口语,本意为:对你有好处。通常用在当听到对方有好事发生时,表示替别人高兴。

例 - I am so glad. I can go to America next week. 我太高兴了。下周我可以去美国了。
- Good for you! 真为你高兴!

Unit 3

1. Come on! 来吧!

这是一句常用的口语,在不同的语境中有不同的含义。可以是鼓励对方振作起来,也可以是催促某人快点或是在比赛中为某人加油,还可以是让某人跟着来等。本句含有鼓励、劝说的意思。

例 Come on! We'll be late. 快点! 我们要迟到了。
Come on! You can do it. 勇敢点! 你能行的。

2. We need to practice. 我们需要练习。

• need to do something 需要做某事

例 Jane is very sick. She needs to see a doctor. 简病得很重。她需要去看医生。

3. It lasts for eight hours. 它将持续八个小时。

• last for + 一段时间 持续多长时间

last 可以表达某件事情一直在持续进行。如果要表达所持续的时间,可以在后面用介词 for 加上一段时间。

例 The music lasts for twenty minutes. 音乐持续了二十分钟。

4. Students are enjoying the activities and cheering for their friends.

学生们正在欣赏比赛并为他们的伙伴们加油喝彩。

• cheer for ... 为……而加油

之前我们学了 Cheer up! 的用法。除此之外, cheer 也可以表达“加油”、“喝彩”。

例 We all cheer for you! 我们都为你喝彩!

另外，此句是由 *Students are enjoying the activities.* 和 *Students are cheering for their friends.* 两个单句合并构成的。由于两个句子中的主语和系动词是相同的，所以省略了第二句的主语和系动词 *Students are*，然后用 *and* 来连接。说明两个动作同时发生。

例 *I am dancing.* 我在跳舞。

I am singing. 我在唱歌。

I am dancing and singing. 我边跳舞边唱歌。

5. **I am on the basketball team.** 我参加篮球队了。

• *on ...* 是……的成员

我们之前曾学过 *on* 的意思是“在……上”，一般指在物体的表面。在此句中 *on* 表示参加某个团队，是它的成员。

例 *on the basketball team* 参加篮球队 *on the soccer team* 参加足球队

6. **He is running in the 800-meter race.** 他正在进行八百米赛跑。

• *in the 800-meter race* 参加八百米赛跑

表示参加某项比赛可以用介词 *in*。

例 *They are winning in the volleyball game.* 他们就要在排球比赛中取得胜利了。

我们通常表达八百米为 *800 meters*。但如果在基数词与名词之间加了连字符，这个短语就可以整体用作形容词，直接修饰名词。连字符后表达长度、重量、年龄等的名词用单数形式。

例 “*English*” is a seven-letter word. “*English*”是一个由七个字母组成的单词。

He is a two-year-old boy. 他是一个两岁大的男孩。

Unit 5

1. – **How many people are there in your family?** 你家有几口人?

– **There are four people in my family.** 我家有四口人。

这是询问对方家里有几口人时使用的表达法。

例 – **How many people are there in Mary's family?** 玛丽家有几口人?

– **There are three people in her family.** 她家有三口人。

2. **What does your father do for a living?** 你爸爸是做什么工作的?

· *do something for a living* 做某事以维持生计

句中 *living* 表示“生计”，“收入”，*for a living* 是“以……为生”。

例 *He writes books for a living.* 他以写书为生。

3. **Li Jun doesn't have any brothers or sisters.** 李军没有兄弟姐妹。

or 在这里表示“或者”，表示李军既没有兄弟也没有姐妹。一般在肯定句中连接两个并列的成份要用 *and*，翻译成“和”，表示“两者都……”。可是在否定句或疑问句中就要用 *or* 来连接，翻译成“或者”，表示“两者中任何一个”。

例 - *Do you have any brothers or sisters?* 你有兄弟或姐妹吗?

- *Yes. I have a brother and two sisters. / - No. I don't have any brothers or sisters.*

是的。我有一个哥哥和两个姐姐。/ 不。我没有兄弟或姐妹。

4. **He is an only child.** 他是一个独生子。

· *only child* 独生子

这里的 *child* 也可以换成 *daughter* 或 *son*。

例 *only daughter* 独生女 *only son* 独生子

5. **Li Jun lives with his grandmother and grandfather.** 李军与爷爷奶奶住在一起。

· *live with ...* 与……居住

例 *We live with our grandparents.* 我们与祖父母一起居住。

6. **They take care of Li Jun.** 他们照顾李军。

· *take care of ... (= look after ...)* 照顾……，关心……

照顾某人可以用 *take care of* 后面加被照顾的对象来表达。*look after* 也可以表达同样的意思。要注意，如果后面接人称代词，要用宾格形式。

例 *My uncle takes care of me.* 我的叔叔照顾我。

My uncle looks after me. 我的叔叔照顾我。

7. **So Sarah's father usually drives her to school.** 所以萨拉的父亲通常开车送她上学。

- drive *somebody* to ... 开车载某人去……

例 The bus driver drives us to the park. 公共汽车司机载我们去公园。

- usually 通常, 常常

表示事情发生的频率副词, 放在 be 动词后, 实义动词前。

例 He is usually late. 他常常迟到。

I usually get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. 我通常早上七点钟起床。

Unit 6

1. **He is 3 years younger than I am.** 他比我小三岁。

这是一个对比年龄的句子。用他与我的年龄作对比。此句也可以表达为: He is 3 years younger than I. 或 He is 3 years younger than me.

2. **She often tells jokes.** 她经常讲笑话。

- tell jokes 讲笑话

例 tell a joke 讲一个笑话 tell a story 讲一个故事

3. **She often helps me with the computer.** 她经常帮助我学习计算机知识。

- help *somebody* (with *something*) (在某事上)帮助某人

with 在这里有“关于”, “对于”的意思。指在什么方面或事情上给予某人帮助。

例 My teacher helps me with my English. 我的老师帮助我学英语。

4. **She is very popular with her classmates.** 她在同学中很受欢迎。

- be popular with ... 受……欢迎

例 He is popular with everyone. 他受大家的欢迎。

5. **I am not like my sisters.** 我与我的姐妹们不同。

• *be like ...* 像……, 与……相似

like 在这里是“像……”的意思, 词性为介词, 表示两者之间有相似点, 否定形式在 *be* 动词后面加 *not*。另外, 我们还学习过 *like* 的另一个意思是“喜欢”, 词性为动词, 否定则用 *don't (doesn't) like* 来表达。

例 *You like drawing. I don't like drawing. You are not like me.*

你喜欢画画。我不喜欢画画。你和我不一样。

6. **We are all different.** 我们各不相同。

• *all* 所有的, 完全的

all 在句中的位置通常在 *be* 动词之后, 实义动词之前。

例 *We are all good friends.* 我们都是好朋友。

Unit 7

1. **It is time to go out.** 该到出去的时间了。

• *It's time to do ...* 该到做……的时间了

想要表达“到时间做某事”, 就在 *It's time to* 后面接表示动作的词或词组。如果想要表达“该到做什么事情的时间”了, 就在 *It's time* 后面接 *for* 加名词。

例 *It's time to have lunch.* 该到吃午饭的时间了。

It's time for lunch. 到午饭时间了。

2. **I need five more minutes.** 我还需要五分钟。

• *five more minutes* 再有五分钟

more 是“另外”, “再”的意思。想要表达还需要多少时间、多少人或其他物品的时候, 可以用表示数量的词加 *more*, 再加所需的内容。

例 *Can you wait for me one more day?* 你能再等我一天吗?

Our school needs two more teachers. 我们学校还需要两名老师。

I want three more oranges. 我还想要三个橘子。

3. **I will be out soon.** 我马上就出来。

· *be out* 在(到)外面

例 *Don't be out for a long time.* 别在外面呆太久。

4. **Susan is happy to show Liu Chang her house.** 苏珊高兴地带刘畅参观她的家。

· *show somebody something* 给某人展示某物

show 这里的意思是“出示”，“给……看”。表达相同的意思还可以说：*show something to somebody* 把某物展示给某人

例 *Susan is happy to show her house to Liu Chang.* 苏珊高兴地向刘畅展示她的家。

5. **There is a family photograph on the wall above the piano.**

在钢琴上方的墙上，有一幅全家福。

· *above ...* 在……上面

above 表示在物体的上方，强调高于物体，但不一定在垂直的上方。而我们所学过的 *on* 则表示某物体在另一物体的表面。

例 *There is a light above the table.* 桌子上方悬挂着一盏灯。

There is a book on the desk. 桌子上有一本书。

6. **My sister and I always study here.** 我和姐姐总是在这儿学习。

· *my sister and I* 我和我的姐姐

在英语中如果第一人称 *I* 与其他人称一同出现在句中做主语时，通常是要把 *I* 放在末尾，如果还有第二人称 *you* 的时候，通常要把 *you* 放在开头。

例 *You and I can help each other.* 你和我可以互相帮助。

You and Linda are good friends. 你和琳达是好朋友。

Unit 9

1. **I usually go to bed around 11 p.m.** 我通常十一点左右上床睡觉。

· *around (= about)* 大约

around 除了可以描述大概的时间，还有“在四周”，“环绕”的意思。

例 *We walk around the playground.* 我们绕着操场走。

2. **I take a shower and brush my teeth.** 我洗澡，然后刷牙。

- take a shower 洗澡，淋浴

例 He usually takes a shower in the morning. 他通常在早上冲澡。

- brush *one's* teeth 刷牙 (tooth 的复数形式是 teeth。)

3. **I usually have bread, milk, and an egg.** 我通常吃面包、牛奶和一个鸡蛋。

在英语中列举三个或三个以上的事物，要分别用逗号将它们隔开，并在最后一个词的前面加上 and。

例 I can see a house, a bird, a tree, and a little girl in this picture.

在图片中我看到一栋房子、一只鸟、一棵树和一个小女孩。

4. **I get ready for school.** 我准备上学。

- get ready for ... 为……准备

get ready for 表示为了某事做好准备，后面要加表示事情的名词。get ready to 表示准备好做某事，后面要加表示动作的动词或词组。

例 We get ready for dinner. 我们准备好吃晚饭了。

We get ready to go. 我们准备好出发了。

- school 上学，学业

这里的 school 并不是指学校，而是指在学校上课。

例 School begins at 10 o'clock. 十点钟开始上课。

5. **I hurry to school.** 我匆忙去上学。

- hurry to ... 匆忙去……

hurry to 表示匆忙去某个地方，后面可直接加表示所去地点的名词。如果想表示匆忙去做某事，可以在 hurry to 后面接表示动作的词或词组。

例 They hurry to work. 他们匆忙去上班。

I hurry to catch a bus. 我匆忙去赶公共汽车。

6. **I never forget to review my lessons.** 我从不忘记复习功课。

- forget to *do something* 忘了做某事

例 Don't forget to lock the door. 别忘了锁门。

Unit 10

1. I'll take the brown one. 我要买棕色的。

- I'll take ... 我要买……

take 有很多种解释, 在本句中翻译成“买”。本句还可以表达为: I'll get it. 或 I'll buy it.

- one (指夹克)

这里的 one 并不表示数量, 而是为了避免重复, 用来代替上文出现过的夹克 (jacket) 一词。

例 - Pass me the book, please. 请把书递给我。

- Which one? 哪一本?

2. Today people can easily buy almost anything on the Internet.

现在通过网络人们几乎可以很容易地买到任何东西。

- easily 容易地

easily 在句中表示买东西很容易, 它作为副词在句中修饰动词 buy。副词可以放在动词前面, 也可以放在动词后面。

例 It rains heavily. 雨下得很大。

- almost anything 几乎任何东西

almost 表示几乎、差不多达到某种程度, 但是并未达到。

例 He can do almost anything. 他几乎可以做任何事。

- on the Internet 在网上

Internet 就是我们所说的因特网, 是一个专有名词, 所以首字母要大写。

3. Liu Chang's father turns on the computer and looks on the Internet.

刘畅的父亲打开了电脑, 上网浏览。

- turn on ... 打开……

通常指的是打开电视、收音机、灯、煤气等。反义词组为: turn off 关闭

例 Please turn off the TV before you leave. 请你在离开前关掉电视。

4. With just one click, he buys it. 仅仅点击一下, 他就买下它了。

把 with just one click 放在句首, 突出强调网络购物的便利性。这句话的正常语序应为: He buys it with just one click.

例 With just one hand, he catches the rabbit. 仅仅用一只手, 他就抓住了兔子。

5. **It looks nice, but you should try it on before you buy it.**

它看上去很好看，但你在买之前应该试一试。

· try on 试穿

在表示试穿某种衣物或首饰时，衣物等名词放在 try on 词组中间或末尾皆可。用代词 it (或 them) 代替衣物等名词时，只能将代词放在词组的中间位置。

例 I should try the hat on. (✓) I should try on the hat. (✓)

我应该试一下那顶帽子。

I should try it on. (✓) I should try on it. (×)

我应该试一下它。

Unit 11

1. **How about having fried rice, then?** 那么，吃炒饭怎么样？

· How about ... ? ……怎么样？

在询问别人意见的时候，通常用 How about ... ? 或 What about ... ? 询问对某物或某人的看法时，后面可以直接加人物姓名或表示物品名称的单词。询问对做某事的意见时，后面加动词的“-ing”形式。

例 How about this camera? 这个照相机怎么样？

What about drinking tea? 喝茶怎么样？

2. **I don't feel like eating Italian food.** 我不想吃意大利食物。

· I don't feel like *doing* ... 我不想做……

例 I don't feel like going out. 我不想出去。

I don't feel like singing now. 我现在不想唱歌。

3. **Susan and her sister, Jenny, want to give him a present.**

苏珊和她的妹妹詹妮想送给父亲一份礼物。

Susan 的妹妹就是 Jenny，与前面的 her sister 所表示的是同一个人，中间用逗号隔开，目的是补充说明。

例 Mr. Smith, our new teacher, is very kind to us.

我们的新老师史密斯先生对我们很好。

(our new teacher 和 Mr. Smith 是同一人。)

4. **They are planning to prepare some food and serve it to him.**

她们计划准备一些食物来招待他。

- plan to *do* ... 计划做……

例 They plan to buy a new watch for their mother.

他们计划为他们的妈妈买一块新手表。

- serve *something* to *somebody* 向某人供应某物, 用某物招待某人

例 They serve a cup of coffee to me. 他们用咖啡招待我。

5. **Pour all the things into a bowl.** 把所有的东西倒进一个碗里。

- pour ... into ... 向……里倒……

例 Please pour some milk into my glass. 请向我的杯里倒一些牛奶。

6. **Cook for two minutes until the pancake is light brown.** 煎两分钟直到它呈淡棕色。

- cook 煎

cook 表示烹调食物, 根据具体情况可以有不同的翻译。如: 蒸、煮、煎等。

例 Cook the rice for fifteen minutes. 把大米煮十五分钟。

Can you cook dishes? 你会烧菜吗?

- until 直到

until 表示某一动作或状态持续到某一时间结束。

例 We are waiting for the bus until it comes. 我们一直等到公共汽车来。

- light brown 浅棕色

light 表示颜色浅的、淡的, 它的反义词是 dark。深棕色可以表达为: dark brown。

7. **Cook the other side.** 煎另一面。

- the other ... 另一……

the other 表达两者中的另一个。本句中描述的是薄饼, 煎完一面换到另一面就用 the other side 表达。

例 I have two pencils. One is red, the other one is blue.

我有两支铅笔。一支是红的, 另一支是蓝的。

I can't find the other shoe. 我找不到另一只鞋。

8. **There they are.** 它们在那里。

这个句子是为了引起别人的注意而改变了它的正常语序。口语中很多我们常用的句子都属于这种情况。

例 Here you are. 给你。

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

There it is, you see. 它在那, 你看。

Grammar 语法

Unit 1 系动词 be

系动词 be 在句中连接主语和表语，说明主语的身份、特征、状态等。系动词 be 在句中有数、人称和时态的变化，在一般现在时中，系动词依据不同的人称分别变化为 am, is 或 are。

人称	肯定式	否定式	疑问式
I	I am smart.	I am not smart.	Am I smart?
You	You are a nurse.	You are not (aren't) a nurse.	Are you a nurse?
He	He is Chinese.	He is not (isn't) Chinese.	Is he Chinese?
She	She is pretty.	She is not (isn't) pretty.	Is she pretty?
It	It is red.	It is not (isn't) red.	Is it red?
We	We are students.	We are not (aren't) students.	Are we students?
You	You are Americans.	You are not (aren't) Americans.	Are you Americans?
They	They are our friends.	They are not (aren't) our friends.	Are they our friends?

注：am not 一般不缩写。

英语与汉语的表达方式不同，在英语句式里，名词、形容词、副词、数词、介词短语等自身不能独立作谓语，需要与系动词在一起共同构成复合谓语（系动词+表语）。在一般现在时中，常用的句式如下：

复合谓语	例句
be + 形容词	I am happy . 我很快乐。 The foods are nice . 这些食物很好。
be + 名词	My father is a teacher . 我的父亲是一位教师。 They are students . 他们是学生。
be + 介词短语	The book is on the desk . 书在桌子上。 Are you from America ? 你是从美国来的吗?
be + 代词	This book is mine . 这本书是我的。
be + 数词	That boy is thirteen . 那个男孩 13 岁。
be + 副词	Class is over . 下课了。

Unit 2 动词的一般现在时

动词的一般现在时表示经常性或习惯性的动作。常与 sometimes, often, usually, always, every day 等时间状语连用。如: I **often** go to school at seven in the morning. 实义动词的一般现在时主要用动词原形表示, 但主语是第三人称单数时, 词尾要作相应的变化。

肯定式	否定式
I speak English.	I do not (don't) speak English.
You speak English.	You do not (don't) speak English.
He / She speaks English.	He / She does not (doesn't) speak English.
We / You / They speak English.	We / You / They do not (don't) speak English.

疑问式	肯定回答	否定回答
Do I speak English?	Yes, you do .	No, you do not (don't).
Do you speak English?	Yes, I do .	No, I do not (don't).
Does he / she speak English?	Yes, he / she does .	No, he / she does not (doesn't).
Do we / you / they speak English?	Yes, we / you / they do .	No, we / you / they do not (don't).

当主语是第三人称单数时, 动词形式需要作下列变化:

规则	动词原形	第三人称单数形式
一般在动词的词尾后加 -s, 清辅音后读 /s/, 在浊辅音或元音后读 /z/, 在 t 后读 /ts/, 在 d 后读 /dz/	like learn play get read	likes learns plays gets reads
以字母 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的动词加 -es, 读 /ɪz/. 如果动词原形词尾是 e, 则加 -s; 以 o 结尾的动词也要加 -es, 读 /z/	guess fix teach wash close do	guesses fixes teaches washes closes does
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词, 先变 y 为 i, 再加 -es 读 /ɪz/	study	studies

Unit 3 现在进行时

现在进行时主要表示现在或现阶段正在进行的动作。

现在进行时的构成: **be (am, is, are) + 现在分词 (动词原形 +ing)**

肯定式	否定式
I am playing .	I am not playing .
You are playing .	You are not (aren't) playing .
He / She / It is playing .	He / She / It is not (isn't) playing .
We / You / They are playing .	We / You / They are not (aren't) playing .

疑问式	肯定回答	否定回答
Am I playing?	Yes, you are .	No, you are not (aren't) .
Are you playing?	Yes, I am .	No, I am not .
Is he / she / it playing?	Yes, he / she / it is .	No, he / she / it is not (isn't) .
Are we / you / they playing?	Yes, we / you / they are .	No, we / you / they are not (aren't) .

现在分词的构成:

规则	动词原形	现在分词
在现在式(动词原形)后加 -ing	look jump	looking jumping
以不发音字母 e 结尾的动词, 先去掉 e, 再加 -ing	make write	making writing
以“一个元音字母加一个辅音字母”结尾, 这个音节又重读, 末尾辅音字母要双写, 再加 -ing	run get	running getting

Unit 5 物主代词及名词所有格

1. 物主代词

表示所有关系的代词叫做物主代词。物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种，物主代词有人称和数的变化，第三人称单数的物主代词还有性别的变化。

词义 类型	我的	你的	他/她/它的	我们的	你们的	他们的
形容词性物主代词	my	your	his / her / its	our	your	their
名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his / hers / its	ours	yours	theirs

形容词性物主代词只能作定语。名词性物主代词可以作主语、表语、宾语。

(1) 形容词性物主代词作定语

例如：**My** school is not far from here. 我的学校离这儿不远。

(2) 名词性物主代词作主语

例如：**Ours** is the best soccer team in the school. 我们的足球队是全校最棒的。

(3) 名词性物主代词作表语

例如：The book on the desk isn't **mine**. 桌子上的那本书不是我的。

(4) 名词性物主代词作宾语

例如：I forgot to bring my pen. May I use **yours**? 我忘了带钢笔，可以借用你的吗？

2. 名词所有格

在英语中，有些名词可以在该词后加's 来表示所有关系，带这样词尾的名词形式称其为该名词的所有格。例如：Where is **Tom's** house?

构成方式	读音	例词
单数名词后加's	清辅音后读 /s/, 浊辅音或元音后读 /z/	Mike's father Li Jun's class Sarah's sister
以s结尾的复数名词后直接加'	读音不变	the teachers' room the students' classroom
不以s结尾的复数名词后加's	与名词复数词尾s的读音相同 (参考第九单元附录内容)	men's coats children's shoes

Unit 6 形容词及副词的比较级

1. 形容词及副词比较级的构成

规则变化:

构成方式		原级	比较级
单音节词和少数双音节词	一般的词尾加 -er	tall fast	taller faster
	以字母 e 结尾的词直接加 -r	nice fine	nicer finer
	重读闭音节词尾只有一个辅音字母时,先双写该辅音字母,再加 -er	thin big	thinner bigger
	以辅音字母加 y 结尾的双音节词,先变 y 为 i, 再加 -er	heavy funny	heavier funnier
多音节词和部分双音节词	在词前加 more	difficult popular	more difficult more popular

不规则变化:

原级	比较级	原级	比较级
good / well	better	little	less
bad / ill	worse	far	farther / further
many / much	more	old	older / elder

2. 形容词及副词比较级的用法

表示两者(人或物)的比较,副词比较级的用法与形容词相似。在“比较级 + than”的句式中,当 than 前后所使用的动词相同时,通常用助动词代替后面的动词,该动词或助动词可以省略。

例如: Rabbits are smaller than elephants. 兔子比大象小。

Cows run slower than horses (do). 牛比马跑得慢。

Unit 7 there be 结构; 方位介词

1. there be 结构

“There is (are) + 某人(物) + 某地(时)”表示“在某地(时)存在某人(物)”。句子中的 is (are)与后面所跟的名词在数的方面保持一致。

句式	例句
肯定式	There is a light above the desk. There are some books on the desk.
否定式	There is not (isn't) a light above the desk. There are not (aren't) any books on the desk.
疑问式及简略回答	Is there a light above the desk? -Yes, there is . / No, there isn't . Are there any books on the desk? -Yes, there are . / No, there aren't .

注: 在 there be 结构中, 如果作为主语的某人(物)并列若干个, be 的单、复数变化依据“就近原则”, 一般与其最近的一个主语保持一致。

例如: There **is** a pen, a pencil and many books on the desk. 在桌子上有一支钢笔, 一支铅笔和许多本书。

There **are** many books, a pen and a pencil on the desk. 在桌子上有许多本书, 一支钢笔和一支铅笔。

2. 方位介词

介词是虚词, 它用于名词或代词(或相当于名词的其它词类、词组)之前, 表明这个名词与句中其他成分的关系。因此, 介词不能单独担任句子成分。但它可以和其他的名词、代词或相当于名词的词语构成介词短语。在句子中作状语、定语、表语等。本单元主要学习常见的表示处所的方位介词。如: over, under, above, below, in, on, next to 等。

介词	例句
over “正上方” under “正下方”	There is a light over the table. The boat is under the bridge.
above “泛指上方” below “泛指下方”	The light is above the desk. There are shoes below the bed.
in “在……里面”	There is a sofa in the living room. The milk is in the refrigerator.
on “在……上面”	There is a pan on the stove. There is a book and many pens on the desk.
next to “在……旁边”, “与……相邻”	There is a sofa next to the table. Our teacher is sitting next to me.

Unit 9 频度副词；可数名词与不可数名词

1. 频度副词

频度副词在句子中作状语。除 *sometimes* 通常放在句首之外，其他的一般放在 *be* 动词后，实义动词前。频度副词常见的主要有：*always*, *usually*, *often*, *sometimes*, *never* 等。

例如：**Sometimes** I help my mother with the housework. 有时我帮助妈妈做家务。

The boy is **always** happy. 这个小男孩总是高高兴兴的。

He **often** practices the violin after school. 他经常在放学后练习小提琴。

Wang Dandan is **never** late for class. 王丹丹上学从不迟到。

2. 可数名词与不可数名词

名词按其所表示的事物的性质分为可数名词和不可数名词。

(1) 可数名词

可数名词所表示的事物可以用数来计算，单数形式用名词原形表示。复数形式多数用名词词尾变化的形式表示。例如：*an egg* 一个鸡蛋 *two eggs* 两个鸡蛋；*a book* 一本书 *some books* 一些书。

可数名词单数变复数的规则变化：

词形	构成方式	读音	例词
一般情况	加 -s	在清辅音后读 /s/ 在浊辅音和元音后读 /z/ 在 t 后读 /ts/ 在 d 后读 /dz/	book - books egg - eggs day - days cat - cats bed - beds
以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词	加 -es	读 /ɪz/	bus - buses dish - dishes watch - watches box - boxes
以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 等结尾的词	加 -s	读 /ɪz/	face - faces nurse - nurses orange - oranges
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加 -es	读 /z/	family - families city - cities
以 f, fe 结尾的名词	变 f, fe 为 v 再加 -es	读 /vz/	leaf - leaves knife - knives
以辅音字母加 o 结尾的名词	一般加 -es	读 /z/	potato - potatoes tomato - tomatoes

注：① 有些以 f, fe 结尾的单词变复数形式时，直接加 -s，读 /s/，例如：*roof - roofs*。

② 少数以 o 结尾的单词变复数形式时，直接加 -s，读 /z/，例如：*radio - radios*, *photo - photos*, *piano - pianos*。

可数名词单数变复数的不规则变化:

构成方式		例 词	
名词单、复数形式相同		sheep—sheep	
单词拼写中元音字母发生变化		man—men foot—feet	tooth—teeth mouse—mice
其他特殊变化		child—children	
表示“某国家人”的单、复数形式一般可分为三种	单、复数相同	a Chinese a Japanese	two Chinese three Japanese
	词尾加-s	an American a German	four Americans five Germans
	变 man 为 men	an Englishman a Frenchwoman	six Englishmen seven Frenchwomen

(2) 不可数名词

不可数名词所表示的事物不可以用数来计算。不可数名词一般没有单、复数的变化,不能用数词来修饰。抽象名词和物质名词一般是不可数名词。

例如: milk 牛奶 some milk 一些牛奶; money 钱 some money 一些钱

Unit 10 情态动词 can; 副词

1. 情态动词 can

情态动词表示说话人的主观设想。常和实义动词或系动词的原形结合在一起作谓语。情态动词没有人称和数的变化。

肯定式	否定式	疑问式	简单回答
I can swim.	I cannot (can't) swim.	Can I swim?	Yes, you can . No, you can't .
You can run fast.	You cannot (can't) run fast.	Can you run fast?	Yes, I can . No, I can't .
He / She can speak English.	He / She cannot (can't) speak English.	Can he / she speak English?	Yes, he / she can . No, he / she can't .
We / You / They can sing the song.	We / You / They cannot (can't) sing the song.	Can we / you / they sing the song?	Yes, we / you / they can . No, we / you / they can't .

注:can 可以表示多种含义,这里的 can 所表示的词意是“能够……”。

2. 副词

副词是通常用以修饰动词、形容词以及其他副词的词。具体用法如下：

(1) 修饰动词

例如: She smiles **happily**. 她开心地笑了。



(2) 修饰形容词

例如: These flowers are **very** beautiful. 这些花非常漂亮。



(3) 修饰副词

例如: He sings **very** well. 他唱得很好。



副词的结构形式：

变化规则	形容词	副词
大部分的副词由形容词加 -ly 构成	slow quick	slowly quickly
以 le 结尾的单词需去掉 e, 再加 -y	comfortable	comfortably
以 y 结尾的形容词把 y 变成 i, 再加 -ly	easy happy	easily happily
与形容词同形的副词	early fast	early fast

Unit 11 祈使句

祈使句是表示请求、命令或劝告的句子，谓语动词用原形。祈使句的主语是 you（听话的人），通常省略，句末用句号或感叹号。

句式	例句
肯定式	Be quiet, boys and girls. Pour milk in a bowl.
否定式	Don't (Do not) look out of the window. Don't (Do not) talk in class.

Pronunciation Table 发音表

Consonants 辅音		Vowels 元音		
IPA 国际音标	KEY WORD 范例	IPA 国际音标		KEY WORD 范例
p	pen	short 短元音	i	sit
b	back		e	bed
t	ten		æ	cat
d	day		ɒ	pot
k	key		ʌ	but
g	get		ʊ	put
f	food		ə	about
v	violin		i	happy
θ	thing		u	usually
ð	then		long 长元音	i:
s	soon	ɑ:		father
z	zero	ɔ:		ball
ʃ	ship	u:		cool
ʒ	television	ɜ:		bird
h	hot	diphthongs 双元音	eɪ	make
tʃ	China		aɪ	pie
dʒ	jump		ɔɪ	boy
m	monkey		əʊ	note
n	sun		aʊ	now
ŋ	song		ɪə	hear
w	wet		eə	hair
l	look		ʊə	poor
r	red			
j	yes			

Letters and Sounds 字母和发音

1. Consonants 辅音

b	/b/	big, table, job	y	/j/	yes, young, yellow
c	/k/	cat, clean, picture	z	/z/	zoo, lazy, quiz
	/s/	center, pencil, nice	ch	/tʃ/	China, chair, teach
d	/ʃ/	special, social, musician		/k/	school, Christmas
	/d/	desk, child, bed	ck	/k/	back, chicken, clock
f	/f/	food, fifty, leaf	sh	/ʃ/	shoe, shirt, fish
	/v/	of	th	/θ/	think, birthday, math
g	/g/	goat, grape, egg		/ð/	they, weather, with
	/dʒ/	giraffe, age, large	ph	/f/	photo, elephant, graph
h	/h/	house, hot, help	gh	/f/	enough, laugh, cough
j	/dʒ/	juice, jam, enjoy		/-/	light, right, high
k	/k/	kite, skate, bike	ng	/ŋ/	English, sing, long
l	/l/	look, eleven, feel	nk	/ŋk/	monkey, bank, pink
m	/m/	man, family, them	dr	/dr/	dress, drink, children
n	/n/	name, aunt, can	ds	/dz/	beds, friends, hands
p	/p/	pen, people, cup	tr	/tr/	tree, trip, strong
	/r/	read, sorry, library	ts	/ts/	pants, parents, hats
s	/s/	see, sport, class	wh	/w/	what, where, white
	/z/	dogs, music, nose		/h/	who, whose, whole
t	/t/	tiger, study, meet	wr	/r/	wrong, write
v	/v/	very, seven, move	kn	/n/	know, knee, knife
w	/w/	word, swim, between			
x	/ks/	exciting, taxi, box			
	/gz/	exam, example			

2. Vowels 元音

a	/ɑː/	father, are, park	ay	/eɪ/	day, say, play	
	/æ/	apple, cat, bag		au	/ɔː/	because, daughter
	/e/	any, many			ea	/iː/
	/eɪ/	age, same, table		/e/		head, bread, weather
	/ə/	ago, about, breakfast		ee		/iː/
	/ɒ/	want, wash, watch			ei	/eɪ/
	/ɔː/	call, talk, ball, salt		/iː/		receive
e	/e/	pen, next, well	ey	/eɪ/	grey, they, survey	
	/ɪ/	before, English, review		ie	/aɪ/	pie, tie, die
	/iː/	he, these, Chinese	/iː/		field, believe	
	/ə/	open, parent, father	/e/		friend	
i	/ɪ/	it, big, will	ew	/(j)uː/	few, new, chew	
	/iː/	police, magazine		oo	/ɔː/	door, floor
	/aɪ/	I, like, nine, China	/ʊ/		book, look, good	
o	/ɒ/	doctor, hobby, not	/uː/	cool, food, school		
	/ə/	potato, tomato, welcome	oi	/ɔː/	boil, coin, toilet	
	/ʌ/	love, some, mother		oy	/ɔː/	boy, joy, toy
	/ɔː/	story, forty, report	oa		/əʊ/	coat, boat, road
	/əʊ/	old, go, home		ou	/aʊ/	out, about, house
	/uː/	to, who, two			/ʌ/	enough, double, couple
	u	/ʊ/	put, push, full	/uː/	you, soup	
/uː/		ruler, rule, blue	ow	/əʊ/	row, snow, window	
/juː/		use, computer, excuse		/aʊ/	brown, now, down	
/ʌ/		under, bus, hundred	ue	/uː/	blue, glue, true	
/ɪ/		busy, business		ui	/uː/	juice
y	/ɪ/	hobby, many, pretty				
	/aɪ/	my, sky, bye				
ai	/eɪ/	rain, mail, afraid				

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。

Unit 1		everyone /'evriwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 人人, 每个人	4
first /fɜ:st/ <i>num.</i> 第一	2	middle /'mɪdl/ <i>adj.</i> 中间的	4
U.S.A. /,ju:tes'eɪ / 美国(the United States of America 美利坚合众国)	2	student /'stju:dənt/ <i>n.</i> 学生	4
American /ə'merɪkən/ <i>n.</i> 美国人 <i>adj.</i> 美国(人)的	2	hometown /,həʊm'taʊn/ <i>n.</i> 故乡, 家乡	4
Canada /'kænədə/ <i>n.</i> 加拿大	2	given /'gɪvən/ <i>adj.</i> 特定的	4
Canadian /kə'neɪdɪən/ <i>n.</i> 加拿大人 <i>adj.</i> 加拿大(人)的	2	given name 名字	4
second /'sekənd/ <i>num.</i> 第二	2	family name 姓氏	4
third /θɜ:d/ <i>num.</i> 第三	2	London /'lʌndən/ <i>n.</i> 伦敦	4
fourth /fɔ:θ/ <i>num.</i> 第四	2	British /'brɪtɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 英国人 <i>adj.</i> 英国(人)的	4
fifth /fɪfθ/ <i>num.</i> 第五	2	introduce /,ɪntrə'dju:s/ <i>v.</i> 介绍	4
sixth /sɪksθ/ <i>num.</i> 第六	2	yourselves /jɔ:'selvz/ <i>pron.</i> 你们自己	4
* New York /,nju: 'jɔ:k/ <i>n.</i> 纽约(美国城市名)	2	so /səʊ/ <i>conj.</i> 因此, 所以	4
classmate /'kla:smeɪt/ <i>n.</i> 同班同学	2	age /eɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 年龄	5
country /'kʌntri/ <i>n.</i> 国家	2	* California /,kælɪ'fɔ:njə/ <i>n.</i> 加利福尼亚州(美国)	7
glad /glæd/ <i>adj.</i> 高兴的	2	France /frɑ:ns/ <i>n.</i> 法国	8
grade /greɪd/ <i>n.</i> 年级	2	French /frentʃ/ <i>n.</i> 法国人; 法语 <i>adj.</i> 法国(人)的	8
same /seɪm/ <i>adj.</i> 同一的 <i>pron.</i> 同样的人或物	2	Australia /ə'streɪljə/ <i>n.</i> 澳大利亚	8
both /bəʊθ/ <i>pron.</i> 两者	3	Unit 2	
both ... and ... ……和……两个都	3	history /'hɪstəri/ <i>n.</i> 历史	10
India /'ɪndiə/ <i>n.</i> 印度	3	number /'nʌmbə/ <i>n.</i> 数字; 号码	10
America /ə'merɪkə/ <i>n.</i> 美国; 美洲(包括北美洲和南美洲)	3	past /pɑ:st/ <i>n.</i> 过去, 从前 <i>prep.</i> (指时间)过	10
		fun /fʌn/ <i>n.</i> 乐趣	10
		hope /həʊp/ <i>n. & v.</i> 希望, 期望	10

famous /'feiməs/ <i>adj.</i> 著名的	10	enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ <i>v.</i> 喜欢, 享受	15
artist /'ɑ:tɪst/ <i>n.</i> 艺术家	10	movie /'mu:vi/ <i>n.</i> 电影	15
* Picasso /pɪ'kɑ:səʊ/ 毕加索(西班牙画家)	10	concert /'kɒnsət/ <i>n.</i> 音乐会	16
just /dʒʌst/ <i>adv.</i> 只是, 仅仅	10	player /'pleɪə/ <i>n.</i> 运动员	16
become /bɪ'kʌm/ <i>v.</i> 成为	10	practice /'præktɪs/ <i>n.&v.</i> 实践; 练习	16
a lot 大量, 很多	11	hard /hɑ:d/ <i>adv.</i> 辛苦地; 努力地	16
difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ <i>adj.</i> 困难的	12	soccer /'sɒkə/ <i>n.</i> 足球运动	16
useful /'ju:sfʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 有用的, 有益的	12	slowly /'sləʊli/ <i>adv.</i> 慢地	16
What's up? 什么事?	12	homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 家庭作业	16
really /'ri:əli/ <i>adv.</i> 确实地	12	pet /pet/ <i>n.</i> 宠物	17
learn /lɜ:n/ <i>v.</i> 学习; 认识到	12	Unit 3	
thing /θɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 事情; 事物	12	* tug /tʌg/ <i>n.&v.</i> 用力拉或拖	18
explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ <i>v.</i> 讲解, 解释	12	war /wɔ:/ <i>n.</i> 竞争; 战争	18
everything /'evrɪθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 每件事物; 所有事物	12	* tug of war 拔河比赛	18
clearly /'kliəli/ <i>adv.</i> 清楚地	12	more /mɔ:/ <i>adj.</i> 较多的 <i>adv.</i> 更加	18
nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ <i>adj.</i> 紧张不安的	12	than /ðæn/ <i>conj.</i> ……比……(用于形容词 或副词的比较级之后, 引 导表示比较关系的短语或 从句)	18
understand /,ʌndə'stænd/ <i>v.</i> 懂, 理解	12	field /fi:ld/ <i>n.</i> 运动场; 场地	18
worried /'wʌrɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 担心的, 忧虑的	12	volleyball /'vɒlbɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 排球运动	18
exam (= examination) /ɪg'zæm/ <i>n.</i> 考试	12	* gym /dʒɪm/ <i>n.</i> 体育馆	18
grade /greɪd/ <i>n.</i> 成绩	12	baseball /'beɪsbɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 棒球运动	18
smart /smɑ:t/ <i>adj.</i> 聪明的; 巧妙的	12	sound /saʊnd/ <i>v.</i> 听起来	18
cheer /tʃɪə/ <i>v.</i> 喝彩; 给予奖励	12	together /tə'geðə/ <i>adv.</i> 一起	18
because /bɪ'kɔ:z/ <i>conj.</i> 因为	13	need /ni:d/ <i>n.&v.</i> 需要	18
notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ <i>n.</i> 笔记本	13	race /reɪs/ <i>n.&v.</i> 赛跑	18
test /test/ <i>n.&v.</i> 测验, 测试	14	right now 此刻; 立即	18
language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 语言	14	later /'leɪtə/ <i>adv.</i> 随后; 稍后	18
sick /sɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 患病的; 不适的	15	after /'ɑ:ftə/ <i>prep.</i> 在……之后	18
singer /'sɪŋə/ <i>n.</i> 歌手	15	plan /plæn/ <i>n.&v.</i> 计划, 打算	19
newspaper /'nju:z, peɪpə/ <i>n.</i> 报纸	15	yet /jet/ <i>adv.</i> 还; 至今(用于否定句或疑问句中)	19
guitar /gɪ'tɑ:tə/ <i>n.</i> 吉他	15		

long jump 跳远	20	grandparent /'græn,peərənt/ <i>n.</i> 外祖父(母), 祖父(母)	32
tennis /'tenɪs/ <i>n.</i> 网球运动	20	Africa /'æfrɪkə/ <i>n.</i> 非洲	32
table tennis 乒乓球运动	20	for a living 为了生存,为谋生	32
* event /ɪ'vent/ <i>n.</i> (体育运动的)比赛项目	20	bank /bæŋk/ <i>n.</i> 银行	34
start /stɑ:t/ <i>v.</i> 开始	20	* clerk /kla:k/ <i>n.</i> 职员	34
last /la:st/ <i>v.</i> 持续 <i>adj.</i> 最后的	20	only /'əʊnli/ <i>adj.</i> 唯一的,仅有的	34
activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ <i>n.</i> 活动	20	only child 独生子女	34
* poster /'pəʊstə/ <i>n.</i> 海报;招贴	20	care /keə/ <i>n.&v.</i> 关心;注意	34
team /ti:m/ <i>n.</i> 队;组	20	take care of 关照,照顾	34
p.m. /,pi:'em/ 下午	20	hotel /həʊ'tel/ <i>n.</i> 旅馆	34
hundred /'hʌndrəd/ <i>num.</i> 百	20	drive /draɪv/ <i>v.</i> 驾驶	34
meter /'mi:tə/ <i>n.</i> 米(长度单位)	20	store /stɔ:/ <i>n.</i> 商店	34
a.m. /,eɪ'em/ 上午	20	high school 中学;高中	34
win /wɪn/ <i>v.</i> 赢,获胜	20	each /i:tʃ/ <i>pron.</i> 每个	34
best /best/ <i>adj.</i> 最好的	20	each other 互相	34
runner /'rʌnə/ <i>n.</i> 奔跑的人	20	money /'mʌni/ <i>n.</i> 钱;货币	36
contest /'kɒntest/ <i>n.</i> 比赛,竞赛	20	get up 起床	36
end /end/ <i>v.</i> 结束	20	o'clock /ə'klɒk/ <i>adv.</i> ……点钟(与数字连用 表示整点时间)	36
wall /wɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 墙	22	mine /maɪn/ <i>pron.</i> 我的	37
report /rɪ'pɔ:t/ <i>v.</i> 报导;报告	24	hers /hɜ:z/ <i>pron.</i> 她的	37
other /'ʌðə/ <i>adj.</i> 其他的,另外的	24	* theirs /ðeəz/ <i>pron.</i> (表示已经提到过的人或事 物)他们的,她们的,它们的	37
Unit 4		better /'betə/ <i>adj.</i> 较好的	37
usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ <i>adv.</i> 通常,经常	29	key /ki:/ <i>n.</i> 钥匙	37
funny /'fʌni/ <i>adj.</i> 有趣的,滑稽的	30	yours /jɔ:z/ <i>pron.</i> 你的,你们的	37
* piano /pi'æneɪ/ <i>n.</i> 钢琴	31	pocket /'pɒkɪt/ <i>n.</i> 衣袋	37
Unit 5		garden /'gɑ:dn/ <i>n.</i> 花园	38
how many 多少	32	traveler /'trævlə/ <i>n.</i> 旅行者,游客	38
there (be) (用以构成“在某处(某时)存在 某物(某事)”的句式,there 为前 导词,be 有单、复数的变化)	32	hobby /'hɒbi/ <i>n.</i> 爱好	39

Unit 6

shy /ʃaɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 害羞的, 羞怯的	40
ago /ə'gəʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 以往, 以前	40
a little 有些, 少量	42
joke /dʒəʊk/ <i>n.</i> 笑话; 玩笑	42
popular /'pɒpjələ/ <i>adj.</i> 流行的, 受欢迎的	42
everybody /'evrɪbɒdi/ <i>pron.</i> 每个人	44
laugh /lɑ:tʃ/ <i>v.</i> 笑, 发笑	44
rabbit /'ræbɪt/ <i>n.</i> 兔子	45
giraffe /dʒɪ'rɑ:f/ <i>n.</i> 长颈鹿	45
* cm(=centimeter) /'sentɪ,mɪ:tə/ <i>n.</i> 厘米	46
kg(=kilogram) /'kɪləgræm/ <i>n.</i> 千克, 公斤	46

Unit 7

bathroom /'bɑ:θrʊm/ <i>n.</i> 浴室	48
sofa /'səʊfə/ <i>n.</i> 沙发	48
bedroom /'bedrʊm/ <i>n.</i> 卧室	48
dark /dɑ:k/ <i>adj.</i> 黑暗的	48
turn on 打开(开关)	48
out /aʊt/ <i>adv.</i> 在外	48
look for 寻找	48
living room 起居室, 客厅	48
hurry /'hʌrɪ/ <i>v.</i> 使赶紧; 匆忙	49
hurry up 快点, 赶快	49
lazy /'leɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 懒惰的	49
will /wɪl/ <i>modal v.</i> 将(表示对未来的预料)	49
soon /su:n/ <i>adv.</i> 不久; 很快地	49
dining room 餐厅	49
show /ʃəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 展示; 说明	50
get together 在一起	50
television(=TV) /'telɪ,vɪʒən/ <i>n.</i> 电视	50

photograph(=photo) /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/ <i>n.</i> 照片	50
above /ə'baʊv/ <i>prep.</i> 在……之上; 高于……	50
* stove /stəʊv/ <i>n.</i> 炉子, 火炉	50
* microwave /'maɪkrəweɪv/ <i>n.</i> 微波炉	50
refrigerator(=fridge) /rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtə/ <i>n.</i> 冰箱	50
next to 在……旁边	50
* vase /va:z/ <i>n.</i> 花瓶	50
cute /kju:t/ <i>adj.</i> 可爱的	50
teddy bear /'tedɪ'beə/ 泰迪熊	50
* gas /gæs/ <i>n.</i> 易燃气体; 煤气	52
* pan /pæn/ <i>n.</i> 锅, 平底锅	53
* cupboard /'kʌbəd/ <i>n.</i> 橱柜	53
* sink /sɪŋk/ <i>n.</i> 洗涤槽	53
* butter /'bʌtə/ <i>n.</i> 黄油	53
cup /kʌp/ <i>n.</i> 杯子	54

Unit 8

person /'pɜ:sən/ <i>n.</i> 人	56
keep /ki:p/ <i>v.</i> 保持; 遵守	56
fresh /frefʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 新鲜的; 清新的	56
spoon /spu:n/ <i>n.</i> 勺子	59
wake /weɪk/ <i>v.</i> 醒, 唤醒	59
camera /'kæməɾə/ <i>n.</i> 照相机	60
pants /'pænts/ <i>n.</i> 裤子	60
eraser /ɪ'reɪzə/ <i>n.</i> 橡皮擦	60

Unit 9

get dressed 穿衣服	62
* comb /kəʊm/ <i>v.</i> 梳理	62
over /'əʊvə/ <i>adj.</i> 结束的	62
at night 在夜里	62

around /ə'raʊnd/ <i>prep.</i> 大约;环绕	62	clothing store 服装店	70
never /'nevə/ <i>adv.</i> 绝不;从未	62	* grocery /'grəʊsəri/ <i>n.</i> 杂货店	70
shower /'ʃaʊə/ <i>n.</i> 沐浴	64	* drugstore /'drʌgstɔ:/ <i>n.</i> 药店	70
* brush /brʌʃ/ <i>v.</i> 刷	64	may /meɪ/ <i>modal v.</i> 可以;可能	70
tooth /tu:θ/ <i>n.</i> 牙齿(复数形式为 teeth)	64	pair /peə/ <i>n.</i> 一对,一双,一副	70
get ready for 为……做准备	64	model /'mɒdl/ <i>n.</i> 样式;模型	70
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 结束	64	try on 试穿	70
forget /fə'get/ <i>v.</i> 忘记	64	comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 舒适的	70
review /rɪ'vju:/ <i>v.</i> 复习	64	* design /dɪ'zain/ <i>n.</i> 图案;设计	70
* bath /bɑ:θ/ <i>n.</i> 洗澡,沐浴	64	change /tʃeɪndʒ/ <i>n.& v.</i> 改变	71
* take a bath 洗澡	64	color /'kʌlə/ <i>n.</i> 颜色	71
fall /fɔ:l/ <i>v.</i> 落下	64	quick /kwɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 快的,迅速的	71
asleep /ə'sli:p/ <i>adj.</i> 睡着的,熟睡的	64	* shopper /'ʃɒpə/ <i>n.</i> 购物者	71
fall asleep 入睡,睡着	64	dollar /'dɒlə/ <i>n.</i> 美元;元,圆,(美国、加拿大、71 澳大利亚等国的货币单位)	71
pick /pɪk/ <i>v.</i> 挑选;采摘	66	Internet /'ɪntənət/ <i>n.</i> 互联网	72
pick out 挑选,选出	66	send /send/ <i>v.</i> 发送;寄	72
glass /glɑ:s/ <i>n.</i> 玻璃;玻璃杯	67	letter /'letə/ <i>n.</i> 信件;字母	72
violin /vaɪə'li:n/ <i>n.</i> 小提琴	68	* chat /tʃæt/ <i>v.</i> 聊天	72
weekday /'wi:kdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 工作日	68	touch /tʌtʃ/ <i>v.</i> 触摸	72
radio /'reɪdɪəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 收音机	68	easily /'i:zɪli/ <i>adv.</i> 容易地	72
leave /li:v/ <i>v.</i> 离开	68	almost /'ɔ:lməʊst/ <i>adv.</i> 差不多,几乎	72
weekend /,wi:k'end/ <i>n.</i> 周末	69	anything /'eniθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 任何事	72
climb /klaɪm/ <i>v.</i> 爬;攀登	69	theater /'θi:ətə/ <i>n.</i> 剧院	72
mountain /'maʊntɪn/ <i>n.</i> 山	69	ticket /'tɪkɪt/ <i>n.</i> 票	72
Unit 10		even /'i:vən/ <i>adv.</i> 甚至	72
shopping /'ʃɒpɪŋ/ <i>n.&v.</i> 购物	70	problem /'prɒbləm/ <i>n.</i> 难题	72
jacket /'dʒækɪt/ <i>n.</i> 夹克;短上衣	70	* online /'ɒnlaɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 在线的	72
magazine /,mægə'zi:n/ <i>n.</i> 杂志	70	* mall /mɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 购物商场	72
medicine /'medsən/ <i>n.</i> 药	70	* online shopping mall 网络购物商场	72

expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 昂贵的	72	* fried /fraɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 煎的, 炸的	79
* click /kɪk/ <i>n. & v.</i> 点击	72	* fried rice 炒饭	79
pretty /'prɪti/ <i>adj.</i> 漂亮的	72	* pot /pɒt/ <i>n.</i> 罐; 壶; 盆	79
should /ʃʊd/ <i>modal v.</i> 应该	72	* hot pot 火锅	79
* disappointed /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 失望的; 受挫的	72	hamburger /'hæmbɜːɡə/ <i>n.</i> 汉堡包	79
own /əʊn/ <i>adj.</i> 属于自己的	72	* curry /'kʌri/ <i>n.</i> 咖喱食品	79
product /'prɒdʌkt/ <i>n.</i> 产品	72	Indian /'ɪndiən/ <i>n.</i> 印度人 <i>adj.</i> 印度(人)的	79
enough /ɪ'naʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 足够的 <i>adv.</i> 足够地	72	present /'prezənt/ <i>n.</i> 礼物	80
market /'mɑːkɪt/ <i>n.</i> 集市, 市场	73	prepare /prɪ'peə/ <i>v.</i> 准备	80
save /seɪv/ <i>v.</i> 节省; 救	73	serve /sɜːv/ <i>v.</i> 送上(食物或饮料); 招待	80
* penguin /'penɡwɪn/ <i>n.</i> 企鹅	75	* recipe /'resəpi/ <i>n.</i> 烹饪法; 食谱	80
smile /smaɪl/ <i>n. & v.</i> 微笑	75	* flour /'flaʊə/ <i>n.</i> 面粉	80
mouse /maʊs/ <i>n.</i> 鼠标; 老鼠	75	sugar /'ʃʊɡə/ <i>n.</i> 糖	80
bookstore /'bʊkstoː/ <i>n.</i> 书店	76	salt /sɒlt/ <i>n.</i> 食盐	80
Unit 11		heat /hi:t/ <i>v.</i> 加热	80
pancake /'pæŋkeɪk/ <i>n.</i> 薄烤饼	78	until /ən'tɪl/ <i>conj.</i> 直到……时(为止)	80
bowl /bəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 碗	78	into /'ɪntuː/ <i>prep.</i> 到……里面; 深入到……中	80
* flip /flɪp/ <i>v.</i> 迅速地翻转	78	side /saɪd/ <i>n.</i> 面; 边	80
* melt /melt/ <i>v.</i> 融化	78	invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ <i>v.</i> 邀请	81
* pour /pɔː/ <i>v.</i> 倒, 灌, 倾注	78	cookbook /'kʊkbʊk/ <i>n.</i> 食谱	81
mix /mɪks/ <i>v.</i> 混合	78	arrive /ə'reɪv/ <i>v.</i> 到达	82
something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 某事(物)	78	restaurant /'restərɒnt/ <i>n.</i> 餐馆	82
* toast /təʊst/ <i>n.</i> 烤面包片, 吐司	78	careful /'keəfʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 仔细的, 小心的	83
pleasure /'pleʒə/ <i>n.</i> 快乐; 荣幸的事	78	fire /'faɪə/ <i>n.</i> 火; 火灾	83
important /ɪm'pɔːtənt/ <i>adj.</i> 重要的	78	thirsty /'θɜːsti/ <i>adj.</i> 渴的	83
* pizza /'piːtsə/ <i>n.</i> 比萨饼	79	noise /nɔɪz/ <i>n.</i> 噪音, 杂音	83
* Italian /ɪ'tæljən/ <i>n.</i> 意大利人 <i>adj.</i> 意大利(人)的	79	raise /reɪz/ <i>v.</i> 抬起, 举起	83
		aloud /ə'laʊd/ <i>adv.</i> 高声地	83
		tape /teɪp/ <i>n.</i> 磁带	83
		smoke /sməʊk/ <i>v.</i> 吸烟	83

cut /kʌt/ <i>v.</i> 切, 切割	84
boil /bɔɪl/ <i>v.</i> 煮	84
oil /ɔɪl/ <i>n.</i> 油	84
pea /pi:t/ <i>n.</i> 豌豆	85
ham /hæm/ <i>n.</i> 火腿	85
* onion /'ʌnjən/ <i>n.</i> 洋葱	85
carrot /'kærət/ <i>n.</i> 胡萝卜	85
add /æd/ <i>v.</i> 增加, 添加	85

Unit 12

quiet /'kwaɪət/ <i>adj.</i> 安静的	89
* soda /'səʊdə/ <i>n.</i> 苏打; 碳酸水	89
picnic /'pɪknɪk/ <i>n.</i> 野餐	89
rainy /'reɪni/ <i>adj.</i> 多雨的	90
make a noise 发出噪音	90

Vocabulary 词汇表

注:黑体字为小学阶段必须掌握的词汇。带*的词为非《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。

A

a (an) /ə/(/ən; æn/) <i>indef art.</i> 一 (用于可数单数名词前,泛指人、物或事, an 置于以元音读音起始的单词之前)	2	10	answer /'ɑ:nsə/ <i>n. & v.</i> 回答; 答案	2	12
a little 有些, 少量	6	42	any /'eni/ <i>pron.</i> 任何, 任何一个	2	16
a lot 大量, 很多	2	11	anything /'eniθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 任何事	10	72
about /ə'baʊt/ <i>prep.</i> 关于; 大约	2	10	around /ə'raʊnd/ <i>prep.</i> 大约; 环绕	9	62
above /ə'baʊv/ <i>prep.</i> 在……之上; 高于……	7	50	arrive /ə'raɪv/ <i>v.</i> 到达	11	82
activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ <i>n.</i> 活动	3	20	art /ɑ:t/ <i>n.</i> 艺术	2	10
add /æd/ <i>v.</i> 增加, 添加	11	85	artist /'ɑ:tɪst/ <i>n.</i> 艺术家	2	10
Africa /'æfrɪkə/ <i>n.</i> 非洲	5	32	ask /ɑ:sk/ <i>v.</i> 询问	11	80
after /'ɑ:ftə/ <i>prep.</i> 在……之后	3	18	asleep /ə'sli:p/ <i>adj.</i> 睡着的, 熟睡的	9	64
afternoon /,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ <i>n.</i> 下午	3	19	at /æt/ <i>prep.</i> 在(表示存在或出现的地方、场所、位置、空间)	2	12
again /ə'geɪn/ <i>adv.</i> 再一次; 又	12	89	at night 在夜里	9	62
age /eɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 年龄	1	5	aunt /ɑ:nt/ <i>n.</i> 阿姨; 姑母; 伯母	6	47
ago /ə'gəʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 以往, 以前	6	40	Australia /ə'strɔ:ljə/ <i>n.</i> 澳大利亚; 澳洲	1	8
all /ɔ:l/ <i>adj & pron.</i> 全部的, 一切	2	10			
almost /'ɔ:lməʊst/ <i>adv.</i> 差不多, 几乎	10	72			
aloud /ə'laʊd/ <i>adv.</i> 高声地	11	83			
also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ <i>conj.</i> 并且 <i>adv.</i> 也, 同样	6	42			
always /'ɔ:lwɛɪz/ <i>adv.</i> 总是, 一直	2	13			
a.m. /,eɪ'em/ 上午	3	20			
America /ə'merɪkə/ <i>n.</i> 美国; 美洲(包括北美洲和南美洲)	1	5			
American /ə'merɪkən/ <i>n.</i> 美国人 <i>adj.</i> 美国(人)的	1	2			
and /ænd/ <i>conj.</i> 和, 与	3	19			
			B		
			baby /'beɪbi/ <i>n.</i> 婴儿, 婴孩	11	83
			bag /bæg/ <i>n.</i> 袋, 包	5	37
			bank /bænk/ <i>n.</i> 银行	5	34
			baseball /'beɪsbɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 棒球运动	3	18
			basketball /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 篮球运动	2	11
			*bath /bɑ:θ/ <i>n.</i> 洗澡, 沐浴	9	64
			bathroom /'bɑ:θrʊm/ <i>n.</i> 浴室	7	48
			bear /beə/ <i>n.</i> 熊	6	45
			beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfəl/ <i>adj.</i> 美丽的	5	38
			because /bɪ'kɔ:z/ <i>conj.</i> 因为	2	13
			become /bɪ'kʌm/ <i>v.</i> 成为	2	10
			bed /bed/ <i>n.</i> 床	7	48
			bedroom /'bedrʊm/ <i>n.</i> 卧室	7	48

before /bɪ'fɔː/ <i>prep.</i> 在……之前	4	26	Canadian /kə'neɪdɪən/ <i>n.</i> 加拿大人	1	2
begin /bɪ'ɡɪn/ <i>v.</i> 开始	9	64	<i>adj.</i> 加拿大(人)的		
best /best/ <i>adj.</i> 最好的	3	20	cap /kæp/ <i>n.</i> 帽子	10	76
better /'betə/ <i>adj.</i> 较好的	5	37	car /kɑː/ <i>n.</i> 汽车;轿车	5	37
big /bɪɡ/ <i>adj.</i> 大的	6	45	card /kɑːd/ <i>n.</i> 卡片	10	72
birthday /'bɜːθdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 生日	9	66	care /keə/ <i>n.& v.</i> 关心;注意	5	34
blackboard /'blækboɜːd/ <i>n.</i> 黑板	2	12	careful /'keəfʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 仔细的,小心的	11	83
blue /bluː/ <i>adj.</i> 蓝色的	5	37	carrot /'kærət/ <i>n.</i> 胡萝卜	11	85
boil /boɪl/ <i>v.</i> 煮	11	84	cat /kæt/ <i>n.</i> 猫	2	17
book /bʊk/ <i>n.</i> 书	2	16	chair /tʃeə/ <i>n.</i> 椅子	7	53
bookstore /'bʊkstoʊ/ <i>n.</i> 书店	10	76	change /tʃeɪndʒ/ <i>n.& v.</i> 改变	10	71
both /bəʊθ/ <i>pron.</i> 两者	1	3	* chat /tʃæt/ <i>v.</i> 聊天	10	72
both ... and ... ……和……两个都	1	3	cheer /tʃɪə/ <i>v.</i> 喝彩;给予鼓励	2	12
bowl /bəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 碗	11	78	child /tʃaɪld/ <i>n.</i> 儿童;小孩	5	34
bread /bred/ <i>n.</i> 面包	9	64	(复数形式为children)		
breakfast /'brekfəst/ <i>n.</i> 早餐	9	62	China /'tʃaɪnə/ <i>n.</i> 中国	1	2
bring /brɪŋ/ <i>v.</i> 带来;引起	12	86	Chinese /tʃaɪ'niːz/ <i>n.</i> 中国人;汉语	1	2
British /'brɪtɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 英国人	1	4	<i>adj.</i> 中国(人)的		
<i>adj.</i> 英国(人)的			city /'sɪti/ <i>n.</i> 城市	5	33
brother /'brʌðə/ <i>n.</i> 兄弟	2	15	class /klɑːs/ <i>n.</i> 班级	1	4
brown /braʊn/ <i>n.</i> 棕色,褐色	10	71	classmate /'klɑːsmet/ <i>n.</i> 同班同学	1	2
<i>adj.</i> 棕色的,褐色的			clean /kliːn/ <i>v.</i> 使清洁;清理	9	64
* brush /brʌʃ/ <i>v.</i> 刷	9	64	clearly /'klɪəli/ <i>adv.</i> 清楚地	2	12
bus /bʌs/ <i>n.</i> 公共汽车	11	78	* clerk /kluːk/ <i>n.</i> 职员	5	34
busy /'bɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 繁忙的	5	34	* click /kɪk/ <i>n.& v.</i> 点击	10	72
but /bʌt/ <i>conj.</i> 但是;然而	2	16	climb /klaɪm/ <i>v.</i> 爬;攀登	9	69
* butter /'bʌtə/ <i>n.</i> 黄油	7	53	close /kloʊz/ <i>v.</i> 关闭	7	48
buy /baɪ/ <i>v.</i> 买	9	67	clothing store 服装店	10	70
			* cm (=centimeter) /'sentɪ'mi:tə/ <i>n.</i> 厘米	6	46
			cold /kəʊld/ <i>n.</i> 伤风;感冒 <i>adj.</i> 冷的	10	74
cake /keɪk/ <i>n.</i> 蛋糕	11	82	color /'kʌlə/ <i>n.</i> 颜色	10	71
* California /,kælɪ'fɔːnjə/ <i>n.</i> 加利福尼亚州	1	7	* comb /kəʊm/ <i>v.</i> 梳理	9	62
(美国)			come /kʌm/ <i>v.</i> 来;出现;到达	3	18
call /kɔːl/ <i>v.</i> 称呼;呼喊	1	4	comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 舒适的	10	70
camera /'kæməərə/ <i>n.</i> 照相机	8	60	computer /kəm'pjʊtə/ <i>n.</i> 计算机,电脑	2	13
can /kæn/ <i>modal v.</i> 能;能够	5	34			
Canada /'kænədə/ <i>n.</i> 加拿大	1	2			

concert /'kɒnsət/ <i>n.</i> 音乐会	2	16
*contest /'kɒntest/ <i>n.</i> 比赛, 竞赛	3	20
cook /kʊk/ <i>v.</i> 烹饪	7	50
cookbook /'kʊkbʊk/ <i>n.</i> 食谱	11	81
country /'kʌntri/ <i>n.</i> 国家	1	2
cow /kaʊ/ <i>n.</i> 奶牛	6	45
cup /kʌp/ <i>n.</i> 杯子	7	54
*cupboard /'kʌbəd/ <i>n.</i> 橱柜	7	53
*curry /'kʌri/ <i>n.</i> 咖喱食品	11	79
cut /kʌt/ <i>v.</i> 切, 切割	11	85
cute /kju:t/ <i>adj.</i> 可爱的	7	50

D

dad /dæd/ <i>n.</i> 爸爸	7	50
dance /dɑ:ns/ <i>n. & v.</i> 跳舞	2	16
dark /dɑ:k/ <i>adj.</i> 黑暗的	7	48
day /deɪ/ <i>n.</i> 一天; 白昼	1	2
*design /dɪ'zain/ <i>n.</i> 图案; 设计	10	70
desk /desk/ <i>n.</i> 书桌	5	37
different /'dɪfərənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不同的	5	37
difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ <i>adj.</i> 困难的	2	12
dining room 餐厅	7	49
dinner /'dɪnə/ <i>n.</i> 正餐, 晚餐	5	34
*disappointed /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 失望的; 受挫的	10	72
do /du:/ <i>aux.</i> (用以构成疑问句式或否定式) <i>v.</i> 做, 行动(第三人称单数形式为 does)	2	10
doctor /'dɒktə/ <i>n.</i> 医生	2	16
dog /dɒg/ <i>n.</i> 狗	2	15
dollar /'dɒlə/ <i>n.</i> 美元; 元, 圆(美国、加拿大、12 澳大利亚等国的货币单位)	8	88
door /dɔ:/ <i>n.</i> 门	7	48
draw /drɔ:/ <i>v.</i> 画	2	10
dress /dres/ <i>n.</i> 女装; 连衣裙	8	59
drink /drɪŋk/ <i>v.</i> 喝	7	50
drive /draɪv/ <i>v.</i> 驾驶	5	34
driver /'draɪvə/ <i>n.</i> 司机	5	33
*drugstore /'drʌgstɔ:/ <i>n.</i> 药店	10	70

E

each /i:tʃ/ <i>pron.</i> 每个	5	34
each other 互相	5	34
early /'ɜ:li/ <i>adv.</i> 提早; 在初期	8	59
easily /'i:zəli/ <i>adv.</i> 容易地	10	72
easy /'i:zi/ <i>adj.</i> 容易的; 简单的	2	12
eat /i:t/ <i>v.</i> 吃; 用餐	5	34
elephant /'elɪfənt/ <i>n.</i> 大象	6	45
end /end/ <i>v.</i> 结束	3	20
English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 英语; 英国人 <i>adj.</i> 英国(人)的	1	4
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ <i>v.</i> 喜欢, 享受	2	15
enough /ɪ'nʌf/ <i>adj.</i> 足够的 <i>adv.</i> 足够地	10	72
eraser /ɪ'reɪzə/ <i>n.</i> 橡皮擦	8	60
even /'i:vən/ <i>adv.</i> 甚至	10	72
evening /'i:vniŋ/ <i>n.</i> 晚上	7	50
*event /ɪ'vent/ <i>n.</i> (体育运动的)比赛项目	3	20
every /'evri/ <i>adj.</i> 每一的, 每个的	2	15
everybody /'evrɪbɒdi/ <i>pron.</i> 每个人	6	44
everyone /'evriwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 人人; 每个人	1	4
everything /'evriθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 每件事物; 所有事物	2	12
exam (=examination) /ɪg'zæm/ <i>n.</i> 考试	2	12
expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 昂贵的	10	72
explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ <i>v.</i> 讲解, 解释	2	12
eye /aɪ/ <i>n.</i> 眼睛	10	72

F

fall /fɔ:l/ <i>v.</i> 落下	9	64
fall asleep 入睡, 睡着	9	64
family /'fæmili/ <i>n.</i> 家, 家庭	1	4
family name 姓氏	1	4
famous /'feɪməs/ <i>adj.</i> 著名的	2	10
fast /fɑ:st/ <i>adj.</i> 迅速的 <i>adv.</i> 迅速地	3	23
father /'fɑ:ðə/ <i>n.</i> 父亲	5	32
favorite /'feɪvərɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 最喜欢的	2	10
feel /fi:l/ <i>v.</i> 感觉到, 感受到	2	12
field /fi:ld/ <i>n.</i> 运动场; 场地	3	18

fifth /fɪfθ/ <i>num.</i> 第五	1	2
find /faɪnd/ <i>v.</i> 发现;找到	10	72
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 结束	9	64
fire /'faɪə/ <i>n.</i> 火;火灾	11	83
first /fɜːst/ <i>num.</i> 第一	1	2
* flip /flɪp/ <i>v.</i> 迅速地翻转	11	78
* flour /'flaʊə/ <i>n.</i> 面粉	11	80
flower /'flaʊə/ <i>n.</i> 花朵	7	50
food /fuːd/ <i>n.</i> 食物	7	50
football /'fʊtbɔːl/ <i>n.</i> 橄榄球;足球(英式)	3	20
for /fɔː/ <i>prep.</i> 对于……;为……	2	10
for a living 为了生存,为谋生	5	32
forget /fə'get/ <i>v.</i> 忘记	9	64
fourth /fɔːθ/ <i>num.</i> 第四	1	2
France /frɑːns/ <i>n.</i> 法国	1	8
French /frentʃ/ <i>n.</i> 法国人;法语 <i>adj.</i> 法国(人)的	1	8
fresh /frefʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 新鲜的;清新的	8	56
refrigerator (=fridge) /rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtə/ <i>n.</i> 冰箱	7	50
* fried /fraɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 煎的,炸的	11	79
fried rice 炒饭	11	79
friend /frend/ <i>n.</i> 朋友	1	7
from /frɒm/ <i>prep.</i> 表示某人(某物)的 来源,从……	1	2
fruit /fru:t/ <i>n.</i> 水果	12	89
fun /fʌn/ <i>n.</i> 乐趣	2	10
funny /'fʌni/ <i>adj.</i> 有趣的,滑稽的	4	30

G

game /geɪm/ <i>n.</i> 游戏;比赛	3	18
garden /'gɑːdn/ <i>n.</i> 花园	5	38
* gas /gæs/ <i>n.</i> 易燃气体;煤气	7	52
get /get/ <i>v.</i> 接到;得到	2	12
get dressed 穿衣服	9	62
get ready for 为……做准备	9	64
get together 在一起	7	50
get up 起床	5	36

giraffe /dʒɪ'raɪf/ <i>n.</i> 长颈鹿	6	45
girl /gɜːl/ <i>n.</i> 女孩	3	20
give /gɪv/ <i>v.</i> 给,给予	2	16
given /gɪvən/ <i>adj.</i> 特定的	1	4
given name 名字	1	4
glad /glæd/ <i>adj.</i> 高兴的	1	2
glass /glɑːs/ <i>n.</i> 玻璃;玻璃杯	9	67
go /gəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 走;去	3	18
grade /greɪd/ <i>n.</i> 年级;成绩	1	2
grandfather /'grænd,fɑːðə/ <i>n.</i> 祖父,外祖父	5	32
grandmother /'græn,mʌðə/ <i>n.</i> 祖母,外祖母	5	32
grandparent /'græn,peərənt/ <i>n.</i> 外祖父(母), 祖父(母)	5	32
great /greɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 好的,极好的	3	18
green /ɡriːn/ <i>adj.</i> 绿色的	5	37
* grocery /'ɡrəʊsəri/ <i>n.</i> 杂货店	10	70
guitar /ɡɪ'taː/ <i>n.</i> 吉他	2	15
* gym /dʒɪm/ <i>n.</i> 体育馆	3	18

H

hair /heə/ <i>n.</i> 头发	9	62
half /haːf/ <i>n.</i> 一半;半小时	9	68
ham /hæm/ <i>n.</i> 火腿	11	85
hamburger /'hæmbɜːɡə/ <i>n.</i> 汉堡包	11	79
hand /hænd/ <i>n.</i> 手	10	72
happy /'hæpi/ <i>adj.</i> 高兴的	1	4
hard /hɑːd/ <i>adv.</i> 辛苦地;努力地	2	16
have /hæv/ <i>v.</i> 有(第三人称形式为 has)	2	12
hear /hɪə/ <i>v.</i> 听,听到	7	48
heat /hi:t/ <i>v.</i> 加热	11	80
heavy /'hevi/ <i>adj.</i> 重的	6	46
help /help/ <i>v.</i> 帮助	5	32
her /hɜː/ <i>pron.</i> 她(宾格);她的	1	6
here /hɪə/ <i>adv.</i> 在这里	1	4
hers /hɜːz/ <i>pron.</i> 她的	5	37
high /haɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 高的 <i>adv.</i> 高	2	16
high school 中学	5	34

him /hɪm/ <i>pron.</i> 他(he的宾格)	5 34
his /hɪz/ <i>pron.</i> 他的	1 7
history /'hɪstəri/ <i>n.</i> 历史	2 10
hobby /'hɒbi/ <i>n.</i> 爱好	5 39
home /həʊm/ <i>adv.</i> 在家;回家	9 62
hometown /,həʊm'taʊn/ <i>n.</i> 故乡,家乡	1 4
homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 家庭作业	2 16
hope /həʊp/ <i>n.& v.</i> 希望,期望	2 10
horse /hɔ:z/ <i>n.</i> 马	6 45
* hot pot 火锅	11 79
hotel /həʊ'tel/ <i>n.</i> 旅馆	5 34
hour /'aʊə/ <i>n.</i> 小时;钟头	3 20
house /haʊs/ <i>n.</i> 房子	5 37
how /haʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 如何	1 9
how many 多少	5 32
hundred /'hʌndrəd/ <i>num.</i> 百	3 20
hungry /'hʌŋɡri/ <i>adj.</i> 饥饿的	9 67
hurry /'hʌri/ <i>v.</i> 使赶紧;匆忙	7 49
hurry up 快点,赶快	7 49
I	
important /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/ <i>adj.</i> 重要的	11 78
in /ɪn/ <i>prep.</i> 在……内(中);在……时段	1 2
India /'ɪndiə/ <i>n.</i> 印度	1 3
interesting /'ɪntrɪstɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 有趣的	2 10
Internet /'ɪntənət/ <i>n.</i> 互联网	10 72
into /'ɪntu: / <i>prep.</i> 到……里面; 深入到……中	11 80
introduce /ɪntrə'dju:s/ <i>v.</i> 介绍	1 4
invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ <i>v.</i> 邀请	11 81
* Italian /ɪ'tæljən/ <i>n.</i> 意大利人 <i>adj.</i> 意大利(人)的	11 79
J	
jacket /'dʒækɪt/ <i>n.</i> 夹克;短上衣	10 70
job /dʒɒb/ <i>n.</i> 工作	5 39
joke /dʒəʊk/ <i>n.</i> 笑话;玩笑	6 42
juice /dʒu:s/ <i>n.</i> 果汁	9 64
jump /dʒʌmp/ <i>n.& v.</i> 跳跃	2 16
just /dʒʌst/ <i>adv.</i> 只是,仅仅	2 10

K

keep /ki:p/ <i>v.</i> 保持;遵守	8 56
key /ki:/ <i>n.</i> 钥匙	5 37
kg (=kilogram) /'kɪləgræm/ <i>n.</i> 千克,公斤	6 46
kid /kɪd/ <i>n.</i> 小孩	6 44
kind /kaɪnd/ <i>adj.</i> 友好的,善良的	1 4
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ <i>n.</i> 厨房	7 48
know /nəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 知道,懂得	2 14

L

language /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 语言	2 14
last /lɑ:t/ <i>v.</i> 持续 <i>adj.</i> 最后的	3 20
later /'leɪtə/ <i>adv.</i> 随后;稍后	3 18
laugh /lɑ:f/ <i>v.</i> 笑,发笑	6 44
lazy /'leɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 懒惰的	7 49
learn /lɜ:n/ <i>v.</i> 学习;认识到	2 12
leave /li:v/ <i>v.</i> 离开	9 68
left /left/ <i>n.</i> 左边 <i>adj.</i> 左边的	10 75
lesson /'lesən/ <i>n.</i> 课	9 62
let /let/ <i>v.</i> 让;允许	3 18
letter /'letə/ <i>n.</i> 信件;字母	10 72
library /'laɪbrəri/ <i>n.</i> 图书馆	8 59
light /laɪt/ <i>n.</i> 电灯	7 48
like /laɪk/ <i>v.</i> 喜欢,喜爱	2 10
listen /'lɪsən/ <i>v.</i> 听	6 43
little /'lɪtl/ <i>adj.</i> 小的;很少的	6 42
live /li:v/ <i>v.</i> 生活;居住	5 32
living room 起居室,客厅	7 48
London /'lʌndən/ <i>n.</i> 伦敦	1 4
long jump 跳远运动	3 20
look /lok/ <i>v.</i> 看起来,看上去	2 12
look for 寻找	7 48
love /lʌv/ <i>v.</i> 爱,喜欢	2 10
lunch /lʌntʃ/ <i>n.</i> 午餐	3 18
M	
magazine /,mæɡə'zi:n/ <i>n.</i> 杂志	10 70
make /meɪk/ <i>v.</i> 制造	9 64
make a noise 发出噪音	12 90

* mall /mɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 购物商场	10 72
many /'meni/ <i>pron.</i> 许多	2 13
market /'mɑ:kɪt/ <i>n.</i> 集市, 市场	10 73
math /mæθ/ <i>n.</i> 数学	2 10
may /meɪ/ <i>modal v.</i> 可以; 可能	10 70
medicine /'medsən/ <i>n.</i> 药	10 70
meet /mi:t/ <i>v.</i> 相遇; 见面	1 2
* melt /meli/ <i>v.</i> 融化	11 78
meter /'mi:tə/ <i>n.</i> 米(长度单位)	3 20
* microwave /'maɪkrəweɪv/ <i>n.</i> 微波炉	7 50
middle /'mɪdl/ <i>adj.</i> 中间的	1 4
milk /mɪlk/ <i>n.</i> 牛奶	7 52
mine /maɪn/ <i>pron.</i> 我的	5 37
minute /'mɪnɪt/ <i>n.</i> 分钟	7 49
mix /mɪks/ <i>v.</i> 混合	11 78
model /'mɒdl/ <i>n.</i> 样式; 模型	10 70
money /'mʌni/ <i>n.</i> 钱; 货币	5 36
moon /mu:n/ <i>n.</i> 月亮	6 45
more /mɔ:/ <i>adj.</i> 较多的 <i>adv.</i> 更加	3 18
morning /'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 早晨	1 4
mother /'mʌðə/ <i>n.</i> 母亲	5 32
mountain /'maʊntɪn/ <i>n.</i> 山	9 69
mouse /maʊs/ <i>n.</i> 鼠标; 老鼠	10 75
movie /'mu:vi/ <i>n.</i> 电影	2 15
Mr. /'mɪstə/ <i>n.</i> 先生	1 4
much /mʌʃ/ <i>adv.</i> 非常, 很	6 40
music /'mju:zɪk/ <i>n.</i> 音乐, 乐曲	2 15

N

name /neɪm/ <i>n.</i> 姓名, 名称	1 2
near /nɪə/ <i>prep.</i> 接近, 靠近	5 34
need /ni:d/ <i>n. & v.</i> 需要	3 18
nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ <i>adj.</i> 紧张不安的	2 12
never /'nevə/ <i>adv.</i> 绝不; 从未	9 62
*New York /'nju: 'jɔ:k/ <i>n.</i> 纽约(美国的城市名)	1 2
newspaper /'nju:z, peɪpə/ <i>n.</i> 报纸	2 15
next /nekst/ <i>adj.</i> 下一个的; 其次的	3 22
next to 在……旁边	7 50

nice /naɪs/ <i>adj.</i> 好的; 宜人的	4 30
noise /nɔɪz/ <i>n.</i> 噪音, 杂音	11 83
noodle /'nu:dl/ <i>n.</i> 面条	9 64
not /nɒt/ <i>adv.</i> 不(用于否定句中)	1 5
notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ <i>n.</i> 笔记本	2 13
now /naʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 现在	1 4
number /'nʌmbə/ <i>n.</i> 数字; 号码	2 10
nurse /nɜ:s/ <i>n.</i> 护士	5 34

O

o'clock /ə'klɒk/ <i>adv.</i> ……点钟(与数字连用 表示整点时间)	5 36
often /'ɒfən/ <i>adv.</i> 常常地, 时常地	6 42
oil /ɔɪl/ <i>n.</i> 油	11 84
old /əʊld/ <i>adj.</i> 年老的; 陈旧的	1 4
on /ɒn/ <i>prep.</i> 在……上	2 12
* onion /'ʌnjən/ <i>n.</i> 洋葱	11 85
* online /'ɒnlaɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 在线的	10 72
* online shopping mall 网络购物商场	10 72
only /'əʊnli/ <i>adj.</i> 唯一的, 仅有的	5 34
only child 独生子女	5 34
open /'əʊpən/ <i>v.</i> 打开	11 80
or /ɔ:/ <i>conj.</i> 或, 或者	5 33
other /'ʌðə/ <i>adj.</i> 其他的, 另外的	3 24
out /aʊt/ <i>adv.</i> 在外	7 48
over /'əʊvə/ <i>adj.</i> 结束的	9 62
own /əʊn/ <i>adj.</i> 属于自己的	10 72

P

pair /peə/ <i>n.</i> 一对, 一双, 一副	10 70
pan /pæn/ <i>n.</i> 锅, 平底锅	7 53
pancake /'pæŋkeɪk/ <i>n.</i> 薄烤饼	11 78
pants /pænts/ <i>n.</i> 裤子	8 60
parent /'peərənt/ <i>n.</i> 父(母)亲	2 15
park /pɑ:k/ <i>n.</i> 公园	6 42
past /pɑ:st/ <i>n.</i> 过去, 从前 <i>prep.</i> (指时间)过	2 10
pea /pi:/ <i>n.</i> 豌豆	11 85
P.E. /'pi:'i:/ <i>n.</i> 体育	2 10

* penguin /'peŋgwɪn/ <i>n.</i> 企鹅	10	75
people /'pi:pl/ <i>n.</i> 人, 人民	1	4
person /'pɜ:sən/ <i>n.</i> 人	8	56
pet /pet/ <i>n.</i> 宠物	2	17
photograph(=photo) /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/ <i>n.</i> 照片	7	50
* piano /pɪ'ænoʊ/ <i>n.</i> 钢琴	4	31
* Picasso /pɪ'kɑ:səʊ/ 毕加索(西班牙画家)	2	11
pick /pɪk/ <i>v.</i> 挑选; 采摘	9	66
pick out 挑选, 选出	9	66
picnic /'pɪknɪk/ <i>n.</i> 野餐	12	89
picture /'pɪktʃə/ <i>n.</i> 图画; 照片	2	10
* pizza /'pi:tʃə/ <i>n.</i> 比萨饼	11	79
place /pleɪs/ <i>n.</i> 地方; 场所	3	18
plan /plæn/ <i>n. & v.</i> 计划, 打算	3	19
plant /plɑ:nt/ <i>n.</i> 植物, 花草 <i>v.</i> 种植	5	38
play /pleɪ/ <i>v.</i> 玩; 演奏	2	10
player /'pleɪə/ <i>n.</i> 运动员	2	16
please /pli:z/ <i>int.</i> 请(礼貌用语)	1	4
pleasure /'pleʒə/ <i>n.</i> 快乐; 荣幸的事	11	78
p.m. /,pi:'em/ 下午	3	20
pocket /'pɒkɪt/ <i>n.</i> 衣袋	5	37
popular /'pɒpjələ/ <i>adj.</i> 流行的, 受欢迎的	6	42
* poster /'pəʊstə/ <i>n.</i> 海报; 招贴	3	20
* pot /pɒt/ <i>n.</i> 罐; 壶; 盆	11	79
* pour /pɔ:/ <i>v.</i> 倒, 灌, 倾注	11	78
practice /'præktɪs/ <i>n. & v.</i> 实践; 练习	2	16
prepare /prɪ'peə/ <i>v.</i> 准备	11	80
present /'prezənt/ <i>n.</i> 礼物	11	80
pretty /'prɪti/ <i>adj.</i> 漂亮的	10	72
problem /'prɒbləm/ <i>n.</i> 难题	10	72
product /'prɒdʌkt/ <i>n.</i> 产品	10	72
put /pʊt/ <i>v.</i> 放; 安置	3	22

Q

quick /kwɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 快的, 迅速的	10	71
quiet /'kwaɪət/ <i>adj.</i> 安静的	12	89

R

rabbit /'ræbɪt/ <i>n.</i> 兔子	6	45
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race /reɪs/ <i>n. & v.</i> 赛跑	3	20
radio /'reɪdɪəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 收音机	9	68
rain /reɪn/ <i>n.</i> 雨; 雨天 <i>v.</i> 下雨	12	89
rainy /'reɪni/ <i>adj.</i> 多雨的	12	90
raise /'reɪz/ <i>v.</i> 抬起, 举起	11	83
read /ri:d/ <i>v.</i> 阅读	2	10
really /'ri:li/ <i>adv.</i> 确实地	2	12
* recipe /'resəpi/ <i>n.</i> 烹饪法; 食谱	11	80
report /rɪ'pɔ:t/ <i>v.</i> 报导; 报告	3	24
restaurant /'restərɒnt/ <i>n.</i> 餐馆	11	82
review /rɪ'vju:/ <i>v.</i> 复习	9	64
rice /raɪs/ <i>n.</i> 米饭	9	68
right now 此刻; 立即	3	18
ruler /'ru:lə/ <i>n.</i> 尺子, 格尺	8	60
run /rʌn/ <i>v.</i> 跑	3	20
runner /'rʌnə/ <i>n.</i> 奔跑的人	3	20

S

sad /sæd/ <i>adj.</i> 忧愁的; 悲哀的	2	13
salt /sɔ:lt/ <i>n.</i> 食盐	11	80
same /seɪm/ <i>adj.</i> 同一的	1	2
<i>pron.</i> 同样的人(或物)		
save /seɪv/ <i>v.</i> 节省; 救	10	73
say /seɪ/ <i>v.</i> 讲; 说	2	10
school /sku:l/ <i>n.</i> 学校	1	4
science /'saɪəns/ <i>n.</i> 科学	2	10
second /'sekənd/ <i>num.</i> 第二	1	2
see /si:/ <i>v.</i> 看见; 见到	3	19
send /send/ <i>v.</i> 发送; 寄	10	72
serve /sɜ:v/ <i>v.</i> 送上(食物或饮料); 招待	11	80
shoe /ʃu:/ <i>n.</i> 鞋	5	37
shopper /'ʃɒpə/ <i>n.</i> 购物者	10	71
shopping /'ʃɒpɪŋ/ <i>n. & v.</i> 购物	10	70
short /ʃɔ:t/ <i>adj.</i> 矮的, 短的	1	7
should /ʃʊd/ <i>modal v.</i> 应该	10	72
shower /'ʃaʊə/ <i>n.</i> 淋浴	9	64
shy /ʃaɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 害羞的, 羞怯的	6	40
sick /sɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 患病的; 不适的	2	15
side /saɪd/ <i>n.</i> 面; 边	11	80

sing /sɪŋ/ <i>v.</i> 唱,唱歌	2	16
singer /'sɪŋə/ <i>n.</i> 歌手	2	15
* sink /sɪŋk/ <i>n.</i> 洗涤槽	7	53
sister /'sɪstə/ <i>n.</i> 姐妹	1	4
sit /sɪt/ <i>v.</i> 坐	7	50
sixth /sɪksθ/ <i>num.</i> 第六	1	2
skirt /skɜ:t/ <i>n.</i> 裙子	10	74
sleep /sli:p/ <i>n. & v.</i> 睡觉	7	50
slowly /'sləʊli/ <i>adv.</i> 慢地	2	16
small /smɔ:l/ <i>adj.</i> 小的	6	45
smart /smɑ:t/ <i>adj.</i> 聪明的;巧妙的	2	12
smile /smaɪl/ <i>n. & v.</i> 微笑	10	75
smoke /sməʊk/ <i>v.</i> 吸烟	11	83
so /səʊ/ <i>conj.</i> 因此,所以	1	4
soccer /'sɒkə/ <i>n.</i> 足球运动	2	16
sock /sɒk/ <i>n.</i> 短袜	10	77
* soda /'səʊdə/ <i>n.</i> 苏打;碳酸水	12	89
sofa /'səʊfə/ <i>n.</i> 沙发	7	48
some /sʌm/ <i>pron.</i> 一些,若干	2	16
something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 某事(物)	11	78
sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ <i>adv.</i> 有时候	2	12
song /sɒŋ/ <i>n.</i> 歌曲	2	15
soon /su:n/ <i>adv.</i> 不久;很快地	7	49
sorry /'sɒri/ <i>adj.</i> 对不起的,抱歉的	3	18
sound /saʊnd/ <i>v.</i> 听起来	3	18
speak /spi:k/ <i>v.</i> 讲话,说话	2	10
spend /spend/ <i>v.</i> 用尽;花费	10	77
spoon /spu:n/ <i>n.</i> 勺子	8	59
sport /spɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> 运动,体育活动	2	10
start /stɑ:t/ <i>v.</i> 开始	3	20
store /stɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 商店	5	34
* stove /stəʊv/ <i>n.</i> 炉子,火炉	7	50
student /'stju:dənt/ <i>n.</i> 学生	1	4
study /'stʌdi/ <i>v.</i> 学习;研究	1	4
sugar /'ʃʊgə/ <i>n.</i> 糖	11	80
sun /sʌn/ <i>n.</i> 太阳	6	45
swim /swɪm/ <i>n. & v.</i> 游泳	4	28

T

table tennis 乒乓球运动	3	20
take /teɪk/ <i>v.</i> 携带,拿,持	5	34
* take a bath 洗澡	9	64
take care of 关照,照顾	5	34
talk /tɔ:k/ <i>v.</i> 交谈;谈论	6	44
tall /tɔ:l/ <i>adj.</i> 高的	6	40
tape /teɪp/ <i>n.</i> 磁带	11	83
taxi /'tæksi/ <i>n.</i> 出租车	5	33
teacher /'ti:tʃə/ <i>n.</i> 教师	1	4
team /ti:m/ <i>n.</i> 队;组	3	20
teddy bear /'tedi'beə/ 泰迪熊	7	50
television(=TV) /'telɪvɪʒən/ <i>n.</i> 电视	7	50
tell /tel/ <i>v.</i> 讲述;告诉	6	42
tennis /'tenɪs/ <i>n.</i> 网球运动	3	20
test /test/ <i>n. & v.</i> 测验,测试	2	14
than /ðæn/ <i>conj.</i> ……比……(用于形容词或3 副词的比较级之后,引导表 示比较关系的短语或从句)	18	18
thank /θæŋk/ <i>n. & v.</i> 感谢	1	4
the /ðə;ði/ <i>def.art</i> 这;那(用在名词前,表示 特指的人、物或事)	1	2
theater /'θiətə/ <i>n.</i> 剧院	10	72
their /ðeə/ <i>pron.</i> 他们的,她们的,它们的	3	20
* theirs /ðeəz/ <i>pron.</i> (表示已经提到过的人 或事物)他们的,她们 的,它们的	5	37
them /ðəm/ <i>pron.</i> 他们,她们,它们 (they的宾格)	5	34
there /ðeə/ <i>adv.</i> 在那里,到那里	5	32
there (be) (用以构成“在某处(某时)存在 某物(某事)”的句式,there为前 导词,be有单、复数的变化)	5	32
these /ði:z/ <i>pron.</i> 这些	5	37
they /ðeɪ/ <i>pron.</i> 他们,她们,它们	1	7
thin /θɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 瘦的;薄的	6	45
thing /θɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 事情;事物	2	12
think /θɪŋk/ <i>v.</i> 想,思考;认为	10	70
third /θɜ:ɪd/ <i>num.</i> 第三	1	2

thirsty /'θɜ:sti/ <i>adj.</i> 渴的	11	83
those /ðəʊz/ <i>pron.</i> 那些	2	12
ticket /'tɪkɪt/ <i>n.</i> 票	10	72
time /taɪm/ <i>n.</i> 时间; 时期	2	12
tired /'taɪəd/ <i>adj.</i> 疲惫的; 厌倦的	3	19
to /tu:/ <i>prep.</i> (表示时间、方向等) 到; 向	1	2
* toast /təʊst/ <i>n.</i> 烤面包片, 吐司	11	78
today /tə'deɪ/ <i>n. & adv.</i> 今天	2	15
together /tə'geðə/ <i>adv.</i> 一起	3	18
tomato /tə'məʊtəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 番茄, 西红柿	11	84
tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/ <i>n. & adv.</i> 明天	2	14
too /tu:/ <i>adv.</i> 也; 还	1	2
tooth /tu:θ/ <i>n.</i> 牙齿(复数形式为teeth)	9	64
touch /tʌtʃ/ <i>v.</i> 触摸	10	72
traveler /'trævlə/ <i>n.</i> 旅行者, 游客	5	38
try /traɪ/ <i>v.</i> 尝试	10	70
try on 试穿	10	70
* tug /tʌg/ <i>n. & v.</i> 用力拉或拖	3	18
* tug of war 拔河比赛	3	18
turn on 打开(开关)	7	48

U

U.S.A. /,ju:es'ei/ 美国(the United States of America 美利坚合众国)	1	2
umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ <i>n.</i> 雨伞	12	86
uncle /'ʌŋkl/ <i>n.</i> 伯父, 叔叔, 舅父, 姑父	6	47
under /'ʌndə/ <i>prep.</i> 在……下面	7	48
understand /,ʌndə'stænd/ <i>v.</i> 懂, 理解	2	12
until /ən'tɪl/ <i>conj.</i> 直到……时(为止)	11	80
up /ʌp/ <i>adv.</i> 起来; 向上	2	12
use /ju:z/ <i>v.</i> 应用, 使用	10	72
useful /'ju:sfʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 有用的, 有益的	2	12
usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ <i>adv.</i> 通常, 经常	4	29

V

* vase /va:z/ <i>n.</i> 花瓶	7	50
very /'veri/ <i>adv.</i> 非常, 很; 完全	1	4
violin /vaɪə'li:n/ <i>n.</i> 小提琴	9	68
volleyball /'vɒlibɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 排球运动	3	18

W

wait /weɪt/ <i>v.</i> 等待	11	78
wake /weɪk/ <i>v.</i> 醒, 唤醒	8	59
walk /wɔ:k/ <i>v.</i> 步行; 散步	6	45
wall /wɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 墙	3	22
want /wɒnt/ <i>v.</i> 想要	2	10
war /wɔ:z/ <i>n.</i> 竞争; 战争	3	18
wash /wɒʃ/ <i>v.</i> 洗	9	66
watch /wɒtʃ/ <i>v.</i> 观看	2	15
water /'wɔ:tə/ <i>n.</i> 水	9	67
wear /weə/ <i>v.</i> 穿; 戴	5	34
weekday /'wi:kdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 工作日	9	68
weekend /,wi:k'end/ <i>n.</i> 周末	9	69
welcome /'welkəm/ <i>n. & v.</i> 欢迎	1	4
well /wel/ <i>adv.</i> 好	2	10
what /wɒt/ <i>pron.</i> 什么	1	2
What's up? 什么事?	2	12
when /wen/ <i>adv.</i> 什么时候	9	62
where /weə/ <i>adv.</i> 在哪里(某处); 从哪里(某处)	1	2
white /waɪt/ <i>n.</i> 白色 <i>adj.</i> 白色的	5	37
who /hu:/ <i>pron.</i> 谁	2	10
why /waɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 为什么	2	18
will /wɪl/ <i>modal v.</i> 将(表示对未来的预料)	7	49
win /wɪn/ <i>v.</i> 赢, 获胜	3	20
window /'wɪndəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 窗户	11	83
windy /'wɪndɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 多风的	12	89
word /wɜ:d/ <i>n.</i> 词; 话语	2	14
work /wɜ:k/ <i>n. & v.</i> 工作; 劳动	5	33
worried /'wɒrɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 担心的, 忧虑的	2	12
worry /'wɒrɪ/ <i>v.</i> 担忧, 担心	7	48
write /raɪt/ <i>v.</i> 写	2	12

Y

year /jɪə/ <i>n.</i> 年; 年度	1	4
yellow /'jeləʊ/ <i>n.</i> 黄色 <i>adj.</i> 黄色的	5	37
yet /jet/ <i>adv.</i> 还; 至今 (用于否定句或疑问句中)	3	19
young /jʌŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 年轻的	5	35
yours /jɔ:z/ <i>pron.</i> 你的, 你们的	5	37
yourselves /jɔ:'selvz/ <i>pron.</i> 你们自己	1	4

English Names 英语姓名表

Amy /'eɪmi/	艾米(女子名)	Ken /ken/	肯恩(男子名)
Baker /'beɪkə/	贝克(姓氏)	Lisa /'li:zə/	丽莎(女子名)
Bill /bɪl/	比尔(男子名)	Marie /mə'ri:/	玛丽(女子名)
Billy /'bɪli/	比利(男子名)	Mark /mɑ:k/	马克(男子名)
Britney /'brɪtni/	布兰妮(女子名)	Michael /maɪkl/	迈克尔(男子名)
Brown /braʊn/	布朗(姓氏)	Mike /maɪk/	麦克(男子名)
Chris /krɪs/	克里斯(男子名)	Owen /'əʊn/	欧文(男子名)
	克丽丝(女子名)	Pete /pi:t/	皮特(男子名)
Dan /dæn/	丹(男子名)	Peter /'pi:tə/	彼得(男子名)
Devina /di'vɪnə/	戴维娜(女子名)	Rick /rɪk/	里克(男子名)
Eric /'erɪk/	埃里克(男子名)	Robert /'rɒbət/	罗伯特(男子名)
Evan /'evən/	埃文(男子名)	Sam /sæm/	山姆(男子名)
Helen /'helən/	海伦(女子名)	Sarah /'seərə/	萨拉(女子名)
Hunt /hʌnt/	亨特(姓氏)	Smith /smɪθ/	史密斯(姓氏)
Jacob /'dʒeɪkəb/	雅各布(男子名)	Sophia /səʊ'fiə/	索菲亚(女子名)
James /dʒeɪmz/	詹姆斯(男子名)	Spears /spɪəz/	斯皮尔斯(姓氏)
Jane /dʒeɪn/	简(女子名)	Susan /'su:zən/	苏珊(女子名)
Jean /dʒi:n/	吉恩(女子名)	Teresa /'tə'ri:zə/	特丽萨(女子名)
Jenny /'dʒeni/	詹妮(女子名)	Tim /tɪm/	蒂姆(男子名)
Jim /dʒɪm/	吉姆(男子名)	Tom /tɒm/	汤姆(男子名)
Julie /'dʒu:li/	朱莉(女子名)	Wendy /'wendi/	温迪(女子名)
Karen /'kɑ:rən/	卡伦(女子名)	Will /wɪl/	威尔(男子名)

Listening Script 听力录音稿

Unit 1

Listeningp.2

Susan: Hello, I am Susan.

Liu Chang: Hi. My name is Liu Chang. Are you American?

Susan: Yes, I am American. I'm from New York. Where are you from?

Liu Chang: I am from Beijing. This is my classmate, Li Jun. He is from Shanghai.

Li Jun: Glad to meet you, Susan.

Susan: Glad to meet you, too, Li Jun. Is Shanghai in China?

Li Jun: Yes, it is. I am in the sixth grade. What grade are you in?

Susan: We are in the same grade.

Tim: I like art. I hope to be a famous artist.

Zhang Wei: Who is your favorite artist?

Tim: Picasso. I just love his art.

Unit 3

Listening p.18

Li Jun: Hi, Susan. What are you doing?

Susan: I am watching the basketball game.

Li Jun: That sounds fun. Is it good?

Susan: Yes, let's watch it together, Li Jun!

Li Jun: Sorry, I need to practice for the race.

I'm going to the field right now.

Susan: Oh, you can come back later.

Li Jun: After practice, let's have lunch together.

Susan: That sounds great. See you later.

Li Jun: Have fun.

Unit 2

Listening p.10

Tim: Do you like your classes, Zhang Wei?

Zhang Wei: Yes, they are all interesting.

Tim: What is your favorite class?

Zhang Wei: My favorite class is English. I like to speak English. It is fun!

Tim: So you speak English very well.

Zhang Wei: Thank you for saying so. I want to be an English teacher. What is your favorite class, Tim?

Unit 5

Listening p.32

Amy: How many people are there in your family, Liu Chang?

Liu Chang: There are three people in my family—my father, mother, and me. How about you, Amy?

Amy: I live with my grandparents in China. My parents live in Africa.

Liu Chang: What are they doing in Africa?

Amy: They are helping sick people.

Liu Chang: What do they do for a living?

Amy: They are doctors.

Unit 6

Listening p.40

Tim: Here's a picture of my family,
Zhang Wei.

Zhang Wei: Oh, your father and mother look
much younger than now.

Tim: Yes. It is an old picture from 10
years ago.

Zhang Wei: Who is this girl, Tim?

Tim: She's my sister, Jane. She's 15
years old now.

Zhang Wei: So she's 2 years older than you.
She looks very smart.

Tim: Yes, she is. She wants to be a
doctor. Right now, she is
studying in the U.S.A.

Zhang Wei: Really? I want to be a doctor, too.

Unit 7

Listening p.48

Liu Chang: Where are you, Susan? Are you in
your bedroom?

Susan: Shhh... Yes, Liu Chang. I am under
the desk. Close the door.

Liu Chang: What are you doing there? It's dark
in here.

Susan: Don't turn on the light. I'm playing
a game.

Liu Chang: Come out! Your sister, Jenny, is
looking for you.

Susan: I know. Don't talk to me. She will
hear us.

Liu Chang: Don't worry. She is in the living
room now.

Unit 9

Listening p.62

Li Jun: What time do you get up in the
morning, Amy?

Amy: I always get up at 6:00 a.m.

Li Jun: What do you do after school?

Amy: I usually have a piano lesson.

Li Jun: What time does it end?

Amy: It ends at five.

Li Jun: What do you do after the lesson?

Amy: I go home when it's over.

Li Jun: What time do you usually go to bed
at night?

Amy: I go to bed around 10. I never go
to bed after 11.

Unit 10

Listening p.70

Sales person: May I help you?

Liu Chang: I'm looking for a pair of running
shoes.

Sales person: How about these blue ones? They
are a new model.

Liu Chang: How much are they?

Sales person: They are 70 yuan.

Liu Chang: Can I try them on?

I need comfortable shoes.

(*Liu Chang tries on the shoes.*)

Sales person: They look nice on you! What do you think?

Liu Chang: I like the design, and they are comfortable. I'll take them.

Unit 11

Listening p.78

Susan: Good morning, Mom.

Mom: Good morning, Susan. What do you want for breakfast?

Susan: I don't feel like eating anything.

Mom: You have to eat something. How about some toast?

Susan: Sounds good. But I'm late for school. I have to leave in 10 minutes.

Mom: Just wait 5 minutes. You can eat it on the bus.

Susan: Okay. Thanks, Mom.

Mom: It's my pleasure. Eating breakfast is very important.

Scope and Sequence 单元学习要点

Theme I : At School				
Unit	1	2	3	4
Title	The First Day	My Class	Sports Day	
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about nationality Talking about grades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about favorite subjects Talking about favorite activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about needs Making suggestions 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am from <i>India</i>. I am in the <i>seventh</i> grade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My favorite class is <i>P.E.</i> I like to <i>play</i> <i>basketball</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We need to <i>go to the library</i>. Let's <i>study</i>. 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the dialog about introducing themselves and others Writing a passage about myself using <i>be-verb</i> Making a name card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the dialog about favorite subjects Writing a passage about my favorite class using simple present tense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the notice about sports day Writing a report for my school's sports day using progressive tense 	R e v i e w
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present tense of <i>be</i> <i>Yes / No</i> questions with <i>be</i> Negative of <i>be</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The simple present tense The simple present tense: <i>Yes/ No</i> questions The simple present tense: Negative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The present progressive tense 	
Pronunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /p/ pencil; /b/ basketball; /s/ six; /z/ zipper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /æ/ math; /e/ pen; /ɪ/ kitchen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /t/ team; /d/ day; /f/ football; /v/ volleyball 	

Theme II : At Home

Unit	5	6	7	8
Title	Families	My Sisters	My House	
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about family members Asking about one's occupation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about family or friends comparing with others Identifying and asking about people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about location Express forbiddance 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are <i>four</i> people in my family. What does <i>your father</i> do for a living? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is <i>3 years younger</i> than <i>I am</i>. Who is <i>he</i>? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am in the <i>dining room</i>. Don't <i>be lazy</i>. 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about family members and their occupation Describing pictures using possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about introducing family members Writing a passage using the comparative form of adjectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about the rooms of the home Writing a passage about my room using prepositions of place 	R e v i e w
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possessive adjectives Possessive pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparative: <i>-er</i> and <i>more</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tense statements with <i>There + be</i> Prepositions of place 	
Pronunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /k/ care, kick; /g/ go, game 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /ɒ/ ox, doctor; /ʌ/ bun, sun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /ə/ above, woman; /ʊ/ look, pull 	

Theme III: Daily Life

Unit	9	10	11	12
Title	Susan's Day	Shopping at Home	How to Make Pancakes	
Communicative Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing activity time Expressing the habits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking about prices Expressing for buying something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing feelings Making suggestions 	
Listening & Speaking Target Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>I do my homework after dinner.</i> <i>I usually go to bed around 10 p.m.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much is it? I'll take <i>the red one</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't feel like <i>eating Italian food</i>. How about <i>having hamburgers</i>? 	
Reading & Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about a daily plan Writing a passage about my daily life using <i>always, often, sometimes, never, usually</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the reading material about Internet shopping Writing sentences using <i>can, can't</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the recipe for a pancake Completing sentences for the recipe 	Review
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countable and uncountable nouns The use of adverbs: <i>always, often, sometimes, never, usually</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modal verb: <i>can</i> Adverbs: Adjective + <i>ly</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imperatives Negative Imperatives 	
Pronunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /h/ hello; /w/ when; /j/ you 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /ɑ:/ card, hard; /i:/ people, he 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /tʃ/ China, pictures; /dʒ/ refrigerator, jet 	

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