



义务教育教科书

# 英语

## ENGLISH

六年级 上册

(一年级起点)



北京出版社





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六年级 上册

(一年级起点)

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# 前言

亲爱的同学们：

欢迎和我们一起进入英语世界！

英语在世界上使用广泛，在日常生活中我们也经常会用到。你了解这种语言吗？你想知道讲英语国家的人有什么样的生活习惯，过什么样的节日吗？学习英语，能让我们交到更多的朋友，学到更多的知识，得到更多的快乐！让我们和书里的小伙伴们一起说、一起玩、一起唱，一起走进这个奇妙的英语世界吧！

本册教材适用于小学六年级上学期，主要板块与栏目说明如下：



**Listen and say** 听一听，读一读，学一学书中的小伙伴是如何对话的，自己试一试。

**Listen, look, and learn** 听一听，看一看，找找规律学一学。

**Listen and match** 听对话做一做，看看你听懂多少。

**Let's do** 想一想，做一做，尝试把语言用一用。



**Now I can understand** 听一听，做一做，看看自己听懂了多少。

**Now I can say** 想一想，看图和小伙伴一起说一说。

**Now I know the sound** 听一听，想一想，试着按照发音规律读一读。

**Now I can read** 读一读小短文，看看能读懂多少。

**Now I can write** 读一读，选一选，按照要求写一写。

## 复习单元

这个单元里有很多有趣的英语活动，看看自己能完成多少，对自己的学习做个自我评价吧！

希望你们喜欢这套教材，爱上英语学习！



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# UNIT ONE

## WHAT DID YOU DO THIS SUMMER?

### Lesson 1

#### Listen and say



Yangyang: Hi, Mike! What did you do this summer?

Mike: Oh, I went back to Canada. I had a great time and did many things.

Yangyang: What did you do in Canada?

Mike: Well, I visited my grandparents. I played with my friends. I worked on my uncle's farm. Where did you go, Yangyang?

Yangyang: I just stayed in Beijing. I learned to sing Peking Opera in the morning and went swimming in the afternoon.

Mike: No wonder you look stronger.

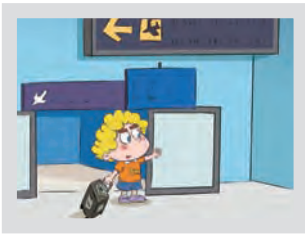
Yangyang: Thank you. I also visited some museums and played with my cousins.

Mike: We both had an interesting vacation.

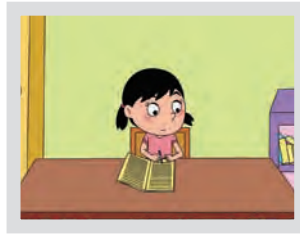


## Listen, look, and learn

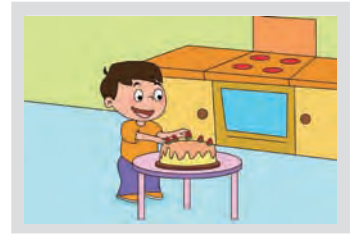
- What did you do this summer?
- I went back to Canada.



went back to Canada



wrote a story



made cakes

## Listen and match

Lily

David

Rose

Jack



## Let's do

Ask and write what your classmates did this summer.

Name	Activity
Mike	He went back to Canada.



# Lesson 2

## Listen and say



Baobao: When did you come back from your summer camp, Lingling?

Lingling: I came back last Thursday.

Baobao: What did you do there?

Lingling: I climbed the mountains and I swam in the river. I went fishing one day and caught three fish.

Baobao: Really!

Lingling: I let them go back into the river again.

Baobao: Good for you! Was the camp very far?

Lingling: No. It took only two hours by bus.

Baobao: So you had a lot of fun at the camp.

Lingling: Yes, I did.



## Listen, look, and learn

- When did you come back?
- I came back last Thursday.

last Thursday



I / came back

last Monday morning



he / went to the airport

last week



she / finished the piano lessons

## Listen and number



## Let's do

Ask and write what your classmates did last week.

	Activities
Mon.	
Tue.	
Wed.	
Thur.	
Fri.	
Sat.	
Sun.	

# Lesson 3

## Listen and say



Lingling: Hi, Mike! Nice to see you again. Did you go to see your grandparents this summer?

Mike: Yes, I did. I gave them some gifts from China.

Lingling: What gifts did you have for them?

Mike: I bought a pair of Chinese shoes for my grandma, and a pair of glasses for my grandpa.

Lingling: Did they like your gifts?

Mike: Yes, they liked them very much.

Lingling: Are they coming to visit you?

Mike: Yes, they are coming next summer. I miss them. Oh, Lingling, will you help me, please?

Lingling: Sure. What can I do for you?

Mike: Would you please tell me more about the food in Beijing? I want them to enjoy the best food here.

Lingling: No problem.



**Listen, look, and learn**

— Did you go to see your grandparents?  
 — Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.



go to see your grandparents



return the books



win the football match

**Listen and choose**

1.



2.



3.



**Let's do**

Ask and fill in the form.



**Lost and Found**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

What did you lose? \_\_\_\_\_

When did you last see it? \_\_\_\_\_

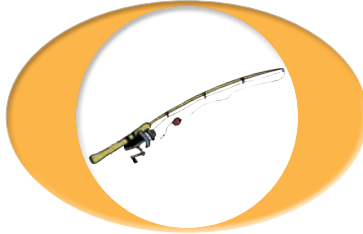
Where did you lose it? \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson 4

## Now I can understand



Listen and match.



## Now I can say



What did you do last weekend?

...



## Now I know the sound



X

X-ray Xerox  
box fox ox ax

The fox is learning to use a Xerox machine.

The ox is carrying a box with an ax in it.

They took the ox for an X-ray.

**Now I can read**



Mike went back to Canada for summer vacation. He played with his friends, worked on his uncle's farm, and visited his grandparents. Mike had some Chinese gifts for his grandparents. They liked the gifts very much.

Yangyang stayed in Beijing for the summer. He learned to sing Peking Opera in the morning and went swimming in the afternoon. He looks stronger. They both had a lot of fun.

**Read and answer.**

What did Mike do this summer?

**Now I can write**



Please  
some

farm  
played

swimming  
mountains

Thursday  
glasses

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_ tell me what you did during the National Day Holiday.

Tom: Let me say first. I went shopping and bought \_\_\_\_\_ pens and a pair of \_\_\_\_\_.

Amy: I went \_\_\_\_\_.

Ken: My parents took me to a \_\_\_\_\_. We climbed the \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ with some small animals. We came back on \_\_\_\_\_.





## UNIT TWO

# WHAT HAPPENED TO YOUR NECK?

## Lesson 5

### Listen and say



Doctor: What's wrong with you, young man? You don't look well today.

Mike: No, I don't, Doctor. My neck aches terribly.

Doctor: What happened to your neck?

Mike: I stood on my head this afternoon and hurt my neck.

Doctor: Why did you stand on your head?

Mike: Because I wanted to practice *kung fu*. I'm very interested in it. I thought it was easy but it wasn't.

Doctor: That was very dangerous, young man. You are lucky you didn't break your neck. But we'll have to take an X-ray first.

**Listen, look, and learn**

- Why did you stand on your head?
- Because I wanted to practice *kung fu*.

stand on your head



wanted to practice *kung fu*

cry



fell

go to hospital



cut my finger

**Listen and decide**

- ( ) 1. Lucy will go to school tomorrow.
- ( ) 2. Lucy hurt her leg.
- ( ) 3. Lucy had a blood test.



**Let's do**

Ask and answer.

When did you last see the doctor? What was wrong with you?



# Lesson 6

## Listen and say



Mum: What happened to you, Yangyang?

Yangyang: Oh, Mum, we had a football match, and I hurt my right leg.

Mum: You hurt yourself again!

Yangyang: Don't be upset, Mum. It's only a scratch. It will be all right next week, and I can play again.

Mum: I'm really worried about you. Be careful when you play.

Yangyang: OK, I'll be very careful. I won't hurt myself again.

Mum: That sounds good.



**Listen, look, and learn**

- What happened to you?
- I hurt my right leg.



I hurt my right leg.



My cat scratched me.



I broke my arm.

**Listen and match**

Xiaowen

Dongdong

Fangfang

Mingming



**Let's do**

Act in groups of three and fill in the form.



Boy  Girl

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

What happened to him / her?

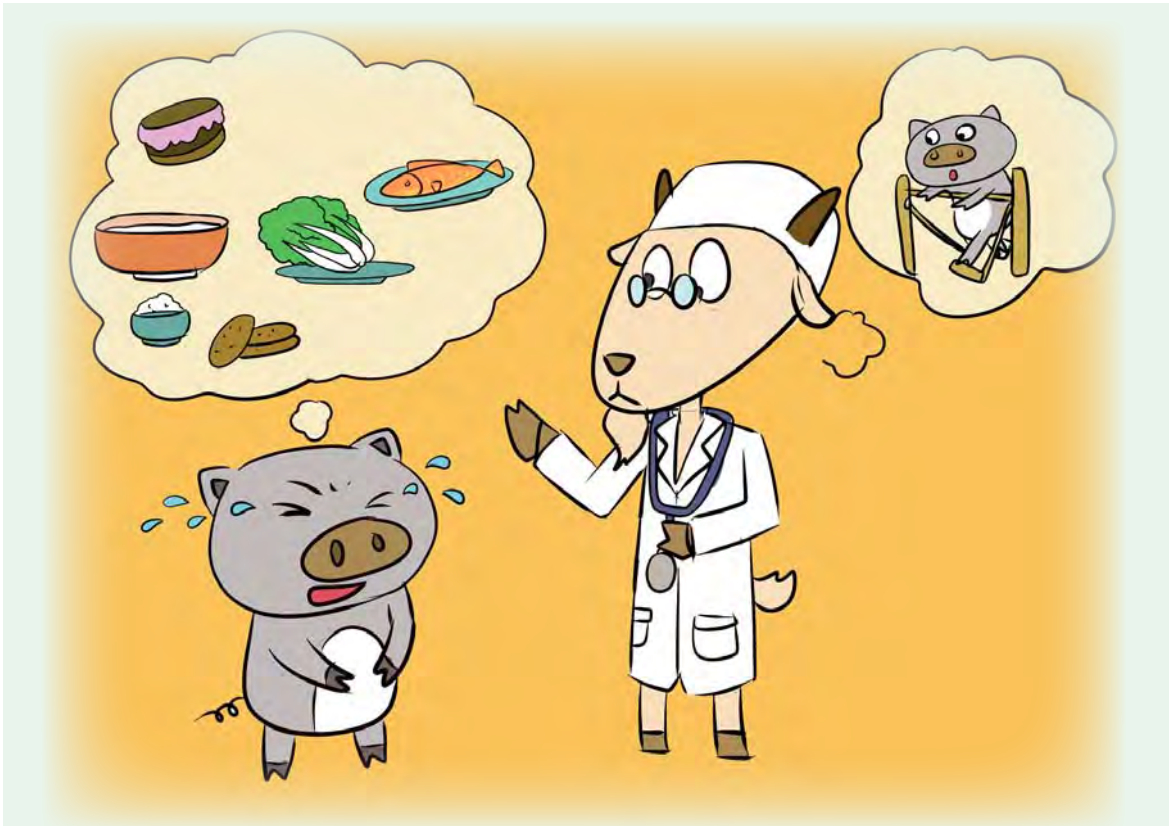
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Lesson 7

## Listen and say



Vet: Why are you crying, little piggy?

Little piggy: Oh, Doctor. I have a stomachache.

Vet: What did you have for lunch today?

Little piggy: I drank a big bowl of soup. I had some rice with fish and vegetables. I had a big piece of chocolate cake and some honey cookies.

Vet: I'm afraid you ate too much.

Little piggy: Yes, I did. Can you give me some pills, Doctor?

Vet: There is no need. Please take a long walk in the afternoon and do not have supper.

Little piggy: What did you say, Doctor?

Vet: I said you should stop eating too much and exercise more.

## Look and practice

— What did **you** say?

— I said **you** should stop **eating so much**.



eating so much

your father



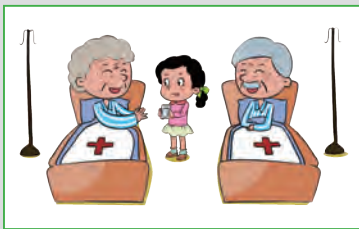
playing computer games

the doctor



smoking

## Listen and number



## Let's do

Play a game like the boys in the picture.

'I should exercise more.



"What did he say?"



\*He said he should ...



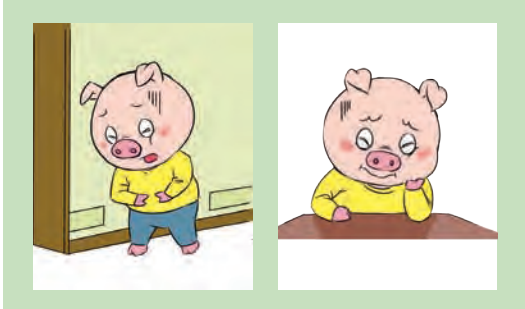
# Lesson 8

## Now I can understand



Listen and choose.

1.



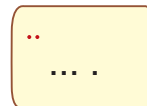
2.



## Now I can say



What happened to ... ?



## Now I know the sound



Y

year yellow young

baby lucky slowly sticky story study sunny

stay play way

by fly sky

The baby is playing with a yellow ball.

Planes fly in the sunny sky.

**Now I can read**



Mike is interested in Chinese *kung fu*. He stood on his head and hurt his neck. The doctor told him that was very dangerous. Mike was lucky. He did not break his neck, but he still had to take an X-ray.

Yangyang is a good football player. He played hard and hurt his right leg. His mum was upset because Yangyang often hurts himself. Yangyang said he would be careful next time.

**Read and answer.**

What happened to Mike and Yangyang?

**Now I can write**



cried                      lunch                      neck  
chocolate              football                    but

I did not have a big \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday because I was going to have a \_\_\_\_\_ match in the afternoon.



My team won the match, \_\_\_\_\_ I hurt my \_\_\_\_\_.

I \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital. My mother brought some \_\_\_\_\_ to make me feel better.

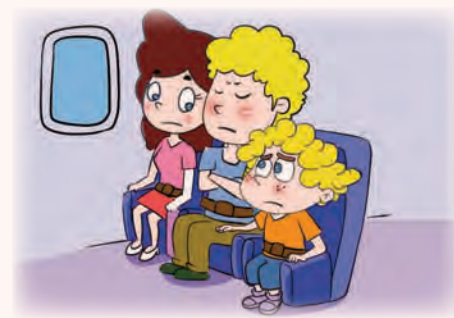


# UNIT THREE

## HOW DID YOU GO TO HANGZHOU?

### Lesson 9

#### Listen and say



Guoguo: Hi, Mike! I didn't see you in school on Monday.

Mike: My parents and I took a trip last weekend. We missed our flight and came back late.

Guoguo: Where did you go?

Mike: We flew to Hangzhou.

Guoguo: How did you miss the flight?

Mike: Last Sunday afternoon, at the airport I found I left my passport in the hotel. So we went back for it, and then we missed the flight.

Guoguo: I'm sorry to hear that. Your parents must be upset.

Mike: Yes, they were angry because they missed work and I missed school on Monday.



# Listen, look, and learn

— Where did you go **last weekend**?  
 — We **flew to Hangzhou**.

last weekend



flew to Hangzhou

yesterday afternoon



drove to Xiangshan

on Friday morning



took the train to Tianjin

# Listen, write, and match



## Let's do

Ask how your classmates go to school.

How do you go to school, Jack?

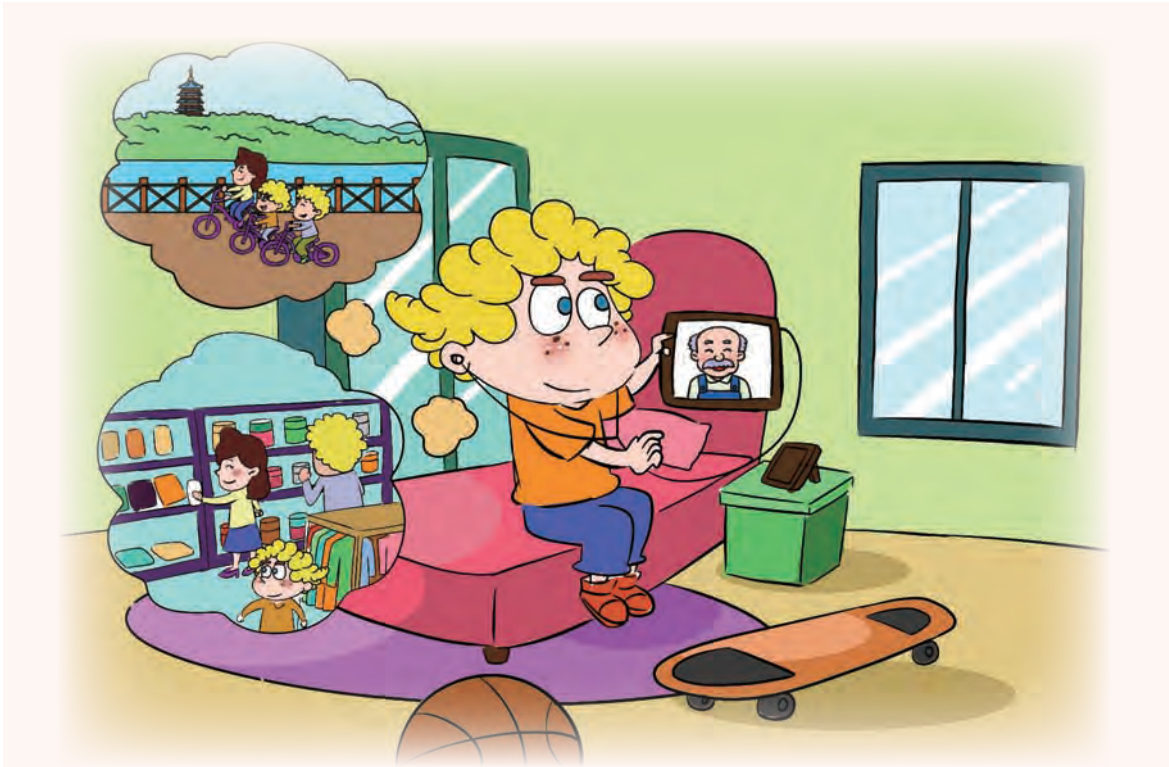
I go to school by bus.



Name	How
Jack	By bus

# Lesson 10

## Listen and say



Grandpa: How was your trip to Hangzhou, Mike?

Mike: It was fantastic.

Grandpa: How did you go to Hangzhou?

Mike: We went there by air. We visited many places and saw green hills, blue water, small bridges, and old houses.

Grandpa: Did you go to the West Lake?

Mike: Yes, we went around the lake by bike.

Grandpa: That sounds special. Did you do some shopping?

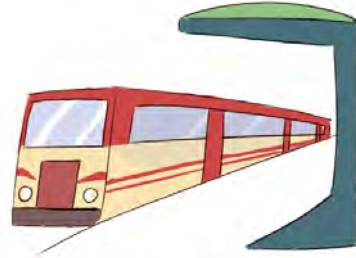
Mike: Yes, Mum bought some silk dresses and Dad bought some green tea.

## Look and practice

- How did you go to Hangzhou?
- We went there by air.



Hangzhou



the train station

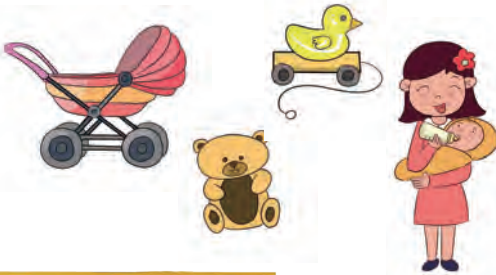


the Spring Festival Fair



Shanghai


## Listen and write



Rose  
 When: last \_\_\_\_\_  
 What she did:  
 ■ fed the baby  
 ■ \_\_\_\_\_ with her  
 ■ \_\_\_\_\_ her diapers (尿布)

## Let's do

Choose a photo from your trip and write about it.

<b>Travel Diary</b>  photo	Last weekend, ----- we took a trip to ----- ...
---	---



# Lesson 11

## Listen and say



Yangyang: How did people travel many, many years ago, Baobao?

Baobao: They walked or rode horses because there were no bikes, cars, or buses.

Yangyang: There were no ships, trains, or planes.

Baobao: Travelling in the old days was very slow.

Yangyang: Yes, it was difficult and dangerous, too.

Baobao: Do you know who invented those vehicles?

Yangyang: Some smart people did. Their inventions make our life easy and comfortable.

Baobao: They also make travelling safe and fast.

## Listen, look, and learn

- Who invented those vehicles?
- Some smart people did.

those vehicles



some smart people

the plane



the Wright brothers

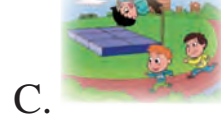
the telephone



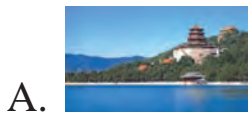
Mr Bell

## Listen and choose

1. What did he miss?



2. Where did the boy go?



3. How did he get there?



## Let's do

Find out how your classmates like to travel and why.

How would you like to travel, Lily?

By air. It's fast.



Name	How	Why
Lily	By air	Fast

# Lesson 12



## Now I can understand



Listen and decide.



## Now I can say



How did you go to ... ?



...



## Now I know the sound



Z

zebra zip zipper zip code zoo zone

You can see **z**ebra in the **z**oo.

Always cross the street in the crossing **z**one.

Don't forget to **z**ip up your **z**ipper.

Remember to write the **z**ip code on the envelope.



## Now I can read



Mike and his parents took a trip to Hangzhou last weekend. When they were coming home, they found at the airport that Mike's passport was missing. Mike left it in the hotel. So they all went back for it. They missed their flight home and came back late. Mike's parents missed work, and Mike missed school on Monday.

Mike told Grandpa on the phone about his fantastic trip to Hangzhou. He and his parents went there by air. They visited many places. They went around the West Lake by bike. His parents bought some silk dresses and green tea.

### Read and answer.

What did Mike and his parents do in Hangzhou? Why did they miss the flight?

## Now I can write



around	saw	Monday	many	horses
West	smart	hotel	hills	

Our tour guide is a \_\_\_\_\_ young man. On \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon, he took us to the \_\_\_\_\_ Hills in Beijing. We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of colourful leaves on the \_\_\_\_\_. We walked \_\_\_\_\_ and took \_\_\_\_\_ photos. We saw people riding \_\_\_\_\_. We stayed there for three hours and went back to the \_\_\_\_\_ before dinner.



# UNIT FOUR

## REVISION

### Lesson 13

#### Do you understand?



Tick (✓) or cross (×).

1.



( )

2.



( )

3.



( )

4.



( )

5.



( )

6.



( )

#### Can you talk?



The girl has a bad toothache.

...



cake    candy    chocolate

The boy hurt his legs.

...



bike    fall off

## Can you write?



Follow the example and complete the sentences.

E.g. I did my homework yesterday.

I do my homework every day.

I will do my homework tomorrow.



\_\_\_\_\_ last week.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ every week.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ next week.



\_\_\_\_\_ last month.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ every month.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ next month.



\_\_\_\_\_ last year.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ every year.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ next year.

## Can you do?



• Yesterday, I played football.



• Yesterday, he played football. She went swimming. I watched TV.



• Yesterday, he played football. I went swimming.





## Can you read and write?



The compass (指南针), gunpowder, papermaking, and printing (印刷术) are the four great inventions of ancient China.

### The Compass

The earliest compass appeared in the 4th century BC. Then during the Song Dynasty people used this magnetic (有磁性的) device to show the direction of south. They used an iron “fish” in a bowl of water and this “fish” could point south. Later, they made dry compasses.



### Gunpowder

The Chinese people discovered gunpowder in the 9th century when they were searching for something that could help them live longer. Later, people used gunpowder to make fireworks. People in the West began to use gunpowder in war.



### Papermaking

Papermaking dates back to very ancient times in China. Cai Lun of the Han Dynasty improved the papermaking process. He used silk, fibre, fishnets, and many other things to make paper. From the 3rd century onwards, people began to use paper for writing.



## Printing

The Chinese people began to use woodblock printing as early as the 3rd century. Many years later, Bi Sheng invented a ceramic (陶瓷的) movable type of printing. Later, people used other movable types of printing such as wooden and metal types.



### Task 1

Tick (√) or cross (×).

- ( ) 1. The earliest compass appeared during the 4th century BC.
- ( ) 2. The earliest compass was the dry compass.
- ( ) 3. People in the West started to use gunpowder in war.
- ( ) 4. From the 2nd century, people began to use paper for writing.
- ( ) 5. Cai Lun invented the movable type method of printing.
- ( ) 6. At first, the Chinese people used woodblock printing.

### Task 2

Correct the wrong statements in Task 1 and write down the correct ones.

---



---



---



---



---



---



# Lesson 14

## Do you understand?



Tick (✓) or cross (×).

1.



( )

2.



( )

3.



( )

4.



( )

5.



( )

6.



( )

## Can you talk?



It was Sunday yesterday.

...

clean the room   wash clothes  
walk the dog

We went to a summer camp.

...

go fishing  
play with a  
model ship  
fly a kite





## Can you write?



Write an email to your friend about your trip to ... .

when

where

how

what

Message Edit View Insert Format Options Tools

Send
Queue
Save
Attach
Headers
Spell
Address
SMS

To:

From:

Subject:

Date:

## Can you do?



Follow the steps to make a summer camp poster.

1. Get a large sheet of paper.
2. Write down the words “Summer Camp” at the top.
3. Choose some photos of your summer camp and paste them onto the paper.
4. Write down what you did at the summer camp.





## Can you read and write?



The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) is a large organization in the U.S.A. More than 110 million Americans have been members of the BSA since 1910.

A Scout is a boy between 11 and 18 years old. He takes part in many outdoor activities and educational programmes, and helps in the local community. For younger members, there are activities like camping and hiking. One or more Scout leaders take care of around 20 to 30 Scouts.

All these activities are educational and also enjoyable. The BSA helps build the future leaders of the country.



### Scout Law

A Scout is trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, kind, cheerful, brave, and clean.

### Outdoor Code

As an American, I will do my best to be clean in my outdoor manners, to be careful with fire, to be considerate in the outdoors, and to be conservation-minded.

### Scout Slogan

Do a good turn daily.

### Scout Motto

Be prepared.

## Task 1

Tick (✓) or cross (×).

- ( ) 1. A Scout is a boy between 11 and 18 years old.
- ( ) 2. The Scouts take part in many indoor activities.
- ( ) 3. The younger Scouts have activities like camping and hiking.
- ( ) 4. A Scout leader takes care of around 50 Scouts.
- ( ) 5. The BSA has its own law and motto.
- ( ) 6. To be clean in his outdoor manners is part of the Scout's outdoor code.

## Task 2

Find out about the Chinese Young Pioneers and talk about it in class. Write down what you have discussed.




---



---



---

### Progress check

- I can understand what people talk about in each **Listen and say**.
- I can talk about
  - what people did in the past.
  - what happened to me.
  - a trip in the past.
  - how people travelled in the past.



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## UNIT FIVE

# WHEN DID THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES BEGIN?

## Lesson 15

### Listen and say



Lingling: When did the ancient Olympic Games begin, Yangyang?

Yangyang: They began in 776 BC, about 3 000 years ago. I learned about them in the PE class.

Lingling: Really? I thought they had a history of only about 100 years.

Yangyang: Well, those are the modern Olympic Games. They are different from the ancient ones.

Lingling: What are the differences?

Yangyang: Well, in the ancient Olympics, there were no women. Only men could take part.

Lingling: That wasn't fair! Which country held the first Olympics?

Yangyang: Greece. The Games were held in Olympia, a city in Greece.

## Listen, look, and learn

- When did the ancient Olympic Games begin?
- They began in 776 BC.



the ancient Olympic Games / 776 BC

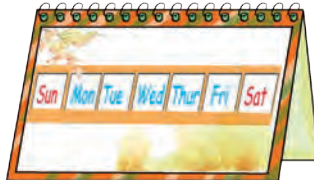


the Qin Dynasty / 221 BC



the Tang Dynasty / 618 AD

## Listen and match



## Let's do

Discuss and write down the differences between the ancient and the modern Olympics.

Ancient Olympics	Modern Olympics
Only men could ... .	Both men and women can ... .

# Lesson 16

## Listen and say



Yangyang: The ancient Olympic Games stopped in Greece a long time ago. There were no games for about 1 500 years.

Lingling: What a shame! When did people hold the first modern Olympics?

Yangyang: They held them in 1896 in Athens, the capital city of Greece.

Lingling: Could both men and women take part in the Games?

Yangyang: Sure they could. Also, there were more events.

Lingling: Now, people from different nations can meet and get to know each other better.

Yangyang: Do you know the motto of the modern Olympics?

Lingling: Yes, I do. It is "Higher, Faster, Stronger".



## Listen, look, and learn

- When did people hold the **first** modern Olympics?
- They held them in **1896** in **Athens**.

first / 1896 / Athens



29th / 2008 / Beijing



30th / 2012 / London

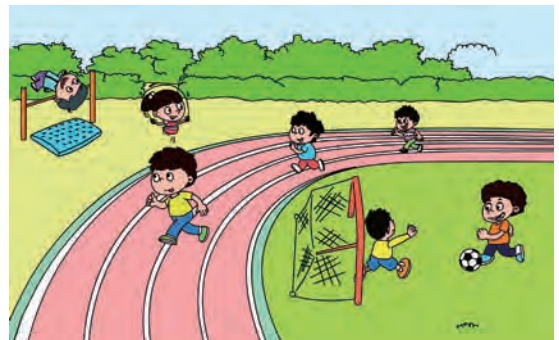


## Listen and write

The first sports day:  
\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

This year's sports day:  
in \_\_\_\_\_.

I took part in \_\_\_\_\_ events.



## Let's do

Find out the host cities for these Olympic Games and tell the class.

	Time	Host City
28th		
29th	2008	Beijing
30th	2012	London
31st		

# Lesson 17

## Listen and say



Sara: Beijing hosted the 29th Olympic Games. They were a great success. How many medals did the Chinese athletes win?

Yangyang: They won 51 gold medals, 21 silver medals, and 28 bronze medals. China was number one in the gold medal table.

Sara: Wow, that's great! It was such a big sports festival.

Yangyang: At that time we had many visitors and athletes from all over the world in Beijing.

Sara: You must be very proud of your country and your city.

Yangyang: Yes. I love my country and I love Beijing.

## Listen, look, and learn

- How many medals did the Chinese athletes win?
- They won 51 gold medals, 21 silver medals, and 28 bronze medals.

gold medals	silver medals	bronze medals
51	21	28



buy / bought / 3



borrow / borrowed / 6

## Listen and match



27



22



38

## Let's do

Talk about the last two Olympics and write a few sentences.

Beijing hosted the 29th Olympic Games in 2008.

...





# Lesson 18

## Now I can understand



Listen and circle.

1.

667 BC  
677 BC  
776 BC

2.

29th  
30th  
31st

3.

49  
50  
51

## Now I can say



How many medals did ... win?



## Now I know the sound



**bl**

blue      black      blackboard

**br**

bright      break      bridge      brother      brown

**cl**

class      clean      climb      clock      close      cloud

**cr**

cross      crowd      crowded      cry

The **crowd** **crossed** the **bridge**.

My **brother** **cleaned** the **blackboard** in the **classroom**.

## Now I can read



The ancient Olympic Games began about 3 000 years ago. Olympia, a city in ancient Greece, held the first Olympic Games in 776 BC. Only men could take part. Then the Games stopped in Greece about 1 600 years ago. There were no games for about 1 500 years until 1896.

The modern Olympic Games began in Athens, the capital city of Greece, in 1896. Every four years, a different city hosts the Games. Both men and women can take part now. The motto of the modern Olympics is “Higher, Faster, Stronger”. Beijing held the 29th Games in 2008.

### Read and discuss.

How much do you know about the Olympics?

## Now I can write



world history number ago visitors modern

The Olympic Games have a long \_\_\_\_\_.  
About 3 000 years \_\_\_\_\_, Olympia was the  
host city for the ancient Olympic Games.



The \_\_\_\_\_ Olympic Games are held  
by different cities. Hundreds of thousands  
of \_\_\_\_\_ from all over the \_\_\_\_\_  
go to see the Games.

During the 29th Olympic Games, China came out  
\_\_\_\_\_ one in the gold medal table.

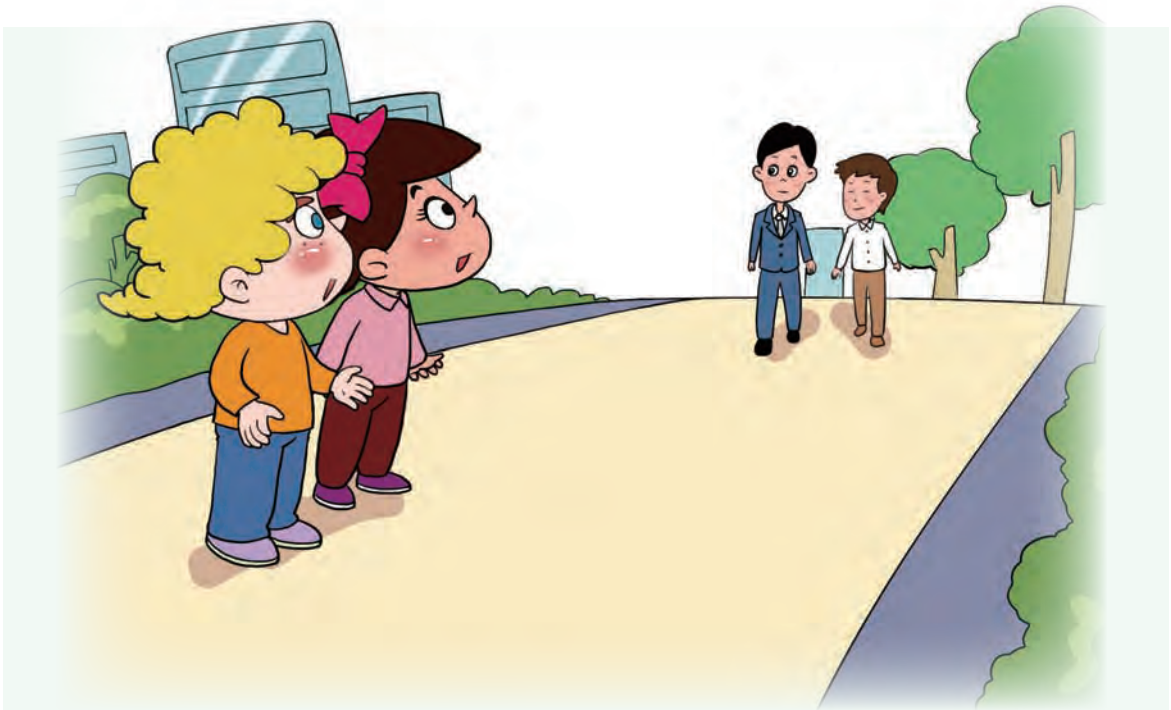


# UNIT SIX

## WHAT IS HE WEARING?

### Lesson 19

#### Listen and say



Guoguo: Hi, Mike. Why are you standing there?

Mike: Hi, Guoguo. I'm waiting for my dad's friend.

Guoguo: Is it a man or a woman?

Mike: A man. Look! Here he comes.

Guoguo: There are two men. Which one? What is he wearing?

Mike: It's the taller man. He is wearing a blue suit with a silver tie.

Guoguo: Ah, yes. He is wearing a pair of black shoes.

Mike: Yes, he is Mr Brown. He's a lawyer.

Guoguo: No wonder he looks so serious. I have to say goodbye to you now.

Mike: Bye-bye! See you tomorrow, Guoguo!



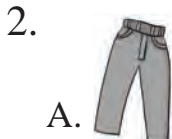
**Listen, look, and learn**

- What is **he** wearing?
- **He** is wearing a blue suit with a silver tie.

a blue suit with a silver tie



**Listen and circle**



**Let's do**

Talk about what you wear at home and at school.

I wear ...



# Lesson 20

## Listen and say



Guoguo: What does your cousin do, Sara?

Sara: She is a singer. Look at this photo of her.

Guoguo: Wow! How beautiful she looks! What does she wear on stage?

Sara: She wears pretty dresses. Purple is her favourite colour. She loves to wear purple dresses very much.

Guoguo: Oh, look at the man behind your cousin! He is wearing a pair of sunglasses.

Sara: He looks so cool.

Guoguo: I wish I could sing on stage. I would love to wear pretty dresses.

Sara: Me too.

**Listen, look, and learn**

— What does she wear on stage?  
 — She wears pretty dresses.

on stage



pretty dresses

at work



a suit with a tie

at school



formal clothes

**Listen and match**

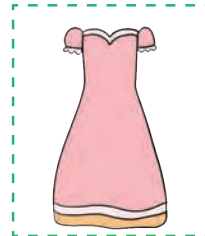
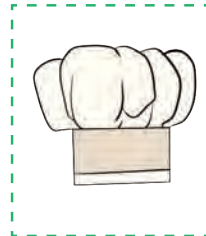
James

Linda

Ann

Brent

David



**Let's do**

Find out what your classmates like to wear.

Name	Clothes	Shoes



# Lesson 21

## Listen and say



Sara: I like your new sweater, Lingling. It looks nice and warm.

Lingling: Thank you. It's warm but not new. It was from my cousin.  
It's too small for her now.

Sara: How tall is she?

Lingling: She is 1.68m. I am only 1.58m.

Sara: What size do you wear?

Lingling: I wear a Medium and she wears a Large.

Sara: My size is Large, too. I like black and white. Those two colours go well together.

Lingling: I think so. Look at this bag, Sara. My mum made it for me.

Sara: Really? Did she make it by hand?

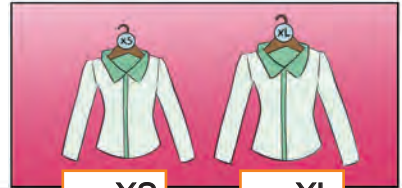
Lingling: Yes, my mum can make clothes by hand, too. It's her hobby.

# Look and practice

- What size do you wear?
- I wear a size **M** and **she** wears a size **Large**.



a Medium a Large

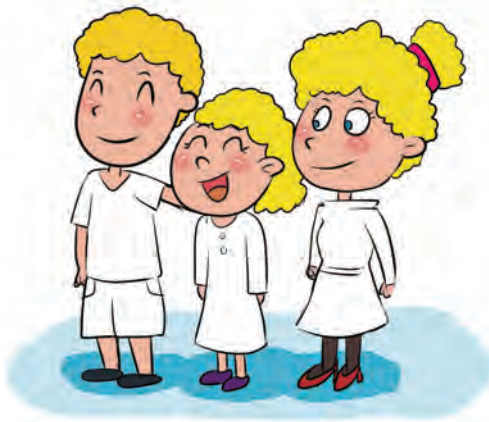


an XS an XL



a 42 a 34

# Listen, write, and colour



Height: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Dad)

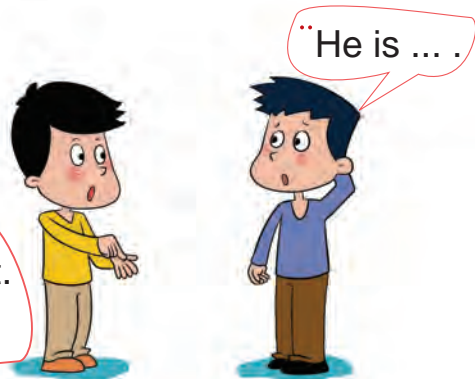
Height: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mum)

Height: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Amy)

# Let's do

Guess who he / she is.

• He is not very tall.  
• He's wearing a yellow coat.  
• He has small eyes.  
• ...



# Lesson 22

## Now I can understand



Listen and link.

teacher

Small

lawyer

Large



## Now I can say



What does she often wear ... ?

She ...



## Now I know the sound



fl  
fr  
gl  
gr

flag	floor	flower	flu	fly
fridge	fried	friend	fruit	
glad	glass	glove		
grass	great	green	ground	grow

My friend loves green gloves and green flowers.

He painted green grass and green flowers on the floor.



## Now I can read



Sara's cousin is a singer. When she sings on stage, she wears beautiful dresses. She likes to wear purple dresses very much because purple is her favourite colour. Guoguo would like to be a singer. She could wear pretty dresses on stage.

Lingling is wearing a nice, warm sweater from her cousin. Her cousin is 1.68m and Lingling is 1.58m. Her cousin's size is Large and Lingling's size is Medium. Lingling's mum made her a pretty bag by hand. Her mum can make clothes, too. She enjoys making clothes because that is her hobby.

### Read and answer.

What do you like to wear? What is your size?

## Now I can write



like      stage      singer      hobby      dress      sing

My \_\_\_\_\_ is singing. I would \_\_\_\_\_ to be a \_\_\_\_\_ one day in the future.



My dream is that one day I will \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ in a yellow \_\_\_\_\_ .

# UNIT SEVEN

## WHAT ARE THE TWELVE ANIMALS?

### Lesson 23

#### Listen and say



Sara: Hi, Yangyang! Happy Chinese New Year!

Yangyang: Hi, Sara! Happy Year of the Tiger!

Sara: Sorry. What do you mean?

Yangyang: Well, we Chinese named the years after twelve animals. In the Chinese calendar, we just entered the year of the tiger.

Sara: How interesting! What are the twelve animals?

Yangyang: They are Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Sheep, Monkey, Rooster, Dog, and Pig.

Sara: How often does each animal come around?

Yangyang: Every twelve years. My cousin was born in the year of the tiger, so his birth-year animal is the tiger.



## Listen, look, and learn

- How often does each animal come around?
- Every twelve years.



each animal / come around / twelve years



the girl / go to the dentist / six months



the boys / practice together / three days



## Listen and match

Uncle

Jack

Lily

Aunt



## Let's do

Find out your family members' birth-year animals and tell the class.



Grandpa's birth-year animal is the horse. He was born in the year of the horse. ...





# Lesson 24

## Listen and say



Sara: Who decided the order of the birth-year animals, Yangyang?

Yangyang: That's a good question. There are many different stories about it.

Sara: Please tell me one of them.

Yangyang: In one story, the Jade Emperor held a swimming race to choose animals for the names of the years. Those twelve animals were faster than others.

Sara: Which animal was the first of the twelve?

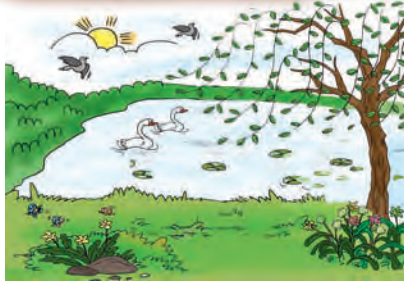
Yangyang: It was the rat.

Sara: Then the Jade Emperor decided to name a year after each of them. The rat starts the cycle.

Yangyang: You are right.

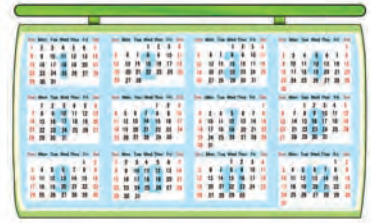
## Listen, look, and learn

- Which animal was the first of the twelve?
- It was the rat.



season / the four / spring

animal / the twelve / rat



month / the year / January

## Listen and match

1963

1979

1981

1996

2012



## Let's do

Eric is the big brother. Who is the second, third, fourth, and fifth child in the family?



Eric

Amy

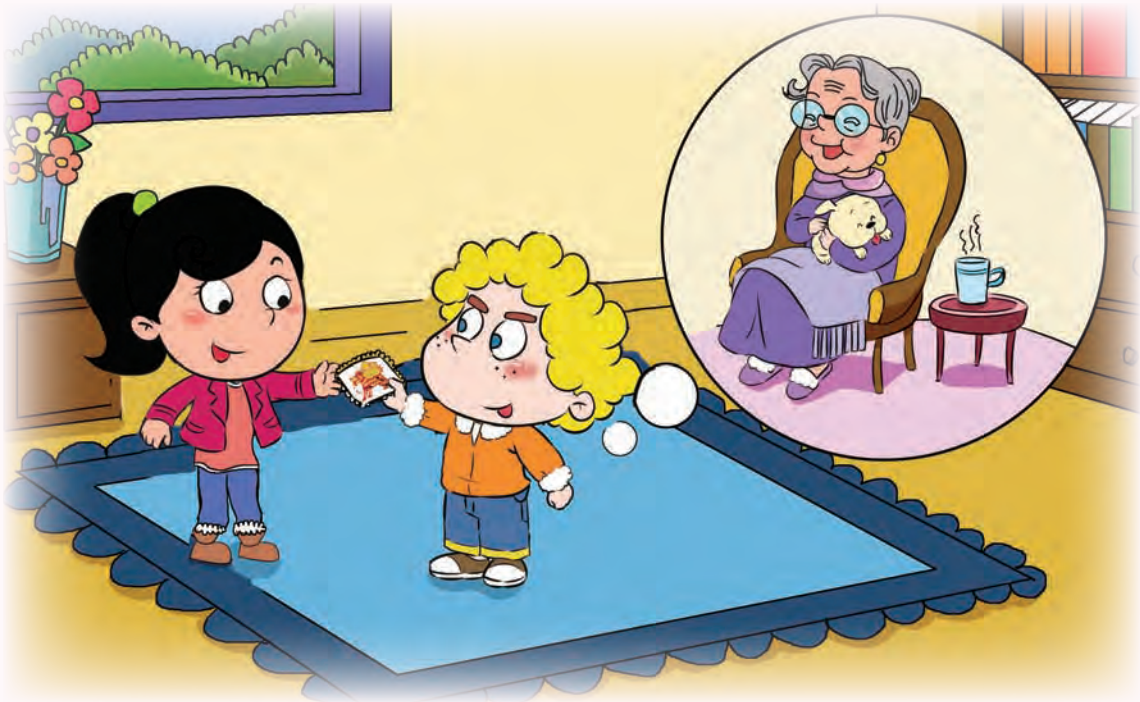
Bill

Claire

David

# Lesson 25

## Listen and say



Mike: Hi, Lingling! I have a New Year gift for you.

Lingling: What a surprise! Thank you. What is it?

Mike: Look! It's a tiger-year stamp! I got it in Canada. I know you were born in the year of the tiger.

Lingling: Yes, I was. My favourite animal is the tiger. I collect the birth-year animal stamps. I'll show them to you.

Mike: Great! My grandma also collects the birth-year animal stamps. She likes the dog best. She is as caring as a dog.

Lingling: What is your birth-year animal, Mike?

Mike: I'm an ox. I work as hard as an ox.

Lingling: I'm as brave as a tiger.



**Listen, look, and learn**

Grandma likes the dog best. She is as caring as a dog.

Grandma / dog / caring



Grandpa / horse / strong



my nephew / monkey / smart



his sister / rabbit / friendly

**Listen and match**

1. My brother could lift the heavy box. He's as strong as an \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I'm hungry! I could eat a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I work 10 hours every day. I'm as busy as a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I can't go to work today. I'm as sick as a \_\_\_\_\_.



**Let's do**

Write about your friends like the examples below.

Xinxin is my best friend. She likes the rabbit best. Rabbits are friendly. She is as friendly as a rabbit.

...

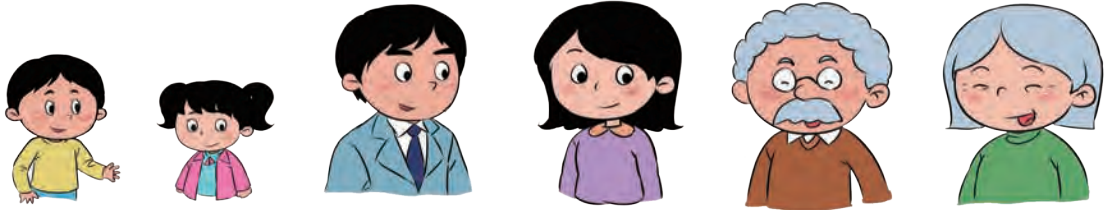


# Lesson 26

## Now I can understand



Listen and match.



## Now I can say



... likes ... best.

He / She is as ... as ...



## Now I know the sound



pl

place plane plant play player pleasure

pr

practice pretty primary professor

The **pl**ayers get great **pl**easure in **pl**aying with the **pr**ofessors.

**Pr**imary school learners **pr**actice making **pr**etty model **pl**anes.

## Now I can read



Chinese years are named after twelve animals. They are Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Sheep, Monkey, Rooster, Dog, and Pig. There are many different stories about the order of the twelve animals. One of them says: the Jade Emperor held a swimming race to choose animals for the names of the years. The rat was the fastest, and the other eleven animals followed him. So the Jade Emperor named the years in the order they finished the race.

### Read and answer.

Why is the rat the first of the twelve animals?

## Now I can write



stamps show twelve animal started



I like to collect \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ collecting them when I was 6 years old. I have a whole set of the \_\_\_\_\_ birth-year \_\_\_\_\_ stamps in my collection. My grandma in Canada has the same set. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ you my stamps.





# UNIT EIGHT

## REVISION

### Lesson 27



#### Do you understand?



Tick (✓) or cross (×).

1.



( )

2.



( )

3.



( )

4.



( )

#### Can you talk?



The ancient Olympic Games began in 776 BC.

...



only men Greece  
3 000 years ago

Beijing hosted the 29th Olympics.

...



gold silver bronze

## Can you write?



Put in punctuation marks, and change to capital letters where necessary.

mr smith didnt feel well he came home from work early  
but mrs smith wasnt at home she left a note on the table

i wont be home till 9 oclock theres food in the fridge  
but if you dont like it youll have to wait

mr smith wasnt hungry he didnt think he could eat  
anything at all so he left another note

im going to bed now i dont feel well i wont have any  
dinner i hope its not the flu

## Can you do?



Find the names of the following events in the modern Olympic Games.

Ball Games



Swimming



Track and Field



Others





## Can you read and write?



### The Opening Ceremony of the Olympics

The Opening Ceremony of the Olympics is an international event and the whole world watches it. The event is held in a stadium. The stadium can hold tens of thousands of people.



The athletes enter the stadium in a certain order. The athletes from Greece enter first in honour of the original Olympics in Greece. Then, the other athletes enter in alphabetical order of the host country's language. The host country's athletes come last. For example, in 2008, the athletes from China entered the stadium last.





The host country's head of state declares the Games open, followed by the raising of the Olympic flag, and then comes the music, and the fireworks.



The Olympic flame comes from Greece to the host country. Thousands of runners take part in the torch relay. The most exciting moment of the opening ceremony is lighting the Olympic flame. The flame goes on burning until the end of the Games.

### Task 1

Tick (✓) or cross (×).

- ( ) 1. The athletes from the host country enter first.
- ( ) 2. The other athletes enter in English alphabetical order.
- ( ) 3. The host country's head of state declares the Games open.
- ( ) 4. In 2008, athletes from China entered the stadium first.
- ( ) 5. The Olympic flame comes from Greece to the host country.
- ( ) 6. The flame goes on burning until the end of the Games.

### Task 2

Write down anything you know about the Beijing Olympics.

Beijing held the 29th Olympic Games in 2008.

...

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# Lesson 28

## Do you understand?



Tick (✓) or cross (×).

1.



( )

2.



( )

3.



( )

4.



( )

## Can you talk?



My sister often wears a pink skirt.

...

size    school    work



My birth-year animal is the rabbit.

...

caring    friendly  
tiger    dragon

**Can you write?**



Write a short passage about your favourite teacher.

My Favourite Teacher

*My favourite teacher is Mr Li. He teaches PE in our school. ...*

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**Can you do?**



Find the names of the following clothes.

Formal Wear



Casual Wear



Sportswear







## Can you read and write?



How did the animals decide who should start the cycle of the twelve years? Here is just one of the stories.

The animals were having an argument. Each one wanted to be the first. So the Jade Emperor said that the animals should race across the river. The winner would start the cycle of the years.

The cat and the rat were good friends at that time. They asked the ox to carry them across the river. On the day of the race, they climbed onto the back of the ox and started early that morning. The cat became sleepy because she got up too early. She fell asleep as soon as she got on top of the ox's back. The rat was so eager (渴望) to win first place. When the ox was a few seconds away from the other side of the river, the rat pushed the cat into the water and went into one of the ox's ears.

The rat jumped out of the ox's ear and ran to the finish line to win first place. The ox was very angry at the rat.

When the race was over, the Jade Emperor decided the order of the twelve animals. Then the cat came out of the river, wet all over. She was very angry at the rat. She hit the rat hard. Today when the rat sees the cat, he quickly runs away. Even in the daytime he hides in a hole, not daring to come out.

**Task 1**

**Tick (√) or cross (×).**

- ( ) 1. All the animals wanted to be the first in the cycle.
- ( ) 2. The cat and the rat were good friends at the beginning.
- ( ) 3. The cat and the rat climbed onto the horse's back to cross the river.
- ( ) 4. The ox came first.

**Task 2**

**Why were both the ox and the cat angry at the rat? Write down your answer.**

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**Progress check**



- I can understand what people talk about in each **Listen and say**.
- I can talk about the ancient and the modern Olympic Games.
- I can talk about different kinds of clothes.
- I know the 12 birth-year animals.

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

## STORY 1

**Read and match.**

1. The celebration of the Olympic Games in ancient times was a chance for people from different Greek cities to get together. People not only had sport events but they also talked about other important things.

A.



2. The ancient Olympic Games were for boys and men only. Women could not join in the Games. But there was a separate sports festival for girls. The festival was held every four years. During the festival, unmarried girls joined a foot race in three age groups. Married women could not join.

B.





### Read and match.

1. The Olympic rings are the sign of the IOC (国际奥委会). The colours of the rings were chosen by the IOC to stand for the five continents: Oceania, Africa, America, Asia, and Europe. The white background of the Olympic flag stands for peace. The five colours of the rings from left to right are blue, black, and red at the top. Yellow and green are at the bottom.

A.



2. The modern Olympic torch began in 1936 at the Berlin Games. It is a link between the ancient and modern Olympics. Now it is a tradition. The torch is lit by the sun in Greece and then passed from runner to runner in a relay to the host city. There it is used to light a flame in the Olympic Stadium. The flame goes on and on till the end of the Games.










B.



## STORY 3

All my friends are great sport lovers. This girl is Emma. She is good at tennis. She also swims well. She flies kites with her sister sometimes. She never plays football. That girl is Laura. She is good at skating. She also plays table tennis with her parents every weekend. She never plays with a yo-yo. Swimming is Bart's favourite sport. He swims really fast. He also plays football and basketball. But he doesn't play tennis. Jill and Larry are from the same family. They both like horse riding and swimming. Jill doesn't like tennis and Larry doesn't like skating.

Tick (✓) or cross (×) what each of them likes or dislikes.

	Emma	Laura	Bart	Jill	Larry
					
					
					
					
					
					
					
					
					

One day somebody sent Cao Cao an elephant. It was a gift for him. Cao Cao took his officials (官员) and his little son, Cao Chong, to see it. They gathered around this huge elephant. It was the biggest animal in town.



It was tall. It was huge. It was heavy. “How much does it weigh (称重量)?” Cao Cao asked his officials. They scratched their heads and tried to think how to weigh the elephant. One of them said, “How can we weigh such a big animal? No one has scales (秤) big enough for it.” He suggested building a huge scale.



**Answer the question.**

What did one of the officials suggest to weigh the elephant?



## STORY 4-2

Cao Chong was thinking and thinking. At last he said, “I know how to weigh it.” But no one heard him. The officials kept thinking. Another man said that they could cut the elephant into small parts, weigh one part at a time, and add up the weights. But people did not like this idea because they did not want to kill the elephant. Cao Chong said again, “I know how to weigh it.” But nobody listened. They did not believe that a six-year-old boy would know better. They still talked among themselves.

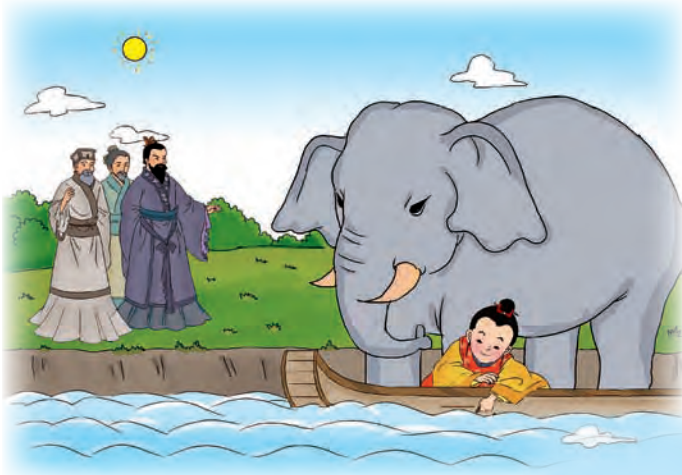


Cao Chong pushed his way to the front. He said very loudly, “I know how to weigh the elephant!” This time everyone heard him. Everyone laughed at him. “But I do know how!” Cao Chong said. “Well, let’s hear it. If you are so wise, tell us how to weigh this elephant.” But they laughed when they said it.

**Tick (✓) or cross (×).**

- ( ) 1. People believed Cao Chong knew how to weigh the elephant when they said, “If you are so wise, tell us how to weigh this elephant.”
- ( ) 2. One man suggested that they should cut the elephant into parts and weigh it this way.

Cao Chong told his father that he could weigh the elephant if he had a big boat and a lot of heavy stones. Cao Cao was very surprised, but still he ordered his men to get everything ready. When they led the elephant down into the boat, the water came up, and then Cao Chong marked the water line.



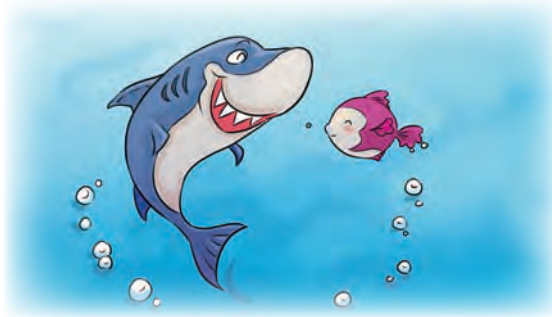
Then they drove the elephant onto the bank and put the heavy stones in the boat until the water came up to the same line. Finally, Cao Chong told the men to weigh each of the stones and add up all the weights. In this way, he weighed the elephant. Cao Cao felt very proud of his little son.

**Answer the question.**

What did Cao Chong use to weigh the elephant?

## STORY 5-1

Mark was a shark. He lived in the sea with his best friend, Bob.

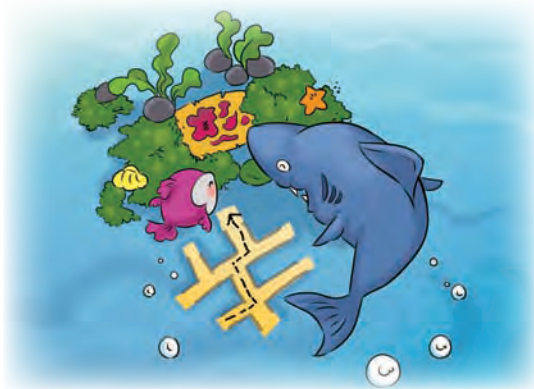


One day Mark saw something. It was small, green, and glowing (发光的). Mark ate it. It was yummy.

“Hey!” said Bob, “Don’t eat that!” “Too late,” said Mark. They started swimming.

Then Mark stopped. He felt odd. He felt different. He felt ... very, very smart.

They swam and swam. After a while, Bob stopped. “I think we are lost.” “I know how to get home,” said Mark. He drew a map with his fin (鳍).



“You are smart!” said Bob. “You were not this smart yesterday.” “Right,” said Mark. “I ate that thing and then became smart. I bet I am the smartest shark in the whole sea.”

**Tick (√) or cross (×).**

- ( ) 1. Mark ate something small, green, glowing, and yummy.
- ( ) 2. Mark knew the way back home and drew a map with his tail.



As they got close to home, Mark and Bob passed more and more fish. “One, two, three, four,” said Mark. “Four plus four is eight. And eight plus eight is sixteen. And ...” Mark went on and on.



Mark could not wait to show his friends how smart he was. He filled in Peter’s puzzle (填字游戏). He fixed Frank’s ship. He won every game. “This is fun!” said Mark. “Not really,” said all the other fish.

Mark saw that his friends were not happy. They did not want to play with him. One by one, they started going home.



**Choose the correct answer.**

- Mark was so smart that he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. filled in Peter’s puzzle                      B. bought Frank’s ship
- Mark’s friends were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. very happy    B. not happy

## STORY 5-3

Mark liked being smart, but he liked his friends more. He looked around and around for something small and green and glowing. He wanted to eat it and come back to what he used to be.

When Bob found him, Mark was still very smart, but very sad. “I will have to stay a smart shark, and no one will ever like me.”



“We still like you, and we still like that you are smart. We just do not like it when you tell us all the answers and spoil the endings. Sometimes you have to let us find out things on our own.”

“You are right,” said Mark. “That is very smart thinking.”  
“Thank you,” said Bob.

Mark still knew all the answers. But now he kept them to himself — well, most of the time.



**Answer the questions.**

Do Mark’s friends still like him? Why or why not?



In ancient times, there lived a young girl. Her name was Hua Mulan.

Her father was a retired (退休的) and famous general. He taught her to use a sword and ride a horse.

One day, the military (军队) told the villagers that each family had to send one man to the army. Mulan's father was too old to fight. Mulan had no older brother, and her baby brother was too young.

Girls did not fight in wars, but Mulan knew that she had to. An idea grew in Mulan's mind. That day, she bought a horse.



**Choose the correct answer.**

Why did Mulan know she had to fight in the war?

- A. Because her father wanted her to.
- B. Because her father was too old and her baby brother too young to go to the war.



## STORY 6-2

The next morning, Hua Mulan put on her father's armour (铠甲), and said goodbye to her parents. She disguised (伪装) herself as a man in the army, and fought bravely in the war for ten years. In all that time, no one knew that Mulan was a woman.



When the war ended, Mulan came to see the emperor to receive an award for her courage. The emperor offered Mulan a good job. But Mulan wished to go back home. She asked for a good horse instead. The emperor agreed.



Tick (✓) or cross (×).

- ( ) 1. No one in the army knew that Mulan was a woman.
- ( ) 2. Mulan asked for a good job when she came to see the emperor after the war.
- ( ) 3. The emperor gave Mulan a good horse to go back home.

Hua Mulan's family was happy to see her. She dressed herself in woman's clothes. She was now a beautiful woman again.



Mulan's friends in the army came to visit her. They could not believe their eyes: a beautiful woman was standing before them! It was their friend, Mulan.

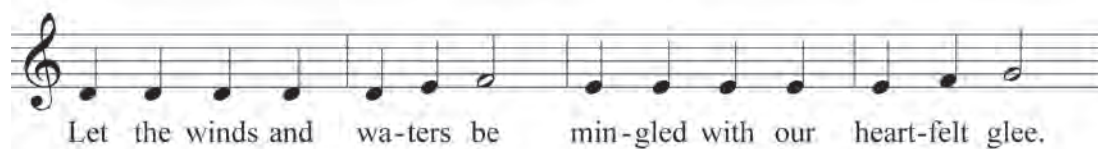
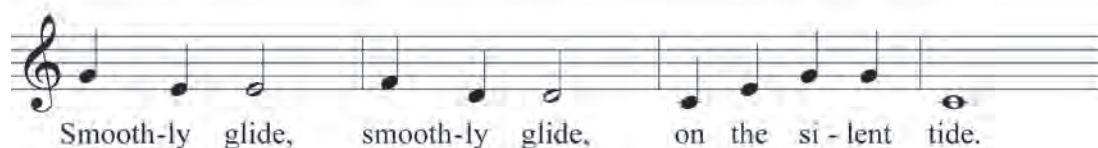


Her story spread across China through the years to inspire (激励) girls everywhere. If you have enough love and courage, you can accomplish (完成) anything, no matter how impossible it seems.

**Answer the question.**

What can you learn from Hua Mulan's story?

## BOATING

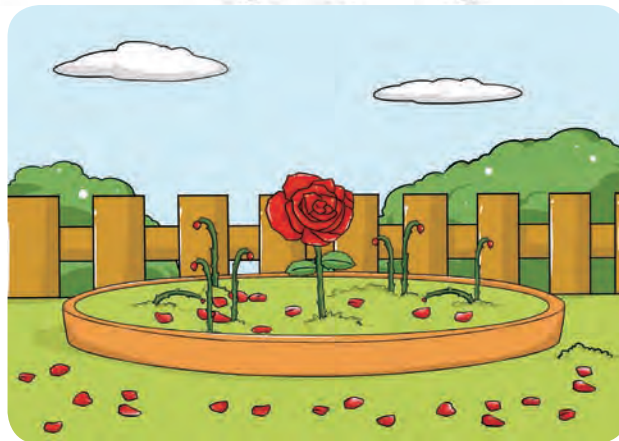




## THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER



T' is the last rose of sum - mer, left  
bloom - ing all a-lone; all her love - ly com - pan -  
ions, are fad - ed and gone. No  
flow - er of her kin - dred, no rose bud is  
nigh. To re - flect back her blush - es, and  
give sigh for sigh.



## CRADLE SONG



Lul-la - by and good night! With ro - ses be - dight. Creep  
Lul-la - by and good night! Those blue eyes close tight. Bright



in - to thy bed, there pil - low thy head. If God  
an - gels are near, so sleep with - out fear. They will



will thou shalt wake, when the morn - ing doth break. If God  
guard thee from harm, with fair dream - land's sweet charm. They will



will thou shalt wake, when the morn - ing doth break.  
guard thee from harm, with fair dream - land's sweet charm.

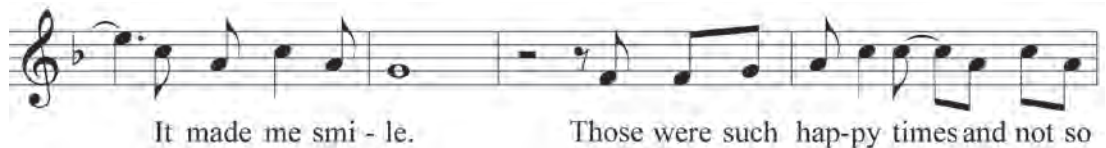
## YESTERDAY ONCE MORE



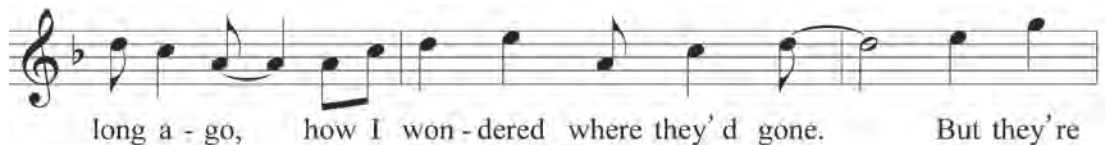
When I was young I'd lis-ten to the ra-di - o, wait-ing



for my fa-vour - ite songs. When they played I'd sing a - long.



It made me smi - le. Those were such hap-py times and not so



long a - go, how I won - dered where they'd gone. But they're



back a - gain, just like a long lost friend, all the songs I love so well.



Ev-'ry sha-la-la-la, ev-'ry wo-wu-wo-wu, still shines.



# ENGLISH SONGS



Ev-' ry shing-a-ling-a-ling that they' re start-ing to sing, so fine.



When they get to the part, where he' s break-ing her heart. It can



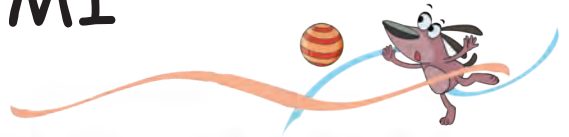
real - ly make me cry, just like be - fore.



It' s yes - ter-day once more.



## DO RE MI



Let's start at the ver-y be - gin-ning! A ver-y good



place to start, when you read you be - gin with A, B,



C, when you sing you be - gin with do - re - mi. Do - re -



mi. Do - re - mi. The first three notes just hap-pen to



be, do - re - mi! Do - re - mi! Do-re-mi-fa - so-la-ti.

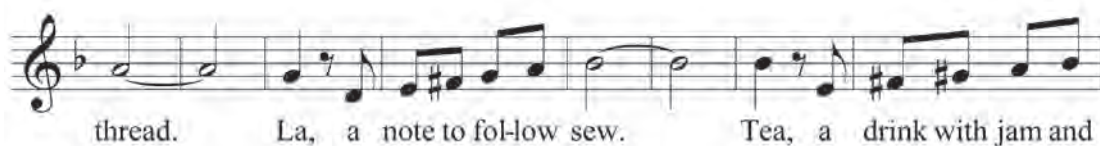


Doe, a deer, a fe-male deer.



Ray, a drop of gold-en sun. Me, a name I call my - self,

# ENGLISH SONGS





## BLOWING IN THE WIND



How man-y roads must a man walk down be -



fore you call him a man? Yes, 'n' how man - y



seas must a white dove sail be - fore she



sleeps in the sand? Yes, 'n' how man - y times must the



can-non balls fly be - fore they're for - ev - er banned?



The an-swer my friend is blow-in' in the wind. The



an - swer is blow-in' in the wind.

# WORD LIST (1)

## Lesson 1

play	玩
farm	农场
swim	游泳
strong	健壮的, 强健的
some	一些

## Lesson 2

Thursday	星期四
*mountain	山, 山脉
let	让, 允许

## Lesson 3

*glasses	眼镜
please	请
*problem	问题

## Lesson 5

young	年轻的; 幼小的
*neck	脖子, 颈
but	但是, 然而

## Lesson 6

football	足球
*match	比赛
*myself	我自己, 亲自

## Lesson 7

cry	哭; 流泪
lunch	午餐, 午饭
*chocolate	巧克力
*supper	晚饭

## Lesson 9

see	看, 看见
Monday	星期一
*hotel	旅馆
angry	生气的, 愤怒的

## Lesson 10

*hill	小山
*west	西方; 西部
*around	在……周围

## Lesson 11

many	许多的, 多的
*ride	(乘车或骑车的) 短途旅程
horse	马
*smart	聪明的

## Lesson 15

PE	(学科) 体育
*history	历史
those	那些
*modern	现代的

## Lesson 16

stop	停止
*ago	以往的, 以前的
*hold	拿住, 握住; 举行
*take part in	参加

## Lesson 17

*number	编号; 数字
---------	--------

\*visitor 访问者；来客  
\*world 世界

### Lesson 19

\*tie 领带  
Mr 先生  
goodbye 再见

### Lesson 20

\*singer 歌手  
\*stage 舞台  
dress 服装；套裙  
sing 唱

### Lesson 21

like 喜欢  
colour 颜色  
clothes (总称) 衣服  
\*hobby 业余爱好

### Lesson 23

tiger 老虎，虎  
twelve 十二  
animal 动物  
\*rat 老鼠  
\*rabbit 兔

### Lesson 24

\*decide 决定  
\*order 顺序  
\*choose 选择  
\*start 开始

### Lesson 25

\*stamp 邮票  
\*collect 收集  
\*show 显露；展示  
\*ox 公牛  
worker 工人

注：不加\*的单词为《义务教育英语课程标准（2011年版）》列出的二级词汇



## WORD LIST (2)

### A

ago(16) angry(9) animal(23)  
around(10)

### B

but(5)

### C

chocolate(7) choose(24)  
clothes(21) collect(25)  
colour(21) cry(7)

### D

decide(24) dress(20)

### F

farm(1) football(6)

### G

glasses(3) goodbye(19)

### H

hill(10) history(15) hobby(21)  
hold(16) horse(11) hotel(9)

### L

let(2) like(21) lunch(7)

### M

many(11) match(6) modern(15)  
Monday(9) mountain(2) Mr(19)  
myself(6)

### N

neck(5) number(17)

### O

order(24) ox(25)

### P

PE(15) play(1) please(3)

problem(3)

### R

rabbit(23) rat(23) ride(11)

### S

see(9) show(25) sing(20) singer(20)  
smart(11) some(1) stage(20)  
stamp(25) start(24) stop(16)  
strong(1) swim(1) supper(7)

### T

take part in(16) those(15)  
Thursday(2) tie(19) tiger(23)  
twelve(23)

### V

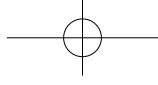
visitor(17)

### W

west(10) worker(25) world(17)

### Y

young(5)



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