



义务教育教科书
(五·四学制)

英语

六年级 下册

义务教育教科书(五·四学制)

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出版说明

为了更好地满足五四学制实验区义务教育教学的需要，2003年山东省教育厅决定以全国中小学教材审定委员会初审通过的义务教育课程标准实验教科书为基础，委托山东教育出版社等单位改编、出版一套五四学制的义务教育课程标准实验教科书。该套实验教科书经全国中小学教材审定委员会初审通过后供山东省的烟台、威海、淄博、莱芜等五四学制实验区选用，受到了广大师生的欢迎和肯定。

2011年7月，教育部启动了义务教育课程标准实验教科书的修订送审工作，为了做好五四学制实验教科书的修订送审工作，山东出版集团与人民教育出版社签署了合作协议。五四学制教科书的修订、编写依据教育部制定的义务教育课程标准（2011年版），以人教版六三学制教科书为基础，吸取了五四学制实验区多年来在教学实践中探索、积累的丰硕成果。

义务教育教科书（五·四学制）《英语》（6~9年级）是在刘道义、郑旺全、David Nunan主编的人教版六三学制《英语（新目标）》（7~9年级）的基础上改编而成的，参加此次改编的人员有刘道义、吴欣、刘倩、高钧、宋纯杰、曹凤华、肖宁、周飞宇、林常青、常晶晶、岳建梅，由刘道义任主编、刘倩任副主编。本套教科书的起始年级于2012年5月经教育部审定通过，供五四学制地区选用。

本书的改编、出版得到了山东省教育厅、山东出版集团、山东省教学研究室、烟台市教育科学研究院、威海市教育教学研究中心、淄博市教研室、莱芜市教研室以及泰安、青岛、济宁等教研单位，特别是人民教育出版社的领导和学科专家的大力帮助和支持，在此表示由衷的感谢。

欢迎广大师生在使用过程中提出修改意见和建议，以利于教科书的不断改进和完善。

山东教育出版社

2012年12月

致同学

亲爱的同学：

你好！欢迎学习我们精心为你编写的这套英语教材，希望它能成为你初中阶段英语学习的好帮手。

作为中学生的你，一定希望进一步提高你的英语运用能力——能阅读英语读物，能看懂英语电影，能用英语跟外国人交流……那么你需要怎样做呢？让我们给你一些建议吧。

● 首先要有信心，相信自己一定能学好英语。其次还要有热情，积极参与语言实践。教材中设计了各种各样的练习活动，目的就是帮助你培养英语表达能力。只要你带着热情去练习、去实践，你就会感受到成功的喜悦。

● 要养成良好的英语学习习惯，多听、多说、多读、多写。听的时候除了捕捉信息，还要善于模仿。如果语音语调不正确，就不能有效地表达思想和情感。要大胆地说，不要怕犯错误。要养成爱读英文的习惯，因为阅读是获取信息的主要渠道。写能够巩固和强化你的语言知识，所以你还要重视写。

● 你是否发现，英语是有规律可循的？语音与拼法之间是有联系的。看到新单词时，如果知道哪些字母发什么音，你就会比较容易地读出这个单词。并且，听到某个单词的发音你就能比较容易地拼写出这个单词。所以，学英语一定要善于发现规律。教材中的拼读规则练习你可不要忽视啊。

● 词汇学习非常重要，没有词汇的积累就无法进行言语表达。学单词时，要知道它的意义，观察它的拼写，看它由哪些字母组成，试着按规则拼读出来，更重要的是要看它是怎样使用的。

● 学习语法规则能帮助你说出和写出正确的句子。除了听老师讲解和看课本附录中的语法说明外，你还要尝试自己归纳语法规则。但是，只知道语法规则是远远不够的，只有在听说读写中练习运用这些规则，才能真正掌握语法。

● 学习语言离不开学习文化。从教材中你可以看到，不同国家的人们有着不同的生活方式和行为习惯，有着不同的文化成就和遗产。了解中外文化知识会开阔你的视野，会提高你跟外国人交际的能力。

● 英语学习不仅仅限于课堂，也不仅仅限于教材。如果你能把电视、报刊、图书、互联网都当做英语学习的渠道，你的英语世界将是多么丰富多彩啊！

● 学习英语是一项艰辛的劳动，是与无数困难作斗争的过程，这好比攀登险峰，无坦途可循，失败和挫折常与成功伴行。这就要求你具有良好的心理素质，善于自我调控、改善学法、自我激励、磨练意志、树立信心。这样，你一定会成功！

祝你在英语学习中不断取得进步！



编者

2012年12月

使用指南

● 单元语言目标

● 语法结构与功能

● 任务型听力练习

● 核心对话

UNIT 3

Section A Can you play the guitar?

Language Goal: Talk about abilities

What can these people do? Match the activities with the people.

- sing
- swim
- dance
- draw
- play chess
- speak English
- play the guitar

Listen and number the conversations [1-3].

Practice the conversations above with your partner. Then make your own conversations.

● 多种听力练习

● 不同任务的结对活动

UNIT 3

Listen to the two conversations and circle the clubs you hear.

Listen again. Complete the sentences.

Look at 2b and talk about what the people can do and the clubs they want to join.

Role-play the conversation.

● 语法与功能重点

● 语法任务活动

UNIT 3

Grammar Focus

can't = cannot

Write questions and answers with the words and phrases.

Complete the following poster with the words in the box.

What can your group do in the school show? Make a list.

● 词汇扩展

● 听力拓展活动

● 语言知识综合运用

UNIT 3

Section B

Draw lines to match the words with the pictures.

Listen and number the words [1-4] in the order of the sounds you hear in 1a.

Ask and answer questions about the instruments.

Listen and circle the words and phrases you hear.

Listen again. Fill in the chart with the words and phrases in 1d.

Talk about what Bill, Cindy and Frank can and can't do.

● 阅读任务活动

UNIT 3

Read the three descriptions about Peter, Alan and Ma Huan. Underline what they can do.

Read the ads. Match the titles with the ads.

Match a person in 2a with an ad in 2b. Write A, B and C.

● 写作任务活动

● 自我评价

UNIT 3

Complete the ad with the words in the box.

Make a poster. Ask for help with an event at your school.

Self Check

Add more words and phrases in each box.

Add as many words as you can to make phrases.

What can you do? What can't you do? What about the people you know? Write at least five sentences.

Contents

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
<p>1</p> <p>When is your birthday?</p> <p>Page 1</p>	Dates	Talk about dates	<p><i>When</i> questions</p> <p>Possessive <i>'s</i></p>
<p>2</p> <p>My favorite subject is science.</p> <p>Page 7</p>	School subjects	<p>Talk about preferences</p> <p>Give reasons</p>	<p><i>What</i> questions</p> <p><i>Why</i> questions</p> <p><i>When</i> questions</p> <p><i>Who</i> questions</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Can you play the guitar?</p> <p>Page 13</p>	Joining a club	Talk about abilities	<p>Modal verb <i>can</i></p> <p>Yes/No questions and short answers</p> <p><i>What</i> questions</p>
<p>4</p> <p>What time do you go to school?</p> <p>Page 19</p>	Daily routines	<p>Talk about routines</p> <p>Ask about and say times</p>	<p><i>What time</i> questions</p> <p><i>When</i> questions</p> <p>Adverbs of frequency</p>

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>When is your birthday? My birthday is on May 2nd.</p> <p>When is her birthday? It's in August.</p> <p>When is Sally's birthday party? It's on October 5th.</p>	<p>month, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December</p> <p>Numbers 1st–31st</p> <p>English test, school trip, birthday party, basketball/soccer game, art festival, Sports Day, English Day, School Day, book sale</p> <p>Have a good time!</p>	<p>We have ...</p> <p>Do you like ...?</p> <p>Do you have ...?</p>
<p>What's your favorite subject? My favorite subject is P. E.</p> <p>Why do you like P. E.? Because it's fun.</p> <p>Who's your P.E. teacher? Mr. Hu.</p> <p>When is your geography class? It's on Friday.</p>	<p>subject, P.E., science, music, math, geography, Chinese, history, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, favorite, useful, cool, free, lesson, why, because</p> <p>for sure, from ... to ...</p>	<p>art, class, fun, interesting, boring, difficult, busy, easy, relaxing</p> <p>Who is ...?</p> <p>I like ...</p> <p>When is ...?</p> <p>It's on ...</p> <p>Let's ...</p>
<p>Can you swim? Yes, I can./No, I can't.</p> <p>What can you do? I can dance./I can't sing.</p> <p>What club do you want to join? We want to join the chess club.</p>	<p>dance, swim, sing, draw, write, tell, talk, speak, join, drum, piano, violin, musician</p> <p>speak English, play chess, play the guitar/violin, be good at, be good with, talk to, help (sb) with, make friends, on the weekend/on weekends</p>	<p>I like ...</p> <p>I don't like ...</p> <p>I like to ...</p> <p>I want to ...</p>
<p>What time do you usually get up? I get up at six thirty.</p> <p>What time does Rick eat breakfast? He eats breakfast at seven o'clock.</p> <p>When does Scott go to work? He always goes to work at eleven o'clock.</p>	<p>run, brush, clean, exercise, walk, work, taste, usually, always, sometimes, never, quarter, forty, fifty</p> <p>get dressed, brush teeth, eat breakfast, take a shower, do one's homework, take a walk, taste good, either ... or ..., lots of</p> <p>half past six in the morning, a quarter past three in the afternoon, at nine thirty</p>	<p>Numbers 1–30</p> <p>go to school, get up, play basketball, go to bed</p> <p>It's not good for ...</p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
<p>5</p> <p>How do you get to school?</p> <p>Page 25</p>	Transportation	Talk about how to get to places	<p><i>How</i> questions</p> <p><i>How long</i> questions</p> <p><i>How far</i> questions</p>
<p>6</p> <p>Don't eat in class.</p> <p>Page 31</p>	Rules	Talk about rules	<p>Imperatives (<i>Don't ...</i>)</p> <p><i>Can</i> for permission</p> <p>Modal verbs <i>have to, must</i></p>
<p>7</p> <p>Why do you like pandas?</p> <p>Page 37</p>	Animals in the zoo	<p>Describe animals</p> <p>Express preferences</p>	<p><i>Why, What, Where</i> questions</p> <p><i>Because ...</i></p> <p>Adjectives of quality</p>
<p>8</p> <p>I'm watching TV.</p> <p>Page 43</p>	Everyday activities	Talk about what people are doing	<p>Present progressive tense</p> <p><i>What</i> questions</p> <p>Yes/No questions and short answers</p>

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>How do you get to school? I ride my bike.</p> <p>How long does it take to get to school? It takes about 20 minutes.</p> <p>How far is it from your home to school? It's about two kilometers.</p>	<p>train, bus, subway, bike, car, boat, river, year, minute, kilometer, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, hundred, ride, drive, live, leave, cross</p> <p>take the train/bus, go by bike/subway, ride a bike, drive a car, think of, between ... and ..., leave home/school, come true</p>	<p>Numbers 1–30</p> <p>I usually ...</p> <p>It is easy to ...</p> <p>Thanks for ...</p>
<p>Don't eat in the classroom! We can't arrive late for class. We must be on time.</p> <p>Can we wear a hat in class? Yes, we can./No, we can't.</p> <p>We have to clean the classroom. We have to follow the rules.</p>	<p>rule, dish, night, luck, hair, arrive, listen, fight, wear, bring, practice, relax, read, feel, remember, follow, keep, learn, quiet, noisy, dirty, terrible, strict</p> <p>arrive late for class, be on time, listen to music, go out, do the dishes, make your bed, be strict with ..., follow the rules</p>	<p>go out, do his homework, watch TV, clean his room, help his mom make breakfast</p> <p>in the evening, every Saturday</p>
<p>What animals do you like? I like koalas. Why do you like koalas? Because they're very cute. Where are koalas from? They're from Australia.</p>	<p>tiger, elephant, koala, panda, lion, giraffe, smart, cute, lazy, friendly, beautiful, shy, South Africa, Australia</p> <p>kind of, in great danger, cut down trees</p>	<p>What ... do you like?</p> <p>Let's ...</p> <p>They can ...</p> <p>Does ... have ...?</p>
<p>What are you doing? I'm doing my homework.</p> <p>What's she doing? She's washing her clothes.</p> <p>Is he reading? Yes, he is.</p> <p>What time is it? It's eight o'clock in the morning.</p>	<p>newspaper, movie, tea, house, pool, supermarket, living room, race, wash, drink, study, miss, wish, young, delicious</p> <p>read a newspaper, eat out, go to the movies, miss his family, wish to have <i>zongzi</i></p>	<p>clean her room, wash the dishes, exercise, talk on the phone, at half past six</p> <p>Do you want to ...?</p> <p>It's kind of ...</p> <p>Let's meet at ...</p>

Units	Topics	Functions	Structures
9 It's raining! Page 49	The weather	Describe the weather Describe what you are doing	Present progressive tense <i>How</i> questions <i>What</i> questions
10 Is there a post office near here? Page 55	The neighborhood	Ask for and give directions on the street	<i>There be</i> structure <i>Where</i> questions Prepositions of place
Page 61	Notes on the Text		
Page 75	Tapescripts		
Page 82	Pronunciation		
Page 94	Grammar		
Page 102	Words and Expressions in Each Unit		
Page 111	Vocabulary Index		
Page 120	Name List		

Target Language	Vocabulary	Recycling
<p>How's the weather? It's raining./It's sunny.</p> <p>How's it going? It's great.</p> <p>What are they doing? They're playing basketball in the park.</p>	<p>weather, rain, snow, winter, summer, vacation, message, sunny, cloudy, windy, snowy, hot, dry, cold, cool, warm, visit, skate</p> <p>take a message, tell him to call me back</p>	<p>What's John doing right now? He's playing soccer.</p> <p>He plays soccer every day.</p>
<p>Is there a restaurant near your house? Yes, there is. It's on Center Street.</p> <p>Where's the supermarket? It's next to the library.</p> <p>Where are the pay phones? They're in front of the post office.</p>	<p>post office, police station, hotel, restaurant, bank, hospital, town, street, road, next to, across from, near, between, in front of, behind, turn, enjoy, spend</p> <p>turn left/right, go along, on your left, spend time, enjoy reading books</p>	<p>Where's ...? Imperatives</p>

UNIT 1

Section

A

When is your birthday?

Language Goal: Talk about dates

1a

Listen and repeat.

MONTHS

1. January
2. February
3. March
4. April
5. May
6. June
7. July
8. August
9. September
10. October
11. November
12. December



1b

Listen and number the conversations [1-3].

A: When is your birthday, Linda?

B: My birthday is on May 2nd.

A: When is your birthday, Mary?

B: It's on January 5th.

A: When is your birthday, Mike?

B: My birthday is on June 3rd.

1c

Practice the conversations above with your partner. Then make your own conversations.

UNIT 1

2a

Listen and repeat.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd
23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st		

2b

Listen and circle the numbers you hear in 2a.

2c

Listen again. Match the names, months and dates.

Names	Months	Dates
Alice	July	4th
Frank	August	22nd
Eric	January	5th
Jane	September	17th



2d

Talk about the children's birthdays in 2c. Then ask your partner about the birthdays in his or her family.

A: When is Alice's birthday?
 B: Her birthday is on September 5th.
 A: When is your father's birthday?
 B: His birthday is on _____.

2e

Role-play the conversation.

Bill: Hi, Alan. Happy birthday!
 Alan: Thank you, Bill.
 Bill: So, how old are you, Alan?
 Alan: I'm twelve. How old are you?
 Bill: I'm thirteen.
 Alan: When is your birthday?
 Bill: My birthday is in August.
 Alan: Well, do you want to come to my birthday party?
 Bill: Oh, yes. When is it?
 Alan: At three this afternoon.
 Bill: OK, great. See you!



Grammar Focus

When is your birthday?	My birthday is on May 2nd.
When is his birthday?	His birthday is on January 17th.
When is her birthday?	It's in August.
When is Alice's birthday?	Her birthday is on September 5th.
When is your father's birthday?	His birthday is on April 21st.

- first second third fourth fifth sixth seventh eighth
 ninth tenth eleventh twelfth thirteenth fourteenth
 fifteenth sixteenth seventeenth eighteenth nineteenth
 twentieth twenty-first twenty-second twenty-third
 twenty-fourth twenty-fifth twenty-sixth twenty-seventh
 twenty-eighth twenty-ninth thirtieth thirty-first

3a Match the questions with the answers.

Questions	Answers
1. When is Jenny's birthday? ____	a. No, it's on the 6th.
2. When are their birthdays? ____	b. Her birthday is on May 24th.
3. When is your brother's birthday? ____	c. Yes, it is.
4. Is his birthday in July? ____	d. Their birthdays are in January.
5. Is your birthday on February 1st? ____	e. It's on June 16th.

3b Complete the conversation and practice it with your partner.

A: How _____ are you, Grace?
 B: _____ twelve.
 A: And _____ is your birthday?
 B: My _____ is on March 12th. How about you and Tom?
 A: Well, my birthday is _____ July 5th, and Tom's birthday is _____
 December.

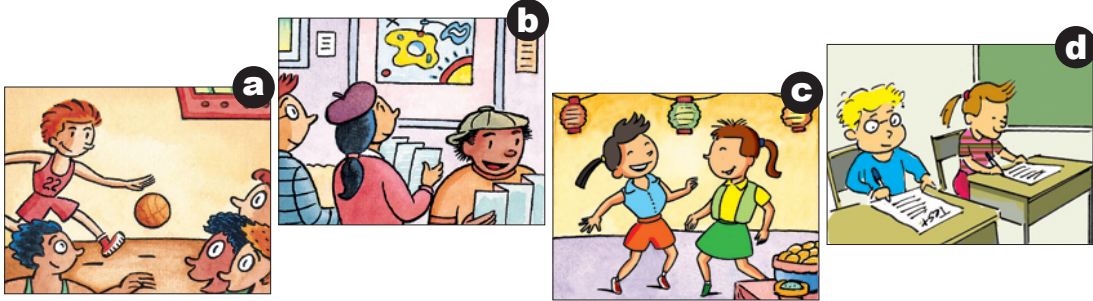
3c Find out your classmates' birthdays and ages. Line up from the youngest to the oldest.



Section
B

1a Match the pictures with the events.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u>d</u> English test | 3. ___ school trip |
| 2. ___ party | 4. ___ basketball game |



1b Listen and circle the events you hear in 1a.

1c Listen again. Fill in John's calendar.

SEPTEMBER						
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER						
1	2	3	4	5 Sally's birthday party	6	7

1d Ask and answer questions about John's calendar.



2a Check (✓) the activities you have at your school.



soccer game	school trip	School Day	book sale
English Day	art festival	Sports Day	party

2b Read the school notice and list the activities and the dates.

Dear students,

We have some interesting and fun things for you this term. On March 21st, we have a school trip in the afternoon.

April is a great month. On the 12th and the 15th, we have two ball games, soccer and volleyball.

School Day is on April 22nd. Your parents can come to our school. Next month, we have an art festival. It's on May 3rd. We have an

English party on May 30th. On June 3rd, we have a book sale in the school library.

This is a really busy term! Have a good time!



Dates	Activities

2c Discuss the questions with your partner.

1. What activities in 2b do you like?
2. What other activities do you like?

3a Complete the note with the words in the box.

my school game September like basketball

Dear Alan,
 Do you _____ sports? Do you have a _____? Please come
 to _____ next week. We have a basketball _____. It is on
 _____ 28th. See you there!
 Guo Peng

3b Write your own note to a friend. Invite him/her to an activity in your school. Use the questions to help you.

- What is your friend's name?
- What does your friend like to do?
- What activity do you have in your school?
- When is the activity?

Dear _____,

Self Check

1 Complete the chart with the correct forms of the numbers.

one	first	six		twelve	
	second		seventh		thirteenth
three		eight		twenty	
	fourth	nine			twenty-first
five			tenth	thirty	

2 Write the dates for these holidays in China.

1. When is Children's Day (儿童节)? It's on _____.
2. When is National Day (国庆节)? It's on _____.
3. When is Women's Day (妇女节)? It's on _____.
4. When is New Year's Day (新年)? It's on _____.

UNIT 2

Section

A

My favorite subject is science.

Language Goals: Talk about preferences; Give reasons

1a

Match the words with the pictures.

1. P.E. c
2. art
3. science
4. music
5. math
6. Chinese
7. geography
8. history



1b

Listen and **circle** the subjects you hear in 1a.

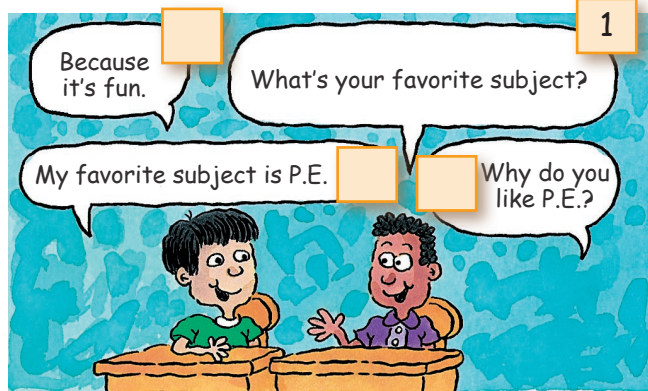
1c

Practice the conversation with your partner. Then make your own conversations.

A: What's your favorite subject?
B: My favorite subject is art.



Listen and put the conversation in order.

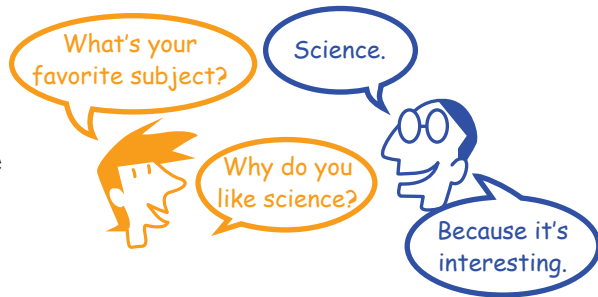


Listen and match the subjects you hear with the descriptions.

Subjects	Descriptions
1. art	a. fun
2. science	b. interesting
3. music	c. boring
4. P.E.	d. difficult
5. math	e. relaxing
6. geography	
7. history	



What do you think of the subjects above? Make your own conversations using the words in 2b.



Role-play the conversation.

Frank: Hi, Bob. How's your day?
 Bob: It's OK. I like Monday because I have P.E. and history.
 They're my favorite subjects.
 Frank: Who's your P.E. teacher?
 Bob: Mr. Hu. He always plays games with us.
 Frank: That's great! But why do you like history? It's boring.
 Bob: Oh, I think history is interesting. What's your favorite day?
 Frank: Friday.
 Bob: Why?
 Frank: Because the next day is Saturday!
 Bob: Haha! That's for sure. I like Friday, too.



Grammar Focus

What's your favorite subject?	My favorite subject is science.
What's his favorite subject?	His favorite subject is Chinese.
What's her favorite subject?	Her favorite subject is art.
Why does Bob like history?	Because it's interesting.
Why do Frank and Bob like P.E.?	Because it's fun.
Who is your music teacher?	My music teacher is Ms. Xie.
When is your geography class?	It's on Monday and Friday.

3a Fill in the blanks with *what, who* or *why*.

1. A: _____ do you like history?

B: Because it's interesting.

2. A: _____ likes math? B: Eric does.

3. A: _____ is your favorite subject?

B: My favorite subject is P.E.

4. A: _____ is your science teacher? B: My science teacher is Mr. Chen.

5. A: _____ do you like art? B: Because it's fun.



3b Write questions for the answers.

Questions	Answers
1. _____ ?	Because history is interesting.
2. _____ ?	Science and math.
3. _____ ?	His Chinese class is on Monday.
4. _____ ?	Mary's favorite subject is art.
5. _____ ?	My geography teacher is Mrs. Qin.

3c Interview three classmates and complete the chart. Then tell your group about the results.

Names	Favorite subjects (What)	Reasons (Why)	Teachers (Who)
Li Jingjing	music	It's fun.	Ms. Xie

A: What's your favorite subject, Jingjing?

B: Music.

A: Why do you like music?

B: Because it's fun.

A: Who's your music teacher?

B: Ms. Xie.

Section
B

1a Match the words on the left with their opposites on the right.

boring
difficult
busy

easy
interesting
fun
free
cool

1b Listen and check (✓) the words you hear in 1a.

1c Listen again. Circle the classes David talks about on this schedule.

DECEMBER								
Monday 25th			Tuesday 26th			Wednesday 27th		
A.M.	08:00	science	A.M.	08:00	math	A.M.	08:00	Chinese
	09:00	English		09:00	math		09:00	science
	10:00	Chinese		10:00	history		10:00	math
	11:00	P.E.		11:00	science		11:00	P.E.
P.M.	12:00	lunch	P.M.	12:00	lunch	P.M.	12:00	lunch
	01:00	geography		01:00	music		01:00	English
	02:00	art		02:00	geography		02:00	art
Thursday 28th			Friday 29th			Saturday 30th		
A.M.	08:00	math	A.M.	08:00	Chinese	soccer game		
	09:00	Chinese		09:00	English			
	10:00	Chinese		10:00	art			
	11:00	history		11:00	P.E.	Sunday 31st		
P.M.	12:00	lunch	P.M.	12:00	lunch	Bill's birthday party		
	01:00	geography		01:00	math			
	02:00	English		02:00	history			

1d Talk about David's favorite subject with your partner. Then talk about your favorite subject.

A: What's David's favorite subject?
 B: _____.
 A: Why does he like _____?
 B: Because it's _____.
 A: When is the class?
 B: It's on _____.

2a What do you think of these subjects? Write a description for each one.

music <u>relaxing</u>	art _____	English _____
history _____	science _____	Chinese _____
P.E. _____	math _____	geography _____


2b Read the following letter. Underline the subjects that Yu Mei likes. Circle the subjects she doesn't like. Are Yu Mei's ideas the same as yours?

Dear Jenny,

I am very busy on Friday. At 8:00 I have math. It is not fun. The teacher says it is useful, but I think it is difficult. Then at 9:00 I have science. It is difficult but interesting. At 10:00 I have history. After that, I have P.E. at 11:00. It is easy and fun. Lunch is from 12:00 to 1:00, and after that we have Chinese. It is my favorite subject. Our Chinese teacher, Mrs. Wang, is great fun. My classes finish at 1:50, but after that I have an art lesson for two hours. It is really relaxing!

How about you? When are your classes? What is your favorite subject?

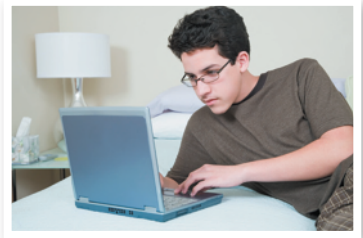
Your friend,
Yu Mei



2c Complete Yu Mei's schedule with the information in 2b.

Friday			
Time	Subjects/Activities	Time	Subjects/Activities
8:00 to 8:50		12:00 to 1:00	
9:00 to 9:50		1:00 to 1:50	
10:00 to 10:50		2:00 to 4:00	
11:00 to 11:50			

3a Number these parts of an e-mail message [1-3].



I have P.E. at 1:00. P.E. is fun. Then at 2:00 I have math. It is boring. At 3:00 I have art. It is cool.

Let's meet on Saturday. Is that OK with you?
Dale

Hi Mei Ling,
Thank you for your e-mail. I want to meet you on Friday afternoon, but I am really busy.

3b Fill in the schedule below for your classes on Friday.

Friday			
Time	Subjects	Time	Subjects

3c Now write an e-mail message to a friend about your Friday.

Self Check

1 Add more words to each column.

Descriptions	School subjects	Days of the week
interesting	English	Monday

2 Complete the questions with *what*, *when*, *who* or *why*. Then answer the questions.

- _____ is your favorite subject? _____
- _____ do you like it? _____
- _____ is your music teacher? _____
- _____ is your math class? _____

UNIT 3

Section

A

Can you play the guitar?

Language Goal: Talk about abilities

1a

What can these people do? Match the activities with the people.

1. sing e
2. swim
3. dance
4. draw
5. play chess
6. speak English
7. play the guitar



1b

Listen and number the conversations [1-3].

A: Can you swim?
B: No, I can't.

A: I want to join the art club.
B: Can you draw?
A: Yes, I can.

A: I want to join the music club.
B: Oh, can you sing?
A: Yes, I can.

1c

Practice the conversations above with your partner. Then make your own conversations.

2a

Listen to these two conversations and circle the clubs you hear.

- a. English club
- b. art club
- c. music club
- d. chess club
- e. swimming club



2b

Listen again. Complete the sentences.

1. Lisa wants to join the _____ club, but she can't play _____.
2. Bob wants to join the _____ club. He likes to speak _____.
3. Mary likes music. She can _____ and _____. Bob likes music, too. They want to join the _____ club.

2c

Look at 2b and talk about what the people can do and the clubs they want to join.



2d

Role-play the conversation.

- Jane: Hi, Bob. What club do you want to join?
 Bob: I want to join a sports club.
 Jane: Great! What sports can you play?
 Bob: Soccer.
 Jane: So you can join the soccer club.
 Bob: What about you? You are very good at telling stories. You can join the story telling club.
 Jane: Sounds good. But I like to draw, too.
 Bob: Then join two clubs, the story telling club and the art club!
 Jane: OK, let's join now!



Grammar Focus

can't = cannot

Can you swim?	Yes, I can./No, I can't.
Can he play chess?	Yes, he can./No, he can't.
Can you speak English?	Yes, we can./No, we can't.
Can Jane and Jill swim?	Yes, they can./No, they can't.
What can you do?	I can dance./I can't sing.
What club do you want to join?	We want to join the chess club.

3a Write questions and answers with the words and phrases.

- Wu Jun/speak English/speak Chinese
Can Wu Jun speak English? No, he can't, but he can speak Chinese.
- Mike/play basketball/play tennis

- Jane and Jill/dance/sing

- Grace/play soccer/play volleyball

- Bill/write stories/tell stories

3b Complete the following poster with the words in the box.

play
sing
tell
dance

Students Wanted for School Show

We want students for the school show. Can you _____ or _____? Can you _____ the guitar? Can you _____ stories? Please talk to Mr. Zhang after school.



3c What can your group do in the school show? Make a list.

School Show
 Sunday 6:00 p.m.
 in the music room.
 What can you do?
 Come and show us!

Name	What can you do?
Li Xin	do kung fu

What can you do, Li Xin?

I can do kung fu.

Section
B

1a Draw lines to match the words with the pictures.



drums _____

piano _____

guitar _____

violin _____



1b Listen and number the words [1-4] in the order of the sounds you hear in 1a.

1c Ask and answer questions about the instruments.



1d Listen and circle the words and phrases you hear.

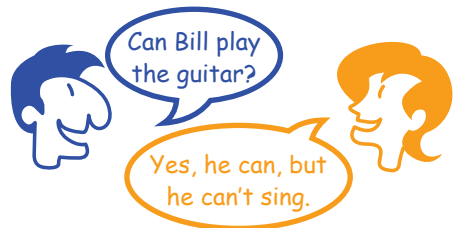


- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| play the violin | <u>sing</u> |
| play the guitar | dance |
| play the drums | draw |
| play the piano | tell stories |

1e Listen again. Fill in the chart with the words and phrases in 1d.

	Can	Can't
Bill		sing
Cindy		
Frank		

1f Talk about what Bill, Cindy and Frank can and can't do.




2a Read the three descriptions about Peter, Alan and Ma Huan. Underline what they can do.



Hello, I'm Peter. I like to play basketball. I can speak English and I can also play soccer.

Hi, I'm Ma Huan. I can play ping-pong and chess. I like to talk and play games with people.

My name's Alan. I'm in the school music club. I can play the guitar and the piano. I can sing and dance, too.

2b Read the ads. Match the titles with the ads.

- A. Help for Old People
- B. Music Teacher Wanted
- C. Help with Sports in English

()
 Are you busy after school? No? Can you speak English? Yes? Then we need you to help with sports for English-speaking students. It is relaxing and easy! Please come to the Students' Sports Center. Call Mr. Brown at 293-7742.

()
 We need help at the old people's home. Are you free in July? Are you good with old people? Can you talk to them and play games with them? They can tell you stories and you can make friends. It is interesting and fun! Please call us at 689-7729 today!

()
 Can you play the piano or the violin? Do you have time on the weekend? The school needs help to teach music. It is not difficult! Please call Mrs. Miller at 555-3721.

2c Match a person in 2a with an ad in 2b. Write A, B and C.

Peter _____ Alan _____ Ma Huan _____

3a Complete the ad with the words in the box.

guitar
can
call
dance
music
play

Musicians Wanted for School Music Festival

Do you like _____?


Can you sing and _____?

Can you _____ the piano or the violin?

Can you play the _____ or the drums?

Then you _____ be in our school music festival.

Please _____ Mr. Zhang at 622-6033.



3b Make a poster. Ask for help with an event at your school.

Self Check

1 Add more words and phrases in each box.

Abilities			
Music and arts	Languages	Sports	Other abilities
play the violin	speak English	swim	tell stories

2 Add as many words as you can to make phrases.

1. play the drums, _____
2. speak English, _____
3. help with math, _____
4. be good at telling stories, _____
5. be good with old people, _____

3 What can you do? What can't you do? What about the people you know? Write at least five sentences.

UNIT 4

Section

A

What time do you go to school?

Language Goals: Talk about routines;
Ask about and say times

1a

Match the activities with the pictures.

1. get up c
2. go to school _____
3. get dressed _____
4. brush teeth _____
5. eat breakfast _____
6. take a shower _____



1b

Listen and match the times with the actions. Draw lines from the clocks to the pictures.

1c

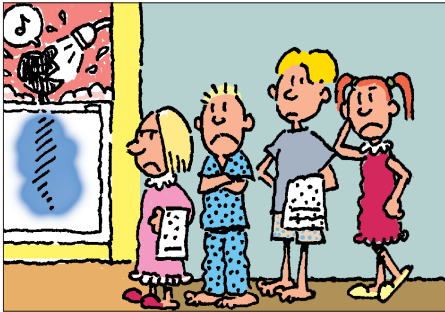
Student A is the interviewer. Student B is Rick. Ask and answer questions about Rick's day.

A: What time do you usually take a shower, Rick?

B: I usually take a shower at six forty.

2a

Listen to the conversation and complete the sentences.



Jim has _____ brothers and
 _____ sisters. Jim's family
 has _____ shower.

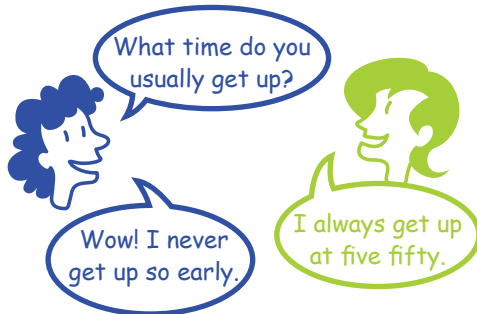
2b

Listen again. Complete the shower schedule for Jim's family.

Name	Bob	Mary	Jack	Jim	Anna
Time	5:30				

2c

Now talk about yourself.



2d

Role-play the conversation.

Interviewer: Scott has an interesting job. He works at a radio station.

Scott, what time is your radio show?

Scott: From twelve o'clock at night to six o'clock in the morning.

Interviewer: What time do you usually get up?

Scott: At eight thirty at night. Then I eat breakfast at nine.

Interviewer: That's a funny time for breakfast!

Scott: Yeah. After that, I usually exercise at about ten twenty.

Interviewer: When do you go to work?

Scott: At eleven o'clock, so I'm never late for work.



Grammar Focus

What time do you usually get up?	I usually get up at six thirty.
What time do they get dressed?	They always get dressed at seven twenty.
What time does Rick eat breakfast?	He eats breakfast at seven o'clock.
When does Scott go to work?	He always goes to work at eleven o'clock. He's never late.
When do your friends exercise?	They usually exercise on weekends.

3a Write answers or questions. Use *always, usually or never*.

- What time do you get up on school days?
_____?
- _____?
Rick always gets up at 6:20.
- What time do you have breakfast?
_____?
- _____?
Anna never eats breakfast.
- What time does your best friend go to school?
_____?

3b Write about something you *always* do, something you *usually* do and something you *never* do.

always	_____
usually	_____
never	_____

3c Interview three of your classmates. Find out what time they do these activities. Then give a report to the class.

In our group, Li Fei usually gets up late on weekends. She gets up at ...

	Student 1 Name: _____	Student 2 Name: _____	Student 3 Name: _____
get up on weekends			
exercise			
eat dinner			
take a shower			
go to school			

Section
B

1a When do students usually do these things? Match the activities with the time of day.



half past six
in the
morning _____



1. do homework



a quarter past
three in the
afternoon _____



2. eat dinner



a quarter to
seven in the
evening _____



3. eat breakfast

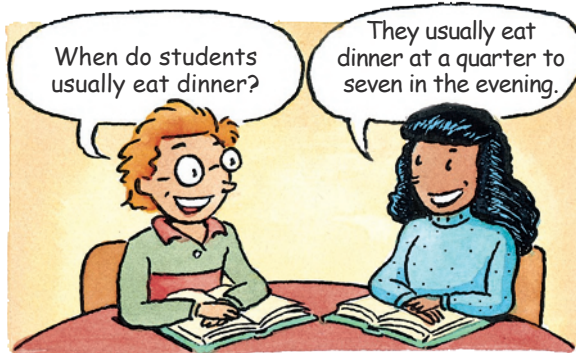


a quarter to
ten in the
evening _____



4. go to bed

1b Check your answers with your partner.



1c Listen and circle the activities you hear.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>get up</u> 5:30 _____ | 6. do my homework _____ |
| 2. run _____ | 7. clean my room _____ |
| 3. eat breakfast _____ | 8. eat dinner _____ |
| 4. go to school _____ | 9. take a walk _____ |
| 5. go home _____ | 10. go to bed _____ |

1d Listen again. Write the times next to the activities you circled in 1c.

1e Ask and answer questions about Tom.



2a Check (✓) the activities you think are healthy.

_____ go to bed early	_____ eat ice-cream
_____ eat quickly	_____ eat vegetables
_____ play sports	_____ take a walk

2b Tony and Mary are brother and sister. They have healthy and unhealthy habits. Who is healthier? **Circle** the healthy activities.



Hi! I'm Tony. I don't like to get up early. In the morning, I get up at eight. Then I go to school at eight thirty. I don't have much time for breakfast, so I usually eat very quickly. For lunch, I usually eat hamburgers. After school, I sometimes play basketball for half an hour. When I get home, I always do my homework first. In the evening, I either watch TV or play computer games. At ten thirty, I brush my teeth and then I go to bed.

Mary is my sister. She usually gets up at six thirty. Then she always takes a shower and eats a good breakfast. After that, she goes to school at eight thirty. At twelve, she eats lots of fruit and vegetables for lunch. After lunch, she sometimes plays volleyball. She always eats ice-cream after dinner. She knows it's not good for her, but it tastes good! In the evening, she does her homework and usually swims or takes a walk. At nine thirty, she goes to bed.



2c Write down the unhealthy habits of each person. Then think of healthy activities for them.

	Unhealthy habits	Healthy activities
Tony	_____	_____
	_____	_____
Mary	_____	_____
	_____	_____

3a Number these sentences in order to make a story about a daily routine.



- _____ I usually exercise from six fifteen to seven.
- _____ I always get up early at six.
- _____ After that, I always brush my teeth and go to school at eight.
- _____ Then I quickly have a shower and eat breakfast.
- _____ I have lunch at a quarter to twelve.
- _____ I get home from school at half past four and do my homework.
- 1 I have a very healthy life.
- _____ I have dinner at seven thirty.
- _____ I go to bed at ten.

3b Write about your own daily routine.

Self Check

1 Make phrases with the words in the boxes. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences.

taste
clean
have
get
take
brush

your teeth
my room
a walk
good
dressed
a good job

1. Ice-cream usually _____ so students like to eat it after school.
2. My grandparents are very healthy. They always _____ after dinner.
3. You need to _____ after eating to have good teeth.
4. He _____. He works at a radio station.
5. Here are your clothes. Go and _____ quickly!
6. I don't have time to _____ from Monday to Friday. So I clean it on weekends.

2 Complete the conversations with questions and answers. Use the words in the brackets to help you.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A: _____?
(your mother / usually / get up) | 2. A: _____?
(you / usually / get to school) |
| B: _____.
(5:45) | B: _____.
(7:30) |
| A: _____?
(why / get up / so early) | A: _____?
(your class teacher / usually / get to school) |
| B: _____.
(always / make breakfast for me) | B: I don't know. But he / she is never late for the first class in the morning. |

UNIT 5

Section

A

How do you get to school?

Language Goal: Talk about how to get to places

1a

Match the words with the pictures.

1. take the train

_____ a _____

2. take the bus _____

3. take the subway _____

4. ride a bike _____

5. walk _____



1b

Listen and write the numbers next to the correct students in the picture above.

1. Bob

3. John

5. Yang Lan

2. Mary

4. Paul

6. Jim

1c

Look at the picture in 1a. How do the students get to school? Make conversations with your partner.

A: How does Mary get to school?

B: She takes the subway.

2a

Listen and repeat. Then write the correct number next to the word.

- 84
- 105
- 99
- 200
- 72
- 61

sixty-one _____	ninety-nine _____
seventy-two _____	one hundred and five _____
eighty-four _____	two hundred _____

2b

Listen and complete the chart.

	How?	How long? (minutes)	How far? (kilometers)
Tom			
Jane			

2c

Listen again. Check your answers in 2b.

2d

Student A is Jane and Student B is Tom. Use the information in 2b to make conversations.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| A: How do you get to school? | B: I ... |
| A: How long does it take ...? | B: It takes ... |
| A: How far is it from ... to ...? | B: It's about ... |

2e

Role-play the conversation.

- Lisa: Hey, Jane. Is this your new bike?
 Jane: Yes. I ride it to school every day. How do you get to school?
 Lisa: I usually take the bus.
 Jane: How far is it from your home to school?
 Lisa: I'm not sure ... about 10 kilometers? The bus ride takes about 20 minutes. How long does it take you to get to school?
 Jane: About 15 minutes by bike. It's good exercise.
 Lisa: Yeah. Well, have a good day at school.
 Jane: You, too.



Grammar Focus

How do you get to school?	I ride my bike.
How does she get to school?	She usually takes the bus.
How long does it take to get to school?	It takes about 15 minutes.
How far is it from your home to school?	It's only about two kilometers.
Does Jane walk to school?	No, she doesn't. She goes by bike.
Do they take the bus to school?	No, they don't. They walk.

3a Match the questions with the answers. Then practice them.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. How does Mike get to school? | a. Yes, they do. |
| 2. How long does it take to get home? | b. No, he doesn't. |
| 3. How far is it from here? | c. He rides his bike. |
| 4. Do your friends go to school by bus? | d. It's five kilometers. |
| 5. Does your dad drive his car to work? | e. About 15 minutes. |

3b Use these words to make questions. Then answer them.

- school / you / get to / do / how
_____ ?
- to / school / get to / does / how long / take / it
_____ ?
- school / your / from / it / is / how far / home / to
_____ ?
- you / to / walk / do / school
_____ ?
- ride / their bikes / do / school / your friends / to
_____ ?

3c Ask your classmates questions and write their names in the chart. The first student to fill in all the blanks wins!

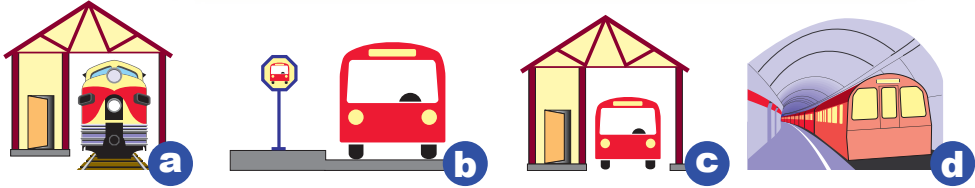


Find someone who ...	Name
lives about five kilometers from school.	
walks to school.	
takes a bus to school.	
goes to school by bike.	
needs about an hour to get to school.	
needs about 10 minutes to get to school.	

Section
B

1a Match the words with the pictures.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <u> b </u> bus stop | 3. <u> </u> bus station |
| 2. <u> </u> train station | 4. <u> </u> subway station |



1b Say two types of transportation. Tell your partner how you get to school.

A: How do you get to school?

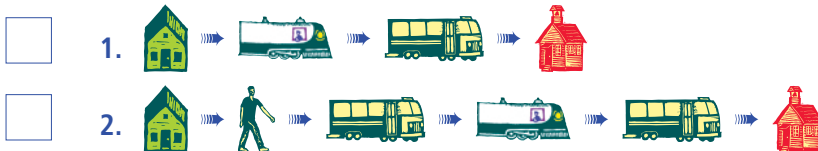
B: Well, I ride my bike to the subway station. Then I take the subway.

1c Listen and check (✓) the things that Mary wants to know.

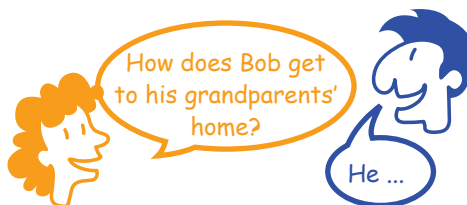
Mary wants to know ...

- where Bob lives.
- how far he lives from his grandparents' home.
- how he gets to his grandparents' home.
- how long it takes to get to his grandparents' home.
- what he thinks of the trip.

1d Listen again. How does Bob get to his grandparents' home? Check (✓) 1 or 2.



1e Talk about how Bob gets to his grandparents' home.



2a Look at the picture below. Guess what the story is about.

2b Read the story from some years ago and choose a title for it.

- A. How to Get to School B. Crossing the River to School C. Going to School is Fun

STUDENT LIFE | 2009-04-20

How do you get to school? Do you walk or ride a bike? Do you go by bus or by train? For many students, it is easy to get to school. But for the students in one small village in China, it is difficult. There is a very big river between their school and the village. There is no bridge and the river runs too quickly for boats. So these students go on a ropeway to cross the river to school.



One 11-year-old boy, Liangliang, crosses the river every school day. But he is not afraid. "I love to play with my classmates. And I love my teacher. He's like a father to me."

Many of the students and villagers never leave the village. It is their dream to have a bridge. Can their dream come true?

1. How do the students in the village go to school?
2. Why do they go to school like this?
3. Does the boy like his school? Why?
4. What is the villagers' dream? Do you think their dream can come true? How?

2c Read the story again and complete the interview.

Reporter: How do you _____ to school, Liangliang?

Liangliang: I go on a ropeway to _____ the river to school.

Reporter: Are you _____ ?

Liangliang: No, I'm not. Because I _____ my school and my teachers. I like to _____ with my classmates at school.

Reporter: Is it _____ for you to go to school?

Liangliang: Yes, it is.

Reporter: Do you want to have a _____ ?

Liangliang: Yes. It's our dream.

Reporter: I'm sure your dream can come _____ .

2d Now there is a bridge across the river and the children do not have to go on the ropeway to get to school anymore. Imagine you are a reporter and want to interview a student in the school. Make up a conversation.

3a Read the e-mail from your pen pal Tom in the US. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.


kilometers get to
 takes walk
 boring leave

Hi there,

How are you? Thanks for your last e-mail. You want to know how I _____ school, right? Well, I usually _____ my home at about 8:00 and _____ to the bus stop. The school bus usually comes at about 8:15. My school is about 20 _____ from my home. It _____ about 40 minutes to get there by bus. The bus ride is never _____ because I always talk to my classmates.

What about you? How do you get to school?

Tom



3b Write an e-mail to Tom and tell him how you get to school. These questions may help you.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. When do you leave home? | 4. How long does it take you to get to school? |
| 2. How do you get to school? | 5. How is your trip to school? |
| 3. How far is it from your home to school? | |

Self Check

1 Use the words in the boxes to form as many expressions as possible.

take, walk, ride, drive

bus, train, car, bike, plane, subway, boat

take a bus, by bus,

by

2 Look at the chart below. Write at least five questions. Then answer the questions with the information in the chart.

Who	Where	How	How far	How long
Tony	from home to school	by bike	5 km	20 minutes
Mary	from home to the library	by bus	15 km	40 minutes

How does Tony get to school from home? He gets to school by bike.

UNIT 6

Section

A

Don't eat in class.

Language Goal: Talk about rules

1a

Which rules are these students breaking? Write the number of the rule next to the student.

SCHOOL RULES

1. Don't arrive late for class. You must be on time.
2. Don't run in the hallways.
3. Don't eat in the classroom. You must eat in the dining hall.
4. Don't listen to music in class.
5. Don't fight.



1b

Listen. What rules are these students breaking? Write the numbers after the names.

Peter _____

Amy _____

Mike _____

1c

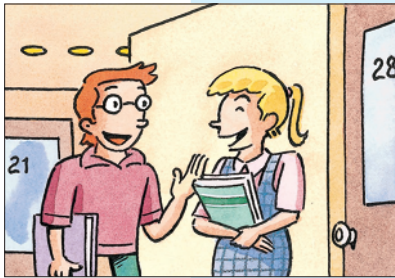
Student A is a new student. Student B tells Student A about the rules above.

A: What are the rules?

B: Well, we can't arrive late for class. We must be on time.

2a

Listen. Check (✓) the activities Alan and Cindy talk about.



Activity

1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> listen to music in the classroom or hallways	can	can't
2. <input type="checkbox"/> listen to music in the music room	can	can't
3. <input type="checkbox"/> listen to music outside	can	can't
4. <input type="checkbox"/> eat in the classroom	can	can't
5. <input type="checkbox"/> eat in the dining hall	can	can't
6. <input type="checkbox"/> eat outside	can	can't
7. <input type="checkbox"/> wear a hat	can	can't
8. <input type="checkbox"/> fight	can	can't

2b

Listen again. Can Alan and Cindy do these activities? Circle *can* or *can't* above.

2c

Student A is Alan and Student B is Cindy. Talk about the rules in 2a.



2d

Role-play the conversation.

John: Hi, my name's John. It's my first day at school.

Alice: Hi, John. I'm Alice. This is a great school, but there are a lot of rules.

John: Really? What are some of the rules?

Alice: Well, don't be late for class. This is very important.

John: OK, so we must be on time. Can we bring music players to school?

Alice: No, we can't. And we always have to wear the school uniform.

John: I see.

Alice: Oh, and we also have to be quiet in the library.

Grammar Focus

Don't run in the hallways.	Don't fight.
What are the rules?	We must be on time for class.
Can we eat in the classroom?	No, we can't, but we can eat in the dining hall.
Can we wear a hat in class?	Yes, we can./No, we can't.
Does he have to wear a uniform at school?	Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.
What do you have to do?	We have to be quiet in the library.

3a Write the rules for the school library.



Library Rules

1. Don't talk.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

3b Use the words to make questions about the rules. Then write answers according to your school.

Be quiet?

Q: Does she have to be quiet in the library? (she/have to/in the library)?

A: Yes, she does.

Eat?

Q: _____ (he/have to/in the dining hall)?

A: _____

Listen to music?

Q: _____ (we/can/in the hallways)?

A: _____

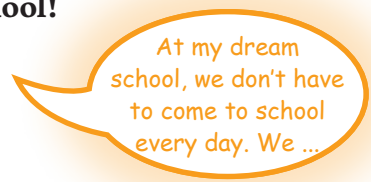
Wear a hat?

Q: _____ (we/can/in the classroom)?

A: _____

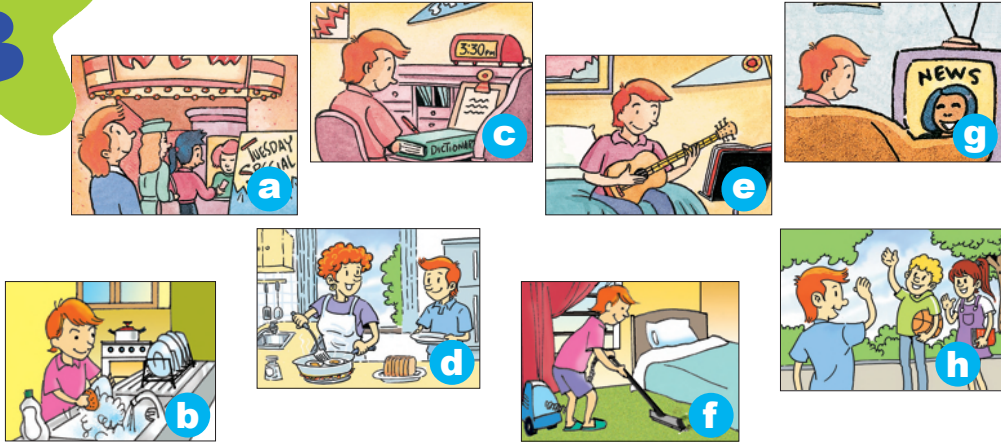
3c Make up five cool rules for your dream school. Share your rules with the class. Your classmates vote for the Coolest School!

1. We can eat in class.
2. We don't have to come to school every day.
3. ...



Section
B

1a Read the rules in the chart in 1b. Then match the pictures [a–h] with the rules.



1b Listen and put an **X** for things Dave can't do and a **✓** for things he has to do.

	Rules	Can't (X)	Have to/Must (✓)	When
a	go out	X		on school nights
	see friends			
	do his homework			
	practice the guitar			
	do the dishes			
	watch TV			
	help his mom make breakfast			
	clean his room			

1c Listen again. Write when Dave has to follow the rules in the chart in 1b. Choose from the phrases in the box.

on school nights	every Saturday	before dinner	in the evening
on school days	after dinner	after school	every morning

1d Talk about the rules in Dave's house.



2a Talk about the rules in your home. Do you like them? Why or why not?

2b Read the letters. Underline the rules for Molly.

Dear Dr. Know,

There are too many rules! At 6:00 a.m., my mom says, "Get up now and make your bed!" After breakfast, my mom always says, "Don't leave the dirty dishes in the kitchen!" After that, I run to school because I can't be late. At school, we have more rules — don't be noisy, don't eat in class, ...

My dad says I can't play basketball after school because I must do my homework. I can play only on weekends. After dinner, I can't relax either. I must read a book before I can watch TV. But I have to go to bed before 10:00. Rules, rules, rules! It's terrible! What can I do, Dr. Know?



Molly Brown, New York

Dear Molly,

I know how you feel. People always tell us, "Don't do this!" or "You can't do that!" But think about it, Molly. There are a lot of things you *can* do. You can play basketball on weekends. You can watch TV after you read a book. Parents and schools are sometimes strict, but remember, they make rules to help us. We have to follow them.

Good luck!

Dr. Know

2c Read the letters again and complete the sentences with *have to/must, can or can't*.

- Molly _____ play basketball on school days, but she _____ play it on weekends.
- Molly _____ do her homework first when she gets home.
- Molly _____ read a book after dinner before she _____ watch TV.
- At school, Molly _____ be noisy or eat in class.
- Parents and schools make rules to help students. So students _____ follow the rules.

3a Complete Zhao Pei's letter to Dr. Know using *have to/must, can or can't*.

Dear Dr. Know,

_____ you help me? I'm not happy because there are too many rules at home. Every morning, I _____ get up at six o'clock. At school, I _____ wear a school uniform, and I _____ keep my hair short. After school, I _____ play with my friends or watch TV because I _____ do my homework. I _____ relax on weekends either because I _____ learn to play the piano. I never have fun. What _____ I do?

Zhao Pei



3b Complete the chart with the rules in your home and school. Check (✓) the rules you think are unfair.

Things I have to do	Things I can't do

3c Write a letter to Dr. Know. Tell him about all the rules and how you feel about them.

Self Check

1 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

arrive late
listen to
be noisy
follow the rules
be strict

My name is Timmy the Mouse. I must get up early at 6:30 a.m. every morning. Then I have to go to the kitchen to get food for Grandpa. I never _____ to the kitchen because I have to get there before the cat gets up. My grandpa always tells me I can't _____. I _____ him because I don't want the cat to get me! My grandpa _____ with me, but I think it's best to _____!

2 Use *can, can't, have to/must* and *don't* to write about the rules at school. Write two sentences for each rule.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. arrive late/class | <u>Don't arrive late for class. We can't arrive late for class.</u> |
| 2. listen/teacher | _____ |
| 3. be noisy/library | _____ |
| 4. speak English/English class | _____ |
| 5. eat/dining hall | _____ |

UNIT 7

Section

A

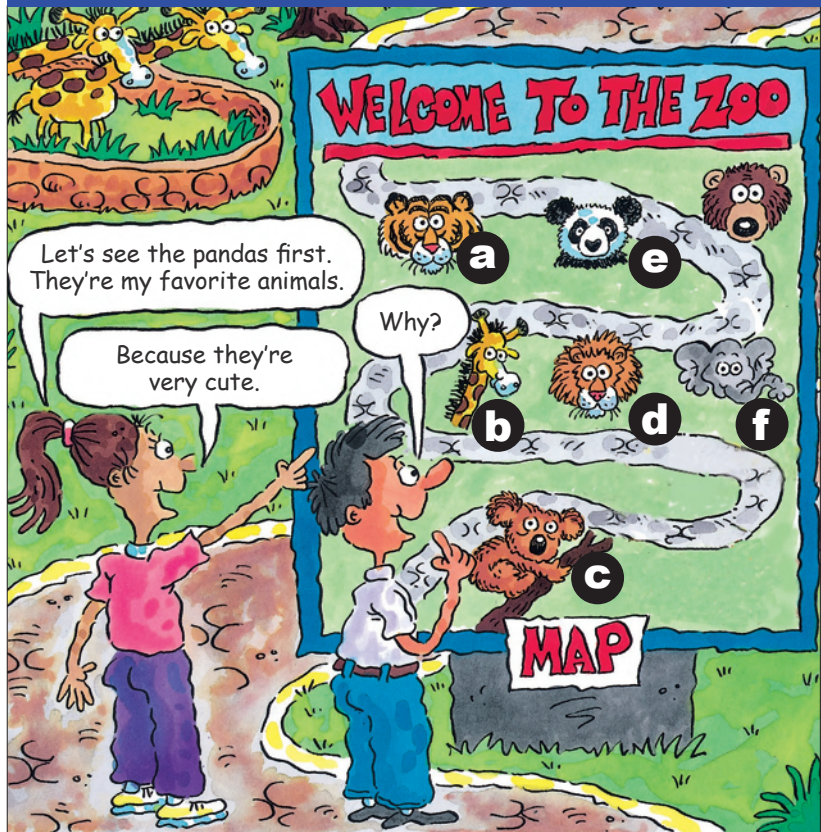
Why do you like pandas?

Language Goals: Describe animals; Express preferences

1a

Match the words with the animals in the picture.

1. tiger a
2. elephant _____
3. koala _____
4. panda _____
5. lion _____
6. giraffe _____



1b

Listen and check (✓) the animals you hear in 1a.

1c

Practice the conversation with your partner. Then make conversations about the other animals in 1a. Use the words in the box.

cute	interesting
fun	smart
lazy	beautiful

A: Let's see the lions.

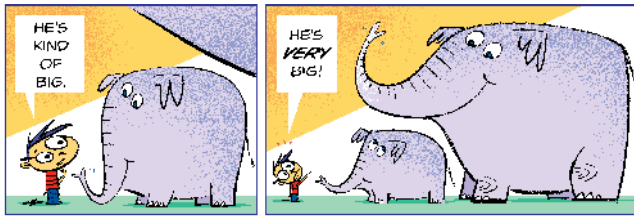
B: Why do you want to see them?

A: Because they're interesting.

2a

Listen and write the animals you hear. Draw a line from the animals to the description words and the countries they are from.

Animals	Description words	Countries
1. _____	really scary	Australia
2. _____	kind of interesting	South Africa
3. _____	very cute	China



2b

Listen again. Complete the conversation with the words in 2a.

Julie: Let's see the _____.
 John: Why do you like them?
 Julie: Because they're _____ interesting.
 John: Where are they from?
 Julie: They're from _____.

2c

Talk about the other two animals in 2a with a partner. Do John and Julie like them? Do you like them? Why or why not?

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Jenny: Your dog is really cute, Peter!
 Peter: He's my new pet, Dingding. He's very smart.
 Jenny: Really? What can he do?
 Peter: He can walk on two legs. He can dance, too.
 Jenny: Wow!
 Peter: Does your family have a pet?
 Jenny: My mom has a big cat, but I don't like her.
 Peter: Why don't you like the cat?
 Jenny: Well, because she's kind of boring. She sleeps all day, and her name is Lazy.
 Peter: Haha, then that's a good name for her!



Grammar Focus

Why do you like pandas?	Because they're kind of interesting.
Why does John like koalas?	Because they're very cute.
Why don't you like tigers?	Because they're really scary.
Where are lions from?	They're from South Africa.

3a Fill in the blanks with the words from the box. Then practice the conversation.

A: _____ are lions from?
 B: _____ from South Africa. Do you _____ lions?
 A: No, I don't.
 B: Why _____ you like lions?
 A: Because they're really scary. But I like giraffes.
 B: Really? _____ do you like giraffes?
 A: Well, _____ they're kind of interesting. Do you like pandas?
 B: Yes, I do. But I like tigers a lot.
 A: Tigers? Why _____ you like tigers?
 B: They're really _____!

because	they're
do	don't
cool	like
why	where

3b Write names of animals in the blanks to make sentences that are true for you.

I like _____ because they're cute.

I like _____ because they're smart.

I don't like _____ because they're lazy.

I like _____ because they're interesting.

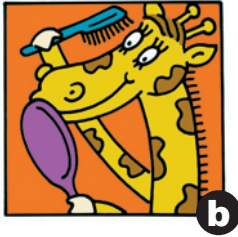
3c Think of an animal. Ask and answer questions with your partner to guess each other's animal.



A: Is the animal big?
 B: Yes, it is.
 A: Where's the animal from?
 B: It's from China.
 A: Is it black and white?
 B: Yes, it is.
 A: It's a panda!
 B: Yes, you're right!

Section
B

1a Match the description words with the animals.



- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. smart <u> d </u> | 3. beautiful _____ | 5. lazy _____ | 7. small _____ |
| 2. friendly _____ | 4. cute _____ | 6. scary _____ | 8. shy _____ |

1b Listen and circle the description words you hear in 1a.

1c Listen again. What words do they use to describe the animals? Fill in the chart.

Animals	Mary's words	Tony's words
elephants		
pandas		

1d Talk about the animals you know with your partner.

- A: What animals do you like?
 B: I like elephants.
 A: Why?
 B: Because they're cute. What animals do you like?
 A: I like dogs because they're friendly and smart.



2a Check (✓) the animals you think are in great danger.

_____ lions	_____ elephants	_____ pandas
_____ giraffes	_____ koalas	_____ tigers

2b Read this website article and check (✓) the best title for it.

_____ What Is an Elephant?

_____ Come to Thailand


_____ Let's Save the Elephants

_____ Elephants Are Good Pets

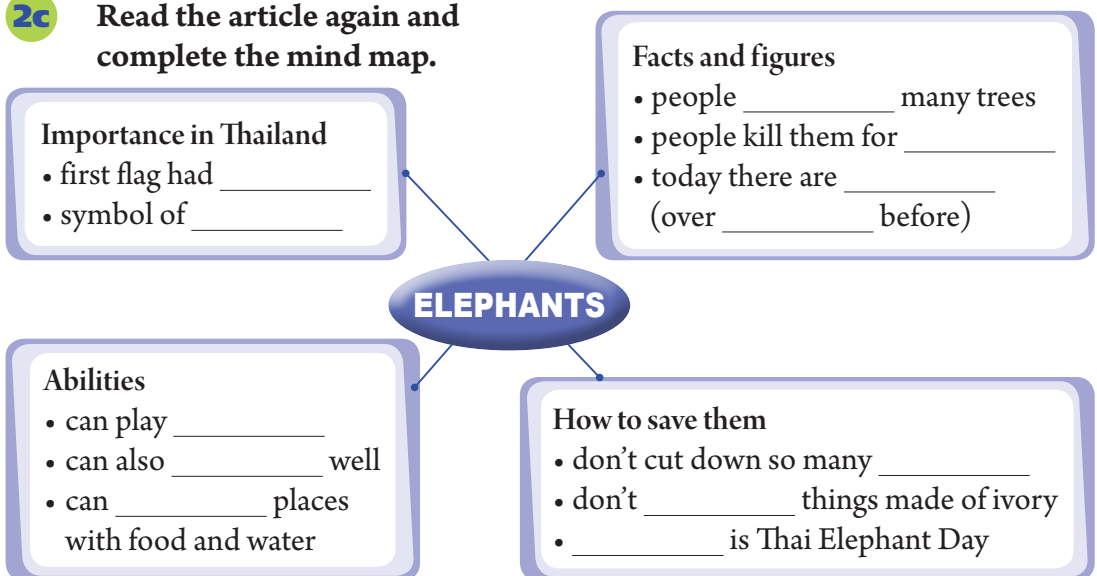
Hello. We are students from Thailand, and we want to save the elephants. The elephant is one of Thailand's symbols. Our first flag had a white elephant on it. This is a symbol of good luck.

Elephants are smart animals. They can play soccer or music. They can also draw very well. People say that "an elephant never forgets". Elephants can walk for a long time and never get lost. They can also remember places with food and water. This helps them to live.

But elephants are in great danger. People cut down many trees so elephants are losing their homes. People also kill elephants for their ivory. Today there are only about 3,000 elephants (over 100,000 before). We must save the trees and not buy things made of ivory. Remember that March 13th is Thai Elephant Day.



2c Read the article again and complete the mind map.



3a Becky is Jill's favorite animal. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

like	beautiful
Africa	years
lives	because

This is Becky. Isn't she _____?
 She is from _____. She is twelve
 _____ old. I _____
 Becky _____ she is smart and
 friendly. She _____ in
 Blackwood Zoo.



3b Write a description of a panda using the words in the box, or write about your favorite animal using your own ideas.

Beibei	five years old	China	cute	shy	Beijing Zoo
--------	----------------	-------	------	-----	-------------

Self Check

1 Add more words in the chart. Then write at least five sentences using the words.

Animals	Description words	
tiger	really, kind of	scary

I don't like tigers because they're really scary.

2 Match the questions and answers to make a conversation. Then write your own conversations.

Questions	Answers
What animals do you like?	They're from Africa.
Why do you like lions?	I like lions.
Where are they from?	Because they're big and beautiful.

UNIT 8

Section

A

I'm watching TV.

Language Goal: Talk about what people are doing

1a

Match the activities with the pictures.

1. watching TV i
2. cleaning
3. reading a newspaper
4. talking on the phone
5. listening to a CD
6. using the computer
7. making soup
8. washing the dishes
9. exercising



1b

Listen. What are these people doing? Write the numbers from 1a.

a. Jenny b. John c. Dave and Mary

1c

Ask and answer questions about what people are doing in 1a.

A: What's he doing?

B: He's using the computer.

A: What are they doing?

B: They're listening to a CD.

2a

Listen and match the answers with the questions.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. What is Steve doing? | a. He is watching TV. |
| 2. What is Jack doing? | b. He is listening to a CD. |

2b

Listen again. Fill in the blanks.

Jack: Hello, Steve.
 Steve: Hi, Jack.
 Jack: What _____ you _____, Steve?
 Steve: I'm _____. What about you?
 Jack: I'm _____, but it's kind of _____.
 Steve: Yeah, my TV show is also not very _____. Do you want to _____ the movies?
 Jack: That sounds good.



2c

Role-play the conversation in 2b.

2d

Role-play the conversation.

Jenny: Hello? This is Jenny.
 Laura: Hi, Jenny. It's Laura here.
 Jenny: Oh, hi, Laura. What are you doing?
 Laura: Not much. I'm just washing my clothes. What about you?
 Jenny: I'm watching TV. Do you want to join me for dinner? My parents aren't at home. We can eat out.
 Laura: Yeah. I'd love to.
 Jenny: Let's meet at my home first. Come at half past six.
 Laura: OK. See you then.

Grammar Focus

What are you doing?	I'm watching TV.
What's she doing?	She's washing her clothes.
What are they doing?	They're listening to a CD.
Are you doing your homework?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not. I'm cleaning my room.
Is he reading a newspaper?	Yes, he is./No, he isn't. He's playing basketball.
Are they using the computer?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't. They're exercising.

She's exercising (now).
 She exercises (on Mondays/every night/in the mornings/etc.).

3a Write sentences following the examples.

- Jenny / clean the house / now
 Jenny is cleaning the house now.
- Bob / make dinner / every Saturday
 Bob makes dinner every Saturday.
- Mary's parents / drink tea / after dinner

- Bill / talk on the phone / now

- Becky and Bob / watch TV / on weekends

3b Number the sentences in order to make a telephone conversation. Then practice it with a partner.

- ___ Do you want to go tomorrow then?
- ___ OK. See you tomorrow evening!
- ___ I'm reading a book.
- ___ Let's go at seven o'clock.
- ___ No, this book is really interesting.
- 1** What are you doing?
- ___ Do you want to go to the movies now?
- ___ Sure, what time?

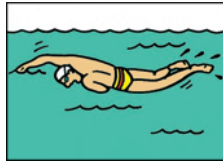
3c Take turns miming different activities in your group. The others in the group guess what the activities are.



Section
B

1a Look at the pictures. Complete the chart.

Places	Activities
1.	reading books
2. school	
3.	
4.	



swimming



shopping



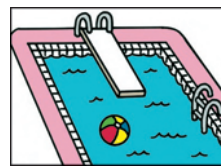
playing basketball



supermarket



library



pool

1b Look at the pictures in 1a. Then ask and answer questions.



1c Listen and complete the chart.

Names	Places	Activities
Alice	supermarket	
Mike		
Lisa		

1d Listen again. Check your answers in 1c.

1e Use the information in the chart to make a conversation.



2a Look at the clocks and ask your partner about the time in different places.

A: What time is it in Beijing?
B: It's eight o'clock in the morning.



Beijing



Tokyo



New York



Sydney

2b Read the TV report and answer the questions.

1. Why are Zhu Hui's family watching boat races and making *zongzi*?
2. Does Zhu Hui like his host family? What does he think about his home in China?

Today's story is about Zhu Hui, a student from Shenzhen. He's now studying in the United States. He's living with an American family in New York. Today is the Dragon Boat Festival. It's 9:00 a.m. and Zhu Hui's family are at home. His mom and aunt are making *zongzi*. His dad and uncle are watching the boat races on TV.



Is Zhu Hui also watching the races and eating *zongzi*? Well, it's 9:00 p.m. in New York, and it's the night before the festival. But there isn't a Dragon Boat Festival in the US, so it's like any other night for Zhu Hui and his host family. The mother is reading a story to her young children. The father is watching a soccer game on TV. And what's Zhu Hui doing? He's talking on the phone to his cousin in Shenzhen. Zhu Hui misses his family and wishes to have his mom's delicious *zongzi*. Zhu Hui likes New York and his host family a lot, but there's still "no place like home".

2c Match the verbs in column A with the words in column B. Then use the phrases to write sentences according to the TV report.

A

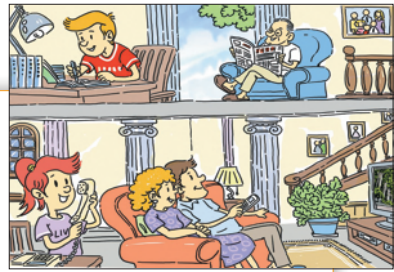
living
reading
making
talking
studying
watching

B

food
in the US
a race
with a family
on the phone
a story

3a Complete Jim's letter.

Dear Bob,
 Here is a picture of my family. We are all at home now. I am doing my homework.
 My parents _____ in the living room. My grandfather _____. My sister _____.
 Jim



3b Bring in some photos of your own (or draw some pictures of you and your family or friends) and write about them.

Self Check

1 Add more words in the chart. Then write at least five sentences using the words.

play → playing	make → making	run → running

Jack is playing basketball now.

2 Write questions to complete the conversation.

A: Hey, Bob! _____ ? (what)

B: I'm listening to the radio.

A: _____ ? (play soccer)

B: Sounds good, but this talk show is interesting.

A: _____ ? (what, Tony)

B: Oh, he's studying for a test.

A: _____ ? (Steve, too)

B: No, he's not. I think he can play soccer with you.

UNIT 9

Section

A

It's raining!

1a

Match the words with the pictures [a-e].

1. raining a
2. windy _____
3. cloudy _____
4. sunny _____
5. snowing _____



1b

Listen and write these city names in the boxes above.

Beijing Moscow Toronto Boston Shanghai

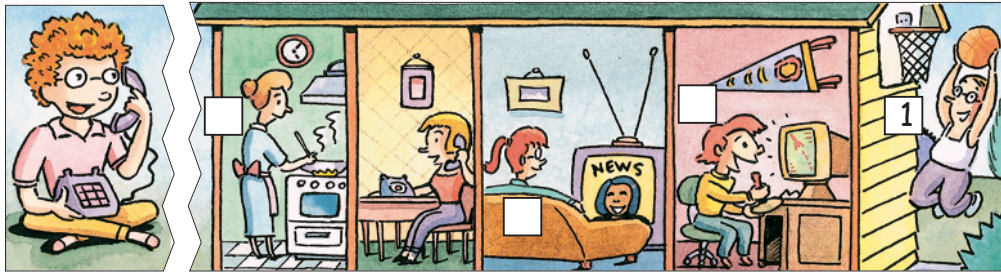
1c

Imagine you are in one of the places in 1a. Talk about the weather with your friend on the phone.

A: Hi! How's the weather in Beijing?
B: It's sunny.

2a

Listen and number the pictures [1-4].



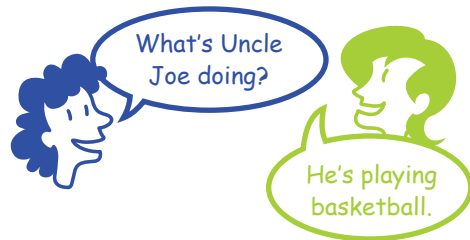
2b

Listen again. Match the names with the activities.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <u> c </u> Uncle Joe | a. is playing computer games. |
| 2. <u> </u> Jeff | b. is cooking. |
| 3. <u> </u> Mary | c. is playing basketball. |
| 4. <u> </u> Aunt Sally | d. is watching TV. |

2c

Talk about the people in 2a with a partner.



2d

Role-play the conversation.

- Rick: Hello, Rick speaking.
 Steve: Hi, Rick. It's Steve. How's it going?
 Rick: Not bad, thanks. The weather's great. What are you doing?
 Steve: I'm playing basketball with some friends at the park.
 Rick: Sounds like you're having a good time.
 Steve: Yeah. Is your brother at home?
 Rick: Oh, he's not here. He's studying at his friend's home. Can I take a message for him?
 Steve: Yes. Could you just tell him to call me back?
 Rick: Sure, no problem.



Grammar Focus

How's the weather?	It's cloudy./It's sunny./It's raining.
What are you doing?	I'm cooking.
What are they doing?	They're playing basketball in the park.
What's he doing?	He's studying at his friend's home.
How's it going?	Great!/Not bad./Terrible!

3a Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

be play study talk do make

1. A: What are you doing?
B: I _____ my homework. I always _____ my homework in the evening.
2. A: What's John doing right now?
B: He _____ soccer. He _____ soccer every Saturday.
3. A: _____ Julie _____ English right now?
B: No, she isn't. She _____ Chinese.
4. A: What are Julie and Jane doing?
B: They _____ soup. They can _____ very good soup.
5. A: _____ Lisa _____ on the phone again?
B: Yes, she _____ on the phone for three hours every day!

3b Yuan Yuan from CCTV is interviewing people in five different places. Fill in the chart below.

How's the weather?	What are they doing?



Section
B

1a Match the words with the pictures.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. <u>d</u> dry | 3. ___ cool | 5. ___ hot |
| 2. ___ cold | 4. ___ warm | |



b



d



a



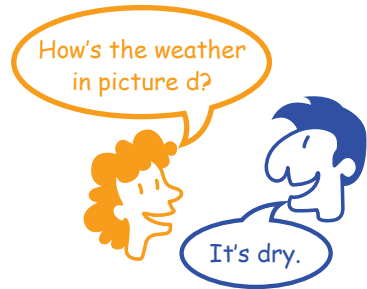
c



e

1b Ask and answer questions about the weather in the pictures in 1a.

1c Listen and write what Mary and Eric answer to *How's it going*.



	How's it going?	What are you doing?	How's the weather?
Mary			
Eric	great		

1d Listen again. Write the answers to *What are you doing* and *How's the weather*.

1e Role-play a conversation between Mary and Eric.



2a Talk about the pictures below with a partner. How's the weather? What are the people doing?



a




b



c


2b Match each postcard below with the correct picture in 2a.

Dear Jane,
 How's it going? I'm having a great time visiting my aunt in Canada. She's working here and I'm going to summer school. I'm studying English and I'm learning a lot. I'm also visiting some of my old friends. I'm so happy to see them again. It's afternoon right now, and I'm sitting by the pool and drinking orange juice. It's warm and sunny, and it's very relaxing here.
 See you soon.
 Su Lin



To
 Jane

Dear Jane,
 How's your summer vacation going? Are you studying hard, or are you having fun? I'm having a great time in Europe! My family and I are on a vacation in the mountains. I want to call you but my phone isn't working, so I'm writing to you. It's hot in your country now, isn't it? The weather here is cool and cloudy, just right for walking.
 See you next month.
 Dave



To
 Jane

2c Fill in the chart with information from the postcards in 2b.

Names	Where are they?	How's the weather?	What are they doing?

3a Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

skating buying playing
taking snowy windy

Dear Xiao Lu,
It's winter in Harbin. The weather is _____
and _____. People are wearing hats and
sweaters, but they're having fun. Friends are
_____ Russian bread to take home. In a park,
some boys are _____ in the snow. One girl is
_____ on a river and a man is _____ a
photo of a snowman.
I miss you.
Kate



3b Imagine you are on vacation.
Write notes about your vacation.

3c Write a postcard to a friend. Tell
your friend about your vacation
and what you are doing.

Where are you?
What's the weather like?
What are you doing right now?
What are your friends or family doing?
Are you having a good time?

Self Check

1 Add more words in each box.

Feelings	great
Weather	cool
Activities	playing ping-pong

2 Match the sentences on the left with the responses on the right.

- A: Hello? Jenny speaking. B: Thank you. Bye.
A: Sorry, she's not at home. B: Hi, Jenny. It's Steve here. May I speak to
Can I take a message? Laura, please?
A: Sure, no problem. B: Yes. Could you ask her to call me at 8765-4321?

3 Put these sentences in order to make a conversation. Then
write your own conversation.

- ___ It's raining and very cool. ___ What are you doing in the rainy weather?
___ Not too bad. ___ How's the weather in Nanjing?
___ I'm reading a book in my room. ___ Hi, Jill! How's it going?

UNIT 10

Section

A

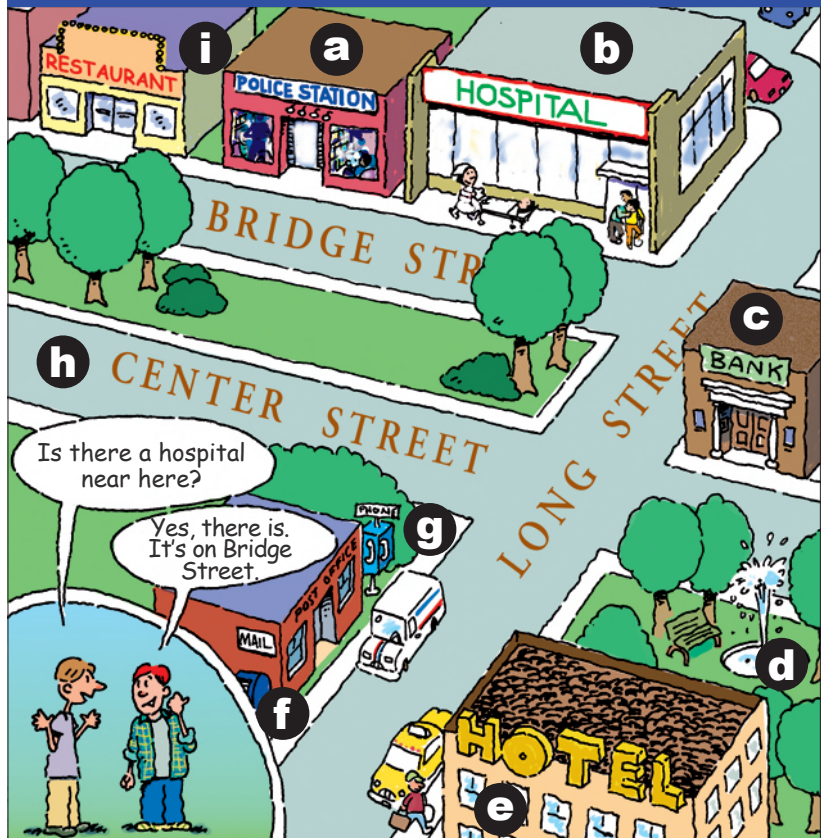
Is there a post office near here?

Language Goal: Ask for and give directions on the street

1a

Match the words with the places in the picture.

1. post office f
2. police station _____
3. hotel _____
4. restaurant _____
5. bank _____
6. hospital _____
7. street _____
8. pay phone _____
9. park _____



1b

Listen and circle the places you hear in 1a.

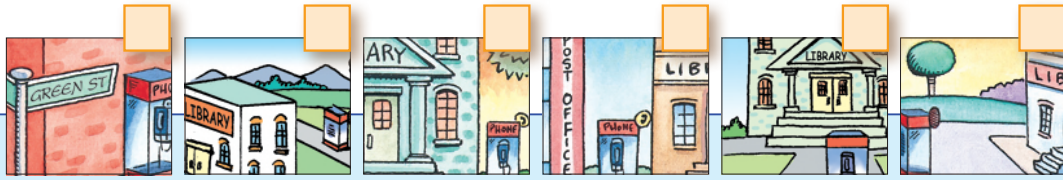
1c

Practice the conversation with your partner. Then ask and answer questions about the other places in 1a.

A: Is there a hospital near here?

B: Yes, there is. It's on Bridge Street.

2a Match the sentences with the pictures. Write each number in the box.



1. The pay phone is across from the library.
2. The pay phone is next to the library.
3. The pay phone is between the post office and the library.
4. The pay phone is on Green Street.
5. The pay phone is in front of the library.
6. The pay phone is behind the library.

2b Listen and fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

next to
in front of
between
behind
across from
on

1. The police station is between the restaurant and the hospital.
2. The park is _____ the bank.
3. The hospital is _____ Bridge Street.
4. The pay phone is _____ the post office.
5. The restaurant is _____ the post office.
6. The hotel is _____ the police station.

2c Ask and answer questions about the places in 1a on page 55.



2d Role-play the conversation.

Tony: Hi, excuse me.

Linda: Yes. How can I help you?

Tony: Well, I'm new in town. Is there a bank around here?

Linda: Yes, there is. It's on Center Street. It's across from the park.

Tony: Oh ... where's Center Street?

Linda: It's not too far from here. I can walk with you.

Tony: Oh, that's great! Thanks so much.

Linda: No problem.

Grammar Focus

Is there a bank near here?	Yes, there is. It's on Center Street.
Are there any restaurants near here?	Yes, there's one in front of the post office.
Where's the hotel?	It's behind the police station.
Where's the bank?	It's next to the post office.
Where's the park?	It's across from the bank, behind the hotel.
Where are the pay phones?	They're between the post office and the library.

3a Look at the map and answer the questions.



1. Where's the bank?

2. Is there a restaurant on North Street?

3. Where's the pay phone?

4. Where's the post office?

5. Is there a hospital near the pay phone?

3b Look at the map in 3a and write three sentences.

The bank is next to the hospital and across from the park.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

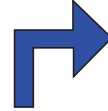
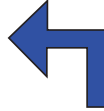
3c Take turns to choose a place in the picture in 1a on page 55. Your classmates ask questions and then guess the place.



Section
B

1a Match the words in the box with the signs.

a. go along b. turn right c. turn left



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

1b

Listen and write the correct place for each letter in the picture.

A _____
B _____



1c

Listen again. Fill in the blanks.

A: Excuse me, is there a _____ around here?

B: Yes, there is. Just go _____ Bridge Street and turn _____ when you see the library. Go along Long Street and it's on the _____. It's _____ the supermarket and across from the _____.

A: Thanks! And is there a restaurant near the _____?

B: Yes. _____ along New Street. _____ right at the first crossing and the restaurant is on your left, _____ the pay phone.

A: Thank you very much.

B: You're welcome.

1d

Imagine you and your partner are the two people in the picture in 1b. Ask and answer questions about the places.



2a Check (✓) the places near your home. Tell your partner where they are.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| clothes store | post office |
| bookstore | school |
| supermarket | bank |

2b Read the passages. Match each passage with a map.

Anna

There is a zoo in my neighborhood. I like to spend time there on weekends. I love to watch the monkeys climbing around. The monkeys sometimes fight. They look like my friends and me when we fight!
To get there, I usually walk out and turn right on Bridge Road. Then I walk along Bridge Road. The zoo is on the right.



John

I live near a supermarket. My parents usually shop there. There is a big park across from the supermarket. I often exercise at the park because I love the clean air and sunshine. The best things in life are free!
To get to the park, you just have to cross Center Street.



Lisa

I live in a noisy neighborhood. There is a post office between my house and a clothes store. But my favorite place is the library. It is very quiet and I enjoy reading there. When I read books, time goes quickly!
You can get to the library easily. Just go down North Road and turn left. It is across from the park.

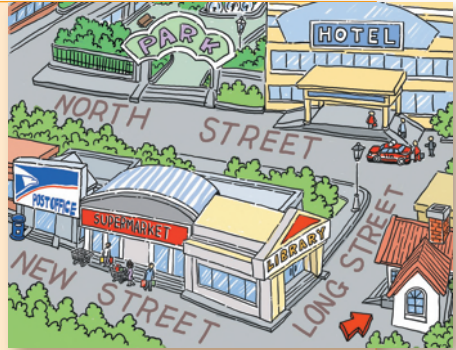


2c Read the passages again and answer the questions.

1. What does Anna like doing in the zoo?
2. Does Anna think monkeys are like people? Why?
3. What does John like to do at the park?
4. John thinks the best things do not need money. Do you think so?
5. How does Lisa get to the library from her home?

3a Look at the map of Cindy's neighborhood and fill in the blanks.

My house is across from a _____ on Long Street. I usually go shopping at a _____ near my house. It is between a _____ and the _____. On weekends, I like to play in the _____. To get there, I go along Long Street and turn left on North Street. It is on the right, next to a _____.



3b Draw a map of your neighborhood and write about it. These questions may help you.

1. Where do you live?
2. What is your favorite place in your neighborhood? Why?
3. How do you get there from your home?

Self Check

1 Complete the passage with the words in the box.

spend free climb enjoy

I am very busy on school days, but I have some _____ time on weekends. I like to spend time with my grandparents on Sundays. My grandma makes the foods I like. And I _____ playing Chinese chess with my grandpa. He's very good at it! We also like to sit and talk. We sometimes watch the neighbors' cats _____ the trees. It's relaxing to _____ weekends like this. I love my grandparents!

2 Write five sentences about your school using *there is/are*.

There are some trees in my school.

3 Imagine you are one of the two people in the picture on page 58. A person asks you how to get to the supermarket or library. Write a conversation.

Notes on the Text

Unit 1

1. 介词 in, on 和 at

在表述时间概念时，介词 in, on 和 at 常与不同的时间名词搭配。

1) 介词 in 常与表示“一段时间”的时间名词搭配。例如：

in the morning 在上午

in the afternoon 在下午

in the evening 在晚上

2) 介词 on 常与“日期”、“星期几”搭配，表示“在具体的某一天”。例如：

on October 2nd 在十月二日

on Monday 在星期一

3) 介词 at 常与“钟点时刻”搭配，表示“在具体的某一时刻”。例如：

at 9:00 in the morning 在早上九点钟

2. So, how old are you, Alan? 那么，你多大了，艾伦？

1) so 是英语口语中人们常用的一个语气词，相当于汉语中的“于是；那么；这样一来”，起到承上启下的作用。

2) How old are you? 是指“你多大了？”需要指出的是，在西方国家，人们大多忌讳别人了解自己的年龄，尤其是成年女性，他们认为年龄是个人隐私，询问他人年龄是不礼貌的。例如：

A: How old are you, Mrs. Green? B: Ah, it's a secret.

A: 格林太太，您多大年龄了？ B: 啊，这可是个秘密哟。

3. See you! 再见！

See you. 相当于 Goodbye. 英语中常见的表示道别的表达方式还有：

See you later. 过一会儿见；回头见。

See you this afternoon/evening. 今天下午（晚上）见。

See you soon. 早日见。（希望早点再见。）

See you then. 到时见。

See you tomorrow. 明天见。

4. School Day 学校开放日；学校活动日

day 通常表示“天；白天；一日”，但当 D 大写，成为专有名词时，Day 则表示“节；节日”。在本单元中，School Day 表示“学校开放日；学校活动日”，相当于 Open

House。但它不是一个固定的节日，不同学校庆祝的方式也会有不同。类似的搭配还有：

English Day 英语节；英语日

Sports Day 体育节；运动会

英、美国家的中小学校非常重视学生的课余活动，每一学年都会组织各种各样的活动来丰富学生的生活、培养他们的社会能力。

5. We have some interesting and fun things for you this term. 本学期我们为大家安排了一些有趣又好玩的活动。

term 表示“学期”，this term 表示“本学期”。英语中的“学年”称作 school year。

interesting 和 fun 是近义词，但语意稍有差别。interesting 的含义是“有意思的；有吸引力的”，fun 的含义是“逗乐的；有趣的；使人快乐的”。例如：

I find this book interesting. 我发现这本书很有意思。

This game looks fun. 这个游戏看来好玩。

6. Your parents can come to our school. 你们的家长可以前来学校。

can 是情态动词，表示“可以；能够”。例如：

Can you help me? 你能帮我吗？

You can't do it like this! 你不能这样做！

Unit 2

1. Frank: Hi, Bob. How's your day? Bob: It's OK.

弗兰克：你好，鲍勃！今天过得如何？鲍勃：还行吧。

How's your day? 是非正式场合朋友见面时的问候用语，表示“今天过得如何？”例如：

A: How's your day? B: Great. Today's my day!

A: 今天可好？ B: 棒极了！今天太爽了！

2. I like Monday because I have P.E. and history. 我喜欢星期一，因为我上体育课和历史课。

此处 have 与学科名称搭配，表示“上某一学科的课”。例如：

We have P.E. on Tuesday and Thursday. 我们周二和周四上体育课。

在第五单元中出现了 have 表示“有；拥有”的用法，have 还可以与其他名词搭配，表示不同含义。例如：

have a class/lesson 上课

have breakfast/lunch/dinner 吃早/中/晚饭

have a soccer game 举行足球比赛

have a school trip 开展校外活动

have a party 举行派对；举办聚会

3. Because the next day is Saturday! 因为第二天是星期六!

the next day 表示“接下来的那一天；紧接着的那一天”，相当于汉语中的“第二天”。例如：

We had a bad time that day, but the next day's trip was pretty good.

那天我们玩得一点都不开心，但第二天的旅行却很好。

4. That's for sure. 的确如此。（那可一点不假。）

That's for sure. 表示完全赞同他人的观点，相当于汉语中的“那是肯定的”、“确实是这样的”或“完全没有问题”。例如：

A: Mr. Wang's English class is very interesting. B: That's for sure.

A: 王老师的英语课非常有趣。B: 的确如此。

5. Lunch is from 12:00 to 1:00, ... 十二点钟到一点钟为午餐（时间），……

介词短语 from ... to ... 表示“从……到……”，用来表述时间、地点等范围。例如：

from Monday to Friday 从周一至周五

from Beijing to Shanghai 从北京到上海

6. 关于英文书信和电子邮件

在英语中，书信和电子邮件均属于应用文，有正式和非正式文体之分。本单元中的书信和电子邮件均为非正式文体，由称谓、正文和落款三部分构成。

称谓：在书信开头，通常要在对方的名字前冠以 Dear。而在电子邮件中，还常使用 Hi。另外，在称谓之后应使用逗号（这与汉语不同，不用冒号），然后另起段落书写正文。

正文：由一段或若干段组成。无论是书信还是电子邮件，大多以齐头的方式开始段落（即左边顶格直接起段），段与段之间要空格。

落款：较为传统或偏正式的落款一般是在写信人自己的名字前冠以 Your friend, Yours 等，并用逗号将其与名字隔开，或另行书写名字。非正式的方式是直接在结尾写上自己的名字，这种方式在电子邮件中较为常见。

7. Our Chinese teacher, Mrs. Wang, is great fun. 我们的语文王老师是个很有意思的人。

此句中 fun 的用法不是形容词，而是一个名词，表示“有意思的人；逗人开心的人；有趣的人”。在这种用法中，fun 前面可搭配 great, a lot of 等词。例如：

We had a lot of fun at Sarah's party. 我们在萨拉的聚会上玩得很开心。

8. My classes finish at 1:50, but after that I have an art lesson for two hours. 我学校的课（下午）一点五十分结束，但随后我要上两个小时的美术课。

1) class 和 lesson:

当表示“学校的课”时，class 和 lesson 区别不大，美式英语中常用 class，英式英语中常用 lesson。例如：

Classes start at 9 o'clock. (学校) 九点开始上课。(英式英语: Lessons start at 9

o'clock.)

当表示“某种技能、技巧性的课程”时，常用 lesson，较少用 class。例如：piano lessons 钢琴课，driving lessons 驾驶课。

当表示“教材中的教学单元；课”时，常用 lesson。class 则还有“班；班级”的含义。例如：

Now, Class, please open your books to Lesson 9. 同学们，现在请打开书，翻到第九课。

2) an art lesson for two hours 表示“一节两小时的美术课”，此句中的介词 for 表示“持续某段时间”。例如：

I have a class/lesson for 45 minutes at school. What about you?

我的学校一节课四十五分钟。你们（学校）呢？

Every day, we have sports for about one hour at school.

每天我们在学校进行一小时左右的体育活动。

9. Is that OK with you? 那对你来说合适吗？

本句用来征求对方的意见，其中 that 指代所需征求意见的内容，依据上下文的不同也可使用 this 或 it。例如：

They want us to come. I can go. Is it OK with you?

他们想要我们一同前往。我可以去，你也可以去吗？

Let's eat hamburgers for lunch. Is this OK with you?

我们午饭吃汉堡包吧。你看可以吗？

Unit 3

1. I want to join the art club. 我想参加美术社团。

club 表示“俱乐部”或“社团”。在英、美等国，中小学校会组织各类俱乐部来提高学生的兴趣及才能，丰富他们的文化生活。相当于我国中小学校中的“兴趣小组”。

join 表示“参加；加入”，此处指加入社团或组织，成为其中的成员。例如：

join the army 参军；join the Young Pioneers 加入少先队；join the NBA 加入美国的全国篮球协会等。

2. I can play ping-pong and chess. 我会打乒乓球和下棋。

I can play the guitar and the piano. 我会弹吉他和钢琴。

play 与球类、棋牌类等运动项目搭配，表示“参与运动”或“进行比赛”，运动名称前不加限定词语。例如：

play soccer 踢足球；play cards 打牌；玩扑克；play Chinese chess 下中国象棋。

play 与各种乐器搭配，表示“演奏；弹奏；吹奏”，乐器名称前往往会有定冠词“the”进行限定。例如：

play the trumpet 吹小号; play the *erhu* 拉二胡。

3. You are very good at telling stories. 你很擅长讲故事。

be good at sth/doing sth ... 表示“擅长于……; 精通……”, 后面可接名词或动词的ing形式。例如:

Mr. Gu is good at languages. He can speak eight languages. 顾先生精通多种语言, 他会说八种语言。

本单元阅读文章还有这句话: Are you good with old people? 意思是“你善于跟老人打交道吗?”。这里 be good with sth/sb 表示“善于应付……的; 对……有办法”。例如:

The teacher is very good with children. 这位老师对孩子很有一套。

4. Students Wanted for School Show 学校文艺表演招募学生(演员)

英语广告或告示的标题多采用单词首字母大写或全大写的形式。此处 wanted 是英语中一种特定的语言现象, 主要用于标题, 常用于招聘、求购或求租广告。本单元用于招募人员广告, 相当于汉语中的“招募; 征集; 招聘; 寻求”等含义。

5. They can tell you stories, and you can make friends. 他们会给你讲故事, 你也可以交朋友。

make friends 表示“交朋友”, 其中 friends 常用复数, 这个短语还常与介词 with 连用, make friends with ... 表示“与(和)……交朋友”。例如:

I want to make friends with all the new students. 我想和所有新学生交朋友。

6. Then we need you to help with sports for English-speaking students. 那么我们需要你帮助说英语的学生开展体育活动。

1) help with ... 表示“在某方面给予帮助”, 其后直接接名词或名词短语。例如:

Can you help me with my English? 你能帮帮我的英语吗?

I often help my parents with the housework. 我常帮我父母做家务。

2) English-speaking 是由 English 和 speaking 两词合并构成的一个形容词, 表示“说英语的”。例如:

English-speaking countries 说英语的国家

French-speaking students 说法语的学生

Unit 4

1. That's a funny time for breakfast! 那个时间吃早饭真有意思哟!

time 常常和介词“for”搭配, 表示“做……的时间”。例如:

We don't have too much time for sports. 我们没有太多时间开展体育活动。

Time for dinner, children. Go and wash your hands, please. 孩子们, 饭好了。请去洗手吧。

2. They usually eat dinner at a quarter to seven in the evening. 他们通常晚上六

点四十五分吃晚饭。

英语钟点时刻的表达方式：

1) 采用数词表达时间

例如：six thirty 六点半；eight fifteen 八点十五分；nine fifty-five 九点五十五分

2) 采用介词 past, to 表达时间

一般说来半个小时以内，常常用介词 past，表示“几点过几分”。例如：

a quarter past three 三点一刻；half past six 六点半。

半小时过后多用介词 to，表示“差几分到几点”。例如：

a quarter to nine 九点差一刻或八点四十五分。

3) AM 和 PM

AM 表示“午前，上午”（午夜 12:00 后至中午 12:00 前）；PM 表示“午后，下午”（中午 12:00 后至午夜 12:00 前）。在使用中，常用小写形式，am 和 pm。在美式英语中，使用形式为 a.m. 和 p.m.

3. In the evening, I either watch TV or play computer games. 晚上我要么看电视要么玩电脑游戏。

either ... or ... 表示“要么……要么……；不是……就是……；或……或……”。这个结构可用来连接两个独立的词、短语、甚至独立的句子。例如：

You can come either today or tomorrow. 你可以今天或明天来。

Either you leave now or I'll call the police! 要么你现在就离开，不然我就打电话报警！

4. She knows it's not good for her, but it tastes good! 她知道这对她（健康）不利，但它（指冰激凌）却很好吃。

1) be good for ... 表示“对……有益；对……有好处”；be bad for ... 表示“对……有害；对……有坏处”。例如：

It's good for our health to go to bed early and get up early. 早睡早起对我们的健康有好处。

Don't read in the dark. It's bad for your eyes. 不要在暗处看书，这对你的眼睛有害。

2) taste 表示“吃上去；吃起来；品尝”，与六年级上册我们所学过的 That sounds good. 和 It looks nice. 中的 sound 和 look 的用法同属一类，之后要用形容词。

其他表示感觉的系动词还有 smell（闻起来）和 feel（摸上去）。例如：

This fish smells bad. 这鱼闻着坏了。

This sofa feels nice and soft. 这沙发摸上去舒服、柔软。

Unit 5

1. I'm not sure. 我不很肯定。（我不大有把握。）

这是一句表现自己对判断没有十足把握时的固定套语，可以模仿使用。其中的形容词 *sure* 表示“肯定的；确定的”，它的疑问形式和肯定形式在口语中也十分常用：

Are you sure? 你确定吗？

I'm (quite) sure. 我（十分）肯定。

2. 关于 subway, subway train 和 subway station

在美国，*subway* 表示“地铁”这一地下交通系统或交通手段，常常用 *take the subway* 或 *go by subway* 来表达“乘坐地铁”，但不说 *take a subway* 或 *go by a/the subway*。在英国，“地铁”称作 *the underground*，谈及 *subways*，不是表示“地铁”，而是表示“地下通道”。例如：

the London Underground 伦敦地铁

subway train 表示“地铁列车”。例如：

I'm on a subway train. I'll call you later. 我在地铁上呢，我回头给你去电话。

subway station 表示“地铁车站”。例如：

It takes him about five minutes to walk to the subway station from his home. 他从家走到地铁站约用5分钟的时间。

3. Lisa: How long does it take you to get to school? Jane: About 15 minutes by bike.

莉萨：你到学校要用多少时间？简：骑自行车大约15分钟。

1) *It takes + 人 + 时间 + to do ...* (事情) 是一个十分常用的句型，其中动词 *take* 表示“花费(时间)”。例如：

It usually takes me five to ten minutes to get there by bus. 乘公交车去那儿我通常要花五到八分钟的时间。

其中“时间”可用 *long* (长久)、*a short time* (短时) 等来表示。另外，“人”和“所做的事情”则可视具体的上下文进行省略。例如：

It doesn't take long to walk there. 走着去那儿花不了多长时间。

It'll only take you a short time. 只花你一小会儿时间。

2) “by + 交通工具”属固定介词短语，表示“乘坐、使用某种交通工具”。例如：

by bus 乘公交车；by train 坐火车；by bike 骑自行车

请注意，英语中 *on foot* 表示“步行；走路”，而不是 *by foot* 或 *on feet*。

4. So these students go on a ropeway to cross the river to school. 所以这些学生靠滑铁索来过河上学。

ropeway 表示“铁索”，是一种渡河用的交通方式。在偏远山区，人们由于各种原因没能建筑桥梁，便在山谷中水流湍急的河流两端拉起铁索，依靠滑铁索摆渡过河。

5. There is no bridge and the river runs too quickly for boats. (河上) 完全没有桥梁，而且河水湍急，不宜小船摆渡。

1) 此句是英语否定结构的一种。当no用于构成否定句,主要用于名词之前,强调否定其后的名词,表示“完全不;根本没有”。例如:

There are no computers in that small mountain village. 在那个小山村里根本就没有电脑。

There is no milk in the fridge. 冰箱里没有牛奶。

2) run表示“液体的流动”,在不同语境中分别有不同的用法和含义。例如:

The river runs into the sea. 这条河流入大海。

Your nose is running, Jack. Do you have a cold? 杰克,你在流鼻涕。是不是感冒了?

6. **One 11-year-old boy, Liangliang, crosses the river every school day.** 亮亮,一个11岁男孩,每天过河上学。

1) 11-year-old构成一个复合形容词,修饰名词boy。请注意其中的year之后没有复数词尾-s。这一构词结构较为常见。例如:

a four-day trip 一个四天的旅行

a 30-page book 一本30页的书

a three-room house 一个三间屋的房子

2) school day是英语中一种常见的短语(或表达方式),指在校学生上学的日子,尤指周一至周五。与之相对应的词是holiday节假日;假期(英式),vacation假期(美式),以及weekend周末。例如:

I can't watch TV on school days, and I can only watch for two hours on the weekend. 在周一至周五上学期间我不能看电视,在周末我也不过只能看两小时。

7. **The bus ride is never boring because...** 坐公交车从来不会无聊,因为……

ride作为名词,表示“乘车;行程”。例如:

Can you give me a ride to the train station? 你能开车送我去火车站吗?

ride作为动词,表示“乘车;乘坐;搭乘”。例如:

Tom often rides his bike to school. 汤姆经常骑自行车去上学。

Unit 6

1. **OK, so we must be on time.** 对的,所以我们必须守时。

1) must作为情态动词,表示“必须”、“务必”,有时还表示“一定”,起到加强语气的作用。例如:

You must come tomorrow. 你(们)明天必须要来。

She must have this book. 她一定有这本书。

2) on time是一个固定介词短语,表示“按时;准时”。例如:

We must get to school on time. 我们必须按时到校。

Planes and trains don't always arrive on time. 火车、飞机并不总是准点到达。

3) 系动词 **be** 与形容词或介词短语联用, 是英语一种常见的语句结构, 表示某种状态。例如:

be quiet 保持安静; **be strict** 要求严格; **be on time** 守时; 按时到; **be at work** 在上班

这种用法中, 动词 **be** 主要承担着连系句子的语法功能, 其后的形容词或介词短语则起着表意的作用。例如:

You mustn't be noisy, children. 孩子们, 你们一定不可喧闹。

At this time of the day, children are at school. 一天中的这个时候, 孩子们在学校上课呢。

2. **Dear Dr. Know** 亲爱的知心博士/医生

Dr. 为 **doctor** (博士; 医生; 医师) 一词的缩写形式, 冠于姓氏之前, 表示对人的尊称。**Dr.** 采用的是首尾缩写法, 取词首字母和词尾字母将单词进行缩写。

3. **Don't leave the dirty dishes in the kitchen!** 别把脏碗留在厨房里!

leave 作为动词, 表示“留下; 剩下”。例如:

Please leave the book on your desk. 请把书留在你们的课桌上。

4. **After dinner, I can't relax either.** 晚饭后我也不能放松。

副词 **either** 表示“也”, 用于否定句句末, 用法与表示肯定或陈述的副词 **too** 相似, 可用逗号与语句的主题隔开。例如:

You like English. I like it, too. 你喜欢英语, 我也喜欢。

My father can't speak English. My mother can't (speak it), either. 我爸爸不会讲英语, 我妈妈也不会。

5. **There are a lot of things you can do.** 有许多你可以做的事情。

此句中 **a lot of things you can do** 是一个名词短语, 句子 **you can do** 起着修饰、限定名词 **things** 的作用。英语中当句子限定修饰名词时要放在该名词之后。例如:

There are a lot of songs you can sing. 有许多歌曲你可以唱。

Unit 7

1. **WELCOME TO THE ZOO** 欢迎光临动物园

这是一块大型宣传广告牌, 此处采用了全大写的形式。全大写是英语广告宣传、报刊书籍大字标题常运用的一种手段。

Welcome to ... 表示“欢迎来某处”。例如:

Welcome to Beijing! 北京欢迎您! (欢迎来北京!)

Welcome to our school! 欢迎光临我校!

2. **He can walk on two legs.** 他(指“狗”)会用两条腿走路。(他会立着行走。)

walk on ... 表示“用某种方式行走”。例如:

walk on one's hands 表示“用手倒立行走”

walk on one's knees 表示“跪着走; 跪着向前挪动”

The children like to walk around the house on their hands and knees. 孩子们喜欢手脚并用在房子里爬来爬去。

3. **Our first flag had a white elephant on it.** 我们的第一面国旗上就（绘）有一头白象。

had为动词have的过去式形式，表示“曾经有；过去有”。意味着“现在（泰国）国旗上已不再有白象了”。

4. **People say that “an elephant never forgets”.** 人们说“大象从来不会忘记”。

大象的记忆力出众，我们人类望尘莫及。因此大凡说到记忆力，英美人士往往用大象来进行比喻。例如：

Jack never forgets anything. He has a memory like an elephant. 杰克从来不忘事，他的记忆力好得惊人。（杰克从来不忘事，他的记忆力像大象一样好。）

5. **Elephants can walk for a long time and never get lost.** 大象能够长时间行走而且从不迷路。

1) lost作为形容词，表示“走失的；迷路的；失散的”、“丢失的；遗失的”，常与系动词get或be一同构成短语，表示“丢失；走失；迷路”。例如：

What bad luck! My keys are lost again. 真是倒霉！我的钥匙又丢了。

I got lost on my way here and had to ask the police for help. 我来这儿时路上迷了路，不得不找警察帮忙。

2) lost还经常直接用于名词之前，作定语修饰名词。例如：

a lost child 走丢了的孩子

the lost tourists 迷了路的游客们

a lost watch 被人遗失的手表

6. **But elephants are in great danger.** 但是大象面临巨大的危险。

(be) in danger表示“面临危险”。例如：

Firefighters are often in great danger. 消防员常常处于很危险的境地。

英语中，常用形容词big或great与danger搭配，表示“巨大的危险”。

(be) out of danger表示“脱离危险”。例如：

The doctors say he's now out of danger. 大夫们说现在他脱离了危险。

7. 有关3,000和100,000的读法

3,000可使用thousand一词（/ˈθaʊzənd/，表示“千”），读作three thousand。

英语中没有单独的词汇表达“万”的概念，必须通过“thousand”转换表述。例如：100,000则只能使用thousand，读作：one hundred thousand。

8. **We must save the trees and not buy things made of ivory.** 我们必须拯救树木，拒买象牙制品。

made of...表示“由……制作（制造）”例如：

made of wood 由木头制成; made of glass 由玻璃制作。

当made of ... 作定语限定修饰名词时, 必须放在该名词之后。语法将其称作“后置定语”。例如:

a boat made of paper 一条纸叠的小船

things made of bamboo 竹制品; 竹子做的东西

Unit 8

1. Jenny: What are you doing? Laura: Not much.

珍妮: 你在干什么呢? (你忙什么呢?) 劳拉: 没忙什么。

Not much是用做回答的交际套语, 还可说成Nothing much, 相当于汉语“不忙什么; 没什么事”, 表示自己有空。例如:

A: What are you doing this evening? 你今晚要做什么事?

B: Well, nothing much. 嗯, 没什么事。

2. Do you want to join me for dinner? 你想跟我一起吃个饭吗?

join somebody for something表示“与某人一起做某事; 参与或加入到某人的行列中一起做某事”。例如:

Would you come and join us for a cup of coffee? We need to talk to you. 你来跟我们喝杯咖啡好吗? 我们有事要跟你谈。

3. I'd love to. 我很乐意。

1) 作为一个交际应答套语, I'd love to经常用于礼貌地接受他人邀请, 还可说成I'd like to, 但语气较前者稍弱。例如:

A: Would you like to come with us to the show? 你愿意跟我们一起去看表演吗?

B: Thanks. I'd like to. 多谢了, 我可以的。

2) 当婉言拒绝他人邀请时, 英语多用I'd love to, but ...或Sorry, I'm afraid I can't because ...等。例如:

A: I'm going to town. Would you like to join me? 我进城去, 你想跟我一同去吗?

B: Sorry, I'm afraid I can't because I still have lots of homework to do. 真抱歉, 怕是不成了, 我还有好多作业要做呢。

4. His dad and uncle are watching the boat races on TV. 他爸爸和叔叔正在看电视上的龙舟比赛。

race用于体育话题时, 主要指赛跑、赛车、游泳等与速度相关的“比赛”; 而game则多指球类、棋类等体育“比赛”。例如:

Do you like to watch NBA games on TV? 你喜欢看电视上的美国NBA篮球赛吗?

He's the youngest swimmer in the race. 他是比赛中最年轻的游泳选手。

5. ... so it's like any other night for Zhu Hui and his host family. 所以对朱辉和他的房东家人来说，今晚和平时的晚上是一样的。

1) any other night 表示“任何（一个）其他的夜晚”。其中 any 表示“任何一个；任意一个”。例如：

A: When can I come? 我什么时候能来？

B: Any day from today. 从今天开始任何一天都可以。

any other ... 表示“任何别的……；任何其他的……”。例如：

Don't be so proud. Any other boy here can play this game. 别那么自负，这里任何一个男孩都会玩这个游戏。

2) host family 指人们出国时所借宿的人家，类似汉语中“房东家”。例如：

Do you want to learn to speak English well? Why not go to England and stay with a host family? 你想学说一口好的英语吗？为什么不去英国与房东一家人住在一起呢？

6. ... but there's still “no place like home”. 但是“千好万好还是不如自己的家好”。（金窝银窝不如自己的狗窝。）

这是一个谚语，源自 1823 年英国伦敦首演的一部音乐剧中一首名为《家，甜蜜的家》（Home Sweet Home）的歌曲。后来这首歌很快走红，其中的歌词 ... there's no place like home 被人们广为使用，成为独立的谚语。

英语中还有一句类似的谚语：East, west, home is best.

Unit 9

1. Rick: Hello, Rick speaking. Steve: Hi, Rick. It's Steve.

里克：喂，我是里克。史蒂夫：里克你好，我是史蒂夫。

这些均是英语中电话通话的交流套语，应注意进行整体学习，不要逐词对译。例如：当打电话要求与 Rick 通话时，可说：

May I speak to Rick, please? 我找里克。

Is that Rick (speaking)? (你) 是里克吗？

当接听电话，说“我是 Rick”时，英语常用：

Rick speaking.

This is Rick (speaking).

It's Rick (speaking).

2. How's it going? 近来可好？

这是英语中进行问候时的寒暄用语，相当于汉语中的“近况如何？”“身体可好？”“一切还好吗？”多用于口语或非正式书面场合（如与朋友通信等）。还可以问：How's your summer vacation going? 你暑假过得怎么样？

常用回答有：Fine! 很好！

Pretty good! 非常好!

Not bad! 马马虎虎!

3. Sounds like you're having a good time. 听起来你玩得好开心。

这是一个省略句，相当于 It sounds like you're ...。英语 It sounds like ... 与 It sounds ... 句型近似，都表示“听起来……；听上去……”。这种省略的用法十分口语化，在日常英语会话中可常听到。例如：

(It) Sounds like he's all right now. 听上去他现在病已经好了。

(It) Sounds like you had a good time on your trip. 听起来你旅行玩得蛮开心的。

4. Can I take a message for him? 要我给（他）捎个话吗？

Could you just tell him to call me back? 你能否叫他给我回个电话？

以上两句话中的情态动词 can 和 could 相当于汉语中的“可以”、“能不能”，用于表达请求，只是 could 在语气上比 can 更加委婉、客气。

5. She is working here and I'm going to summer school. 她在这里上班，而我在上暑期学习班。

1) 在本篇课文的两张明信片中，现在进行时大多用来表示“当前一段时间手头上正在从事的事情”，而非说话的当时正在做的动作。这是现在进行时态的又一主要表意功能。这样使用时，比用一般现在时所写相同概念的句子读起来更加形象、逼真，好像事情就发生在眼前。例如：

I'm reading an interesting book these days. 这几天我在看一本有趣的书。

2) summer school 指暑期专门开办的学校或开设的课程，类似于我国的“暑假班”或“暑期补习学校”等。类似的还有 night school (夜校) 等等。

6. I want to call you but my phone isn't working, so I'm writing to you. 我想给你打电话，但电话不好用，所以我就给你写明信片了。

1) work 用来表示仪器、设备的“运作；运行；工作”。这种情形下，若用于否定结构，大多表示某一物件“坏掉了”或“不运作了”。例如：

The clock isn't working now. 现在钟停掉了。

Can I come to your house this evening and watch the NBA game with you? My TV doesn't work. 我能今晚来你家跟你一起看 NBA 比赛吗？我家电视坏了。

2) write to 表示“给某人写信”。例如：

My friend, Tom, often writes to me. Now I'm writing to him. 我的朋友汤姆经常给我写信，现在我正给他写信呢。

7. It's hot in your country now, isn't it? 你们国家现在很热，对吧？

此句是在一个陈述内容之后附加了一个简短的疑问部分，来对陈述的内容进行确认。语法把这样的疑问结构称作“附加疑问句”，也称为“反意疑问句”。例如：

It is very cold there, isn't it? 那儿很冷，是吧？

Unit 10

1. How can I help you? 需要我帮忙吗? (我可以帮您做些什么?)

这是一句向他人伸出援手、主动提出帮助的套语,此句还可说成: How could I help you? 或 How may I help you? 类似的套语还有:

May I help you? (Could/Can I help you?)

Do you need any help?

Is there anything I can help (you) with? (Is there anything I can do for you?)

What can I do for you?

2. I'm new in town. 我新来此地。

town表示“所居住的地方”或城市里的“闹市区;城里”,为不可数名词。例如:

Is there a good place to eat here? I'm from out of town. 这儿有吃饭的好地方吗? 我对这里不熟(我是外乡人)。

My parents are not at home. They're shopping in town. 我父母不在家,他们在城里买东西呢。

3. To get there, I usually walk out and turn right on Bridge Road. 要去那儿(动物园)的话,我通常步行外出,在大桥路向右拐。

这是英语行文的一种方式,即在句子的开头用To do... 短语,并用逗号将其与句子的主体部分隔开,相当于汉语“(若)要做……的话”。例如:

To listen to world news, please key in “1”. 若要收听国际新闻,请键入“1”。

To get it right, you must think hard. 要想把它做对,你必须得认真思考。

4. The best things in life are free! 生活中最美好的东西(文中指“清新的空气”和“阳光”)是免费的呀!

free表示“免费的”,“有空的;空闲的(地)”。例如:

I'm very busy with school from Monday to Friday, but I have some free time on weekends. 我周一到周五非常忙,但在周末我有空。

You can take this book with you — it's free! 你可以拿走这本书,它是免费的!

Are you free tomorrow? I want you to come to my birthday party. 你明天有空吗? 我想请你来参加我的生日聚会。

5. It is very quiet and I enjoy reading there. 图书馆很安静,我喜欢在那里看书。

enjoy表示“从中得到乐趣;欣赏;喜欢”,后面接动词时,动词用-ing形式,即enjoy doing...,表示“喜欢做某事;享受做某事所带来的愉悦和乐趣”。例如:

I enjoy reading at home when it is raining. 我喜欢下雨天呆在家里看书。

My mother enjoys listening to soft music. 我妈妈喜欢听轻柔的音乐。

Tapescripts

Unit 1 When is your birthday?

Section A, 1a

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

1b

Conversation 1

Girl: When is your birthday, Linda?

Linda: My birthday is on May 2nd.

Conversation 2

Boy: When is your birthday, Mary?

Mary: It's on January 5th.

Conversation 3

Boy: When is your birthday, Mike?

Mike: My birthday is on June 3rd.

2a

first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first

2b and 2c

Mr. Smith: Now, Alice, how old are you?

Alice: I'm thirteen.

Mr. Smith: When is your birthday?

Alice: It's on September 5th, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith: Oh, OK. And how about Frank?

Alice: Frank isn't here today, but his birthday is on July 4th.

Mr. Smith: Thank you, Alice. And Eric?

Eric: My birthday is on January 17th.

Mr. Smith: On January 17th. OK. And Jane,

when is her birthday?

Eric: Her birthday is on August 22nd.

Section B, 1b and 1c

John: Hey, Sally. Can I ask you some questions?

Sally: Sure, John.

John: When is your birthday party?

Sally: My birthday party is on October 5th.

John: OK, and when is the basketball game?

Sally: The basketball game? Oh, it's on October 2nd.

John: Good. And, umm, how about the school trip?

Sally: The school trip is on September 26th and 27th.

John: And when is the English test?

Sally: Oh, that's on Friday, September 29th.

John: OK. Thank you!

Unit 2 My favorite subject is science.

Section A, 1b

Linda: Hi, Anna! How's your first day of school?

Anna: Hey, Linda! It's good. I'm happy to see all my friends. What about you?

Linda: Me, too. And my classes are great.

Anna: What's your favorite subject?

Linda: My favorite subject is science. What's yours?

Anna: Hmm. Well, I like art and math. But my favorite subject is music.

2a

Boy 1: What's your favorite subject?

Boy 2: My favorite subject is P.E.

Boy 1: Why do you like P.E.?

Boy 2: Because it's fun.

2b

Boy 1: What's your favorite subject?

Boy 2: My favorite subject is P.E.

Boy 1: Why do you like P.E.?

Boy 2: Because it's fun. How about you?
What's your favorite subject?

Boy 1: Hmm. My favorite subject is music.

Boy 2: Really? Why?

Boy 1: Because it's relaxing.

Boy 2: What subject do you not like?

Boy 1: I don't like history because it's boring.

Boy 2: Really? I don't like geography because
it's really difficult.

Section B, 1b and 1c

Eric: Hi, David. How are you? Are you OK?

David: No, I'm not.

Eric: What's wrong?

David: It's Tuesday.

Eric: So?

David: I have two math classes on Tuesday.

Eric: You don't like math?

David: No. It's so difficult! My father says it's
interesting, but I don't think so.

Eric: So what's your favorite subject?

David: Chinese. It's difficult but interesting!

Eric: When is your Chinese class?

David: It's on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday
and Friday. I have to go now! I have
math, history and science this morning.

Eric: OK, see you at music class.

David: Bye!

Unit 3 Can you play the guitar?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Girl: I want to join the music club.

Boy: Oh, can you sing?

Girl: Yes, I can.

Conversation 2

Girl: Can you swim?

Boy: No, I can't.

Conversation 3

Girl: I want to join the art club.

Boy: Can you draw?

Girl: Yes, I can.

2a, 2b

Conversation 1

David: What club do you want to join, Lisa?

Lisa: I want to join the chess club.

David: Can you play chess?

Lisa: No, I can't. What about you, John?

John: I can.

Conversation 2

Bob: Hi, Mary. Here are all the clubs.

Mary: What club do you want to join, Bob?

Bob: I want to join the English club. I like to
speak English. How about you?

Mary: Hmm. I want to join the chess club.
Can you play chess?

Bob: No, I don't like chess. Do you like
music?

Mary: Oh, yes. I can sing and dance. I like
music.

Bob: Me, too. Let's join the music club.

Section B, 1b

1. The sound of a guitar 2. The sound of
drums 3. The sound of a piano 4. The
sound of a violin

1d, 1e

Teacher: I want some students for the school
concert. What can you do, Bill? Can
you sing?

Bill: No, I can't. But I can play the guitar.

Teacher: You can play the guitar! Good. OK,
what can you do, Cindy?

Cindy: I can sing and I can play the drums.

Teacher: You can! Great, Cindy. Can you play
the piano?

Cindy: No, I can't. Frank can play the piano.

Teacher: Frank, can you play the piano?

Frank: Yeah, I can play the piano, but I can't

sing or dance.

Unit 4 What time do you go to school?

Section A, 1b

Interviewer: What time do you usually get up, Rick?

Rick: Um, I usually get up at six thirty.

Interviewer: And what time do you brush your teeth and take a shower?

Rick: I brush my teeth and take a shower at six forty.

Interviewer: Hmm. What time do you eat breakfast?

Rick: Seven o'clock.

Interviewer: And what time do you usually get dressed?

Rick: I usually get dressed at seven twenty.

Interviewer: And my last question. What time do you go to school?

Rick: I usually go to school at seven thirty.

Interviewer: Thank you.

2a, 2b

Interviewer: You have a big family, don't you, Jim?

Jim: Yes, I have two brothers and two sisters.

Interviewer: Wow! How many showers do you have?

Jim: We only have one shower.

Interviewer: Is that difficult?

Jim: No, because we have a shower schedule. My brother Bob takes a shower first at five thirty.

Interviewer: Wow! That's early!

Jim: Yeah. Then my sister Mary takes a shower at five fifty. Next my brother Jack takes a shower at six fifteen. I take a shower at six thirty, my sister Anna at six forty-five ...

Section B, 1c, 1d

Interviewer: Tom, I want to know about your day.

Tom: OK.

Interviewer: When do you get up?

Tom: When do I get up? Hmm. Usually about half past five. Then I run at six o'clock.

Interviewer: You run at six in the morning?

Tom: Uh-huh.

Interviewer: And what time do you eat breakfast?

Tom: Breakfast? Usually about seven. And then I usually go to school at a quarter to eight.

Interviewer: Wow! And you go home at ... ?

Tom: A quarter past four in the afternoon.

Interviewer: And what do you do in the evening?

Tom: I do my homework at about five thirty, and I eat dinner at seven fifteen. I go to bed at nine o'clock.

Interviewer: That's early! But then you get up early.

Tom: Uh-huh.

Unit 5 How do you get to school?

Section A, 1b

Boy: How do Bob and Mary get to school?

Girl: Bob takes the train and Mary takes the subway.

Boy: How does John get to school?

Girl: He takes the bus.

Boy: How do Paul and Yang Lan get to school?

Girl: They walk. Look, there they are now!

Boy: Does Jim walk to school?

Girl: No, he doesn't. He rides his bike.

2a

61, 72, 84, 99, 105, 200

2b, 2c

Conversation 1

Mary: How do you get home from school, Tom?
Tom: I walk.
Mary: How long does it take?
Tom: It takes about 20 minutes.
Mary: Wow! That's quick! How far is it from the school to your home?
Tom: Only about two kilometers.

Conversation 2

Peter: How do you get home from school, Jane?
Jane: I take the bus.
Peter: How long does it take?
Jane: Oh, about one hour and 30 minutes.
Peter: Wow! That's a long time!
Jane: Yes, I only go home on weekends.
Peter: How far is it from your home to school?
Jane: It's about 60 kilometers.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Mary: I love your home, Bob. It's so big!
Bob: Thanks, Mary. My grandparents' home is very big, too.
Mary: Where do they live?
Bob: Very far from my home.
Mary: Oh, how far?
Bob: It's about 500 kilometers from here.
Mary: Wow! That's far.
Bob: Yes, it is. So I go there and see my grandparents only one or two times a year.
Mary: How do you get there?
Bob: I usually take the train.
Mary: How long does it take?
Bob: It takes about six hours. And then I take a bus from the train station to their home.
Mary: Wow. That's a long trip.

Unit 6 Don't eat in class.

Section A, 1b

Ms. Clark: Hey, Peter. You know the rules. Don't run in the hallways.
Peter: Sorry, Ms. Clark.
Mr. Smith: Amy, don't eat in the classroom. You must eat in the dining hall.
Amy: Oh, sorry, Mr. Smith.
Mr. Smith: Hey, Mike, don't listen to music in class. Mike!
Boy: He can't hear you, Mr. Smith.

2a, 2b

Cindy: What are the school rules, Alan?
Alan: Well, we can't listen to music in the classroom or hallways. But we can listen to it outside or in the music room.
Cindy: Uh-huh.
Alan: And we can't eat in the classroom, but we can eat in the dining hall.
Cindy: Oh. And can we wear a hat in class?
Alan: No, we can't. What else? Oh, you can't fight with your classmates. That makes the teachers really unhappy.
Cindy: I see ...

Section B, 1b, 1c

Emily: Hi, Dave. Do you want to watch the basketball game in the park this evening?
Dave: I'd love to, but I can't go out on school nights.
Emily: Oh, that's too bad.
Dave: Yeah, I have so many rules ...
Emily: Really?
Dave: Yeah, I can't see my friends on school days and I have to do my homework after school.
Emily: What other rules do you have?
Dave: Mmm ... I must practice the guitar before dinner and then I have to do the dishes after dinner. And I can't

watch TV in the evening.
Emily: Oh. Well, I have to help my mom make dinner sometimes.
Dave: Me, too. I have to help my mom make breakfast every morning. And I must clean my room every Saturday.
Emily: Wow, you do have a lot of rules!

Unit 7 Why do you like pandas?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Girl: Let's see the pandas first. They're my favorite animals.
Boy: Why?
Girl: Because they're very cute.

Conversation 2

Boy: Let's see the giraffes.
Girl: Why do you want to see them?
Boy: Because they're beautiful.

Conversation 3

Girl: Let's see the koalas now. I like koalas.
Boy: Why?
Girl: Because they're interesting.

2a, 2b

Julie: Let's see the pandas, John.
John: Why do you like them, Julie?
Julie: Because they're kind of interesting.
John: Where are they from?
Julie: They're from China.
John: Well, I like koalas.
Julie: Why do you like them?
John: Because they're very cute and they're from Australia.
Julie: Well, I don't like lions.
John: Why don't you like them?
Julie: Because they're really scary.
John: Where are they from?
Julie: Most of them are from South Africa.

Section B, 1b, 1c

Tony: Where do you want to go now?

Mary: Let's see the elephants.
Tony: The elephants? Why do you like elephants?
Mary: Oh, they're interesting. And they're really smart.
Tony: Yes, but they're lazy, too.
Mary: Oh, Tony! So, where do you want to go?
Tony: Let's see the pandas. They're kind of cute.
Mary: Oh, yeah. I love pandas. They're beautiful. But they're also kind of shy. Where are they?
Tony: They're over there, not far from the koalas.

Unit 8 I'm watching TV.

Section A, 1b

Bob: Hello, Jenny!
Jenny: Hi, Bob.
Bob: Jenny, what are you doing?
Jenny: I'm watching TV.
Bob: Do you want to play tennis?
Jenny: No, this TV show is interesting. What's John doing?
Bob: He's washing the dishes.
Jenny: Well, what are Dave and Mary doing?
Bob: They're listening to a CD.

2a, 2b

Jack: Hello, Steve.
Steve: Hi, Jack.
Jack: What are you doing, Steve?
Steve: I'm watching TV. What about you?
Jack: I'm listening to a CD, but it's kind of boring.
Steve: Yeah, my TV show is also not very interesting. Do you want to go to the movies?
Jack: That sounds good.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Conversation 1

A: Hello. Is Alice there?

B: No, she isn't. She's at the supermarket.

A: Oh, is she shopping?

B: Yes, she is. She's buying milk and bread.

Conversation 2

A: Hello. Is Mike there?

B: Sorry, he's still at school.

A: Oh. Umm, is he doing his homework?

B: No, he isn't. He's playing basketball.

Conversation 3

A: Lisa?

B: No, this is her sister, Julie.

A: Oh. Is Lisa there?

B: No, she isn't. She's at the library.

A: Oh. Is she reading?

B: Yes, she is.

Unit 9 It's raining!

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

Tom: Hey, Peter.

Peter: Hi, Tom.

Tom: How's the weather down there in Shanghai?

Peter: It's cloudy. How's the weather in Moscow?

Tom: It's snowing right now.

Conversation 2

Peter: Hi, Aunt Sally.

Aunt Sally: Hello, Peter.

Peter: How's the weather in Boston?

Aunt Sally: Oh, it's windy.

Conversation 3

Peter: So, how's the weather in Beijing?

Julie: It's sunny.

Conversation 4

Peter: Hi, Uncle Bill.

Uncle Bill: Hello, Peter.

Peter: How's the weather in Toronto?

Uncle Bill: It's raining, as usual!

2a, 2b

Jim: Hello, Linda. This is Jim.

Linda: Hello, Jim!

Jim: Is Uncle Joe there?

Linda: No, he isn't. He's outside.

Jim: Outside? It's cold, isn't it?

Linda: No, it's sunny and really warm.

Jim: What's Uncle Joe doing?

Linda: He's playing basketball.

Jim: Is Aunt Sally there?

Linda: Yes, she is, but she's busy right now.

Jim: What's she doing?

Linda: She's cooking.

Jim: How about Mary? What's she doing?

Linda: Not much. She's only watching TV.

You want to talk to her, don't you?

Jim: Yes, thanks. And can I say "hi" to Jeff, too?

Linda: Sure. He's just playing computer games.

Section B, 1c, 1d

Mary: Hello, Eric?

Eric: Mary? Hi! Where are you?

Mary: I'm in Mexico! I'm calling to say, "Happy birthday!"

Eric: Oh, thanks!

Mary: So, how's it going there?

Eric: Great! How's it going with you?

Mary: Not bad. What are you doing?

Eric: I'm having a party. My family is here.

Mary: Oh, that sounds like fun. How's the weather?

Eric: Terrible. It's cold and it's raining. How's the weather in Mexico?

Mary: Hot. Hot and dry. And sunny.

Eric: Sounds good ...

Mary: Uh-huh.

Eric: So, what are you doing there?

Mary: I'm visiting my grandmother ...

Unit 10 Is there a post office near here?

Section A, 1b

Conversation 1

A: Is there a restaurant on Bridge Street?

B: Yes, there is.

Conversation 2

A: Is there a post office near here?

B: Um, yes, there is. There's one on Long Street.

Conversation 3

A: Is there a hospital on Center Street?

B: No, there isn't.

2b

Conversation 1

A: Excuse me, is there a police station near here?

B: Yes. It's between the restaurant and the hospital.

Conversation 2

A: Where's the park?

B: The park? Oh, it's across from the bank.

Conversation 3

A: Excuse me, is there a hospital near here?

B: Yes, it's on Bridge Street.

Conversation 4

A: Where's the pay phone?

B: It's next to the post office.

Conversation 5

A: Excuse me, are there any restaurants near here?

B: Yes, there's one in front of the post office.

Conversation 6

A: Where's the hotel?

B: The hotel? It's behind the police station.

Section B, 1b, 1c

A: Excuse me, is there a hotel around here?

B: Yes, there is. Just go along Bridge Street and turn left when you see the library. Go along Long Street and it's on the right. It's next to the supermarket and across from the bank.

A: Thanks! And is there a restaurant near the hotel?

B: Yes. Go along New Street. Turn right at the first crossing and the restaurant is on your left, across from the pay phone.

A: Thank you very much.

B: You're welcome.

Pronunciation

I. 英语字母在单词中的读音

1. 元音字母和元音字母组合在重读音节中的读音归类

	e	b <u>e</u> h <u>e</u> sh <u>e</u> w <u>e</u> th <u>ese</u> Ch <u>in</u> es <u>e</u> <u>e</u> vening
/i:/	ee	fe <u>ed</u> fe <u>el</u> fr <u>ee</u> k <u>ee</u> p sh <u>ee</u> p sl <u>ee</u> p str <u>ee</u> t tr <u>ee</u> w <u>ee</u> kend
	ea	b <u>ea</u> ch ch <u>ea</u> p cl <u>ea</u> n dr <u>ea</u> m <u>ea</u> ch l <u>ea</u> ve m <u>ea</u> t r <u>ea</u> d t <u>ea</u> sp <u>ea</u> k
	ie	fi <u>el</u> d pi <u>ec</u> e beli <u>ev</u> e
/ɪ/	i	br <u>in</u> g gi <u>ft</u> pi <u>ck</u> si <u>ng</u> sw <u>im</u> li <u>st</u> en
/e/	e	ch <u>ess</u> sp <u>en</u> d for <u>g</u> et l <u>ett</u> er t <u>er</u> rible r <u>em</u> ber
	ea	br <u>ea</u> d h <u>ea</u> d br <u>ea</u> kfast h <u>ea</u> lthy h <u>ea</u> vy sw <u>ea</u> ter w <u>ea</u> ther
/æ/	a	b <u>a</u> nk c <u>a</u> t <u>a</u> ctor c <u>a</u> rrot p <u>a</u> ncake r <u>e</u> lax
/ɜ:(r)/	er	h <u>er</u> h <u>er</u> s cl <u>er</u> k t <u>er</u> m p <u>er</u> son
	ir	di <u>rt</u> y fi <u>rs</u> t gi <u>rl</u> b <u>ir</u> thday T-sh <u>ir</u> t th <u>ir</u> teen
	or	w <u>or</u> d w <u>or</u> k w <u>or</u> ld w <u>or</u> ker
	ur	t <u>ur</u> n c <u>ur</u> ly p <u>ur</u> ple
	ear	l <u>ear</u> n <u>ear</u> ly <u>ear</u> th
/ɑ:/	a (在n, sk, ss, st前)	d <u>a</u> nce <u>a</u> sk gl <u>a</u> ss p <u>a</u> st <u>a</u> nswer b <u>a</u> sケットball
(/æ/)	ar	f <u>a</u> rmer h <u>a</u> rd l <u>a</u> rge M <u>a</u> rch p <u>a</u> rk <u>a</u> rtist gi <u>a</u> itar
/ʌ/	o (在m, n, th, v前)	l <u>ov</u> e s <u>om</u> e m <u>on</u> ey n <u>oth</u> ing <u>oth</u> er <u>an</u> other
	u	b <u>us</u> br <u>ush</u> c <u>ut</u> l <u>uck</u> r <u>un</u> <u>up</u> f <u>un</u> ny h <u>und</u> red s <u>um</u> mer
/ɔ:/	al	<u>a</u> ll h <u>a</u> ll t <u>a</u> ll t <u>a</u> lk w <u>a</u> lk h <u>a</u> llway
	ar	w <u>a</u> rm qu <u>a</u> rter
	au	<u>A</u> ugust <u>a</u> utumn L <u>a</u> ura P <u>a</u> ul
/ɔ:/	aw	d <u>raw</u> l <u>a</u> w str <u>aw</u> berry
(/ɔ:r/)	or	h <u>or</u> se n <u>or</u> th sp <u>or</u> t f <u>or</u> ty <u>or</u> der i <u>mp</u> ortant
	ore	m <u>or</u> e st <u>or</u> e b <u>ef</u> ore
	oor	d <u>oor</u> fl <u>oor</u>
	ough	b <u>ough</u> t f <u>ough</u> t th <u>ough</u> t

/ɒ/	o	clock job pop shop stop follow office
(/ɑ:/, /ɔ:/)	a (在w, wh后)	wash what wallet
/ju:/	u	cute use music student
	ew	few news
/u:/	oo	cool moon pool school soon too zoo afternoon
	u	blue June rule ruler
/ʊ/	oo	book cook good look
	oul	could would
	u	full pull push put
/eɪ/	a	age cake face place sale skate snake taste later station
	ai	rain straight train afraid painting
	ay	day may say stay way player
	eigh	eight eighteen eighty neighborhood
/aɪ/	i	bike drive life ride tiger arrive
	ie	lie pie tie
	igh	bright fight high night right tonight
/ɔɪ/	y	by cry my shy why July
	i (在ld, nd前)	child find kind mind
/ɔɪ/	oi	join voice noisy
	oy	boy enjoy
/əʊ/	o	home hope open over photo sofa
	oa	boat coat road soap
	ow	blow grow know show slow snow
/aʊ/	o (在ld前)	cold old told
	ou	house mouse mouth out round shout south town around cloudy mountain outside thousand
/ɪə(r)/ (/ɪr/)	ow	down how flower shower
	ear	dear ear hear near year
	eer	beer deer peer
	ere	here

Pronunciation

/eə/	air	hair chair
(/er/)	ear	pear wear
	ere	where everywhere there
/ʊə/	oor	poor
	our	tour
(/ʊr/)	ure	sure

2. 元音字母和元音字母组合在非重读音节中的读音归类

	a	across along around arrive panda Tina America cinema
/ə/	e	camera parent
(/ər/)	er	corner number ruler sister soccer tiger under
	o/or	carrot dragon lion potato today tomorrow doctor forget
	u/ur	August autumn difficult surprise
	a	message palace village
/ɪ/	e	between eleven eraser forest
	i	boring habit tennis visit everything
/i/	y	early happy heavy sorry study thirty

3. 辅音字母和辅音字母组合的读音归类

	f	<u>f</u> or <u>f</u> ree <u>F</u> riday <u>f</u> amily <u>f</u> ather <u>l</u> ife
/f/	gh	la <u>gh</u> <u>e</u> nough
	ph	<u>ph</u> oto <u>e</u> lephant <u>g</u> eography
/g/	g	<u>g</u> ame <u>g</u> irl <u>g</u> randma <u>g</u> randpa <u>d</u> og <u>b</u> ag
	gu	<u>g</u> uess <u>g</u> uest
/k/	c	<u>c</u> amp <u>c</u> limb <u>cl</u> ub <u>b</u> e <u>ca</u> use <u>c</u> ountry <u>m</u> usic
	k	<u>sk</u> irt <u>l</u> ook <u>m</u> ake <u>s</u> peak <u>t</u> alk <u>w</u> ee <u>k</u>
	ck	<u>bl</u> ack <u>ja</u> cket <u>cl</u> ock <u>so</u> ck
/kw/	qu	<u>qu</u> ite <u>qu</u> arter <u>qu</u> estion <u>qu</u> ickly <u>qu</u> iet
/m/	m	<u>m</u> onth <u>my</u> <u>m</u> iddle <u>m</u> onkey <u>ter</u> m <u>sw</u> im
	mb	<u>cl</u> imb <u>co</u> mb <u>la</u> mb
	mn	aut <u>um</u> n
/n/	n	<u>n</u> eed <u>n</u> ext <u>n</u> ow <u>n</u> ever <u>n</u> otebook <u>te</u> n <u>fu</u> n
	kn	<u>kn</u> ow <u>kn</u> ife <u>kn</u> ee
/ŋ/	ng	<u>l</u> ong <u>th</u> ing <u>al</u> ong <u>bo</u> ring <u>cr</u> ossing <u>du</u> mpling
/r/	r	<u>r</u> ice <u>r</u> oad <u>r</u> ound <u>r</u> eally <u>r</u> ecorder <u>r</u> estaurant
	wr	<u>w</u> rite <u>w</u> rong <u>w</u> rap
/s/	c	<u>r</u> ice <u>d</u> ecide <u>c</u> enter <u>p</u> encil
	s	<u>s</u> ame <u>s</u> ix <u>s</u> oon <u>s</u> pell <u>s</u> even <u>s</u> orry
	ss	<u>ch</u> ess <u>cl</u> ass <u>gr</u> ass <u>gl</u> asses <u>l</u> esson
/z/	s	<u>h</u> ers <u>n</u> ose <u>b</u> usy <u>C</u> hinese <u>c</u> ousin <u>v</u> isit <u>e</u> ra <u>s</u> er
	z	<u>z</u> oo <u>l</u> azy <u>z</u> ero <u>s</u> ize
/θ/	th	<u>th</u> ird <u>th</u> ree <u>f</u> ifth <u>m</u> ath <u>m</u> onth <u>s</u> ix <u>th</u> <u>t</u> ooth
/ð/	th	<u>th</u> ere <u>th</u> is <u>e</u> ither <u>o</u> ther <u>w</u> eather <u>a</u> nother <u>w</u> ith
/ʃ/	c	delic <u>io</u> s
	ch	mach <u>in</u> e
	s	<u>s</u> ure <u>A</u> sia
/ʒ/	sh	<u>sh</u> oes <u>sh</u> out <u>sh</u> ow <u>sh</u> y <u>br</u> ush <u>f</u> ish <u>E</u> nglish <u>fin</u> ish
	s	<u>u</u> sual <u>pl</u> ea <u>s</u> ure
/tʃ/	ch	<u>ch</u> air <u>ch</u> icken <u>C</u> hina <u>e</u> ach <u>l</u> unch
	tch	<u>w</u> atch <u>c</u> atch <u>k</u> itchen

Pronunciation

	g	gym giraffe vegetable geography
/dʒ/	-ge	age large orange village
	j	joke jump juice jacket enjoy
/ŋg/	ng	hungry language England
	nc	uncle
/ŋk/	nk	bank drink thank think Frank
	h	hat head help hot behind habit
/h/	wh	who whose whole
	w	wait watch way week welcome woman
/w/	wh	what when where white why
/tr/	tr	train tree trip true trousers
/dr/	dr	draw dream dress drive drum dragon
/tw/	tw	twelve twin between twenty

II. 朗读基本知识

1. 句子重音 (Sentence Stress)

英语中每个独立的词都有词的重音，但在连贯言语中有些词就失去重音了，这是因为并非所有的词在语句中都有同等的重要性。一般来说，实词如名词、动词、形容词和副词等重读，而虚词如冠词、连词、介词、人称代词、助动词、情态动词肯定式一般不重读。例如：

- 1) A: 'What 'time do you 'usually 'get 'up?
B: At 'eight 'thirty in the 'morning.
- 2) A: 'How do you 'get to 'school?
B: I 'ride my 'bike. It's 'good 'exercise.
- 3) A: 'What are you 'doing?
B: I'm 'playing 'basketball with some 'friends at the 'park.
A: 'Sounds like you're 'having a 'good 'time.

2. 不完全爆破 (Incomplete Plosion)

在单词或语句中，当三对爆破音 /p/ 和 /b/, /t/ 和 /d/, /k/ 和 /g/ 之中任何两个相邻时，第一个爆破音只按发音部位形成阻碍，但不发生爆破，稍停即发出后一个爆破音，这种现象称为不完全爆破。例如：

a do(c)tor /ə 'dɒktə/ an ol(d) cat /ən 'əʊld kæt/

si(t) down /'sɪt 'daʊn/

a bi(g) blac(k)board /ə 'bɪg 'blækbo:d/

Goo(d)bye! /gʊd 'baɪ/

Sto(p) talking. /'stɒp 'tɔ:kɪŋ/

3. 语调 (Intonation)

在说话或朗读时声调的抑扬叫做语调。英语的基本语调分为“降调”和“升调”两种，主要表现为语句末尾语调的降与升，用语调符号 \ (指降调) 或 / (指升调) 来表示。英语语调变化非常丰富。对于初学者，首先了解最主要的两个语调的基本用法。

1) 降调一般用于:

A 陈述句

It's 'time to 'get \ up.

B 特殊疑问句

'When is your \ birthday?

C 祈使句

'Don't run in the \ hallways.

D 感叹句

'What a 'nice \ day!

2) 升调一般用于:

A 一般疑问句

Can we 'bring 'music 'players to / school?

B 选择问句 or 前的部分

Can you 'play the / piano or the \ violin?

III. 单元语音练习

Unit 1 When is your birthday?

1. Listen and read.

i /aɪ/	/ɪ/	y /aɪ/	/i/	/j/	x /ks/
ice	trip	my	party	yes	six
time	fifth	why	healthy	your	next
price	milk	July	busy	yellow	excuse

c /k/	/s/	ck /k/	ch /tʃ/	g /g/	/dʒ/
cup	nice	clock	China	game	age
color	pencil	jacket	March	green	orange
computer	price	chicken	lunch	August	vegetable

2. Listen and read.

●●● festival	telephone	family	library
●●● September	October	November	December

Pronunciation

Unit 2 My favorite subject is science.

1. Listen and read.

o /əʊ/	/ɒ/(/ɑ:/, /ɔ:/)	/ʌ/	oo /u:/	/ʊ/	ou /aʊ/	ow /aʊ/	/əʊ/
old	long	love	food	good	found	how	know
home	clock	some	cool	book	sound	brown	show
sofa	dollar	color	school	look	about	now	yellow

2. Listen and read.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) A: 'Why does 'Tom like 'math? | B: Be'cause it's 'interesting. |
| 2) A: 'Why do you 'like 'art? | B: Be'cause it's 'fun. |
| 3) A: Do you 'like 'English? | B: 'Yes, I 'do. |
| 4) A: Does she 'like 'history? | B: 'No, she 'doesn't. |

Unit 3 Can you play the guitar?

1. Listen and read.

u /ju:/	/u:/	/ʌ/	ph /f/	sh /ʃ/	th /θ/	/ð/
excuse	ruler	sunny	phone	short	think	them
computer	blue	subject	photo	English	three	clothes
student	June	summer	geography	finish	math	another

ar /ɑ:(r)/	er /ɜ:(r)/	ir /ɜ:(r)/	or /ɜ:(r)/	or /ɔ:(r)/	ur /ɜ:(r)/	tch /tʃ/	wh /w/	/h/
card	her	third	work	shorts	turn	match	what	who
March	hers	skirt	word	sport	purple	watch	when	whose
party	term	birthday	world	important	Thursday	catch	white	whole

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress.

- 1) I can 'sing, but I 'can't 'dance.
- 2) They can 'speak 'English, but they 'can't 'speak Chi'nese.
- 3) She can 'play 'chess, but she 'can't 'play Chi'nese 'chess.
- 4) He can 'play 'soccer, but he 'can't 'play 'basketball.

Unit 4 What time do you go to school?

1. Listen and read.

/i:/ e	ee	ea	/ɪ/ i	/æ/ a	/e/ e	ea	
me	three	clean	think	hat	carrot	dress	head
she	week	teach	swim	bat	panda	never	bread
these	free	jeans	fifty	math	January	exercise	sweater
/ɔ:(r)/ or	ore	/ɔ:/ al	au	/ɒ/ (/ɑ:/) o			
shorts	more	talk	August	job			
forty	store	tall	Paul	hot			
sport	before	call	autumn	shop			

2. Listen and read.

- 1) ge(t) dressed ea(t) breakfast goo(d) morning
- 2) A: Wha(t) time do you usually take a shower?
B: I usually take a shower a(t) six forty.
- 3) I know the early bir(d) catches the worm, but I don'(t) li(ke) to get up early.
- 4) Ba(d) habits are like a bed: easy to get into, bu(t) har(d) to get out of.

Unit 5 How do you get to school?

1. Listen and read.

/u:/ u	oo	/ʊ/ oo	/ɑ:/ (/æ/) a (s)	/ɑ:(r)/ ar	/ʌ/ o	u
June	zoo	book	last	card	month	fun
blue	tooth	good	glass	star	some	must
ruler	moon	cook	basketball	March	Monday	number
/ɜ:(r)/ er	ir	or	ur	ear	/ɪ/ e	/i/ y
her	first	work	purple	learn	before	sorry
term	skirt	word	burger	early	subject	early
person	thirty	world	Thursday	earth	between	busy
/ə/ a	e	o	u	/ə(r)/ er		
about	quiet	today	August	number		
around	student	second	medium	ruler		
sofa	hundred	computer	difficult	sister		

Pronunciation

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress.

- 1) A: How do you get to school? B: I ride my bike.
- 2) A: How long does it take you to get to school? B: It takes about thirty minutes.
- 3) A: How far is it from your home to school? B: It's about three kilometers.

Unit 6 Don't eat in class.

1. Listen and read.

/eɪ/ a	ai	ay	/aɪ/ i	y	igh	/ɔɪ/ oi	oy
sale	train	say	kite	by	right	join	boy
taste	mail	play	life	why	night	noisy	toy
station	afraid	stay	drive	July	high	oil	enjoy
/əʊ/ o	oa	ow	/aʊ/ ou	ow	/ɪə/ (/ɪr/) ear	/eə/ (/er/) air	/ʊə/ (/ʊr/) ure
home	boat	show	out	how	dear	pair	sure
sofa	coat	know	sound	brown	year	hair	
photo	road	grow	found	shower	near	chair	

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress and rhythm.

- 1) I can get up late on weekends. 2) You can wear a hat in school.
I 'can't get up late on weekends. You 'can't wear a hat in school.

3) Rules, Rules and Rules

Every day I can hear my parents say,
 "Do your homework and no TV,
 Clean your room and don't make it messy."
 Rules, rules, there've got to be rules.
 Let me tell you, young child, you just cannot run wild.

Every day I can hear my teacher say,
 "Please arrive on time and don't run behind.
 If you want to speak, raise your hand."
 Rules, rules, there've got to be rules.
 Let me tell you, young child, you just cannot run wild.

Unit 7 Why do you like pandas?

1. Listen and read.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/	/ts/	/dz/
weeks	lions	places	pets	cards
bikes	tigers	dishes	habits	friends
giraffes	koalas	bridges	elephants	weekends

2. Listen and read. Notice the pauses.

People say | that “an elephant never forgets”. || Elephants can walk for a long time | and never get lost. || They can also remember places | with food and water. || This helps them to live. ||

But elephants are in great danger. || People cut down many trees | so elephants are losing their homes. || People also kill elephants | for their ivory.

Unit 8 I’m watching TV.

1. Listen and read.

/b/	/br/	/k/	/kr/	/gl/	/gr/
blue	bread	clock	cry	glad	great
black	brush	clean	cross	glass	grandma
blow	bring	club	cream	English	geography
/f/	/fr/	/pl/	/pr/	/sk/	/sl/
flag	free	plane	price	skirt	sleep
fly	friend	please	practice	skate	slow
flower	afraid	place	program	basketball	asleep
/sm/	/sn/	/sp/	/st/	/str/	/sw/
small	snow	sport	still	strict	swim
smart	snowy	speak	star	Australia	sweet
Smith	snake	spell	study	strawberry	sweater

Pronunciation

2. Listen and read. Notice the stressed syllables.

O O get up eat out wear hats Don't talk. What's this?	O o O (o) brush my teeth write it down play with friends do the dishes Where's the book?	O o o O (o) talk on the phone go to the movies swim in a pool Give her a book. What are you doing?	O o o o O (o) photos of my mother study for a test practice the guitar Put it on the table. What about a cake?
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Unit 9 It's raining.

1. Listen and read.

/h/ h wh half who house whose homework whole	/w/ w wh warm what windy when weather where	/θ/ th /ð/ th tooth with twelfth either birthday weather	
/k/ c k ck cute keep luck clean park socks country kilometer quickly	/kw/ qu quiet quarter question	/ʃ/ s sh sure wish brush shower	/ʒ/ s usually
/s/ s ss c just miss race taste chess center station dress exercise	/z/ z s zoo visit zero noisy lazy musician		

2. Listen and read. Notice the stress and intonation.

1) A: 'How's it \ going?

B: 'Not \ bad.

2) A: The 'weather is 'great, \ isn't it?

B: \ Yes, it's 'so 'sunny to \ day. 'Let's 'go for an 'outing, / OK?

3) A: Is your 'brother at / home? May I / speak to him?

B: \ Yes, I'll \ get him.

4) A: My 'sister is 'not at \ home. Can I 'take a / message for her?

B: \ Yes. Can you 'tell her to 'join us for / dinner?

5) Are you 'studying / hard, or are you 'having \ fun?

Unit 10 Is there a post office near here?

1. Listen and read.

/n/ n	kn	/ŋ/ ng	/ŋg/ ng	/ŋk/ nk	/tʃ/ ch	tch
ninth	know	sing	English	thank	chess	watch
kind	knife	bring	England	think	teach	match
Canada	knee	exciting	language	drink	China	kitchen

/dʒ/ j	-ge	/f/ f	ph	/r/ r	wr
juice	orange	after	photo	Russia	write
July	village	follow	elephant	around	writer
enjoy	message	family	geography	problem	wrong

2. Listen and read. Notice the rhythm.

In a dark, dark woods, there's a dark, dark house.

In the dark, dark house, there's a dark, dark room.

In the dark, dark room, there's a dark, dark cupboard.

In the dark, dark cupboard, there's a dark, dark shelf.

On the dark, dark shelf, there's a dark, dark box.

In the dark, dark box, there's a small black dog.

Grammar

I. 动词 (Verbs) (II)

1. 情态动词(I)

情态动词表示说话人对所说动作的观点，如需要、可能、意愿、怀疑等。在形式上，情态动词一般没有人称和数的变化，有的情态动词没有时态的变化，如 **must**。情态动词本身词义不完全，不能单独作谓语动词，必须和不带“to”的动词原形连用。常见情态动词有 **can, may, must, have to, should, would** 等。情态动词一般有多个意义。情态动词的否定式一般是在其后面加 **not** 构成，一般疑问句通常将其提到句首。情态动词的肯定式一般不重读。

1) can

① 表示能力

We can speak a little English.

Her sister can play the violin.

I can play badminton but I can't play volleyball.

② 表示许可

You can play basketball on weekends.

We can't run in the hallways.

③ 表示请求

Can you help me with my Chinese?

Could you tell him to call me back?

(这儿 **could** 比 **can** 更委婉。)

2) must 表示“必须”

Don't arrive late for class. We must be on time.

Molly must do her homework first when she gets home.

3) have to 表示“不得不”，“必须”

We have to be quiet in the library.

She has to do her homework first when she gets home.

have to 表示“必须”时与 **must** 意义很接近，有时可与 **must** 互换。例如：

We have to/must follow the rules.

但在以下方面有所不同：

① **must** 通常表示的是说话人的主观看法，语气比较强烈，**have to** 往往强调客观

需要。例如：

I must go now.

It's a little late and I have to go now.

- ② 它们的否定式含义大不相同。mustn't 表示“不准”、“禁止”，而 don't have to 表示“不必”。例如：

You mustn't talk to your mother like that.

You don't have to come if you don't want to.

- ③ must 一般只表示现在，没有人称和数的变化。而 have to 则可以用于不同的时态，有人称和数的变化。例如：

I/We/You/They must do something about it.

I have to finish my work today.

She has to finish her work today.

They had to get to the station before 5:00.

2. 现在进行时 (Present Progressive Tense)

- 1) 现在进行时表示现在（说话瞬间）正在进行或发生的动作。例如：

The students are listening to the teacher.

He is watching TV now.

现在进行时也可表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。例如：

We are working on a farm these days.

I'm reading a history book this month.

- 2) 现在进行时是由助动词 be (am/is/are) 加动词-ing 形式构成的。以动词 work 为例，现在进行时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式和简略答语如下：

肯定式	否定式
I am working.	I am not working.
He/She is working.	He/She is not working.
We/You/They are working.	We/You/They are not working.

疑问式和简略答语	
Am I working? Yes, you are. No, you are not (aren't).	Are we working? Yes, we/you are. No, we/you are not (aren't).
Are you working? Yes, I am. No, I am not.	Are you working? Yes, we are. No, we are not (aren't).

疑问式和简略答语

Is he/she working? Yes, he/she is. No, he/she is not (isn't).	Are they working? Yes, they are. No, they are not (aren't).
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3) 动词-ing形式的构成

类别	构成方法	例词与读音
一般情况	加-ing	go—going /'gəʊɪŋ/ ask—asking /'ɑːskɪŋ/ look—looking /'lʊkɪŋ/
以不发音字母e结尾的动词	去掉e, 再加-ing	write—writing /'raɪtɪŋ/ make—making /'meɪkɪŋ/ take—taking /'teɪkɪŋ/
以重读闭音节结尾的动词, 末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写这个辅音字母, 再加-ing	get—getting /'getɪŋ/ sit—sitting /'sɪtɪŋ/ put—putting /'pʊtɪŋ/ run—running /'rʌnɪŋ/ begin—beginning /brɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ/

II. There be 结构

There be结构的一般现在时是There is/are。“There is/are + 某物/某人 + 某地/某时”结构表示“某地或某时有某物或某人”。这种结构中的there没有实际意义, 常弱读成/ðə/。句子中的be (is/are) 和后面所跟的名词在数方面必须一致。

There be结构的一般现在时基本句型如下:

句式	一般现在时
肯定式	There is (There's) a supermarket on that road. There are many people here on vacation. There is (There's) some ice on the lake.
否定式	There isn't a supermarket on that road. There aren't many people here on vacation. There isn't any ice on the lake.
疑问式	Is there a supermarket on that road? Are there many people here on vacation? Is there any ice on the lake?

在有并列主语的情况下，往往根据第一个主语的单复数来确定动词be的形式。例如：

There is a pen and two books on the desk.

There are two boys and a girl in the room.

III. 数词 (Numerals)

1. 基数词 (Cardinal Numbers)

基数词表示数目的多少。

one	1	eight	8	fifteen	15	twenty-two	22	ninety	90
two	2	nine	9	sixteen	16	thirty	30	one hundred	100
three	3	ten	10	seventeen	17	forty	40	one hundred and one	101
four	4	eleven	11	eighteen	18	fifty	50	two hundred	200
five	5	twelve	12	nineteen	19	sixty	60		
six	6	thirteen	13	twenty	20	seventy	70		
seven	7	fourteen	14	twenty-one	21	eighty	80		

2. 序数词 (Ordinal Numbers)

序数词表示事物的先后顺序，往往与定冠词the连用。

first	1st	ninth	9th	seventeenth	17th	fiftieth	50th
second	2nd	tenth	10th	eighteenth	18th	sixtieth	60th
third	3rd	eleventh	11th	nineteenth	19th	seventieth	70th
fourth	4th	twelfth	12th	twentieth	20th	eightieth	80th
fifth	5th	thirteenth	13th	twenty-first	21st	ninetieth	90th
sixth	6th	fourteenth	14th	twenty-second	22nd	hundredth	100th
seventh	7th	fifteenth	15th	thirtieth	30th	one hundred and first	101st
eighth	8th	sixteenth	16th	fortieth	40th		

IV. 介词 (Prepositions) (II)

介词一般用于名词或代词前，表示该词与句中其他成分的关系。介词后面的名词或代词称为介词宾语（若是人称代词，则要用宾格）。介词和介词宾语合在一起构成介词短语。

1. 表示时间的介词 (Prepositions of Time)

表示时间的介词主要有at, on和in，它们的常见用法如下：

at	on	in
钟点 at six o'clock	某一天的某时段	一天中某段时间
用餐 at lunch time	on Saturday morning	in the afternoon
节日 at Christmas	星期几 on Sunday	月份 in April
年龄 at the age of 20	日期 on May 4th	季节 in spring
时间 at this time	节假日 on New Year's Day	年份 in 1949
一天中的某段时间	on weekends	
at noon/at night	on vacation	

其他表示时间的介词还有 **before**, **after** 等, 例如: **before breakfast/class/school**, **after breakfast/class/school**。

2. 表示地点的介词 (Prepositions of Place)

表示地点的介词和介词短语很多, 如 **at**, **in**, **on**, **near**, **next to**, **in front of**, **before**, **under**, **behind**, **beside**, **between**, **in the front of**, **in the middle of**, **at the back of** 等, 其中最常用、最灵活的是 **at**, **in** 和 **on** 这三个介词。比如, “在学校里”可以说 **in school**, 也可以说 **at school**。

at 表示一个点 (或小地方)。例如:

at No. 3 Middle School

at Mr. Cool's Clothes Store

at home

at Central Park

at the pool

on 表示一个表面。例如:

on Center Street

on the table/chair

in 表示一个范围或某物的形体中。例如:

in Paris/Beijing/China

in Class 5

in the water

in the school magazine/the photo

in the park/supermarket

in the schoolbag

比较下列三个句子:

They stood **at the door** and waited. 他们站在门口等着。

He's putting up a picture **on the door**. 他正在把一幅画贴到门上。

There's a hole **in the door**. 门上有一个洞。

其他地点介词:

under 在……的下面

The watch is **under** the bed.

before 在……前面

David is standing **before** the mirror.

in front of 在……前面

The restaurant is **in front of** the post office. (某物外部的前面)

in the front of 在……前部

There are some chairs **in the front of** the room. (某物内部的前面)

in the middle of 在……中间

My home is **in the middle of** the city.

behind 在……的后面

The hotel is **behind** the library.

near 靠近; 在……附近

There is a big supermarket **near** your house.

next to 在……旁边; 附近

The pay phone is **next to** the post office.

beside 在……旁边

Look! There's a dog **beside** Lily.

inside 在……的里面

I never went **inside** the building.

outside 在……外边

We can eat **outside** the classroom but we can't eat inside.

between 在……之间

The library is **between** the restaurant and the supermarket.

across from 在……对面

Our house is **across from** the supermarket.

along 沿着

You pass a bank on your right and then go **along** Long Street.

at the back of 在……的后面

At the back of the school is a playground.

3. 其他介词

about 关于; 对于

The American girl wants to learn **about** Chinese history.

Could you tell me **about** your life?

from 从……; 自从

Lunch is **from** 12:00 to 1:00.

He has a friend **from** England.

with 与……一起; 附有

What did you buy **from** the store?

After class, I play ping-pong **with** my classmates.

She often goes to watch soccer matches **with** her father.

of ……的; 属于……的

Can you help kids **with** swimming?

Here is a photo **of** my family.

to 向; 到; 对

What kind **of** movies do you like?

Let me tell you the way **to** my house.

as 担任; 当……时

My English class is from 8:00 **to** 9:00.

We have a job for you **as** a waiter.

As a boy, he often went skating in winter.

like 像; 怎么样

at 在; 对着; 以

for 对于; 为了

以……为代价;

(时间持续)……之久

What's the weather **like**?

Call Alan **at** 495-3539.

We have sweaters **at** a very good price — only 25 dollars.

For breakfast, he likes eggs, bananas and apples.

For boys, we have socks **for** only 5 dollars each.

After that I have an art lesson **for** two hours.

4. 固定搭配

1) 常用介词和名词的连用

介词与其所带的宾语合在一起称作介词短语。以下是由 at, on 和 in 构成的一些常见介词短语:

at

at home

在家

at school

在上课; 在上学

on

on sale

出售; 降价出售

on time

准时

on TV

在电视上播放

on the left/right

在左边/右边

on the phone

在电话中

in

in class

在课堂上

in danger

在危险中

in English

用英语

2) 动词和介词的连用

ask for

请求

help sb with sth

帮助某人做某事

listen to

听

look at

看; 注视

talk about

谈论

think of

想到

thank sb for

为……而感谢某人

3) 形容词和介词的连用

be good with

善于

be strict with/about 对……要求严格

be late for

迟到

be good at

擅长

be good for

对……有利

4) 其他

by + 交通工具

by bus/train/plane/air/ship/bike

lots of / a lot of

许多; 大量

at least

至少

V. 句子种类 (Sentence Types) (II)

1. 祈使句 (Imperative Sentences)

祈使句一般用来表示请求、命令、劝说、号召、警告等。在祈使句中，通常省略第二人称主语 *you*。肯定式以动词原形开头，否定式在动词原形前加 *don't*。例如：

Just go along New Street and turn left.

Practice the guitar every day.

Don't arrive late for class.

Don't fight.

为表示礼貌，祈使句中经常在句首或者句末加 *please*。句末用 *please* 时，前面通常加逗号。例如：

Please write and tell me about yourself.

Please call Karen at 555-8823.

Come in, please.

以 *let* 开头的句子也是祈使句的一种结构，常用于第一、三人称，表示建议、邀请和劝说等。例如：

Let me tell you the way to my house.

Let's see the lions.

Let him come in.

2. 疑问句 (Questions)

选择疑问句 (Alternative Questions)

选择疑问句是指说话人提出两种或两种以上情况，问对方选择哪一种，两个选择项用 *or* 连接。选择疑问句不能用 *Yes* 或 *No* 来回答。朗读时 *or* 前面部分用升调，后面部分用降调。例如：

Do you go by bus or by train?

Do you walk or ride a bike?

Can you play the piano or the violin?

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

(注: 在本词表中, 重点词汇用**黑体**标出。
在英式发音和美式发音有区别时, 英式发音在前, 美式发音在后。)

Unit 1

when /wen/ *adv.* (疑问副词)

什么时候

p.1

month /mʌnθ/ *n.* 月; 月份

p.1

January /'dʒænjʊəri/, /'dʒænjuəri/

n. 一月

p.1

February /'februəri/, /'febjuəri/

n. 二月

p.1

March /mɑ:(r)tʃ/ *n.* 三月

p.1

April /'eɪprəl/ *n.* 四月

p.1

May /meɪ/ *n.* 五月

p.1

June /dʒu:n/ *n.* 六月

p.1

July /dʒu'lɑɪ/ *n.* 七月

p.1

August /'ɔ:gəst/ *n.* 八月

p.1

September /sep'tembə(r)/ *n.* 九月

p.1

October /ɒk'təʊbə/, /ɑ:k'təʊbər/

n. 十月

p.1

November /nəʊ'vembə(r)/ *n.* 十一月

p.1

December /dɪ'sembə(r)/ *n.* 十二月

p.1

happy /'hæpi/ *adj.* 愉快的; 高兴的

p.2

Happy birthday! 生日快乐!

p.2

old /əʊld/ *adj.* 年老的; 旧的

p.2

How old ...?多大年纪?

.....几岁了?

p.2

party /'pɑ:(r)ti/ *n.* 聚会; 晚会

p.2

see /si:/ *v.* 看见; 见到

p.2

See you! 再见!

p.2

first /fɜ:(r)st/ *num.* 第一

p.3

second /'sekənd/ *num.* 第二

p.3

third /θɜ:(r)d/ *num.* 第三

p.3

fifth /fɪfθ/ *num.* 第五

p.3

eighth /eɪtθ/ *num.* 第八

p.3

ninth /naɪnθ/ *num.* 第九

p.3

twelfth /twelfθ/ *num.* 第十二

p.3

twentieth /'twentiəθ/ *num.* 第二十

p.3

test /test/ *n.* 测验; 检查

p.4

trip /trɪp/ *n.* 旅游; 旅行

p.4

art /ɑ:(r)t/ *n.* 艺术; 美术

p.5

festival /'festɪvl/ *n.* (音乐、戏剧等

的) 会演节; 节日

p.5

dear /dɪə(r)/, /dɪr/ *adj.* 亲爱的

p.5

student /'stju:dnt/, /'stu:dnt/

n. 学生

p.5

thing /θɪŋ/ *n.* 东西; 事情

p.5

term /tɜ:(r)m/ *n.* 学期

p.5

busy /'bɪzi/ *adj.* 忙碌的; 无暇的

p.5

time /taɪm/ *n.* 时间

p.5

Have a good time! (表示祝福)

过得愉快!

p.5

there /ðeə(r)/, /ðer/

adv. (在) 那里

p.6

Unit 2

favorite /'feɪvərɪt/ *adj. & n.*

(= favourite) 特别喜爱的

(人或事物)

p.7

subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ <i>n.</i> 学科; 科目	p.7	Mrs. /'mɪsɪz/ (用于女子的姓氏或姓名前) 太太; 夫人	p.11
science /'saɪəns/ <i>n.</i> 科学	p.7	finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 完成; 做好	p.11
P.E. /'pi:'i:/ <i>n.</i> (= physical education) 体育	p.7	lesson /'lesn/ <i>n.</i> 课; 一节课	p.11
music /'mju:zɪk/ <i>n.</i> 音乐; 乐曲	p.7	hour /'aʊə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 小时	p.11
math /mæθ/ <i>n.</i> 数学	p.7		
Chinese /tʃaɪ'ni:z/ <i>n.</i> 语文; 汉语 <i>adj.</i> 汉语的; 中国的	p.7	Unit 3	
geography /dʒɪ'bɒgrəfi/, /dʒɪ'a:grəfi/ <i>n.</i> 地理(学)	p.7	guitar /gɪ'tɑ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 吉他	p.13
history /'hɪstri/ <i>n.</i> 历史	p.7	sing /sɪŋ/ <i>v.</i> 唱歌	p.13
why /waɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 为什么	p.8	swim /swɪm/ <i>v. & n.</i> 游泳	p.13
because /bɪ'kɒz/, /bɪ'kɔ:z/ <i>conj.</i> 因为	p.8	dance /dɑ:ns/, /dæns/ <i>v.</i> 跳舞 <i>n.</i> 舞蹈	p.13
Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期一	p.8	draw /drɔ:/ <i>v.</i> 画	p.13
Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期五	p.8	chess /tʃes/ <i>n.</i> 国际象棋	p.13
Saturday /'sætə(r)deɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期六	p.8	play chess 下国际象棋	p.13
for sure 无疑; 肯定	p.8	speak /spi:k/ <i>v.</i> 说(某种语言); 说话	p.13
free /fri:/ <i>adj.</i> 空闲的	p.10	speak English 说英语	p.13
cool /ku:l/ <i>adj.</i> 妙极的; 酷的	p.10	join /dʒɔɪn/ <i>v.</i> 参加; 加入	p.13
Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/, /'tu:zdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期二	p.10	club /klʌb/ <i>n.</i> 俱乐部; 社团	p.13
Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期三	p.10	be good at ... 擅长于……	p.14
Thursday /'θɜ:(r)zdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期四	p.10	tell /tel/ <i>v.</i> 讲述; 告诉	p.15
Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期日	p.10	story /'stɔ:ri/ <i>n.</i> 故事; 小说	p.15
A.M. /,eɪ'em/ (= a.m.) 上午	p.10	write /raɪt/ <i>v.</i> 写作; 写字	p.15
P.M. /,pi:'em/ (= p.m.) 下午; 午后	p.11	show /ʃəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 演出; 节目 <i>v.</i> 给……看; 展示	p.15
say /seɪ/ <i>v.</i> 说; 讲	p.11	or /ɔ:(r)/ <i>conj.</i> 或者; 也不(用于否定句)	p.15
useful /'ju:sfl/ <i>adj.</i> 有用的; 有益的	p.11	talk /tɔ:k/ <i>v. & n.</i> 说话; 交谈	p.15
from /frɒm/, /fra:m/ <i>prep.</i> (表示 开始的时间) 从……开始	p.11	talk to ... 跟……说	p.15
from ... to ... 从……到……	p.11	kung fu /kʌŋ'fu:/ <i>n.</i> (中国) 功夫	p.15
		drum /drʌm/ <i>n.</i> 鼓	p.16
		play the drums 敲鼓	p.16

.....Words and Expressions in Each Unit.....

piano /pi'ænəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 钢琴	p.16	shower /'ʃaʊə(r)/ <i>n. & v.</i> 淋浴	
play the piano 弹钢琴	p.16	<i>n.</i> 淋浴器 (间)	p.19
violin /,vaɪə'lɪn/ <i>n.</i> 小提琴	p.16	take a shower 洗淋浴	p.19
play the violin 拉小提琴	p.16	usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ <i>adv.</i> 通常地;	
also /'ɔ:lsoʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 也; 而且	p.17	一般地	p.19
people /'pi:pl/ <i>n.</i> 人; 人们	p.17	forty /'fɔ:(r)ti/ <i>num.</i> 四十	p.19
home /həʊm/ <i>n.</i> 家; 活动本部		wow /waʊ/ <i>interj.</i>	
<i>adv.</i> 到家; 在家	p.17	(表示惊奇或敬佩) 哇; 呀	p.20
be good with ... 善于; 对……有办法	p.17	never /'nevə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 从不; 绝不	p.20
make /meɪk/ <i>v.</i> 使成为; 制造	p.17	early /'ɜ:(r)li/ <i>adv. & adj.</i> 早 (的)	p.20
make friends 结交朋友	p.17	fifty /'fɪfti/ <i>num.</i> 五十	p.20
today /tə'deɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 在今天	p.17	job /dʒɒb/, /dʒɑ:b/ <i>n.</i> 工作; 职业	p.20
help (sb) with sth 在某方面帮助某人	p.17	work /wɜ:(r)k/ <i>v. & n.</i> 工作	p.20
center /'sentə(r)/ <i>n.</i> (= centre)		station /'steɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 电 (视) 台; 车站	
中心; 中央	p.17		p.20
weekend /,wi:k'end/, /'wi:kend/		radio station 广播电台	p.20
<i>n.</i> 周末	p.17	o'clock /ə'klɒk/, /ə'klɑ:k/	
on the weekend (在) 周末	p.17	<i>adv.</i> (表示整点) ……点钟	p.20
teach /ti:tʃ/ <i>v.</i> 教; 讲授	p.17	night /naɪt/ <i>n.</i> 晚上; 夜晚	p.20
musician /mju:'zɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 音乐家	p.18	funny /'fʌni/ <i>adj.</i>	
		奇怪的; 滑稽好笑的	p.20
Lisa /'li:zə/ 莉萨 (女名)	p.14	exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ <i>v. & n.</i>	
Jill /dʒɪl/ 吉尔 (女名)	p.15	锻炼; 练习	p.20
Peter /'pi:tə(r)/ 彼得 (男名)	p.17	on weekends (在) 周末	p.21
		best /best/ <i>adj.</i> 最好的	
Unit 4		<i>adv.</i> 最好地; 最	p.21
up /ʌp/ <i>adv.</i> 向上	p.19	group /gru:p/ <i>n.</i> 组; 群	p.21
get up 起床; 站起	p.19	half /hɑ:f/, /hæf/ <i>n. & pron.</i> 一半;	
dress /dres/ <i>v.</i> 穿衣服 <i>n.</i> 连衣裙	p.19	半数	p.22
get dressed 穿上衣服	p.19	past /pɑ:st/, /pæst/ <i>prep.</i> 晚于;	
brush /brʌʃ/ <i>v.</i> 刷; 刷净		过 (时间) <i>adj.</i> 过去的	p.22
<i>n.</i> 刷子	p.19	quarter /'kwɔ:tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 一刻钟;	
tooth /tu:θ/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> teeth / ti:θ/) 牙齿	p.19	四分之一	p.22

homework /'həʊmwɜ:(r)k/ n. 家庭作业	p.22	ride a bike 骑自行车	p.25
do (one's) homework 做作业	p.22	sixty /'sɪksti/ num. 六十	p.26
run /rʌn/ v. 跑; 奔	p.22	seventy /'sevnti/ num. 七十	p.26
clean /kli:n/ v. 打扫; 弄干净 adj. 干净的	p.22	eighty /'eɪti/ num. 八十	p.26
walk /wɔ:k/ n. & v. 行走; 步行	p.22	ninety /'naɪnti/ num. 九十	p.26
take a walk 散步; 走一走	p.22	hundred /'hʌndrəd/ num. 一百	p.26
quickly /'kwɪkli/ adv. 很快地	p.23	minute /'mɪnɪt/ n. 分钟	p.26
either /'aɪðə(r)/, /'i:ðə(r)/ adv. 或者; 也(用在否定词组后)	p.23	far /fɑ:(r)/ adv. & adj. 远的	p.26
either ... or ... 要么……要么; 或者……或者	p.23	kilometer /'kɪləmi:tə/, /kɪ'lɑ:mi:tər/ (= kilometre) (abbr. km) n. 千米; 公里	p.26
lot /lɒt/, /lɑ:t/ pron. 大量; 许多	p.23	new /nju:/, /nu:/ adj. 新的; 刚出现的	p.26
lots of 大量; 许多	p.23	every /'evri/ adj. 每一; 每个	p.26
sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ adv. 有时; 间或	p.23	every day 每天	p.26
taste /teɪst/ v. 有……的味道; 品尝 n. 味道; 滋味	p.23	by /baɪ/ prep. (表示方式) 乘(交通工具)	p.26
life /laɪf/ n. (pl. lives /laɪvz/) 生活; 生命	p.24	by bike 骑自行车	p.26
Rick /rɪk/ 里克(男名)	p.19	drive /draɪv/ v. 开车	p.27
Jim /dʒɪm/ 吉姆(男名)	p.20	car /kɑ:(r)/ n. 小汽车; 轿车	p.27
Scott /skɒt/, /ska:t/ 斯科特(男名)	p.20	live /lɪv/ v. 居住; 生活	p.27
Tony /'təʊni/ 托尼(男名)	p.23	stop /stɒp/, /stɑ:p/ n. 车站; 停止	p.28
Unit 5		think of 认为	p.28
train /treɪn/ n. 火车	p.25	cross /krɒs/, /krɔ:s/ v. 横过; 越过	p.29
bus /bʌs/ n. 公共汽车	p.25	river /'rɪvə(r)/ n. 河; 江	p.29
subway /'sʌbweɪ/ n. 地铁	p.25	many /'meni/ adj. & pron. 许多	p.29
take the subway 乘地铁	p.25	village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ n. 村庄; 村镇	p.29
ride /raɪd/ v. 骑 n. 旅程	p.25	between /bɪ'twi:n/ prep. 介于……之间	p.29
		between ... and ... 在……和……之间	p.29
		bridge /brɪdʒ/ n. 桥	p.29
		boat /bəʊt/ n. 小船	p.29

.....Words and Expressions in Each Unit.....

ropeway /'rəʊpweɪ/ <i>n.</i> 索道	p.29	go out 外出 (娱乐)	p.34
year /jɪə/, /jɪr/ <i>n.</i> 年; 岁	p.29	practice /'præktɪs/ <i>v. & n.</i> 练习	p.34
afraid /ə'freɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 害怕; 畏惧	p.29	dish /dɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 碟; 盘	p.34
like /laɪk/ <i>prep.</i> 像; 怎么样	p.29	do the dishes 清洗餐具	p.34
villager /'vɪlɪdʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 村民	p.29	before /bɪ'fɔ:(r)/ <i>prep. & conj.</i>	
leave /li:v/ <i>v.</i> 离开	p.29	在……以前 <i>adv.</i> 以前	p.34
dream /dri:m/ <i>n.</i> 梦想; 睡梦		make one's bed 铺床	p.35
<i>v.</i> 做梦	p.29	dirty /'dɜ:(r)ti/ <i>adj.</i> 脏的	p.35
true /tru:/ <i>adj.</i> 真的; 符合事实的	p.29	kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ <i>n.</i> 厨房	p.35
come true 实现; 成为现实	p.29	more /mɔ:(r)/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 更多 (的)	p.35
		noisy /'nɔɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 吵闹的	p.35
Dave /deɪv/ 戴夫 (男名)	p.25	relax /rɪ'læks/ <i>v.</i> 放松; 休息	p.35
Unit 6		read /ri:d/ <i>v.</i> 读; 阅读	p.35
rule /ru:l/ <i>n.</i> 规则; 规章	p.31	terrible /'terəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 非常讨厌的;	
arrive /ə'raɪv/ <i>v.</i> 到达	p.31	可怕的	p.35
(be) on time 准时	p.31	feel /fi:l/ <i>v.</i> 感受; 觉得	p.35
hallway /'hɔ:lweɪ/ <i>n.</i> 走廊; 过道	p.31	strict /strikt/ <i>adj.</i> 严格的; 严厉的	p.35
hall /hɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 大厅; 礼堂	p.31	be strict (with sb)	
dining /'daɪnɪŋ/ hall 餐厅	p.31	(对某人) 要求严格	p.35
listen /'lɪsn/ <i>v.</i> 听; 倾听	p.31	remember /rɪ'membə(r)/	
listen to ... 听……	p.31	<i>v.</i> 记住; 记起	p.35
fight /faɪt/ <i>v. & n.</i> 打架; 战斗	p.31	follow /'fɒləʊ/, /'fɑ:ləʊ/	
sorry /'sɒri/, /'sɑ:ri/ <i>adj.</i> 抱歉的;		<i>v.</i> 遵循; 跟随	p.35
难过的; 惋惜的	p.31	follow the rules 遵守规则	p.35
outside /aʊt'saɪd/ <i>adv.</i> 在外面	p.32	luck /lʌk/ <i>n.</i> 幸运; 运气	p.35
wear /weə(r)/, /wer/ <i>v.</i> 穿; 戴	p.32	keep /ki:p/ <i>v.</i> 保持; 保留	p.36
important /ɪm'pɔ:(r)tnt/ <i>adj.</i> 重要的	p.32	hair /heə/, /her/ <i>n.</i> 头发; 毛发	p.36
bring /brɪŋ/ <i>v.</i> 带来; 取来	p.32	learn /lɜ:(r)n/ <i>v.</i> 学习; 学会	p.36
uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:(r)m/		Clark /kla:(r)k/ 克拉克 (姓; 男名)	p.31
<i>n.</i> 校服; 制服	p.32	Amy /'eɪmi/ 埃米 (女名)	p.31
quiet /'kwaɪət/ <i>adj.</i> 安静的	p.32	Molly /'mɒli/, /'mɑ:li/ 莫莉 (女名)	p.35
out /aʊt/ <i>adv.</i> 外出	p.34		

New York /nu: 'jɔ:(r)k/ 纽约	p.35	flag /flæg/ <i>n.</i> 旗; 旗帜	p.41
		forget /fə(r)get/ <i>v.</i> 忘记; 遗忘	p.41
		get lost 迷路	p.41
Unit 7		place /pleɪs/ <i>n.</i> 地点; 位置	p.41
panda /'pændə/ <i>n.</i> 熊猫	p.37	water /'wɔ:tə/, /'wɑ:tər/ <i>n.</i> 水	p.41
zoo /zu:/ <i>n.</i> 动物园	p.37	danger /'deɪndʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 危险	p.41
tiger /'taɪgə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 老虎	p.37	be in (great) danger	
elephant /'elɪfənt/ <i>n.</i> 大象	p.37	处于(极大)危险之中	p.41
koala /kəʊ'ɑ:lə/ <i>n.</i> 树袋熊; 考拉	p.37	cut /kʌt/ <i>v.</i> 砍; 切	p.41
lion /'laɪən/ <i>n.</i> 狮子	p.37	down /daʊn/ <i>adv.</i> (坐、躺、倒) 下	
giraffe /dʒə'rɑ:f/, /dʒə'ræf/ <i>n.</i> 长颈鹿	p.37	<i>prep.</i> 向下; 沿着	p.41
animal /'ænɪml/ <i>n.</i> 动物	p.37	cut down 砍倒	p.41
cute /kju:t/ <i>adj.</i> 可爱的; 机灵的	p.37	tree /tri:/ <i>n.</i> 树	p.41
lazy /'leɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 懒散的; 懒惰的	p.37	kill /kɪl/ <i>v.</i> 杀死; 弄死	p.41
smart /smɑ:(r)t/ <i>adj.</i> 聪明的	p.37	ivory /'aɪvəri/ <i>n.</i> 象牙	p.41
beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfl/ <i>adj.</i> 美丽的; 美好的	p.37	over /'əʊvə(r)/ <i>prep.</i> 超过, 多于;	
scary /'skeəri/, /'skerɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 吓人的; 恐怖的	p.38	在……上方	p.41
kind /kaɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 种类	p.38	(be) made of 由……制成	p.41
kind of 稍微; 有点儿	p.38	Julie /'dʒu:li/ 朱莉(女名)	p.38
Australia /ə'streɪliə/ <i>n.</i> 澳大利亚	p.38	Becky /'beki/ 贝姬(女名)	p.42
south /sauθ/ <i>adj.</i> 南方的 <i>n.</i> 南; 南方	p.38	Thailand /'taɪlənd/ <i>n.</i> 泰国	p.41
Africa /'æfrɪkə/ <i>n.</i> 非洲	p.38	Thai /taɪ/ <i>adj. & n.</i> 泰国(人的); 泰语(的)	p.41
South Africa 南非	p.38		
pet /pet/ <i>n.</i> 宠物	p.38		
leg /leg/ <i>n.</i> 腿	p.38	Unit 8	
cat /kæt/ <i>n.</i> 猫	p.38	newspaper /'nju:z,peɪpə/, / 'nu:z,peɪpər/ <i>n.</i> 报纸	p.43
sleep /sli:p/ <i>v. & n.</i> 睡觉	p.38	read a newspaper 看报纸	p.43
friendly /'frendli/ <i>adj.</i> 友好的	p.40	use /ju:z/ <i>v.</i> 使用; 运用	p.43
shy /ʃaɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 羞怯的; 腼腆的	p.40	soup /su:p/ <i>n.</i> 汤	p.43
save /seɪv/ <i>v.</i> 救; 救助	p.41	make soup 做汤	p.43
symbol /'sɪmbəl/ <i>n.</i> 象征	p.41		

wash /wɒʃ/, /wɔ:ʃ/ <i>v.</i> 洗	p.43	child /tʃaɪld/ <i>n.</i> 儿童	
movie /'mu:vi/ <i>n.</i> 电影	p.44	(<i>pl.</i> children /'tʃɪldrən/)	p.47
go to the movies 看电影	p.44	miss /mɪs/ <i>v.</i> 怀念; 思念	p.47
just /dʒʌst/ <i>adv.</i> 只是; 恰好	p.44	wish /wɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 希望	p.47
eat out 出去吃饭	p.44	delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ <i>adj.</i> 可口的;	
house /haʊs/ <i>n.</i> 房子	p.45	美味的	p.47
drink /drɪŋk/ <i>v.</i> 喝 <i>n.</i> 饮料	p.45	still /stɪl/ <i>adv.</i> 还; 仍然	p.47
tea /ti:/ <i>n.</i> 茶; 茶叶	p.45	living /'lɪvɪŋ/ room 客厅	p.48
drink tea 喝茶	p.45		
tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/, /tə'mɑ:rəʊ/		Steve /sti:v/ 史蒂夫 (男名)	p.44
<i>adv.</i> 在明天 <i>n.</i> 明天; 未来	p.45	Laura /'lɔ:rə/ 劳拉 (女名)	p.44
pool /pu:l/ <i>n.</i> 游泳池; 水池	p.46		
shop /ʃɒp/, /ʃɑ:p/ <i>v.</i> 购物 <i>n.</i> 商店	p.46	Unit 9	
supermarket /'su:pə(r),mɑ:(r)kæt/	p.46	rain /reɪn/ <i>v.</i> 下雨 <i>n.</i> 雨水	p.49
<i>n.</i> 超市	p.46	windy /'wɪndi/ <i>adj.</i> 多风的	p.49
man /mæn/ <i>n.</i> 男人; 人	p.46	cloudy /'klaʊdi/ <i>adj.</i> 多云的	p.49
race /reɪs/ <i>n.</i> 竞赛	p.47	sunny /'sʌni/ <i>adj.</i> 晴朗的	p.49
host /həʊst/ <i>n.</i> 主人; 东道主	p.47	snow /snəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 下雪 <i>n.</i> 雪	p.49
study /'stʌdi/ <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i> 学习; 研究	p.47	weather /'weðə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 天气	p.49
state /steɪt/ <i>n.</i> 州	p.47	cook /kʊk/ <i>v.</i> 做饭	p.50
the United States /ju'naitɪd 'steɪts/		bad /bæd/ <i>adj.</i> 坏的; 糟的	p.50
(of America)		park /pɑ:(r)k/ <i>n.</i> 公园	p.50
(<i>abbr.</i> the US, the USA) 美国;		message /'mesɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 信息; 消息	p.50
美利坚合众国	p.47	take a message 捎个口信; 传话	p.50
American /ə'merɪkən/ <i>adj.</i> 美国的;		him /hɪm/ <i>pron.</i> 他 (he 的宾格)	p.50
美洲的 <i>n.</i> 美国人; 美洲人	p.47	could /kʊd/ <i>modal v.</i> 能; 可以	p.50
dragon /'dræɡən/ <i>n.</i> 龙	p.47	back /bæk/ <i>adv.</i> 回来; 回原处	p.50
Dragon Boat Festival 端午节	p.47	call (sb) back (给某人) 回电话	p.50
any /'eni/ <i>adj.</i> 任何的; 任一		problem /'prɒbləm/, /'pra:bləm/	
<i>pron.</i> 任何; 任一	p.47	<i>n.</i> 困难; 难题	p.50
other /'ʌðə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 另外的; 其他的		again /ə'ɡen/, /ə'geɪn/	
<i>pron.</i> 另外的人 (或物)	p.47	<i>adv.</i> 再一次; 又一次	p.51
young /jʌŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 幼小的; 年轻的	p.47	dry /draɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 干燥的	p.52

cold /kəʊld/ <i>adj.</i> 寒冷的; 冷的	p.52	Unit 10	
hot /hɒt/, /hɑ:t/ <i>adj.</i> 热的	p.52	post /pəʊst/ <i>n.</i> 邮政	p.55
warm /wɔ:(r)m/ <i>adj.</i> 温暖的	p.52	office /'ɒfɪs/, /'ɑ:fɪs/ <i>n.</i> 办公室	p.55
visit /'vɪzɪt/ <i>v.</i> 拜访; 参观	p.53	post office 邮局	p.55
Canada /'kænədə/ <i>n.</i> 加拿大	p.53	police /pə'li:s/ <i>n.</i> 警察	p.55
summer /'sʌmə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 夏天; 夏季	p.53	police station 警察局	p.55
sit /sɪt/ <i>v.</i> 坐	p.53	hotel /həʊ'tel/ <i>n.</i> 旅馆; 酒店	p.55
juice /dʒu:s/ <i>n.</i> 果汁; 饮料	p.53	restaurant /'restrɒnt/, /'restərə:nt/ <i>n.</i> 餐馆	p.55
soon /su:n/ <i>adv.</i> 不久; 很快	p.53	bank /bæŋk/ <i>n.</i> 银行	p.55
vacation /veɪ'keɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 假期	p.53	hospital /'hɒspɪtl/, /'hɑ:spɪtl/ <i>n.</i> 医院	p.55
on a vacation 度假	p.53	street /stri:t/ <i>n.</i> 大街	p.55
hard /hɑ:(r)d/ <i>adv.</i> 努力地	p.53	pay /peɪ/ <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i> 付费	p.55
<i>adj.</i> 困难的	p.53	pay phone 付费电话	p.55
Europe /'juərəp/ <i>n.</i> 欧洲	p.53	near /nɪə/, /nɪr/ <i>prep.</i>	
mountain /'maʊntən/ <i>n.</i> 高山	p.53	在……附近	p.55
country /'kʌntri/ <i>n.</i> 国; 国家	p.53	across /ə'krɒs/, /ə'krɔ:s/ <i>adv.</i> & <i>prep.</i> 过; 穿过	p.56
skate /skeɪt/ <i>v.</i> 滑冰	p.54	across from 在……对面	p.56
snowy /'snəʊi/ <i>adj.</i> 下雪的	p.54	front /frʌnt/ <i>n.</i> 前面	p.56
winter /'wɪntə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 冬天; 冬季	p.54	in front of 在……前面	p.56
Russian /'rʌʃn/ <i>adj.</i> 俄罗斯的	p.54	behind /brɪ'haɪnd/ <i>prep.</i> 在……的后面	p.56
<i>n.</i> 俄罗斯人; 俄语	p.54	town /taʊn/ <i>n.</i> 镇; 市镇	p.56
snowman /'snəʊmæn/ <i>n.</i> 雪人	p.54	around /ə'raʊnd/ <i>adv.</i> & <i>prep.</i>	
rainy /'reɪni/ <i>adj.</i> 阴雨的; 多雨的	p.54	到处; 大约	p.56
Joe /dʒəʊ/ 乔 (男名)	p.50	north /nɔ:(r)θ/ <i>n.</i> 北; 北方	
Jeff /dʒef/ 杰夫 (男名)	p.50	<i>adj.</i> 北方的	p.57
Moscow /'mɒskəʊ/, /'mɑ:skəʊ/ 莫斯科	p.49	along /ə'lɒŋ/, /ə'lɔ:ŋ/ <i>prep.</i> 沿着	p.58
Toronto /tə'rɒntəʊ/, /tə'rɑ:ntəʊ/ 多伦多	p.49	go along (the street) 沿着 (这条街) 走	p.58
Boston /'bɒstən/, /'bɑ:stən/ 波士顿	p.49	turn /tɜ:(r)n/ <i>v.</i> 转向; 翻	p.58
		right /raɪt/ <i>adv.</i> 向右边 <i>n.</i> 右边	p.58

.....Words and Expressions in Each Unit.....

left /left/ <i>adv.</i> 向左边 <i>n.</i> 左边	p.58	road /rəʊd/ <i>n.</i> 路	p.59
turn right/left 向右/左转	p.58	often /'ɒfn/, /'ɔ:fn/ <i>adv.</i> 时常; 常常	p.59
crossing /'krɒsɪŋ/, /'krɔ:sɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 十字路口	p.58	air /eə/, /er/ <i>n.</i> 空气	p.59
neighborhood /'neɪbə(r)hʊd/ <i>n.</i> 街区; 街坊	p.59	sunshine /'sʌnʃaɪn/ <i>n.</i> 阳光	p.59
spend /spend/ <i>v.</i> 花(时间、钱等)	p.59	free /fri:/ <i>adj.</i> 免费的	p.59
spend time 花时间	p.59	enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ <i>v.</i> 享受; 喜爱	p.59
climb /klaɪm/ <i>v.</i> 爬	p.59	enjoy reading 喜欢阅读	p.59
		easily /'i:zəli/ <i>adv.</i> 容易地	p.59
		money /'mʌni/ <i>n.</i> 钱	p.59

Vocabulary Index

(注: 在本词表中, 重点词汇用**黑体**标出。
在英式发音和美式发音有区别时, 英式发音在前, 美式发音在后。)

A

across /ə'krɒs/, /ə'krɔ:s/

adv. & prep. 过; 穿过

p.56

across from 在……对面

p.56

afraid /ə'freɪd/ *adj.* 害怕; 畏惧

p.29

Africa /'æfrɪkə/ *n.* 非洲

p.38

again /ə'geɪn/, /ə'geɪn/

adv. 再一次; 又一次

p.51

air /eə/, /er/ *n.* 空气

p.59

along /ə'lɒŋ/, /ə'lɔ:ŋ/ *prep.* 沿着

p.58

also /'ɔ:lsoʊ/ *adv.* 也; 而且

p.17

A.M. /eɪ'em/ (= a.m.) 上午

p.10

American /ə'merɪkən/ *adj.* 美国的;

美洲的 *n.* 美国人; 美洲人

p.47

animal /'ænɪml/ *n.* 动物

p.37

any /'eni/ *adj.* 任何的; 任一的

pron. 任何; 任一

p.47

April /'eɪprəl/ *n.* 四月

p.1

around /ə'raʊnd/ *adv. & prep.*

到处; 大约

p.56

arrive /ə'raɪv/ *v.* 到达

p.31

art /ɑ:(r)t/ *n.* 艺术; 美术

p.5

August /'ɔ:gəst/ *n.* 八月

p.1

Australia /'ɒstreɪliə/ *n.* 澳大利亚

p.38

B

back /bæk/ *adv.* 回来; 回原处

p.50

bad /bæd/ *adj.* 坏的; 糟的

p.50

bank /bæŋk/ *n.* 银行

p.55

be good at ... 擅长于……

p.14

be good with ... 善于应付……的;

对……有办法

p.17

be in (great) danger

处于(极大)危险之中

p.41

(be) made of 由……制成的

p.41

(be) on time 准时

p.31

be strict (with sb)

(对某人)要求严格

p.35

beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfl/ *adj.* 美丽的;

美好的

p.37

because /bɪ'kɒz/, /bɪ'kɔ:z/

conj. 因为

p.8

before /bɪ'fɔ:(r)/ *prep. & conj.*

在……以前 *adv.* 以前

p.34

behind /bɪ'haɪnd/ *prep.* 在……的后面

p.56

best /best/ *adj.* 最好的

adv. 最好地; 最

p.21

between /bɪ'twi:n/

prep. 介于……之间

p.29

between ... and ...

在……和……之间

p.29

boat /bəʊt/ *n.* 小船

p.29

bridge /brɪdʒ/ *n.* 桥

p.29

bring /brɪŋ/ *v.* 带来; 取来

p.32

brush /brʌʃ/ *v.* 刷; 刷净

n. 刷子

p.19

.....**Vocabulary Index**.....

bus /bʌs/ <i>n.</i> 公共汽车	p.25	cut down 砍倒	p.41
busy /'bɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 忙碌的; 无暇的	p.5	cute /kju:t/ <i>adj.</i> 可爱的; 机灵的	p.37
by /baɪ/ <i>prep.</i> (表示方式)			
乘 (交通工具)	p.26	D	
by bike 骑自行车	p.26	dance /dɑ:ns/, /dæns/ <i>v.</i> 跳舞	
		<i>n.</i> 舞蹈	p.13
C		danger /'deɪndʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 危险	p.41
call (sb) back (给某人) 回电话	p.50	dear /dɪə(r)/, /dɪr/ <i>adj.</i> 亲爱的	p.5
Canada /'kænədə/ <i>n.</i> 加拿大	p.53	December /dɪ'sembə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 十二月	p.1
car /kɑ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 小汽车; 轿车	p.27	delicious /dɪ'liʃəs/ <i>adj.</i> 可口的;	
cat /kæt/ <i>n.</i> 猫	p.38	美味的	p.47
center /'sentə(r)/ <i>n.</i> (= centre)		dining /'daɪnɪŋ/ <i>hall</i> 餐厅	p.31
中心; 中央	p.17	dirty /'dɜ:(r)ti/ <i>adj.</i> 脏的	p.35
chess /tʃes/ <i>n.</i> 国际象棋	p.13	dish /dɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 碟; 盘	p.34
child /tʃaɪld/ <i>n.</i> 儿童		do (one's) homework 做作业	p.22
(<i>pl.</i> children /'tʃɪldrən/)	p.47	do the dishes 清洗餐具	p.34
Chinese /tʃaɪ'ni:z/ <i>n.</i> 语文; 汉语		down /daʊn/ <i>adv.</i> (坐、躺、倒) 下	
<i>adj.</i> 汉语的; 中国的	p.7	<i>prep.</i> 向下; 沿着	p.41
clean /kli:n/ <i>v.</i> 打扫; 弄干净	p.22	dragon /'dræɡən/ <i>n.</i> 龙	p.47
<i>adj.</i> 干净的		Dragon Boat Festival 端午节	p.47
climb /klaɪm/ <i>v.</i> 爬	p.59	draw /drɔ:/ <i>v.</i> 画	p.13
cloudy /'klaʊdi/ <i>adj.</i> 多云的	p.49	dream /dri:m/ <i>n.</i> 梦想; 睡梦	
club /klʌb/ <i>n.</i> 俱乐部; 社团	p.13	<i>v.</i> 做梦	p.29
cold /kəʊld/ <i>adj.</i> 寒冷的; 冷的	p.52	dress /dres/ <i>v.</i> 穿衣服 <i>n.</i> 连衣裙	p.19
come true 实现; 成为现实	p.29	drink /drɪŋk/ <i>v.</i> 喝 <i>n.</i> 饮料	p.45
cook /kʊk/ <i>v.</i> 做饭	p.50	drink tea 喝茶	p.45
cool /ku:l/ <i>adj.</i> 妙极的; 酷的	p.10	drive /draɪv/ <i>v.</i> 开车	p.27
could /kʊd/ <i>modal v.</i> 能; 可以	p.50	drum /drʌm/ <i>n.</i> 鼓	p.16
country /'kʌntri/ <i>n.</i> 国; 国家	p.53	dry /draɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 干燥的	p.52
cross /krɒs/, /krɔ:s/ <i>v.</i> 横过; 越过	p.29	E	
crossing /'krɒsɪŋ/, /'krɔ:sɪŋ/		early /'ɜ:(r)li/ <i>adv. & adj.</i> 早 (的)	p.20
<i>n.</i> 十字路口	p.58	easily /'i:zəli/ <i>adv.</i> 容易地	p.59
cut /kʌt/ <i>v.</i> 砍; 切	p.41		

eat out 出去吃饭	p.44	follow /'fɒləʊ/, /'fɑ:ləʊ/ v. 遵循; 跟随	p.35
eighth /eɪtθ/ <i>num.</i> 第八	p.3	follow the rules 遵守规则	p.35
eighty /'eɪti/ <i>num.</i> 八十	p.26	for sure 无疑; 肯定	p.8
either /'aɪðə(r)/, /'i:ðə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 或者; 也 (用在否定词组后)	p.23	forget /fə(r)'get/ <i>v.</i> 忘记; 遗忘	p.41
either ... or ... 要么……要么……; 或者……或者……	p.23	forty /'fɔ:(r)ti/ <i>num.</i> 四十	p.19
elephant /'elɪfənt/ <i>n.</i> 大象	p.37	free /fri:/ <i>adj.</i> 空闲的	p.10
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ <i>v.</i> 享受; 喜爱	p.59	free /fri:/ <i>adj.</i> 免费的	p.59
enjoy reading 喜欢阅读	p.59	Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期五	p.8
Europe /'jʊərəp/ <i>n.</i> 欧洲	p.53	friendly /'frendli/ <i>adj.</i> 友好的	p.40
every /'evri/ <i>adj.</i> 每一; 每个	p.26	from /frɒm/, /frɑ:m/ <i>prep.</i> (表示 开始的时间) 从……开始	p.11
every day 每天	p.26	from ... to ... 从……到……	p.11
exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ <i>v. & n.</i> 锻炼; 练习	p.20	front /frʌnt/ <i>n.</i> 前面	p.56
		funny /'fʌni/ <i>adj.</i> 奇怪的; 滑稽好笑的	p.20
F			
far /fɑ:(r)/ <i>adv. & adj.</i> 远; 远的	p.26	G	
favorite /'feɪvərɪt/ <i>adj. & n.</i> (= favourite) 特别喜爱的 (人或事物)	p.7	geography /dʒɪ'bɒgrəfi/, /dʒɪ'lɑ:grəfi/ <i>n.</i> 地理 (学)	p.7
February /'februəri/, /'febjʊəri/ <i>n.</i> 二月	p.1	get dressed 穿上衣服	p.19
feel /fi:l/ <i>v.</i> 感受; 觉得	p.35	get lost 迷路	p.41
festival /'festɪvl/ <i>n.</i> (音乐、戏剧等 的) 会演节; 节日	p.5	get up 起床; 站起	p.19
fifth /fɪfθ/ <i>num.</i> 第五	p.3	giraffe /dʒə'reɪf/, /dʒə'ræf/ <i>n.</i> 长颈鹿	p.37
fifty /'fɪfti/ <i>num.</i> 五十	p.20	go along (the street) 沿着 (这条街) 走	p.58
fight /faɪt/ <i>v. & n.</i> 打架; 战斗	p.31	go out 外出 (娱乐)	p.34
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 完成; 做好	p.11	go to the movies 看电影	p.44
first /fɜ:(r)st/ <i>num.</i> 第一	p.3	group /gru:p/ <i>n.</i> 组; 群	p.21
flag /flæg/ <i>n.</i> 旗; 旗帜	p.41	guitar /gɪ'tɑ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 吉他	p.13

.....•Vocabulary Index•.....

H

hair /heə/, /her/ *n.* 头发; 毛发 p.36

half /hɑ:f/, /hæf/ *n. & pron.*
一半; 半数 p.22

hall /hɔ:l/ *n.* 大厅; 礼堂 p.31

hallway /'hɔ:lwei/ *n.* 走廊; 过道 p.31

happy /'hæpi/ *adj.* 愉快的; 高兴的 p.2

Happy birthday! 生日快乐! p.2

hard /hɑ:(r)d/ *adv.* 努力地
adj. 困难的 p.53

Have a good time! (表示祝福)
过得愉快! p.5

help (sb) with sth 在某方面帮助
(某人) p.17

him /hɪm/ *pron.* 他 (he 的宾格) p.50

history /'hɪstri/ *n.* 历史 p.7

home /həʊm/ *n.* 家; 活动本部
adv. 到家; 在家 p.17

homework /'həʊmwɜ:(r)k/
n. 家庭作业 p.22

hospital /'hɒspɪtl/, /'hɑ:spɪtl/
n. 医院 p.55

host /həʊst/ *n.* 主人; 东道主 p.47

hot /hɒt/, /hɑ:t/ *adj.* 热的 p.52

hotel /həʊ'tel/ *n.* 旅馆; 酒店 p.55

hour /'aʊə(r)/ *n.* 小时 p.11

house /haʊs/ *n.* 房子 p.45

How old ...?多大年纪?
.....几岁了? p.2

hundred /'hʌndrəd/ *num.* 一百 p.26

I

important /ɪm'pɔ:(r)tnt/ *adj.* 重要的 p.32

in front of 在.....前面 p.56

ivory /'aɪvəri/ *n.* 象牙 p.41

J

January /'dʒænjʊəri/, /'dʒænjuəri/
n. 一月 p.1

job /dʒɒb/, /dʒɑ:b/ *n.* 工作; 职业 p.20

join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参加; 加入 p.13

juice /dʒu:s/ *n.* 果汁; 饮料 p.53

July /dʒu'laɪ/ *n.* 七月 p.1

June /dʒu:n/ *n.* 六月 p.1

just /dʒʌst/ *adv.* 只是; 恰好 p.44

K

keep /ki:p/ *v.* 保持; 保留 p.36

kill /kɪl/ *v.* 杀死; 弄死 p.41

kilometer /'kɪləmi:tə/, /kɪ'lɑ:mi:tər/
(= kilometre) (*abbr.* km)
n. 千米; 公里 p.26

kind /kaɪnd/ *n.* 种类 p.38

kind of 稍微; 有点儿 p.38

kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ *n.* 厨房 p.35

koala /kəʊ'ɑ:lə/ *n.* 树袋熊; 考拉 p.37

kung fu /,kʌŋ 'fu:/ *n.* (中国) 功夫 p.15

L

lazy /'leɪzi/ *adj.* 懒散的; 懒惰的 p.37

learn /lɜ:(r)n/ *v.* 学习; 学会 p.36

leave /li:v/ *v.* 离开 p.29

left /left/ *adv.* 向左边 *n.* 左边 p.58

leg /leg/ *n.* 腿 p.38

lesson /'lesn/ *n.* 课; 一节课 p.11

life /laɪf/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> lives/laɪvz/)		music /'mju:zɪk/ <i>n.</i> 音乐; 乐曲	p.7
生活; 生命	p.24	musician /mju:'zɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 音乐家	p.18
like /laɪk/ <i>prep.</i> 像; 怎么样	p.29		
lion /'laɪən/ <i>n.</i> 狮子	p.37	N	
listen /'lɪsn/ <i>v.</i> 听; 倾听	p.31	near /nɪə/, /nɪr/ <i>prep.</i> 在……附近	p.55
listen to ... 听……	p.31	neighborhood /'neɪbə(r)hʊd/	
live /lɪv/ <i>v.</i> 居住; 生活	p.27	<i>n.</i> 街区; 街坊	p.59
living room 客厅	p.48	never /'nevə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 从不; 绝不	p.20
lot /lɒt/, /lɑ:t/ <i>pron.</i> 大量; 许多	p.23	new /nju:/, /nu:/ <i>adj.</i> 新的;	
lots of 大量; 许多	p.23	刚出现的	p.26
luck /lʌk/ <i>n.</i> 幸运; 运气	p.35	newspaper /'nju:z,peɪpə/,	
		/'nu:z,peɪpər/ <i>n.</i> 报纸	p.43
M		night /naɪt/ <i>n.</i> 夜; 夜晚	p.20
make /meɪk/ <i>v.</i> 使成为; 制造	p.17	ninety /'naɪntɪ/ <i>num.</i> 九十	p.26
make friends 结交朋友	p.17	ninth /naɪnθ/ <i>num.</i> 第九	p.3
make one's bed 铺床	p.35	noisy /'nɔɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 吵闹的	p.35
make soup 做汤	p.43	north /nɔ:(r)θ/ <i>n.</i> 北; 北方	
man /mæn/ <i>n.</i> 男人; 人	p.46	<i>adj.</i> 北方的	p.57
many /'meni/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 许多	p.29	November /nəʊ'vembə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 十一月	p.1
March /mɑ:(r)tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 三月	p.1		
math /mæθ/ <i>n.</i> 数学	p.7	O	
May /meɪ/ <i>n.</i> 五月	p.1	o'clock /ə'klɒk/, /ə'klɑ:k/	
message /'mesɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 信息; 消息	p.50	<i>adv.</i> (表示整点) ……点钟	p.20
minute /'mɪnɪt/ <i>n.</i> 分钟	p.26	October /ɒk'təʊbə/, /ɑ:k'təʊbər/	
miss /mɪs/ <i>v.</i> 怀念; 思念	p.47	<i>n.</i> 十月	p.1
Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期一	p.8	office /'ɒfɪs/, /'ɑ:fɪs/ <i>n.</i> 办公室	p.55
money /'mʌni/ <i>n.</i> 钱	p.59	often /'ɒfn/, /'ɔ:fn/ <i>adv.</i> 时常; 常常	p.59
month /mʌnθ/ <i>n.</i> 月; 月份	p.1	old /əʊld/ <i>adj.</i> 年老的; 旧的	p.2
more /mɔ:(r)/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 更多(的)	p.35	on (a) vacation 度假	p.53
mountain /'maʊntən/ <i>n.</i> 高山	p.53	on the weekend (在)周末	p.17
movie /'mu:vi/ <i>n.</i> 电影	p.44	on weekends (在)周末	p.21
Mrs. /'mɪsɪz/ (用于女子的姓氏或		or /ɔ:(r)/ <i>conj.</i> 或者;	
姓名前) 太太; 夫人	p.11	也不(用于否定句)	p.15

Vocabulary Index

- other** /'ʌðə(r)/ *adj.* 另外的; 其他的
pron. 另外的人 (或物) p.47
- out** /aʊt/ *adv.* 外出 p.34
- outside** /aʊt'saɪd/ *adv.* 在外面
adj. 外面的 p.32
- over** /'əʊvə(r)/ *prep.* 超过, 多于;
 在……上方 p.41
- P**
- panda** /'pændə/ *n.* 熊猫 p.37
- park** /pɑ:(r)k/ *n.* 公园 p.50
- party** /'pɑ:(r)ti/ *n.* 聚会; 晚会 p.2
- past** /pɑ:st/, /pæst/ *prep.* 晚于;
 过 (时间) *adj.* 过去的 p.22
- pay** /peɪ/ *v. & n.* 付费 p.55
- pay phone 付费电话 p.55
- P.E.** /pi:'i:/ *n.*
 (= physical education) 体育 p.7
- people** /'pi:pl/ *n.* 人; 人们 p.17
- pet** /pet/ *n.* 宠物 p.38
- piano /pi'ænəʊ/ *n.* 钢琴 p.16
- place** /pleɪs/ *n.* 地点; 位置 p.41
- play chess 下国际象棋 p.13
- play the drums 敲鼓 p.16
- play the piano 弹钢琴 p.16
- play the violin 拉小提琴 p.16
- P.M. /pi:'em/ (= p.m.) 下午; 午后 p.11
- police** /pə'li:s/ *n.* 警察 p.55
- police station 警察局 p.55
- pool** /pu:l/ *n.* 游泳池; 水池 p.46
- post** /pəʊst/ *n.* 邮政 p.55
- post office 邮局 p.55
- practice** /'præktɪs/ *v. & n.* 练习 p.34
- problem** /'prɒbləm/, /'prɑ:bləm/
n. 困难; 难题 p.50
- Q**
- quarter** /'kwɔ:(r)tə(r)/ *n.* 一刻钟;
 四分之一 p.22
- quickly** /'kwɪkli/ *adv.* 很快地 p.23
- quiet** /'kwaɪət/ *adj.* 安静的 p.32
- R**
- race** /reɪs/ *n.* 竞赛 p.47
- radio station 广播电台 p.20
- rain** /reɪn/ *v.* 下雨 *n.* 雨水 p.49
- rainy** /'reɪni/ *adj.* 阴雨的; 多雨的 p.54
- read** /ri:d/ *v.* 读; 阅读 p.35
- read a newspaper 看报纸 p.43
- relax** /rɪ'læks/ *v.* 放松; 休息 p.35
- remember** /rɪ'membə(r)/
v. 记住; 记起 p.35
- restaurant** /'restɒrənt/, /'restərə:nt/
n. 餐馆 p.55
- ride** /raɪd/ *v.* 骑 *n.* 旅程 p.25
- ride a bike 骑自行车 p.25
- right** /raɪt/ *adv.* 向右边 *n.* 右边 p.58
- river** /'rɪvə(r)/ *n.* 河; 江 p.29
- road** /rəʊd/ *n.* 路 p.59
- ropeway /'rəʊpweɪ/ *n.* 索道 p.29
- rule** /ru:l/ *n.* 规则; 规章 p.31
- run** /rʌn/ *v.* 跑; 奔 p.22
- Russian** /'rʌʃn/ *adj.* 俄罗斯的
n. 俄罗斯人; 俄语 p.54

S

Saturday /'sætə(r)deɪ/ *n.* 星期六 p.8
save /seɪv/ *v.* 救; 救助 p.41
say /seɪ/ *v.* 说; 讲 p.11
scary /'skeəri/, /'skerɪ/ *adj.*
 吓人的; 恐怖的 p.38
science /'saɪəns/ *n.* 科学 p.7
second /'sekənd/ *num.* 第二 p.3
see /si:/ *v.* 看见; 见到 p.2
 See you! 再见! p.2
September /sep'tembə(r)/ *n.* 九月 p.1
seventy /'sevntɪ/ *num.* 七十 p.26
shop /ʃɒp/, /'ʃɑ:p/ *v.* 购物 *n.* 商店 p.46
show /ʃəʊ/ *n.* 演出; 节目
v. 给……看; 展示 p.15
shower /'ʃaʊə(r)/ *n. & v.* 淋浴
n. 淋浴器 (间) p.19
shy /ʃaɪ/ *adj.* 羞怯的; 腼腆的 p.40
sing /sɪŋ/ *v.* 唱歌 p.13
sit /sɪt/ *v.* 坐 p.53
sixty /'sɪksti/ *num.* 六十 p.26
skate /skeɪt/ *v.* 滑冰 p.54
sleep /sli:p/ *v. & n.* 睡觉 p.38
smart /smɑ:(r)t/ *adj.* 聪明的 p.37
snow /snəʊ/ *v.* 下雪 *n.* 雪 p.49
snowman /'snəʊmæn/ *n.* 雪人 p.54
snowy /'snəʊi/ *adj.* 下雪的 p.54
sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ *adv.* 有时 p.23
soon /su:n/ *adv.* 不久; 很快 p.53
sorry /'sɒri/, /'sɑ:ri/ *adj.* 抱歉的;
 难过的; 惋惜的 p.31
soup /su:p/ *n.* 汤 p.43
south /sauθ/ *adj.* 南方的 *n.* 南; 南方 p.38

South Africa 南非 p.38
speak /spi:k/
v. 说 (某种语言); 说话 p.13
speak English 说英语 p.13
spend /spend/ *v.* 花 (时间、钱等) p.59
spend time 花时间 p.59
state /steɪt/ *n.* 州 p.47
station /'steɪʃn/ *n.* 电 (视) 台; 车站 p.20
still /stɪl/ *adv.* 还; 仍然 p.47
stop /stɒp/, /stɑ:p/ *n.* 车站; 停止 p.28
story /'stɔ:ri/ *n.* 故事; 小说 p.15
street /stri:t/ *n.* 大街 p.55
strict /strikt/ *adj.* 严格的; 严厉的 p.35
student /'stju:dnt/, /'stu:dnt/
n. 学生 p.5
study /'stʌdi/ *v. & n.* 学习; 研究 p.47
subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 学科; 科目 p.7
subway /'sʌbweɪ/ *n.* 地铁 p.25
summer /'sʌmə(r)/ *n.* 夏天; 夏季 p.53
Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ *n.* 星期日 p.10
sunny /'sʌni/ *adj.* 晴朗的 p.49
sunshine /'sʌnʃaɪn/ *n.* 阳光 p.59
supermarket /'su:pə(r)mɑ:(r)kæt/
n. 超市 p.46
swim /swɪm/ *v. & n.* 游泳 p.13
symbol /'sɪmbl/ *n.* 象征 p.41

T

take a message 捎个口信; 传话 p.50
take a shower 洗淋浴 p.19
take a walk 散步; 走一走 p.22
take the subway 乘地铁 p.25
talk /tɔ:k/ *v. & n.* 说话; 交谈 p.15

Vocabulary Index

- | | | | |
|---|------|--|------|
| talk to ... 跟……说 | p.15 | turn /tɜ:(r)n/ <i>v.</i> 转向; 翻 | p.58 |
| taste /teɪst/ <i>v.</i> 有……的味道; 品尝 | | turn right/left 向右/左转 | p.58 |
| <i>n.</i> 味道; 滋味 | p.23 | twelfth /twelfθ/ <i>num.</i> 第十二 | p.3 |
| tea /ti:/ <i>n.</i> 茶; 茶叶 | p.45 | twentieth /'twentiəθ/ <i>num.</i> 第二十 | p.3 |
| teach /ti:tʃ/ <i>v.</i> 教; 讲授 | p.17 | | |
| tell /tel/ <i>v.</i> 讲述; 告诉 | p.15 | U | |
| term /tɜ:(r)m/ <i>n.</i> 学期 | p.5 | uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:(r)m/ | |
| terrible /'terəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 非常讨厌的; | | <i>n.</i> 校服; 制服 | p.32 |
| 可怕的 | p.35 | up /ʌp/ <i>adv.</i> 向上 | p.19 |
| test /test/ <i>n.</i> 测验; 检查 | p.4 | use /ju:z/ <i>v.</i> 使用; 运用 | p.43 |
| the United States /ju'naitɪd 'steɪts/ | | useful /'ju:sfl/ <i>adj.</i> 有用的; 有益的 | p.11 |
| (of America) | | usually /'ju:zuəli/ <i>adv.</i> 通常地; | |
| (abbr. the US, the USA) 美国; | | 一般地 | p.19 |
| 美利坚合众国 | p.47 | | |
| there /ðeə(r)/, /ðer/ | | V | |
| <i>adv.</i> (在) 那里 | p.6 | vacation /veɪ'keɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 假期 | p.53 |
| thing /θɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 东西; 事情 | p.5 | village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 村庄; 村镇 | p.29 |
| think of 认为 | p.28 | villager /'vɪlɪdʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 村民 | p.29 |
| third /θɜ:(r)d/ <i>num.</i> 第三 | p.3 | violin /,vaɪə'lɪn/ <i>n.</i> 小提琴 | p.16 |
| Thursday /θɜ:(r)zdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期四 | p.10 | visit /'vɪzɪt/ <i>v.</i> 拜访; 参观 | p.53 |
| tiger /'taɪgə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 老虎 | p.37 | | |
| time /taɪm/ <i>n.</i> 时间 | p.5 | W | |
| today /tə'deɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 在今天 | p.17 | walk /wɔ:k/ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 行走; 步行 | p.22 |
| tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/, /tə'mɑ:rəʊ/ | | warm /wɔ:(r)m/ <i>adj.</i> 温暖的 | p.52 |
| <i>adv.</i> 在明天 <i>n.</i> 明天; 未来 | p.45 | wash /wɒʃ/, /wɔ:ʃ/ <i>v.</i> 洗 | p.43 |
| tooth /tu:θ/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> teeth/ti:θ/) 牙齿 | p.19 | water /'wɔ:tə/, /'wɑ:tər/ <i>n.</i> 水 | p.41 |
| town /taʊn/ <i>n.</i> 镇; 市镇 | p.56 | wear /weə/, /wer/ <i>v.</i> 穿; 戴 | p.32 |
| train /treɪn/ <i>n.</i> 火车 | p.25 | weather /'weðə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 天气 | p.49 |
| tree /tri:/ <i>n.</i> 树 | p.41 | Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期三 | p.10 |
| trip /trɪp/ <i>n.</i> 旅游; 旅行 | p.4 | weekend /,wi:k'end/, /'wi:kend/ | |
| true /tru:/ <i>adj.</i> 真的; 符合事实的 | p.29 | <i>n.</i> 周末 | p.17 |
| Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/, /'tu:zdeɪ/ | | when /wen/ <i>adv.</i> (疑问副词) | |
| <i>n.</i> 星期二 | p.10 | 什么时候 | p.1 |

why /waɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 为什么	p.8	Y	
windy /ˈwɪndi/ <i>adj.</i> 多风的	p.49	year /jɪə/, /jɪr/ <i>n.</i> 年; 岁	p.29
winter /ˈwɪntə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 冬天; 冬季	p.54	young /jʌŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 幼小的; 年轻的	p.47
wish /wɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 希望	p.47		
work /wɜ:(r)k/ <i>v. & n.</i> 工作	p.20	Z	
wow /waʊ/ <i>interj.</i> (表示惊奇或敬佩) 哇; 呀	p.20	zoo /zu:/ <i>n.</i> 动物园	p.37
write /raɪt/ <i>v.</i> 写作; 写字	p.15		

Name List

Amy /'eɪmi/ 埃米 (女名)

Becky /'beki/ 贝姬 (女名)

Clark /kɫɑ:(r)k/ 克拉克 (男名)

Dave /deɪv/ 戴夫 (男名)

Jeff /dʒef/ 杰夫 (男名)

Jill /dʒɪl/ 吉尔 (女名)

Jim /dʒɪm/ 吉姆 (男名)

Joe /dʒəʊ/ 乔 (男名)

Julie /'dʒu:li/ 朱莉 (女名)

Laura /'lɔ:rə/ 劳拉 (女名)

Lisa /'li:zə/ 莉萨 (女名)

Lucy /'lu:si/ 露西 (女名)

Molly /'mɒli/, /'mɑ:li/ 莫莉 (女名)

Peter /'pi:tə(r)/ 彼得 (男名)

Rick /rɪk/ 里克 (男名)

Scott /skɒt/, /ska:t/ 斯科特 (男名)

Steve /sti:v/ 史蒂夫 (男名)

Susan /'su:zən/ 苏珊 (女名)

Tony /'təʊni/ 托尼 (男名)