



义 务 教 育 教 科 书

英语

七 年 级 上 册



外语教学与研究出版社



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主 编：陈 琳 Simon Greenall (英)

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外研社

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

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英语 (新标准)

七年级上册 学生用书

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基础教育出版分社：

地 址：北京市西三环北路19号 外研社大厦 基础教育出版分社 (100089)

咨询电话：010-88819666 (编辑部) / 88819688 (市场部)

传 真：010-88819422 (编辑部) / 88819423 (市场部)

电子信箱：beed@fltrp.com

购书电话：010-88819928/9929/9930 (邮购部)

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前言

各位同学，你们好！欢迎大家学习本套英语教材！

2000年，外语教学与研究出版社与麦克米伦出版（中国）有限公司依据国家《义务教育 英语课程标准（实验稿）》共同组织开发了本套教材；作为我国第一套中小学“一条龙”英语教材，本套教材已出版使用十余年。2011年，基于新颁布的国家《义务教育 英语课程标准（2011年版）》，我们对教材进行了认真修订。

在修订后的初中教材中，我们为同学们保留了大家熟悉并喜爱的四个小伙伴——中国学生大明和玲玲、英国学生Tony和美国学生Betty，还增加了其他一些人物。他们会带领大家在一系列有趣的对话、故事、活动和歌曲中学习英语。

在修订过程中，我们依照《义务教育 英语课程标准（2011年版）》对初中阶段英语学习者提出的要求，从同学们英语学习的实际出发，补充设计了丰富而科学的学习内容和活动。教材遵循初中生认知发展的规律，由日常生活中涉及的语言开始，逐渐扩及安全与救护、通信、自然等话题。

修订后的教材仍以模块为基本构成单位。本册教材包括一个“预备级”（Starter），目的是总结小学阶段教材中出现过的语言知识，以帮助同学们有效地实现从小学到初中英语学习的过渡，另外还包括10个学习模块（Module）和两个复习模块（Revision Module），每个学习模块的第一、二单元主要为大家呈现新的语言内容；第三单元为练习与活动，用以巩固第一、二单元所学的内容。

本套教材同时还配有对应的网络教材，可供同学们在线学习使用。

通过对本套教材的学习，希望同学们能够：

- 1) 形成对英语学习的积极态度和强烈兴趣；
- 2) 掌握基本的英语知识和听、说、读、写技能，提升英语语言的运用能力；
- 3) 形成有效的英语学习策略；
- 4) 增强对世界文化的了解，培养自己的跨文化交流意识。

希望同学们快乐学习，积极参与，大胆听说，认真读写，努力实践。相信你们会在参与活动、完成任务的过程中体会到学习英语的乐趣，实现英语的灵活运用和自由交际。

Contents

Module 1 My teacher and my friends S2

Unit 1 Good morning, Miss Zhou. S2

Unit 2 Good morning. I'm Chen Zhong. S4

Unit 3 This is my friend. S6

Module 2 My English lesson S8

Unit 1 Open your book. S8

Unit 2 What's your number? S10

Unit 3 I'm twelve. S12

Module 3 My English book S14

Unit 1 What's this in English? S14

Unit 2 Can you help me, please? S16

Unit 3 What colour is it? S18

Module 4 My everyday life S20

Unit 1 What day is it today? S20

Unit 2 What's the weather like? S22

Unit 3 What's your favourite sport? S24

My teacher and my friends

Unit 1 Good morning, Miss Zhou.

1 Listen and read. 



2 Listen again and repeat. 

3 Match.

1 Hello, my name's Daming.

2 Good morning, Lingling.

3 Good afternoon, Carla.

4 Goodbye, Mike.

a) Goodbye, Tom.

b) Hello, my name's Lingling.

c) Good morning, Carla.

d) Good afternoon, Mike.

Now listen and check. 

4 Work in pairs. Say.

A: Hello, my name's...

B: Good morning, ...

A: Good afternoon, ...

B: ...

A: Goodbye, ...

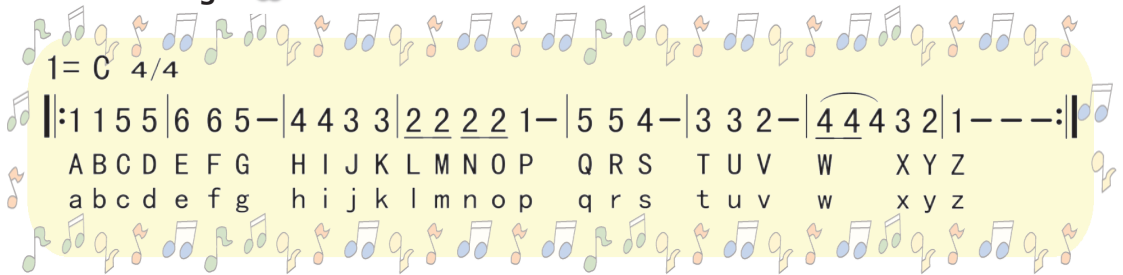
B: ...

5 Listen and say. 

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg	Hh	Ii
Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn	Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr
Ss	Tt	Uu	Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz	

6 Listen and sing. 

1 = C 4/4



||: 1 1 5 5 | 6 6 5 - | 4 4 3 3 | 2 2 2 2 1 - | 5 5 4 - | 3 3 2 - | 4 4 4 3 2 | 1 - - - :||

ABCDEF GHIJKLMNOP QRS TUV WXYZ
 abcdefg hijklmnop qrs tuv wxyz

7 Write.

Aa	b	C	d	e	F	g	h	I	j
K	l	M	N	o	P	q	R	S	T
u	V	W	X	Y	z				

8 Listen. 



1 Name: Tom



2 Name: _____



3 Name: _____

9 Listen again and write. 

Now work in pairs and check your answers.

My teacher and my friends

Unit 2 Good morning. I'm Chen Zhong.

1 Listen and read.



Mr Chen: Good morning. I'm Chen Zhong.

Lingling: Good morning, Mr Chen.

Mr Chen: What's your name, please?

Lingling: I'm Lingling.

Mr Chen: Sorry?

Lingling: I'm Lingling.

Mr Chen: Can you spell it, please?

Lingling: Yes, L-I-N-G-L-I-N-G, Lingling.

Mr Chen: Thank you, Lingling. How are you?

Lingling: Fine, thank you. How are you?

Mr Chen: Fine, thanks, Lingling.

2 Listen again and repeat.

3 Match.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Good morning. I'm Chen Zhong. | <input type="radio"/> | a) I'm Lingling. |
| 2 What's your name, please? | <input type="radio"/> | b) Fine, thanks. |
| 3 How are you? | <input type="radio"/> | c) Good morning, Mr Chen. |

Now listen and check. 

4 Listen and number. 🎧

- a) Good afternoon.
- b) How are you, Daming?
- c) Good afternoon. What's your name?
- d) Good afternoon, Mrs Wang. I'm Daming.
- e) Sorry?
- f) I'm fine, thanks.

5 Write.

Mrs Wang: Good morning.

Daming: _____

Mrs Wang: What's your name?

Daming: _____

Mrs Wang: How are you?

Daming: _____

Now listen and check. 🎧

6 Work in pairs. Ask and say.



My teacher and my friends

Unit 3 This is my friend.

1 Listen and read.



Lingling: This is Miss Zhou. She's my teacher. Hello, Miss Zhou.

Miss Zhou: Hello, Lingling.

Lingling: Miss Zhou, this is my friend, Tony.

Miss Zhou: Hello, Tony.

Tony: Hello, Miss Zhou.

Lingling: This is my friend. Her name's Betty.

Tony: Hello, Betty.

Lingling: This is my friend. His name's Tony.

Betty: Hello, Tony, nice to meet you.

Lingling: It's time to go now. Goodbye, Tony.

Tony: Bye. See you tomorrow.



2 Listen again and repeat.

3 Match.

1 This is my friend.

2 She is my friend.

3 Hello.

4 It's time to go now.

a) His name's Tony.

b) Goodbye.

c) Nice to meet you.

d) Her name's Betty.

Now listen and check.

外研社

4 Listen and number. 🎧

- a) Goodbye. See you tomorrow.
- b) Hello, Daming. This is my friend, Amy.
- c) It's time to go now. Goodbye.
- d) Hello, Amy, nice to meet you.
- e) Hello, Daming, nice to meet you too.

5 Listen again and say. 🎧

6 Work in groups. Say.



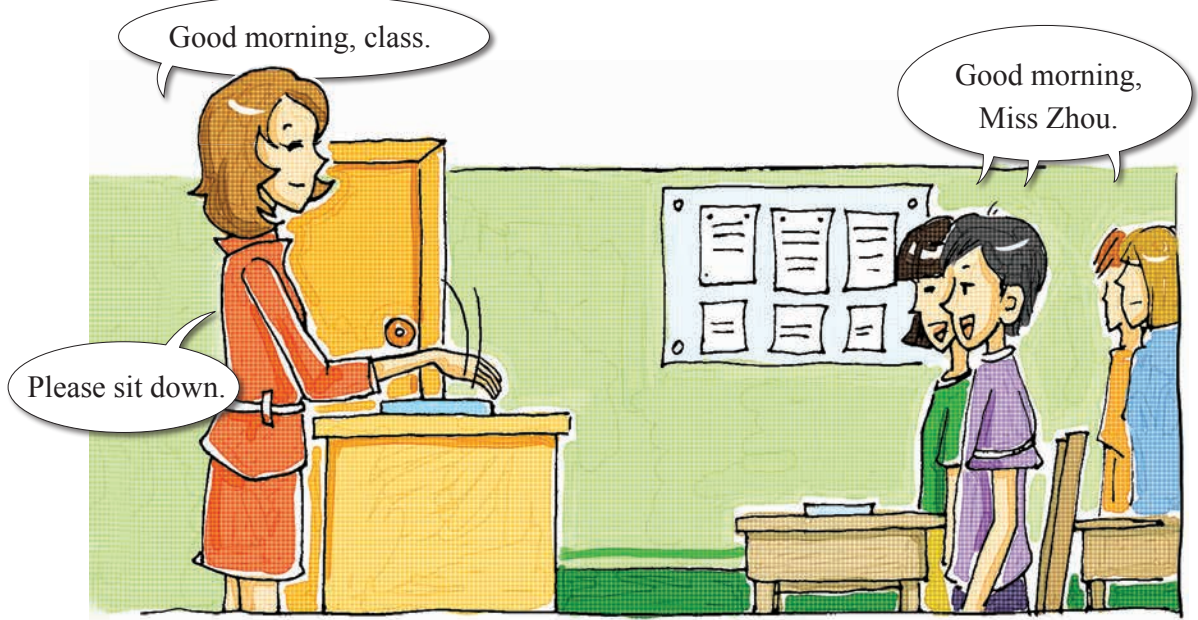
7 Write.

- 1 This is my friend. _____ name's Tony.
- 2 This is my _____. Her _____ Betty.
- 3 Nice to _____ you.
- 4 It's time to go now. _____.
- 5 Goodbye. See you _____.

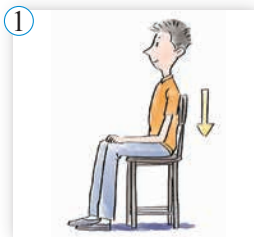
Now listen and check. 🎧

Unit 1 Open your book.

1 Listen and read.



2 Listen and repeat.



Sit down.



Open your book.



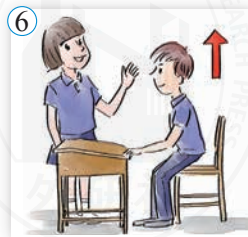
Listen.



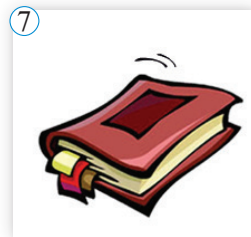
Draw.



Put up your hand.



Stand up.



Close your book.

3 Listen again and do. 🎧

4 Match.

1 Put up... ○

2 Open... ○

3 Stand... ○

4 Sit... ○

○ a) ... your book.

○ b) ... down.

○ c) ... up.

○ d) ... your hand.

5 Write.

1 C y b

2 L

3 O y b

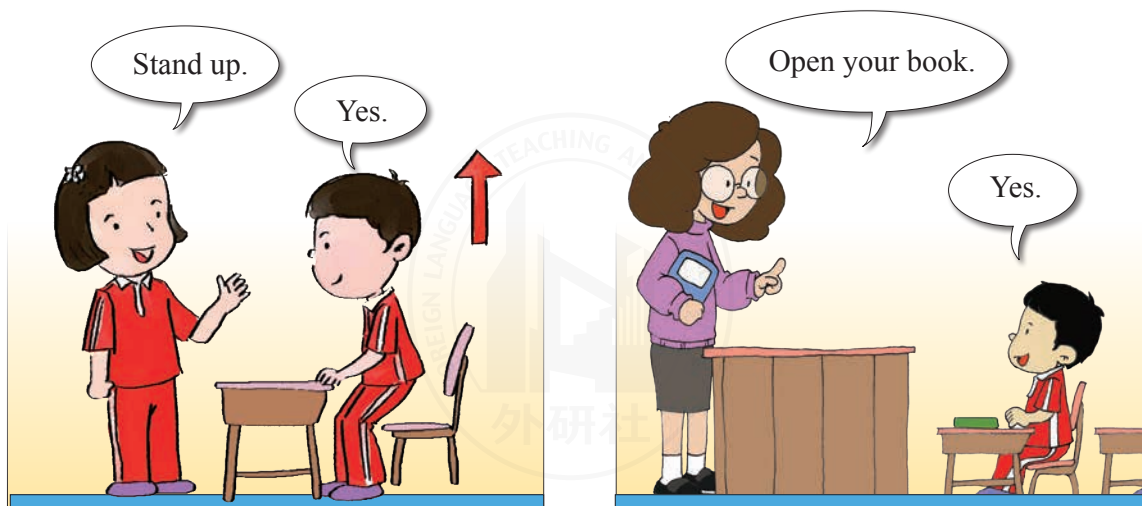
4 P u y h

5 S d

6 S u

Now listen and check. 🎧

6 Work in pairs. Say and do.



Unit 2 What's your number?

1 Listen and read.



2 Listen and repeat.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten

3 Listen and chant.



One, two, three, four, five,
Once I caught a fish alive.
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,
Then I let it go again.

4 Listen and read.

Daming: Betty, what's your telephone number?

Betty: It's seven two six, eight one five.

Daming: What's your number, Tony?

Tony: It's seven nine one, four five six.

Daming: My number is nine four two, three five one.

Lingling: My new number is four nine six, three eight two.



5 Listen and point. 

a

816 275

b

975 146

c

359 412

d

384 926

6 Listen and write. 

What's your number?

1 Sam: _____

2 Lisa: _____

3 Kate: _____

4 Mike: _____

Now listen again and check. 

7 Listen and write. 

1 *one*
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____

5 _____
 6 _____
 7 _____
 8 _____

9 _____
 10 _____

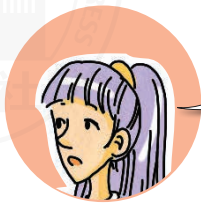
8 Listen and write. 

Names	Student numbers
Sam	one three one, seven nine one, two

9 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

What's your number?

It's 942 381.



It's 179 456.
 What's your number?

My English lesson

Unit 3 I'm twelve.

1 Listen and read. 



2 Listen and repeat. 

11 eleven	12 twelve	13 thirteen	14 fourteen	15 fifteen
16 sixteen	17 seventeen	18 eighteen	19 nineteen	20 twenty

3 Match.

thirteen seventeen twelve eleven nineteen fourteen fifteen sixteen eighteen twenty

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

4 Listen and point. 

1 $11 + 4 = 15$

2 $12 + 6 = 18$

3 $14 + 6 = 20$

4 $17 + 2 = 19$

5 Listen and write. 

1 $11 + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

2 $\underline{\quad} + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

3 $\underline{\quad} + 2 = \underline{\quad}$

4 $3 + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

5 $\underline{\quad} + 1 = \underline{\quad}$

6 $2 + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

6 Listen and write. 

1 eleven

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

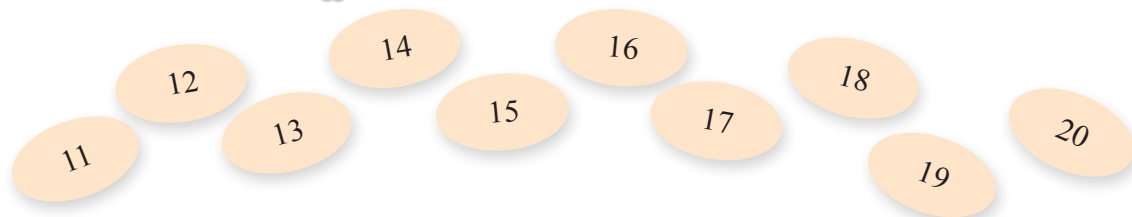
7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

7 Listen and match. 



boys girls desks chairs books bags

8 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

How many... are there?	Numbers
boys	15
girls	18
desks	13
chairs	19
books	11
bags	16

My English book

Unit 1 What's this in English?

1 Listen and read. 🎧

Miss Zhou: What's this in English?

Lingling: It's a book.

Miss Zhou: Write it on the blackboard, please.

Lingling: OK, B-O-O-K, book. It's a book.

Miss Zhou: Thank you.

Miss Zhou: What's this in English, Daming?

Daming: It's a pen.

Miss Zhou: A pen?

Daming: No, sorry. It's a pencil.

Miss Zhou: How do you spell "pencil"?

Daming: P-E-N-C-I-L.

Miss Zhou: Yes, write it on the blackboard, please.

Daming: OK, P-E-N-C-I-L. It's a pencil.



2 Listen and point. 🎧



Now point, ask and answer.

3 Listen and write. 🎧

1 b

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

A: What's this in English?
B: A pen?
A: No.
B: A pencil?
A: Yes, a pencil.
B: How do you spell "pencil"?
A: P-E-N-C-I-L, pencil.

5 Listen and write. 🎧

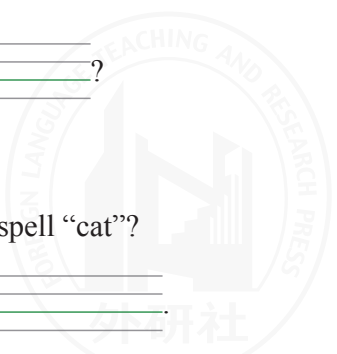
A: What's _____?

B: _____ cat.

A: How _____ spell "cat"?

B: _____, _____.

Now listen again and check. 🎧



My English book

Unit 2 Can you help me, please?

1 Listen and read. 



Daming: Can you help me, please, Lingling?

Lingling: Yes, of course.

Daming: How do you spell “classroom”?

Lingling: I’m sorry. I don’t know.

Miss Zhou: It’s C-L-A-S-S-R-O-O-M.

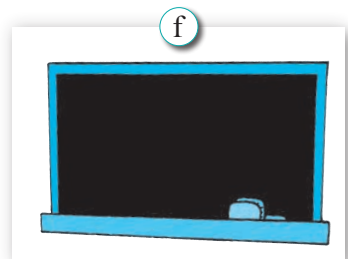
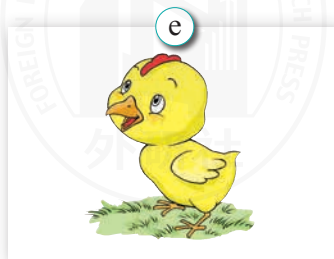
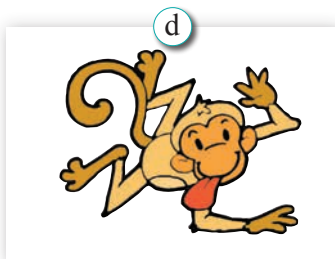
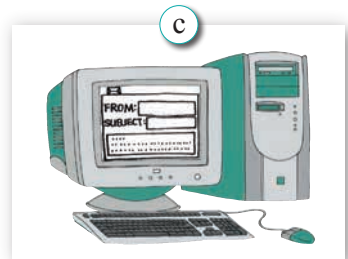
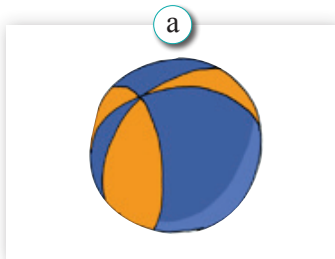
Daming: Can you say that again, please?

Miss Zhou: Yes. It’s C-L-A-S-S-R-O-O-M.

Daming: Thank you.

Miss Zhou: You’re welcome.

2 Listen and point. 



3 Read and match.

- 1 Can you help me, please?
- 2 How do you spell "desk"?
- 3 Can you say that again, please?
- 4 Thank you.

- a) You're welcome.
- b) Yes, D-E-S-K.
- c) It's D-E-S-K.
- d) Yes, of course.

Now listen and check. 

4 Listen again and say. 

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.



A: Can you help me, please?

B: Yes, of course.

A: What's this in English?

B: It's a...



A: How do you spell it?

B: ...

A: Thank you.

B: You're welcome.

6 Write.

A: _____ you help me, please?

B: Yes, _____.

A: How do _____ spell "_____"?

B: It's D-E-S-K.

A: _____ say that again, please?

B: Yes, _____.

A: _____ you.

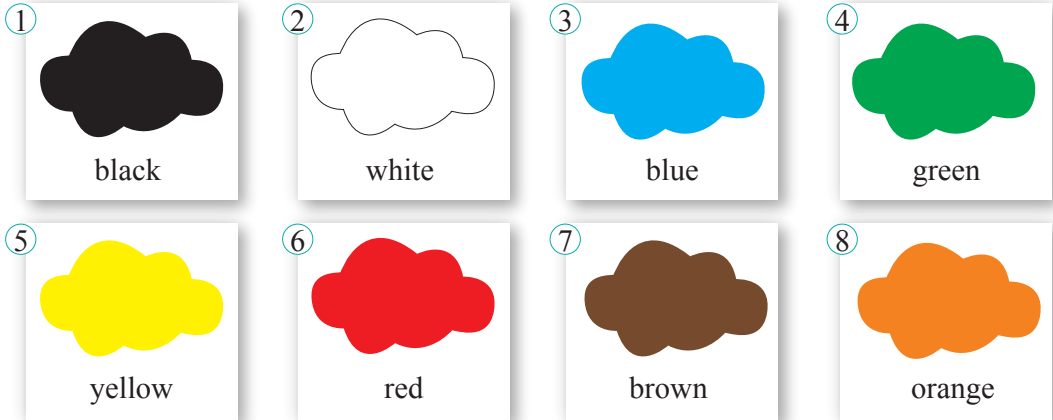
B: You're _____.

Now listen and check. 

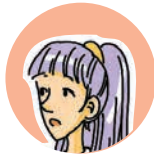


Unit 3 What colour is it?

1 Listen and point. 



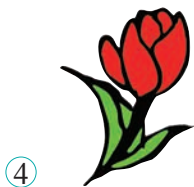
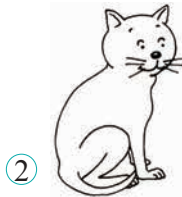
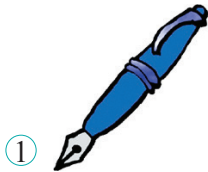
What colour is it?



It's black, B-L-A-C-K, black.

2 Listen and repeat. 

3 Look, read and match.



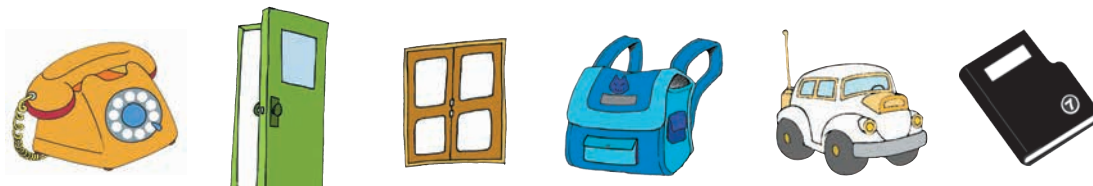
- 1 What colour is the pen?
- 2 What colour is the cat?
- 3 What colour is the pencil?
- 4 What colour is the flower?
- 5 What colour is the dog?
- 6 What colour is the bird?

- a) It's red.
- b) It's yellow.
- c) It's white.
- d) It's red, green and orange.
- e) It's blue.
- f) It's brown.

Now listen and check. 

4 Listen again and say. 🎧

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.



A: What colour is the...?

B: It's...

6 Write.

bag bird black blue book brown cat desk dog
 flower green orange pen pencil red white yellow

In the classroom	Animals and plants	Colours
<i>bag</i>	<i>bird</i>	<i>black</i>

7 Look at the pictures in Activity 3 and write.

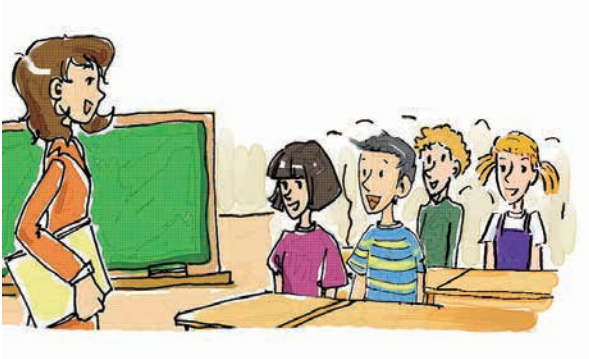
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 — What colour is the dog?
 — It's _____.</p> <p>2 — What _____ is the flower?
 — It's _____.</p> <p>3 — _____ is the bird?
 — It's red, green and _____.</p> | <p>4 — What _____?
 — It's yellow.</p> <p>5 — _____ the pen?
 — It's _____.</p> <p>6 — _____ the cat?
 — It's _____.</p> |
|---|--|

Now listen and check. 🎧

My everyday life

Unit 1 What day is it today?

1 Listen and read.



Miss Zhou: Good morning, class.
What day is it today?

Students: It's Monday.

Miss Zhou: Yes, it's Monday. Write it
in your book.

Students: M-O-N-D-A-Y, Monday.

Miss Zhou: What day is it tomorrow?

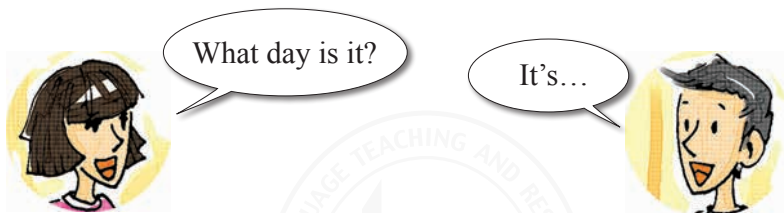
Students: Tuesday.

Miss Zhou: Yes, tomorrow is Tuesday.

2 Listen and repeat.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Now point, ask and answer.



3 Read and match.

- 1 Today is Wednesday. What day is it tomorrow?
- 2 Today is Friday. What day is it tomorrow?
- 3 Today is Monday. What day is it tomorrow?
- 4 Today is Saturday. What day is it tomorrow?

- a) Sunday.
- b) Tuesday.
- c) Thursday.
- d) Saturday.

Now listen and check. 

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Today is... What day is it tomorrow?



It's...

5 Listen and write.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

6 Write.

1 What _____ is it today?

2 Today is Tuesday. Tomorrow is _____.

3 Thursday, Friday, _____.

4 _____, Monday, Tuesday.

5 It's Wednesday today. Tomorrow is _____.

Now listen and check.

7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

A: What day is it today?

B: It's...

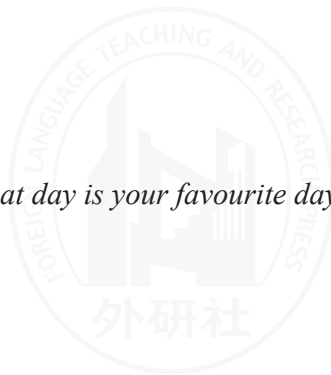
A: What day is it tomorrow?

B: It's...

A: My favourite day is... What day is your favourite day?

B: It's...

...



My everyday life

Unit 2 What's the weather like?

1 Listen and repeat.

1 spring

2 summer

3 autumn

4 winter

5 warm

6 hot

7 cool

8 cold

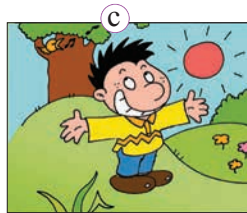
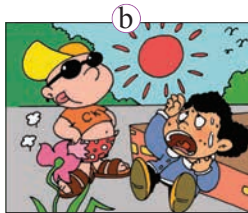
2 Listen and repeat.

1 It's cool in autumn.

2 It's hot in summer.

3 It's cold in winter.

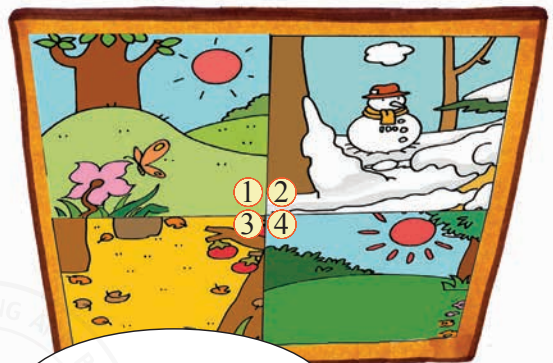
4 It's warm in spring.



Now match.

3 Listen and point.

- 1 — What's the weather like in spring?
— It's warm.
- 2 — What's the weather like in winter?
— It's cold.
- 3 — What's the weather like in autumn?
— It's cool.
- 4 — What's the weather like in summer?
— It's hot.




What's the weather like in summer?

It's...

4 Listen again and say.


5 Listen and write. 


- 1 — What's the _____ like in London in autumn?
— It's cool.
- 2 — What's the weather _____ in New York in _____?
— It's cold.
- 3 — _____ in Hong Kong in summer?
— It's hot.
- 4 — _____ in Beijing in spring?
— _____.


Now listen again and check. 

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

 hot

 warm

 cool


 cold



What's the weather like in Harbin in winter?



It's cold.



Unit 3 What's your favourite sport?

1 Listen and repeat. 

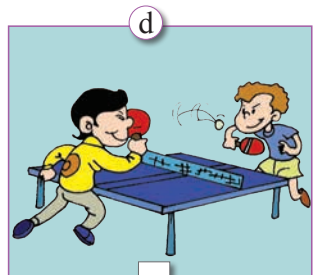
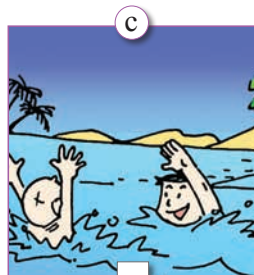
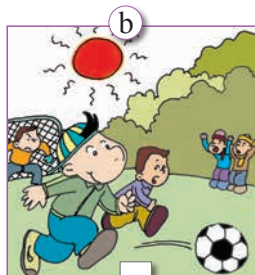
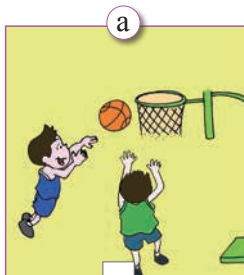
1 basketball

2 football

3 swimming

4 table tennis

2 Listen and number. 



3 Listen and read. 

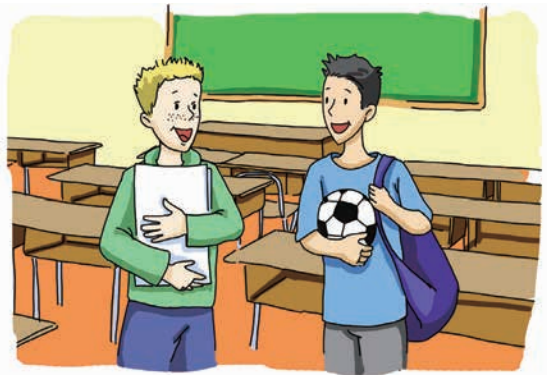
Tony: What's your favourite sport, Daming?

Daming: Football!

Tony: It's my favourite sport too!

Daming: Let's play football after school.

Tony: OK. Good idea!



Betty: What's your favourite sport, Lingling?

Lingling: Swimming.

Betty: I like swimming too.

Lingling: Let's go swimming on Wednesday.

Betty: OK.



4 Read and number.

- a) What's your favourite sport?
- b) Let's play basketball after school.
- c) OK. Good idea!
- d) Basketball!
- e) I like basketball too.

Now listen and check. 

5 Write.

basketball football swimming table tennis

go	play
<i>swimming</i>	<i>basketball</i>

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.



7 Listen and write. 

- A: What's _____ sport?
- B: I like _____
- A: Let's _____
- B: OK. _____

Now listen again and check. 

Scope and sequence

Module	Theme	Function	Structure
1 My classmates P2	Personal information	Giving personal information	Present simple <i>be</i> ; pronouns (<i>I, he, she, my, his, her, you, your, it, our</i>)
2 My family P8	Family and relatives	Talking about family members	Pronouns (<i>this, that, these, those</i>); apostrophe (') to show possessive of nouns
3 My school P14	School information	Describing a school	<i>How many...</i> ; <i>there is/isn't, there are/aren't</i> ; prepositions of place (<i>in, on, behind, next to, in front of, near</i>)
4 Healthy food P20	Food and drink	Talking about healthy food	<i>Have/has got...</i> (affirmative, negative, interrogative); <i>some and any</i> ; uncountable nouns, singular and plural nouns
5 My school day P26	School and school life	Talking about routines	Present simple with <i>I, you, we, they</i> ; affirmative and negative forms of declarative sentences: <i>Do/Don't</i> ; prepositions of time (<i>at, in, on</i>)
Revision module A P32			

Skills (Listening/Speaking/Reading/Writing)	Around the world	Task
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (self-introduction) ● Talking about familiar topics (self-introduction); supplying information on personal facts ● Reading and finding specific information about people ● Writing personal information with brief words and sentences, using the conjunction <i>and</i> correctly 	Family name and given name	Introducing yourself to your new friends
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (family members) ● Talking about familiar topics (family members) ● Reading the passage aloud and finding specific information about people ● Writing personal information, using punctuation (full stops and capital letters) correctly 	Families	Writing about your family
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding familiar topics (school facilities) ● Talking about familiar topics (school facilities) ● Reading the passage aloud and identifying places from descriptions ● Describing places, using prepositions correctly 	School age	Describing your school
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and recognising the intonation of different sentence patterns ● Communicating briefly on familiar topics (food and drink) with correct pronunciation and intonation ● Reading and understanding simple passages, identifying healthy/unhealthy food and drink ● Writing about healthy food, using the conjunction <i>but</i> correctly 	A Western breakfast	Making a poster about a healthy breakfast
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and recognising the links between sentences ● Talking about familiar topics (school lessons) ● Reading and understanding simple stories ● Writing and using the conjunction <i>and then</i> correctly 	The school day in the UK	Talking about your ideal school day

Module	Theme	Function	Structure
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6 A trip to the zoo P36	Animals	Describing animals	Present simple: the third person singular (<i>he, she, it</i>); affirmative and negative forms of general questions: <i>Does/Doesn't</i>
7 Computers P42	Using the Internet	Describing a process	<i>Wh-</i> questions in present simple
8 Choosing presents P48	Personal preference	Inviting and describing birthday parties	Adverbs of frequency (<i>always, often, usually, sometimes, never</i>)
9 People and places P54	Daily routines and culture	Describing what is happening	Present continuous
10 Spring Festival P60	Festivals, holidays and celebrations	Describing events	Present continuous questions and short answers; present simple

Revision module B P66

Appendices	Language notes.....	P71
	Guide to language use.....	P77
	Words and expressions.....	P87
	Proper names.....	P97

Skills (Listening/Speaking/Reading/Writing)	Around the world	Task
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and finding specific information; recognising third person verb ending -s ● Asking and answering questions about animals ● Reading and finding specific information, using simple reference books ● Writing and using simple posters to convey messages 	Camels; Kangaroos	Making a poster of your favourite animal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding serial directions and questions in learning activities, and reacting accordingly; listening and finding specific information (recognising parts of the computer; recognising question words) ● Talking about familiar topics (computers) ● Reading the passage aloud and grasping the general idea ● Writing sentences in answer to questions 	The first computer	Making a survey about computers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding changes in meaning according to the changes in intonation in sentences ● Communicating briefly on familiar topics (birthday parties) ● Reading and implementing brief written directions related to learning activities ● Composing simple paragraphs, using apostrophes correctly 	Birthday presents	Planning a classmate's birthday party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and understanding the things told by others with given clues ● Using clues to describe something briefly ● Reading the passage aloud and understanding meaning from context ● Writing a postcard 	Time zones	Making a radio report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listening and recognising the intonation of different sentence patterns ● Talking about familiar topics (Spring Festival); using clues to describe something briefly ● Reading and understanding the passage and grasping the general idea ● Writing sentences with notes; writing a letter, using regular punctuation correctly 	Christmas and Father Christmas	Writing a letter about Spring Festival to a foreign student

Vocabulary.....	P98
Pronunciation guide.....	P108
Songs.....	P110

My classmates

Module task: Introducing yourself to your new friends

Unit 1 Nice to meet you.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Listen and check (✓) the number of speakers. 

a) 1

b) 2

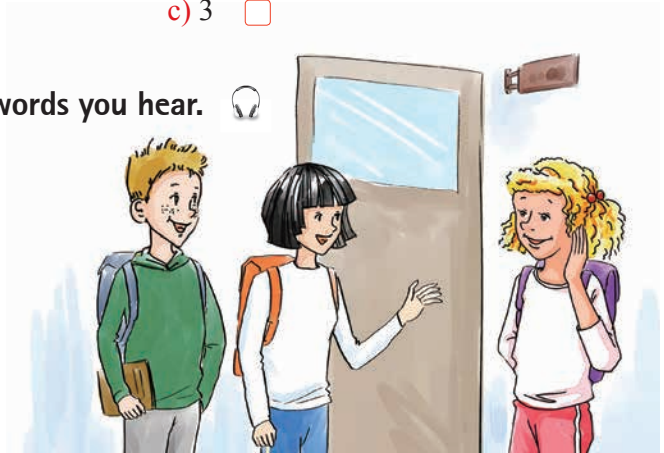
c) 3

2 Listen again and check (✓) the words you hear. 

class friend

hello name

teacher too



3 Listen and read. 

Ms Li: Hello, my name is Li Fang. I'm your teacher and you're my students.
I'm Chinese. I'm from Wuhan. What's your name?

Lingling: My name is Wang Lingling.

Ms Li: Nice to meet you, Lingling. Where are you from?

Lingling: I'm from Beijing. I'm Chinese.

Ms Li: How old are you?

Lingling: I'm thirteen years old.

Ms Li: Good. Hello, what about you?

Daming: Hello, Ms Li. My name is Li Daming and I'm from Beijing too. I'm twelve years old.

Ms Li: Thanks. Hello, are you from America?

Tony: No, I'm not. I'm from England. I'm Tony Smith.

Ms Li: Nice to meet you, Tony. Hi, are you English too?

Betty: No, I'm not. I'm American and my name is Betty King.

Lingling: Tony and Betty are our friends.

Ms Li: Good. Welcome to Class 4 Grade 7!

Everyday English

- Hello!
- Nice to meet you.
- Thanks.
- Hi!

Now check (√) the true sentences.

- 1 Ms Li is from Wuhan.
- 2 Lingling is twelve years old.
- 3 Daming is thirteen years old.
- 4 Tony is not in Class 4.
- 5 Betty is from America.

4 Work in pairs. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 — Is Daming from Beijing? — Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
- 2 — Is Lingling from Beijing? — Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
- 3 — Is Tony from America? — Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
- 4 — Is Betty English? — Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
- 5 — Are you from China? — Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

5 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words from the box.

America Chinese England grade student

Betty, Tony, Daming and Lingling are (1) _____ in Class 4 (2) _____ 7.
Betty is from (3) _____ and Tony is from (4) _____. Daming and Lingling are
(5) _____.

Pronunciation and speaking

6 Listen and repeat. 

/i:/ Chinese meet teacher
/i/ Betty Tony
/ɪ/ English is
/e/ friend twelve
/æ/ thanks

7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

A: What's your name?

B: My name is...

A: Are you English?

B: No, I'm...

A: How old are you?

B: I'm... years old. I'm in Class...

A: Nice to meet you.

B: Nice to meet you too.

Learning to learn

When you introduce yourself, you can say: *My name is... I'm... I'm... years old. I'm from...*

Unit 2 I'm Wang Lingling and I'm thirteen years old.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Put the sentences in the correct order.

- a) Nice to meet you too. Where are you from?
- b) Hello, my name is... What's your name?
- c) I'm from... too.
- d) Nice to meet you, ... My name is...
- e) I'm from...

Now work in pairs. Ask and answer.

2 Read the passage and check (✓) the true sentences.



Hello, everyone. My name is Li Daming and my English name is David. I'm twelve years old and I'm from Beijing. Beijing is the capital of China. This is Lingling and her English name is Lucy. She's my friend. She's from Beijing too.

Hello, I'm Wang Lingling and I'm thirteen years old. Good to see you. Wang Hui is my friend, but he is not in my class. His English name is Henry. He's from Shanghai. Shanghai is a very big city.



Hi, my name is Tony Smith. I'm from Cambridge. It's a small city in England. Tony is my first name and Smith is my last name. I'm thirteen years old. It's nice to meet you all.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Henry is Daming's English name. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 Wang Hui is from Beijing. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Lingling's English name is Linda. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Tony is twelve years old. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Daming is twelve years old. <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Tony is from the capital of England. <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now correct the false sentences.

David is Daming's English name.

3 Underline the correct words.

Smith is Tony's (1) first / last name, and Tony is his (2) first / last name. He's from Cambridge. In Tony's class, Tony and Lingling are thirteen years old and (3) everyone / Daming is (4) twelve / thirteen years old. Lingling is Daming's (5) student / friend.

4 Read and complete the table.

What's his/her name?	<i>Daming</i>			<i>Tony</i>
How old is he/she?		<i>13</i>		
Where is he/she from?			<i>Shanghai</i>	

Writing

5 Look at the pictures and write sentences.



Tom,
England,
English,
fourteen,
Class 3

- 1 *His name is Tom.*
- 2 *He's from England.*
- 3 *He's English.*
- 4 *He's fourteen years old.*
- 5 *He's in Class 3.*



Zihan,
China,
Chinese,
twelve,
Class 1

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

6 Write sentences about yourself.

- 1 *My name is...* _____
- 2 *I'm...* _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

7 Join the sentences in Activity 6 with *and*.

My name is... and I'm...

My classmates

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

I'm your teacher.

She's my friend.

He's from Shanghai.

My name is Li Daming.

Her English name is Lucy.

His English name is Henry.

Are you from America?

No, I'm not.

1 Look at the pictures and introduce the three people to your class.



Sam,
twelve,
England,
Class 1

This is Sam.

He's twelve.

He's from England.

He's in Class 1.



Emma,
thirteen,
America,
Class 4



Xu Kexin,
thirteen,
China,
Class 3

2 Look at the pictures in Activity 1 and complete the sentences.

- This is _____. Sam _____ years old and he _____ from _____. He _____ in Class 1.
- This _____ Emma. Emma _____ from England. She _____ from America. She _____ thirteen years old and she is _____ Class 4.
- _____ Xu Kexin from England?
— No, she _____. She _____ from _____.
- _____ Xu Kexin in Class 3?
— Yes, _____.

3 Complete the conversation.

Jack: Hi, my name is Jack. What's your name?

Lingling: Hi, Jack. (1) _____ Lingling. Where are you from?

Jack: I'm (2) _____ England. (3) _____ ?

Lingling: I'm from China. (4) _____ are you?

Jack: I'm thirteen. How old are you?

Lingling: I'm (5) _____ too. I'm in Class (6) _____ Grade 7. What about you?

Jack: I'm in Class 3. Nice to meet you.

Lingling: Nice to meet you too.

4 Complete the table.

China		
	American	English

Around the world

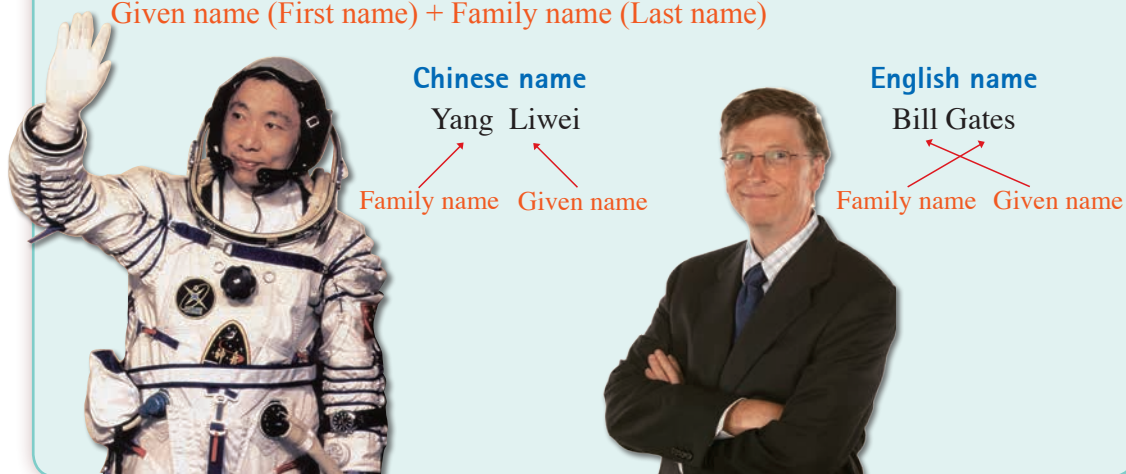
Family name and given name

In Chinese, the family name is first and the given name is last.

Family name (Last name) + Given name (First name)

In English, the given name is first and the family name is last.

Given name (First name) + Family name (Last name)

**Module task:** Introducing yourself to your new friends

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about a friend.

A: What's his/her name?

B: He's/She's...

A: Where's he/she from?

B: He's/She's from...

A: How old is he/she?

B: He's/She's... years old.

6 Work in pairs. Introduce yourself. Ask and answer.

Hello, my name's... I'm... years old. I'm from...

What's your name? How old are you? Where are you from?

My family

Module task: Writing about your family

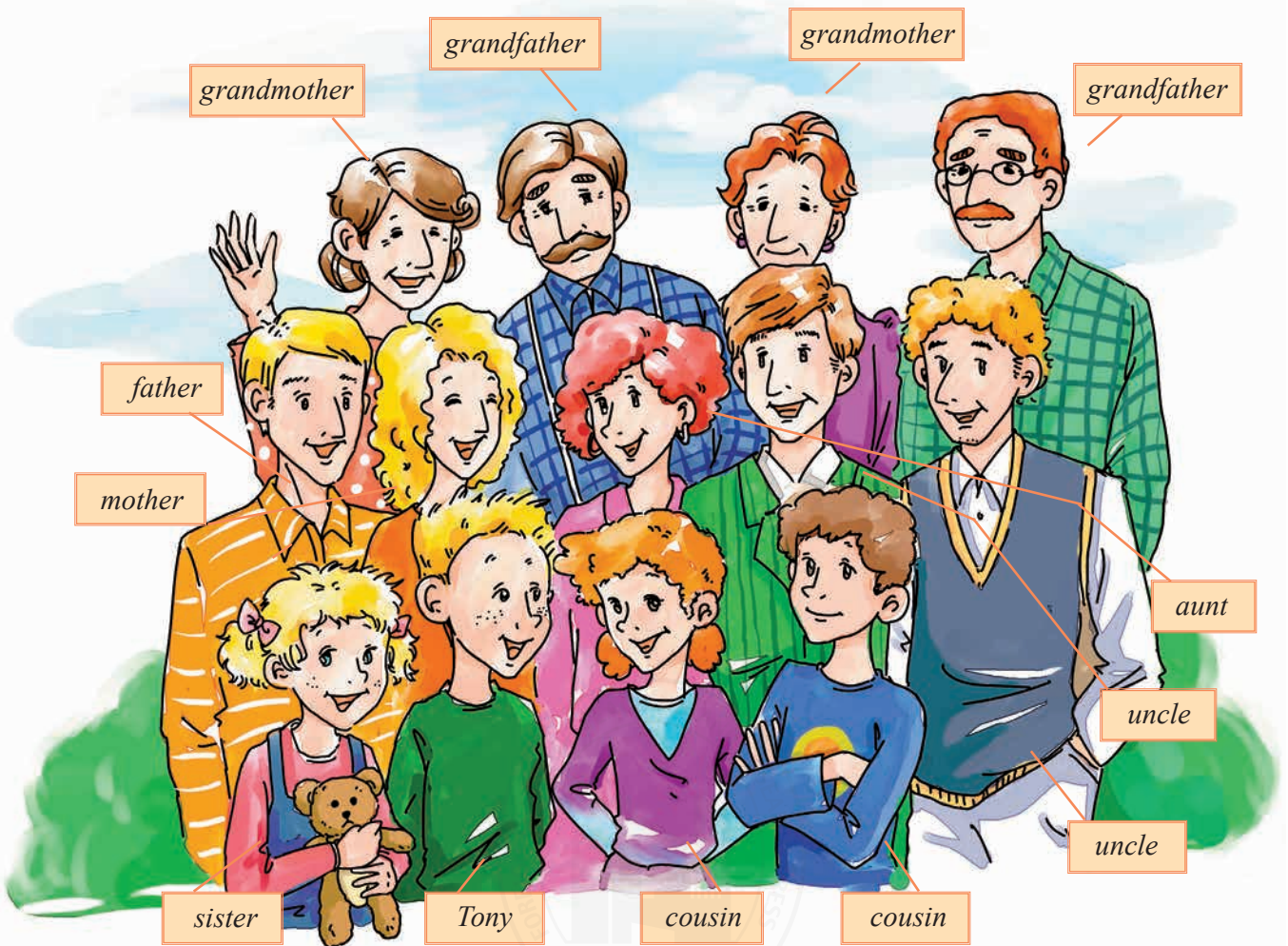
Unit 1 Is this your mum?

Listening and vocabulary

1 Look at the picture. Talk about Tony's family.

aunt brother cousin daughter family father grandfather
grandmother grandparent mother parent sister son uncle

This is a photo of Tony's family. This is Tony's...



2 Listen and check (✓) in Activity 1 the people Tony mentions. 

3 Listen and read. 

Lingling: Is this your family?

Tony: Yes, it is.

Lingling: What a big family! Is this your sister?

Tony: Yes, it is. Her name is Linda.

Lingling: Are these your grandparents?

Tony: Yes, they are. My mum's parents are on the left, and my dad's parents are on the right.

Lingling: I see. Who's this?

Tony: That's my dad.

Lingling: Is this your mum?

Tony: Yes. The woman next to her is my dad's sister, my aunt Liz.

Lingling: Is this her husband?

Tony: No, that's her brother, my uncle Paul.

Lingling: Who are the boy and the girl in front of Paul?

Tony: Those are Paul's son and daughter, my cousins, Mike and Helen.

Everyday English

- on the left
- on the right
- next to

Now choose the correct answer.

1 Linda is Tony's **sister** / **cousin**.

2 Liz is Tony's **mother** / **aunt**.

3 Paul is Tony's **dad** / **uncle**.

4 Mike is Tony's **cousin** / **brother**.

4 Underline the correct words.

Tony has a big family. In the photo his father's parents are on the (1) **left** / **right** and his mother's parents are on the (2) **left** / **right**. Mike and Helen are Tony's cousins and they're (3) **in front of** / **next to** Paul. Paul is Liz's (4) **husband** / **brother**.

Pronunciation and speaking5 Listen and repeat. 

/h/ **H**elen **h**er **h**usband

/b/ **b**oy **b**rother

/p/ **p**arent **P**aul

6 Work in pairs. Show each other your family photo. Ask and answer questions about your family.

— *Is this your dad?*

— *No, it isn't. That's my uncle.*

— *Are these your grandparents?*

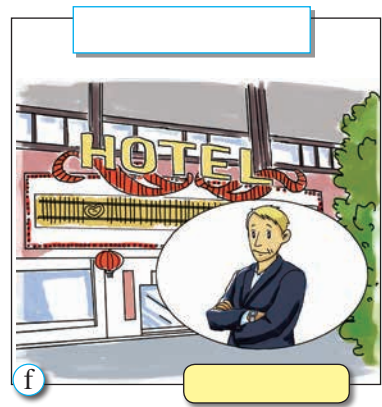
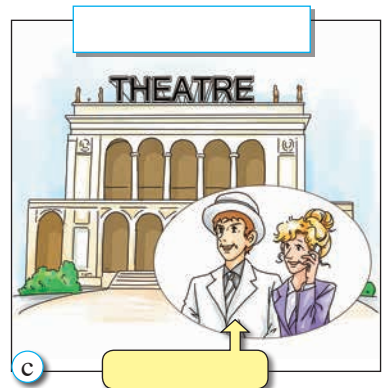
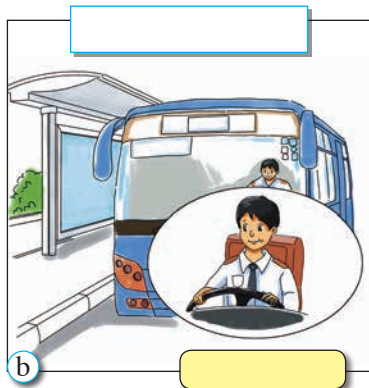
— *Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.*

Unit 2 These are my parents.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Label the places in the pictures with the words and expressions from the box.

bus station hospital hotel police station school theatre



2 Label the people in Activity 1 with the words and expression from the box.

actor bus driver manager nurses policeman teacher

3 Read the passage and write the letters of the pictures in Activity 1. 🎧

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 These are Betty's parents. _____ | 4 This is Tony's mother. _____ |
| 2 These are Lingling's mother and Daming's mother. _____ | 5 This is Daming's father. _____ |
| 3 This is Tony's father. _____ | 6 This is Lingling's father. _____ |

My name is Betty King. These are my parents. We're American. My father is an actor, and my mother is the manager of a theatre.



My name is Li Daming. These are my parents. We're Chinese. My father's job is at a police station. He is a policeman, and my mother is a nurse.



My name is Tony Smith and I'm English. This is my mother. She's an English teacher at a school. This is my father. He's a hotel manager.



My name is Wang Lingling. I'm Chinese. My mother is a nurse. She and Daming's mother are at the same hospital. My father is a bus driver in Beijing.



4 Complete the table.

	Betty		Daming		Tony		Lingling	
Father	<i>actor</i>	<i>theatre</i>						
Mother			<i>nurse</i>					

Writing

5 Look at this sentence.

My name is Tony Smith and I'm English.

Arrows point from the text to labels: 'capital letter' points to 'T', 'S', 'I', and 'E'; 'full stop' points to the period at the end of the sentence.

Learning to learn

The full stop in English is different from that in Chinese. Make notes of the differences when you find them.

Now underline capital letters and full stops.

- 1 These American teachers are in China.
- 2 I'm Betty and I'm thirteen years old.
- 3 This is a photo of Ms Li.

6 Answer the questions. Write sentences.

- 1 What's your father's name? My father's name is...
- 2 What's your father's job? _____
- 3 What's your mother's name? _____
- 4 What's your mother's job? _____

Now check capital letters and full stops.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

Is **this** your family?

Yes, **it is**.

Are **these** your grandparents?

Yes, **they are**.

Who's **this**?

That's my dad.

Those are Paul's son and daughter.

My dad's parents are on the right.

1 Look at the pictures and talk about the families.



Lily's family
Father: doctor
Mother: nurse
Grandfather: farm worker



Jack's family
Father: farm worker
Mother: teacher
Uncle: bus driver



Li Ming's family
Father: actor
Mother: manager
Aunt: nurse

Now write sentences about them.

This is Lily's family. Her father is a doctor and her mother is a nurse. Her grandfather is a farm worker.

2 Look at the picture and complete the sentences with *this, that, these or those*.

- _____ are my sons, Tom and Alex.
_____ is our dog.
- _____ is my uncle. He's a bus driver.
- Is _____ man a doctor?
— Yes, he is.
- Are _____ girls students?
— Yes, they are.



3 Write sentences.

His father is a hotel manager. (Tony)

Tony's father is a hotel manager. _____

- Her parents are teachers. (Sarah)
- His parents are shop workers. (Wang Hui)
- His mother is a nurse. (Daming)
- Her father is a bus driver. (Lingling)

4 Match the words in Box A with the words in Box B.

A he I it she they we you

B her his its my your their our

5 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words from the box.

he her his my we our she their

Hello! My name is Amy. These are (1) _____ friends. (2) _____ names are Jack, Lily and Mike. Jack is American. (3) _____ father is a doctor. He is (4) _____ family doctor. Lily isn't American. (5) _____ family is Chinese. Mike isn't Chinese. (6) _____ is English. Mike's mother is a teacher. (7) _____ is our English teacher. (8) _____ are her students.

Around the world



Families

In America, many people have grandparents from different countries. For example, their parents are American and they are American, but their grandparents are from Asia, Europe, or Africa.

Module task: Writing about your family

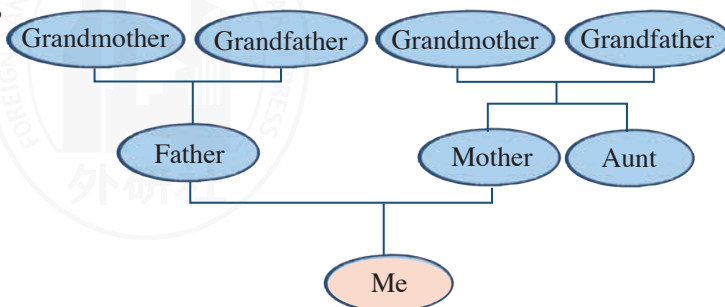
6 Draw your family tree. Work in pairs. Talk about each other's family.

A: What's your father's name?

B: My father's name's...

A: Is he...?

...



7 Write about your family.

My father is a(n)... at...

My school

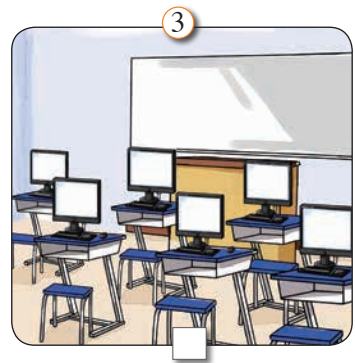
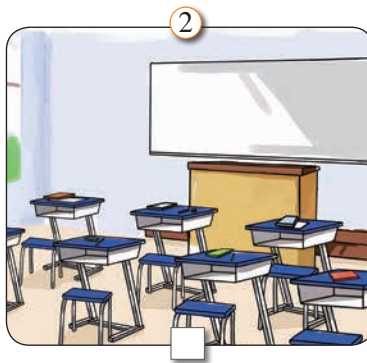
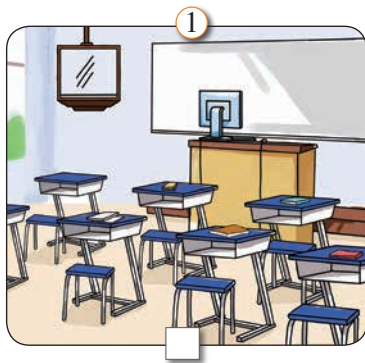
Module task: Describing your school

Unit 1 There are thirty students in my class.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Look at the pictures and talk about them.

blackboard book classroom computer desk furniture map picture television wall



2 Listen and choose the correct picture in Activity 1. 🎧

20 twenty 30 thirty 40 forty 50 fifty 60 sixty 70 seventy 80 eighty 90 ninety

3 Listen and read. 🎧

Daming: Linda, what's your classroom in England like? Is it big?

Linda: Yes, it's really big. There are thirty students in my class. How many students are there in your class in Beijing?

Daming: There are forty students, twenty girls and twenty boys. What's in your classroom? Is there a lot of furniture?

Linda: Yes, there is.

Daming: Are there computers on everyone's desk?

Linda: No, there aren't. But there is a computer on the teacher's desk.

Daming: Oh, are there any pictures on the classroom walls?

Linda: Yes, there are, at the front of the classroom.

Daming: And is there a map of the world?

Linda: No, there isn't. There's a map of England.

Daming: There's a map of the world in our classroom, but there aren't any pictures on our walls.

Everyday English

- It's really big.
- Is there a lot of...?
- Oh...

Now complete the table.

Class	Number of students	Pictures	Type of map
Linda's class			
Daming's class			

Pronunciation and speaking

4 Listen and repeat.

/ʌ/ some

/ə/ computer teacher

/ɑː/ are classroom

/ɜː/ girl thirty

5 Listen and repeat the numbers.

twenty thirty forty fifty sixty seventy eighty ninety

6 Match the words with the numbers.

seventy thirty forty-six fifty sixty twenty-one eighty ninety forty twenty

21

70

60

46

90

80

50

20

30

40

7 Work in pairs. Write about your classroom. Use numbers.

How many...?	Numbers	How many...?	Numbers
desks		blackboards	
televisions		teacher's desks	
students		pictures	
girls		computers	
boys		maps	

8 Work in pairs. Talk about your ideal classroom.

A: How many... are there in your classroom?

B: There are...

A: Is there a...?

B: Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

A: Are there...?

B: Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

basketballs, cats, desks,
flowers, telephones, trees...

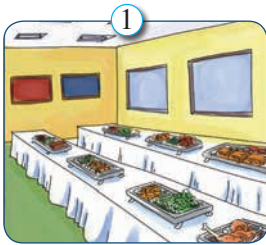


Unit 2 The library is on the left of the playground.

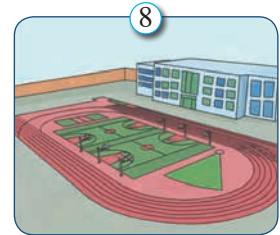
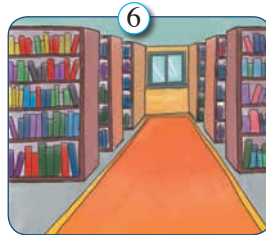
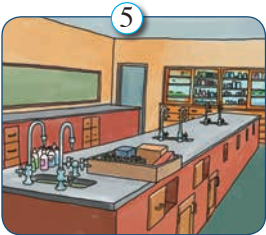
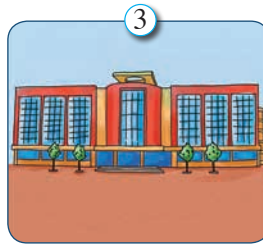
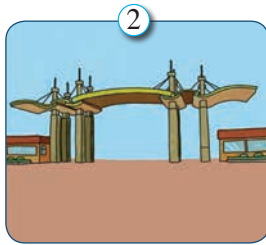
Reading and vocabulary

1 Label the pictures with the words and expressions from the box.

building dining hall gate library office playground science lab sports hall



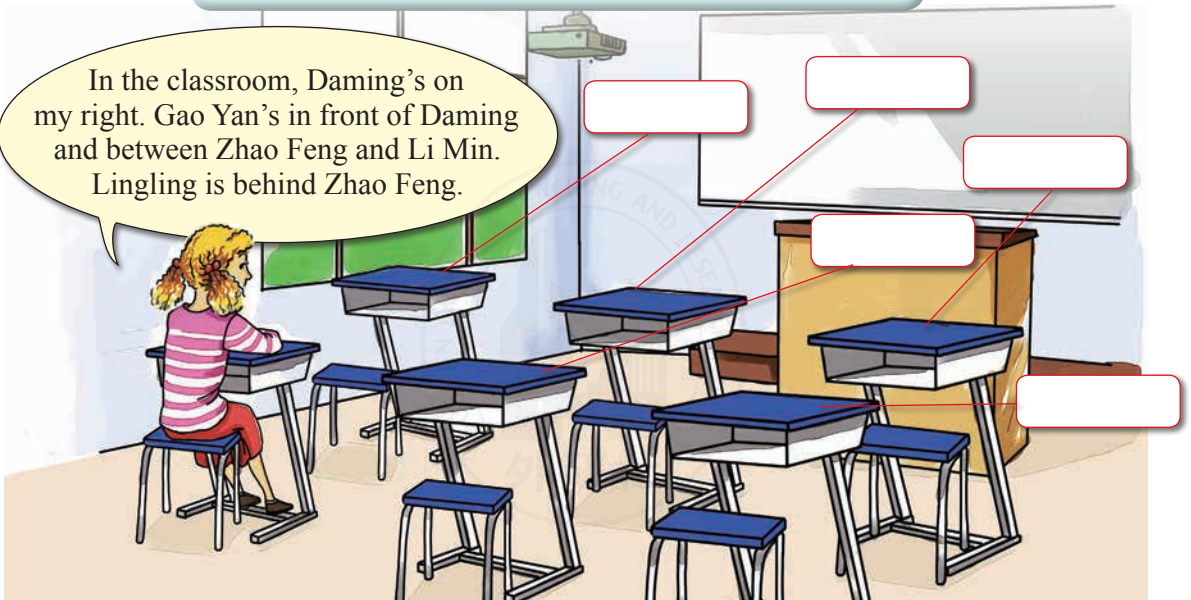
dining hall



2 Read Betty's words, and write her classmates' names on their desks.

behind between in front of on the right

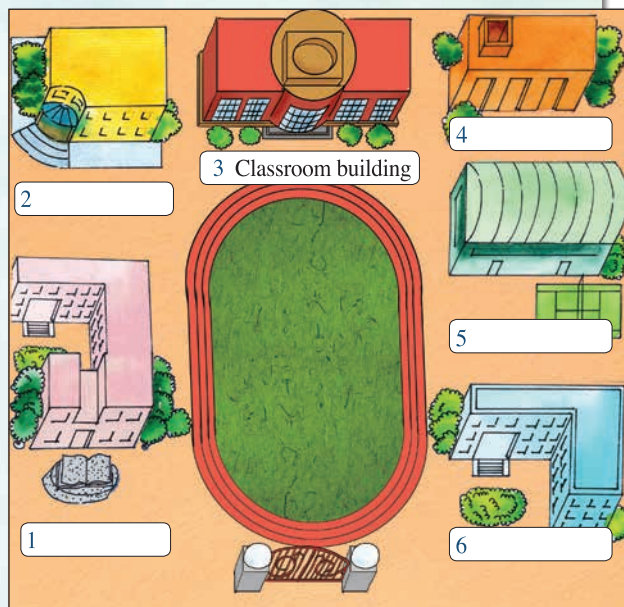
In the classroom, Daming's on my right. Gao Yan's in front of Daming and between Zhao Feng and Li Min. Lingling is behind Zhao Feng.



3 Read the passage and label the map of the school. 

This is a map of our school. There are six buildings in our school: a library, an office building, a classroom building, a dining hall, a sports hall and a science building. In the middle of the school is a big playground. The library is on the left of the playground near the school gate. There are many books, maps and computers in it. Behind the library, on the left, are the school offices. Between this building and the dining hall is the classroom building with twenty-four classrooms. On the right of the classroom building is the dining hall. In front of the dining hall is the sports hall and the building in front of that is for science.

There are six science labs and five computer rooms in the science building.



4 Answer the questions.

- 1 How many buildings are there in the school?
- 2 What's on the right of the library?
- 3 What's in the library?
- 4 How many classrooms are there in the classroom building?
- 5 Where are the computer rooms and science labs?

Writing

5 Look at the sentences.

The library is in front of the office building. **It's** in front of the office building.

— Is **the science building** behind the library? — No, **it** isn't.

— Are **the science labs** and **computer rooms** in the same building? — Yes, **they** are.

Now answer the questions. Use short forms.

- 1 — Where's the playground? — _____ in the middle of the school.
- 2 — Where are the science labs? — _____ in the science building.
- 3 — Is the library behind the sports hall? — No, _____.

6 Answer the questions about your school in Activity 5.

- *Where's the playground?*
- *It's behind the sports hall.*

Now write answers to the questions.

The playground is behind the sports hall.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

There are **thirty students** in my class.
Are there **computers** on everyone's desk?
No, **there aren't**.
Is there a **map of the world**?

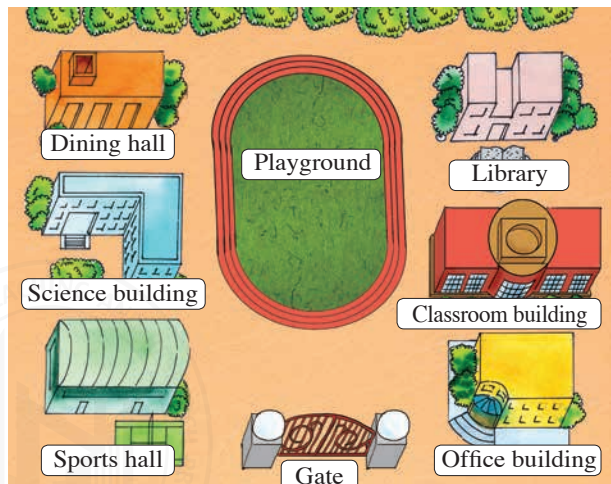
No, **there isn't**.
How many students are there in your class?
The library is **on the left** of the playground.

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about your school.

- 1 How many classrooms are there in your school?
- 2 Is there a library in your school?
- 3 Are there any science labs?
- 4 How many students are there in your class?
- 5 How many are boys and how many are girls?
- 6 Are there any computers in your classroom?
- 7 Is there a blackboard in your classroom?
- 8 Where is the teacher's desk?

2 Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is the office building?
- 2 Where is the dining hall?
- 3 Where is the playground?
- 4 Where is the sports hall?
- 5 Where is the science building?



Now complete the passage.

This is a map of our school.

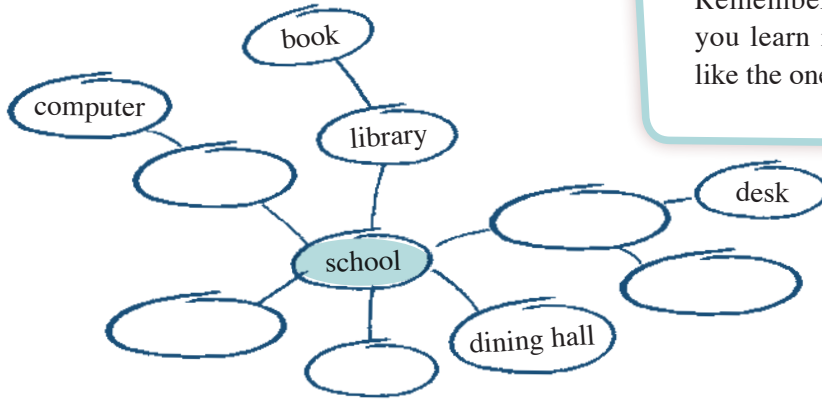
(1) _____ the gate is the office building and behind this is the (2) _____. (3) _____ the classroom building is the library. The science building is (4) _____ the dining hall and the (5) _____. And behind the dining hall, the playground and the library there are (6) _____.

3 Complete the word map with the words and expressions from the box.

blackboard classroom office
science building sports hall

Learning to learn

Remember! Write words you learn in a word map, like the one on the left.



Around the world



School age

In most countries around the world, children must go to school when they are 5 or 6 years old. Children in the UK go to primary school at 5, and go to secondary school at 11. They can't leave school before they are 16 years old.

Module task: Describing your school

- 4 Draw a map of your school.
- 5 Decide what to describe with the help of the words from the box.

book classroom computer desk library office playground

- 6 Write about your school.

This is our school. On the left of... This is our library. It's in front of... There are...

Healthy food


Module task: Making a poster about a healthy breakfast


Unit 1 We've got lots of apples.

Listening and vocabulary


1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and talk about them.

food drink


a 


b 

1


g 


2

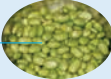
h 


i 

3


c 


d 


e 


f 


4


j 

k 

l 

m 

n 

o 

2 Label the food in the pictures with the words from the box.

candy fruit meat vegetables

3 Label the food and drink in the pictures with the words from the box.

apple beans beef carrot chicken chocolate coffee
cola juice milk orange potato tea tomato water

4 Listen and check (✓) the food and drink Betty and her mother have got. 

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| apples | <input type="checkbox"/> | juice | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| beans | <input type="checkbox"/> | milk | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| beef | <input type="checkbox"/> | oranges | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| carrots | <input type="checkbox"/> | potatoes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| chicken | <input type="checkbox"/> | tea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| coffee | <input type="checkbox"/> | tomatoes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| cola | <input type="checkbox"/> | water | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Learning to learn

Remember! Write words you learn in groups.
fruit: apple orange
meat: beef chicken fish

Unit 2 Is your food and drink healthy?

Reading and vocabulary

1 Think of six words for food and drink. Make three lists.

favourite healthy delicious

Favourite food and drink:
oranges...

Healthy food and drink:
carrots...

Delicious food and drink:
...

2 Label the pictures with the words and expression from the box.

bread candies cola fish hamburger ice cream noodles rice sugar

Now match the words from the box with the pictures.

1   

2  

3  

4 

5 

6 

7 

8 

9 

drink eat

3 Read the passage and complete the table. 

Healthy food and drink for children

Is your food and drink healthy? A lot of ice cream, hamburgers and cola is not healthy. Meat is healthy but too much meat is not good for children. Cola and candy are very sweet, and too much sugar is bad for you.

Eat the right food and be healthy. Carrots, eggs and sweet potatoes are good for your eyes. Milk, cheese and fish are good for your teeth. A bit tired? Have lots of delicious chicken soup!

It is important to remember: eat well, stay healthy, and don't get fat!

- Eat noodles or rice, not hamburgers.
- Have a good breakfast every morning.
- Drink juice, water, tea and milk, not cola.
- Eat lots of fruit and vegetables.

Healthy food and drink	Unhealthy food and drink

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and expression from the box.

delicious fat important lots of meal remember stay sweet tooth (*pl. teeth*)

A healthy breakfast is (1) _____ in the morning and it's my favourite (2) _____. There are (3) _____ fruit and vegetables for lunch at school, but there isn't any cola or candy. Candy and cola are (4) _____ food and drink and they're bad for your (5) _____. At home, my grandma's dinners are (6) _____ and we aren't (7) _____. (8) _____! Eat well, and (9) _____ healthy.

5 Choose food from Units 1 and 2 for your meals.

breakfast lunch dinner

Now work in pairs. Talk about your answers.

- 1 What's your favourite food and drink?
- 2 Is it healthy food and drink?

Writing

6 Look at the sentences.

Meat and fish are healthy food.

Too much meat isn't healthy.

*Meat and fish are healthy food **but** too much meat isn't healthy.*

Now join the sentences with *but*.

- 1 Juice is a healthy drink. Cola isn't a healthy drink.
- 2 Noodles are healthy food. Hamburgers aren't healthy food.
- 3 Meat, vegetables and fruit are healthy food. Cola, ice cream and hamburgers aren't healthy food and drink.
- 4 Chocolate is delicious. Too much chocolate isn't good for you.

7 Complete the sentence about yourself.

... and... are healthy food but... and... are my favourite food.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

We've got lots of apples.
We haven't got any meat.
She hasn't got any coffee.
Have we got any chocolate?

Yes, we have.
Let's get **some** chicken.
We haven't got **any** oranges.

1 Work in pairs. Look at the picture and talk about the food in the fridge.

- Have we got any...?
- Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.

Now write about the food in the fridge.

We've got some meat.

We haven't got any fish.

- 1 _____ vegetables.
- 2 _____ oranges.
- 3 _____ apples.
- 4 _____ eggs.
- 5 _____ bananas.
- 6 _____ orange juice.
- 7 _____ milk.



2 Look at the picture and talk about it.

apple	hamburger	orange	potato	tomato
apples	hamburgers	oranges	potatoes	tomatoes

fish	meat	rice	milk
juice	chicken	water	

He has got some/a(n)...

He hasn't got any...

She has got some/a(n)...

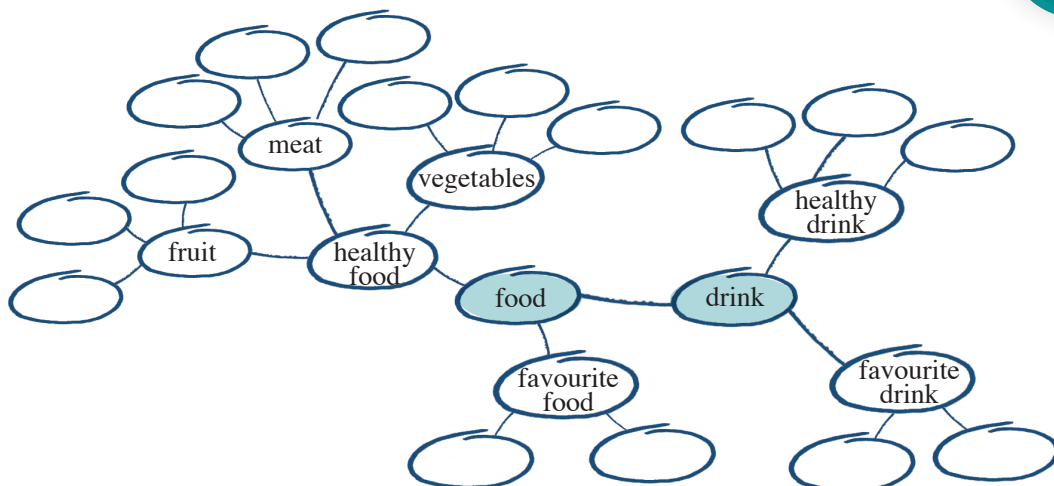
She hasn't got any...

They have got some/a(n)...

They haven't got any...



3 Complete the word map.



4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from the box.

bit delicious important remember stay

- 1 _____ to buy some fruit.
- 2 It's _____ to eat healthy food.
- 3 Eat well and _____ healthy.
- 4 Orange juice is _____.
Let's buy some.
- 5 I am a _____ tired.

Around the world



A Western breakfast

In the West, for breakfast, people usually eat bread and eggs and drink coffee or tea, milk and fruit juice.

Module task: Making a poster about a healthy breakfast

- 5 Work in groups of four or five. Make a poster about a healthy breakfast.
 - Make a list of questions about a healthy breakfast.
 - Talk to students from another group about a healthy breakfast.
 - Make a poster about your healthy breakfast.
- 6 Present your poster to the class.
- 7 Choose the best poster.

My school day

Module task: Talking about your ideal school day

Unit 1 I love history.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Look at the pictures. Listen and repeat the time. 

half past o'clock past to

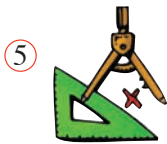
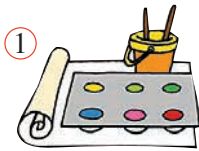
What's the time?



1 It's twelve o'clock. 2 It's twenty past one. 3 It's half past six. 4 It's twenty to eleven.

2 Match the pictures with the words from the box.

art Chinese English geography history IT maths PE



3 Listen and read. 

Tony: Betty, what are our lessons on Monday?

Betty: We have Chinese at eight o'clock and science at five to nine. At twenty past ten we have IT. Then we have maths. Do you like maths, Tony?

Tony: Yes, I do, but it's difficult! I like the lessons on Monday afternoon: English and art. What lessons do we have on Friday?

Betty: We have English, Chinese, PE and geography.

Tony: And in the afternoon? Do we have maths?

Betty: No, we don't. We have art and history, but we don't have maths. I love history and I'm good at it. It's my favourite subject because it's very interesting.

Tony: My favourite subject is Chinese. I can talk with my Chinese friends.

Now check (✓) the true sentences.

- 1 Lessons begin at eight.
- 2 They have four lessons in the morning.
- 3 Maths is difficult for Betty.
- 4 They have art on Monday.
- 5 History is interesting for Betty.
- 6 Tony's favourite lesson is art.

Everyday English

- We have... at eight o'clock.
- And in the afternoon?

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words from the box.

because difficult favourite interesting lesson subject

History is Betty's (1) _____ subject. She likes it (2) _____ it's very (3) _____. Tony's favourite (4) _____ is Chinese. There are Chinese, science, IT and maths (5) _____ on Monday morning, but for Tony, maths is (6) _____.

Pronunciation and speaking

5 Listen and repeat. 

- /u:/ after**oo**n /ɔ:/ t**al**k
- /ʊ/ g**oo**d /b/ bec**au**se o'clock what

6 Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 When is your geography lesson?
- 2 When is your English lesson?
- 3 When is your Chinese lesson?

7 Work in pairs. Talk about your lessons.

What time is When is	art	?
I have We/They have I don't have We/They don't have	Chinese English history maths science	at eight o'clock. at half past eleven. in the morning. in the afternoon. on Monday.
I/They/We like I/They/We don't like		.

- A: What time is your art lesson?
- B: I have art at...
- A: Do you like art?
- B: Yes, I do, but... What about you?
- ...

Unit 2 We start work at nine o'clock.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Read the passage and put the pictures in order. 🧠



My school day

Hi! I'm Alex Greenall. I'm thirteen and I go to Park School in Oxford, England. I go to school on weekdays, but not on Saturday and Sunday. This is my school day. I get up at half past seven in the morning, and then have breakfast.

My school is next to my house. I go to school at half past eight and see my friends. We start work at nine o'clock. We have three lessons in the morning. My favourite subject is art.

At eleven o'clock, we have a break in the playground and I talk to my friends. They go to the playground and play football, but I don't like football.

We have lunch in the dining hall at half past twelve. I like school lunch! We have meat and rice with vegetables, or hamburgers. I drink juice or water.

We start lessons in the afternoon at half past one. We have two lessons in the afternoon. Then we go home at half past three.

In the evening, I watch TV and have dinner with my family. I do my homework and go to bed at ten o'clock.

2 Match the times with the pictures in Activity 1.

7:30 am 10:00 pm 11:00 am 12:30 pm 3:30 pm 9:00 am

3 Underline the correct expressions.

- 1 I get up / start work at half past seven.
- 2 We have a break / have lunch at half past twelve.
- 3 I go home / watch TV in the evening.
- 4 I do my homework / see my friends in the evening.
- 5 I go home / go to sleep at ten o'clock.

Writing

4 Write about yourself. Use the expressions in Activity 3 to help you.

I get up at...

5 Work in pairs. Talk about your school day.

I get up at half past seven.

We start work at nine o'clock.

We have lunch at half past twelve.

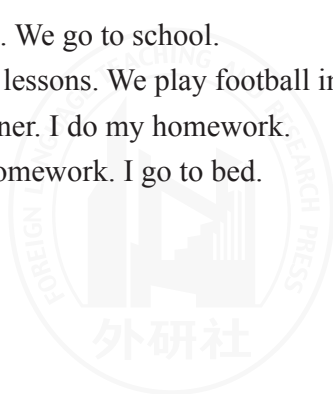
6 Look at the sentences.

I get up at seven o'clock. I go to school at eight o'clock.

*I get up at seven o'clock, **and then** go to school at eight o'clock.*

Now join the sentences with *and then*.

- 1 In the morning, we get up. We go to school.
- 2 In the afternoon, we have lessons. We play football in the playground.
- 3 In the evening, I have dinner. I do my homework.
- 4 In the evening, I do my homework. I go to bed.



Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

We have Chinese at eight o'clock.

We don't have maths.

Do you like maths?

Yes, **I do**.

In the evening, I watch TV and have dinner with my family.

1 Talk about your activities in a week.

I don't go to school on Sunday. I go to the park on Sunday.

2 Match the words in Column A with the words and expressions in Column B.

A

1 have

2 do

3 go

B

- a) dinner
- b) your homework
- c) to school
- d) a break
- e) an English lesson
- f) to bed
- g) home

Learning to learn

We often use *have*, *do* and *go* in English. Make notes of all the expressions you hear or see: *have breakfast*, *do exercise*, *go swimming*.

Now talk about your school day.

I go to school at half past seven in the morning.

3 Complete the passage with the expressions from the box.

do homework get up go to school have a break
have breakfast have lunch start work

On Friday I have a busy day. I (1) _____ at half past six in the morning. Then I wash my hands and face, and (2) _____ at seven. At half past seven, I (3) _____, and (4) _____ at eight. There are four lessons in the morning. At twenty to ten, we (5) _____ for twenty minutes. We go to the playground and I talk with my friends. We (6) _____ in the school dining hall. In the afternoon, we have two lessons and go home at half past three. I don't (7) _____ on Friday evening. I do it on Saturday.

4 Complete the sentences with *at*, *in* or *on*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 We go to school _____ the morning.</p> <p>2 We don't go to school _____ Sunday.</p> <p>3 We don't have a science lesson _____ Wednesday.</p> | <p>4 I get up _____ seven o'clock.</p> <p>5 We go home _____ the afternoon.</p> <p>6 We have dinner _____ half past six.</p> |
|---|--|

5 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

because break homework interesting subject

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 We have maths after _____ today.</p> <p>2 I like maths. It's my favourite _____.</p> <p>3 Our maths teacher is very good and she makes it _____.</p> | <p>4 I like it _____ it's interesting.</p> <p>5 I do my maths _____ first after school every day.</p> |
|---|---|

Around the world



The school day in the UK

In the UK, children have five lessons in the day and finish school at half past three in the afternoon. After school they go swimming, play football, have music lessons and play with their friends. They also do homework like you!

Module task: Talking about your ideal school day

6 Look through Module 5 and find expressions to say what you do and enjoy every day.

go to school *play football* ...

Now complete the table with information about your ideal school day.

8:00 am	<i>go to school</i>
10:00 am	...
12:00 pm	
...	

7 Work in pairs. Talk about your ideal school day.

Revision module A

Grammar and speaking

1 Complete the conversations with the correct form of the words from the box.

he her his I it my she that their they this those we you your

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 — Is _____ the English class?
— Yes, _____ is. And I am _____ teacher.</p> <p>2 — What are _____ on the desk?
— _____ are carrots.</p> <p>3 — Do you know Mr and Mrs Brown?
— Yes, _____ son is in my class.
_____ is _____ friend.</p> | <p>4 — Are _____ Ms Chen?
— No, _____'m not. _____ is in _____ office.</p> <p>5 — Is _____ John's book?
— No, _____ book is here.</p> <p>6 — Mum, have _____ got any milk?
— Yes, we have.</p> |
|--|--|

2 Complete the conversation with *there is*, *there isn't*, *there are*, *there aren't*, *is there* or *are there*.

A: This is my school. It's really big — (1) _____ 32 classrooms in the building in front of you.

B: (2) _____ any science labs?

A: No, (3) _____ any science labs in this building. (4) _____ classrooms and offices in this building. But (5) _____ three science labs in the building behind it.

B: (6) _____ a television in your classroom?

A: No, (7) _____. But (8) _____ a television in the library.

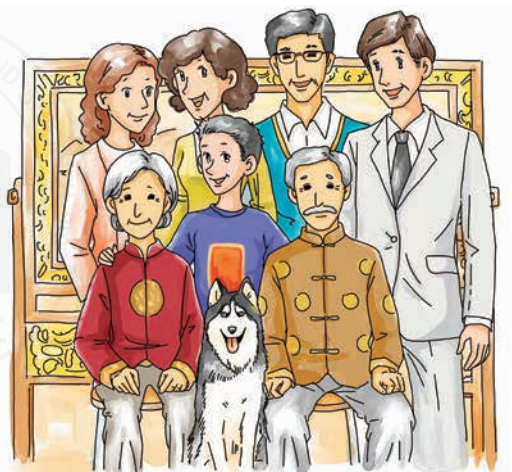
Now work in pairs and act it out.

3 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and expressions from the box.

behind between in front of next to on the left on the right

I'm Daming. This is my family photo. This is me, (1) _____ my grandma and my grandpa. (2) _____ me are my mum and dad. My uncle is (3) _____ of my father. He is my father's brother. My father's sister is (4) _____ my mum, (5) _____. See the dog (6) _____ me? His name is Dodo. We all love him.

Now work in pairs. Talk about Daming's family photo.



4 Underline the correct words.

(1) On / In Saturday I get up (2) at / in eight o'clock. I (3) don't / not go to school and I (4) don't / not have music lessons or homework. My family and I (5) do / have a healthy breakfast. Then (6) you / we go swimming or play football. (7) On / In the afternoon I (8) watch / start TV or play with my friends.

5 Complete the conversation with *some* and *any*.

Tony: Mum, I want to make apple juice. Have we got _____ apples?

Mum: No, we haven't, but we have got _____ oranges.

Tony: Thank you, Mum. Now I can make orange juice. And have we got _____ milk?

Mum: Yes, we've got _____ in the kitchen. What for?

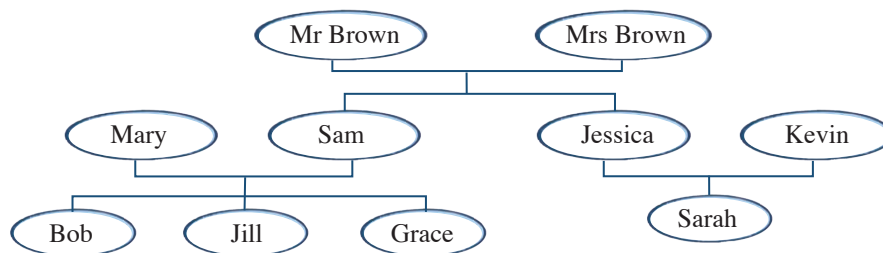
Tony: I can make afternoon tea for you, Mum.

Mum: Oh, thank you.

Now make your own conversation with *some* and *any*.

Vocabulary

6 Look at the family tree. Complete the sentences.



1 Mr and Mrs Brown have got a _____ and a _____.

2 Mary is Sarah's _____.

3 Bob's _____ is Kevin.

4 _____ is Mary's husband and Jessica's brother.

5 Jessica and Kevin are Sarah's _____.

6 Bob is Grace's brother and Sarah's _____.

7 Jill has got a _____, Bob.

8 Mr Brown is Jill's _____ and her _____ is Mrs Brown.

7 Circle the word that does not belong in each group, and say why.

1 carrot potato juice tomato

2 cola noodles juice milk

3 banana orange rice apple

4 fish beef candy chicken

8 Work in pairs. Match the jobs with the workplaces.

actor doctor farmer manager nurse policeman teacher

farm hospital hotel police station school theatre

Revision module A

Listening

9 Listen and complete the table for Betty. 🎧

7:00	
	<i>go to school</i>
8:00	
	<i>have a break</i>
12:30	
	<i>go home</i>
	<i>do sports</i>

10 Listen and chant. Notice the rhythm. 🎧

Three fat sausages

Three fat sausages cooking in a pan,
Two go pop and one goes bang.

Two fat sausages cooking in a pan,
One goes pop and one goes bang.

One fat sausage cooking in a pan,
It goes pop and it goes bang.

No fat sausages cooking in a pan,
None go pop and none go bang!

Reading

11 Read the passage. Match the favourite days with the people. 🎧

My favourite day of the week is Saturday. I get up at nine o'clock on Saturday and I don't do any homework. I don't eat lunch at school. I have lunch at home with Mum and Dad and I see my friends in the evening.

—Betty

My favourite day is Wednesday. I don't have maths, and I don't have maths homework. I have Chinese. It's my favourite lesson. I do sports every Wednesday afternoon.

—Tony

My favourite day of the week is Tuesday. We don't have lessons in the afternoon. I go to the library and read my favourite books. I read stories to our old friend Mrs Li. Tuesday is her favourite day too. In the evening, I watch television.

—Lingling

Sunday is my favourite day of the week. On Sunday morning I go to my grandparents' home. There is a lot of my favourite food and I see my cousins. I do sports with my friends in the afternoon.

—Daming

Betty Tony Lingling Daming

Sunday Tuesday Saturday Wednesday

12 Check (√) the true sentences.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 There is no homework for Betty on Saturday. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 Mrs Li's favourite day is Tuesday. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Betty's family have lunch at school. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Daming's grandparents live with him. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Maths is Tony's favourite lesson. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Daming has got cousins. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Writing**13 Read the letter by Daming and correct the mistakes. Notice capital letters, full stops and question marks.**

Dear Jack,

Hello my name's Daming and I live in Beijing. beijing is a big city in China my mother is a nurse. Tony and Lingling are my friends. We're in Ms Li's class. There are 40 students in our class My favourite subject is art. I don't like maths. For lunch i eat healthy food. I eat fruit and vegetables. I don't drink cola.

Where are you from What's your favourite subject? What do you like to eat?

Love from,
Daming

**14 Complete the sentences with *and* or *but*.**

*My name's Betty **and** I live in Beijing.*

*I'm American **but** I don't live in America.*

- I like healthy food _____ I don't like carrots.
- Tony is English _____ he is thirteen years old.
- Betty likes history _____ she likes science too.
- I've got two brothers _____ I haven't got any sisters.
- My mum's a doctor _____ my dad's a hotel manager.

15 Complete the information about yourself.

Name		City	
Class		Favourite lesson	
Grade		Favourite day	
School		Favourite food	

Now write a paragraph.

My name is...

A trip to the zoo

Module task: Making a poster of your favourite animal

Unit 1 Does it eat meat?

Listening and vocabulary

1 Look at the picture. What can you see?

bear elephant giraffe lion monkey panda tiger zebra zoo



2 Listen and check (✓) the words you hear in Activity 1. 🎧

Now work in pairs and say what you can see.

- There are three giraffes.
- Yes, and there are some zebras.

3 Listen and read. 🎧

Guide: Welcome to Beijing Zoo. The zoo has many kinds of animals, such as bears, zebras, giraffes and pandas. They come from many different countries and they eat different food. Here are the lions.

Tony: Do lions eat meat?

Guide: Yes, they do. They eat other animals. They're dangerous!

Lingling: Ugh! And what about bears? Do they eat meat?

Guide: Yes, they do, but they also eat plants.

Tony: Look at this elephant. It's very tall. Does it eat meat?

Guide: No, it doesn't. It eats plants.

Lingling: Do pandas eat plants?

Guide: Sure. They love bamboo.

Lingling: Are there pandas here? They're my favourite animals. They're cute. Shall we go and see them?

Guide: Yes, let's go. Can you see Lingling?

Tony: She's in front of you!

Guide: No, Lingling the panda!

Lingling: Which is Lingling the panda?

Guide: She's the black and white animal over there. Look! There she is!

Lingling: That's very funny. Her name is Lingling too!

Tony: Is there a panda called Tony...?

Everyday English

- Sure.
- Shall we go and...?
- That's very funny.

Now complete the table.

Animals	Things they eat
Lions	
Bears	
Elephants	
Pandas	

4 Underline the correct words.

There are (1) **other** / **many** animals from different (2) **country** / **countries** in Beijing Zoo, (3) **such** / **which** as bears, giraffes and pandas. The lions are (4) **funny** / **dangerous** because they eat meat. The bears eat meat too, but also (5) **plants** / **leaves**. Elephants are (6) **different** / **cute**. They're (7) **tall** / **white** and eat (8) **plants** / **meat**. Pandas are black and white and eat (9) **bamboo** / **other animals**. The (10) **panda's** / **guide's** name is Lingling.

Pronunciation and speaking

5 Listen and repeat.

/ə/ danger**ous** fav**our**ite

/ɪə/ **here**

/eə/ **there**

/ʊə/ **sure**

6 Listen and choose /s/ or /z/.

1 **lives**

2 **comes**

3 **loves**

4 **likes**

7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the animals in Activity 3.

A: Does the bear eat meat?

B: Yes, it does.

A: Does the tiger eat bamboo?

B: No, it doesn't. It eats meat.

8 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

A: What's your favourite animal? Does it eat plants?

B: Yes, it does.

A: Does it come from China?

B: Yes, it does.

A: Is it the panda?

...

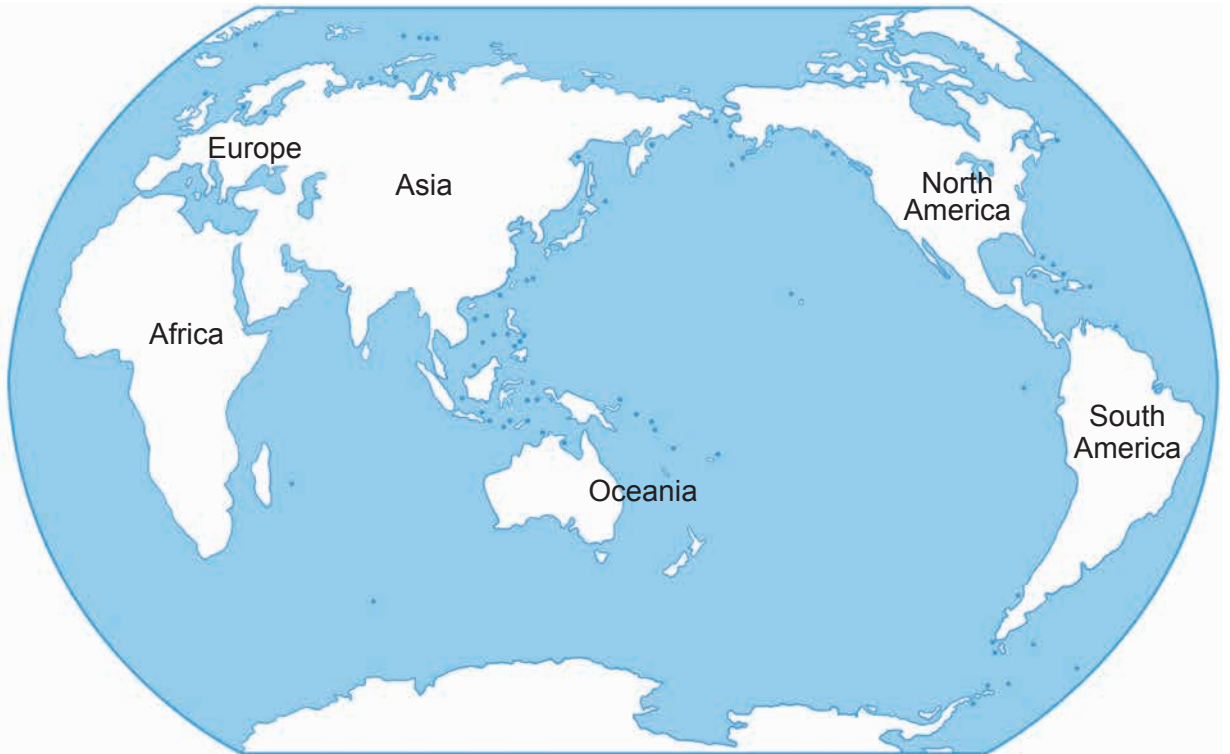
A trip to the zoo

Unit 2 The tiger lives in Asia.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Find these places on the map.

Africa America Asia Europe



2 Look at the map again and write four sentences. Use the words from the box.

bear elephant giraffe lion monkey panda tiger zebra

There are tigers in Asia.

There are elephants in...

3 Read the passage and complete the table. 

	Elephants	Pandas	Zebras	Tigers	Monkeys
Home					
Food					

Animals

The elephant lives in Africa and in Asia. This elephant lives in Africa. It eats plants and a little fruit, but it doesn't eat meat. It likes water.

There are only about 1,800 pandas in China and about 200 of them live in zoos. The panda eats about 30 kilos of bamboo a day as well as other plants. This black and white animal is the favourite of people all over the world.

The zebra is an African animal. Like the panda, it's black and white. It eats leaves as well as grass, but the zebra doesn't eat bamboo.

The tiger lives in Asia. It's a very large animal and usually lives alone. It likes water and is good at swimming. It's strong and catches many kinds of animals for food.

Monkeys live in Africa, Asia and America. There are about 200 kinds of monkeys. Monkeys eat meat, leaves, fruit and even eggs!



4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and expression from the box.

African a little grass kilo only world

- 1 The elephant eats _____ fruit.
- 2 The panda eats about 30 _____ of bamboo a day.
- 3 The zebra eats leaves and _____ but not bamboo.
- 4 There are _____ about 1,800 pandas in China.
- 5 Monkeys live in many countries all over the _____ but not in Europe.
- 6 You can find elephants in Africa and Asia, but zebras are only _____ animals.

Writing

5 Read the introduction about a zoo and correct the mistakes. Notice capital letters.

The zoo has many animals. the animals come from many different countries. The panda lives in china and it eats bamboo. There are elephants from africa and Asia. The tiger comes from asia. It eats meat.



Learning to learn

In English, we use capital letters with the first word of a sentence. We also use capital letters with the names of countries, towns, places etc.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

It doesn't eat meat.
The tiger lives in Asia.

Does it eat meat?
No, it doesn't. It eats plants.

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures. Ask and answer.



Name: Meimei
From: Yunnan, China
Favourite food: fruit



Name: Kingba
From: Asia
Favourite food: meat

- Does Meimei the elephant come from Yunnan, China?
- Yes, it does.

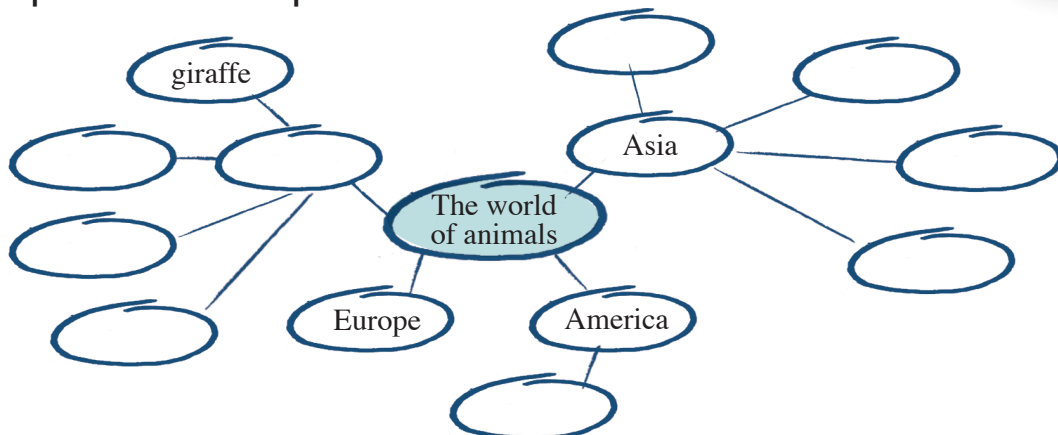
2 Complete the sentences with *does* or *doesn't*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 — _____ this panda come from China?
— Yes, it _____.</p> <p>2 — _____ this panda eat fish?
— No, it _____.</p> <p>3 — _____ this monkey like fruit?
— Yes, it _____.</p> | <p>4 — _____ this monkey live in Africa?
— No, it _____.</p> <p>5 The zebra _____ like meat.</p> |
|---|--|

3 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.

My favourite animals (1) _____ (be) zebras. Look at this one. It (2) _____ (be) cute. It (3) _____ (be) black and white like the panda. But it (4) _____ (do not) come from Asia. It (5) _____ (come) from Africa. It (6) _____ (eat) grass.

4 Complete the word map.



Around the world



Camels

The camel lives in the deserts of Africa and Asia and eats grass. Some people think it carries water in the humps on its back, but it's not true. In fact, it's fat.

Kangaroos

The kangaroo is an Australian animal. It eats grass and leaves, but it doesn't eat meat. It carries its babies in a pocket on the front of its body. With its strong tail and back legs, the kangaroo jumps across the grassland.



Module task: Making a poster of your favourite animal

5 Work in groups. Find out about an animal.

- Talk about your favourite animal.
- Choose one animal to write about.
- Find out about the animal.

It's	big/small/tall, black and white/...
It comes from	Asia/Africa/...
It eats	meat/grass/bamboo/...

6 Make a poster about your group's animal.

- Draw it or find a photo.
- Write some information about it.

7 Present your poster to the class.

Unit 1 How do I write my homework on the computer?

Listening and vocabulary

- 1 Listen and number the words as you hear them. 🎧

keyboard
 mouse
 screen



- 2 Label the parts of the computer.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the word and expression from the box.

connect turn on

- 1 First, _____ the screen to the computer.
- 2 Next, _____ the keyboard and the mouse to the computer.
- 3 Finally, _____ the computer.

- 4 Listen and read. 🎧

Lingling: How do I write my homework on the computer? Can I learn?

Betty: Sure! First, open a new document. Click the mouse on “new document”.

Lingling: What’s the mouse? Is this it?

Betty: Yes.

Lingling: Where do I click on “new document”?

Betty: On the left of the screen... there!

Lingling: OK, what’s next?

Betty: Next, you write your homework in the new document. Use the keyboard.

Lingling: What do I do next? How do I save the document?

Betty: You click “save”, and write a name for it.

Lingling: Where do I write the name?

Betty: Write it in the box. OK, then click “save” again.

Lingling: OK. Finally, how do I print my document?

Betty: Click “print” and “OK”.

Lingling: What about some paper?

Betty: Oh yes, of course! You put the paper in there first!

Everyday English

- Is this it?
- What’s next?
- Of course!

Now number the instructions as you hear them.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Write your homework. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | d) Save the document. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Print your document. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | e) Put some paper in. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Open a new document. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 How do you open a new document?
- 2 Where do you write your homework?
- 3 How do you save the document?
- 4 Where do you write its name?
- 5 How do you print the document?

Learning to learn

Remember to use words like *first*, *next* and *finally* when you talk about a sequence of activities. Notice where the comma goes.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from the box.

finally learn paper print save

- 1 I want to _____ how to print a document.
- 2 _____ your document and write a name for it.
- 3 Put some _____ in there to print your document.
- 4 Click “_____” and “OK”.
- 5 _____, go and get your document.

7 Find the words from the box in the conversation. Write the words they go with.

open print save use write

open a new document

- | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------|
| 1 use _____ | | 3 save _____ |
| 2 write _____ | | 4 print _____ |

Pronunciation and speaking

8 Listen and repeat. 

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--|-------------|-------|
| /aʊ/ how | mouse | | /f/ finally | first |
| /əʊ/ home | open | | /v/ of | save |

9 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about computers.

A: What's this?

B: It's the keyboard.

A: How do you write your homework on the computer?

...

Unit 2 When do you use a computer?

Reading and vocabulary

1 Read the passage and match the questions with the people who answer them. 🎧

- 1 Who can use the computer on Sundays?
- 2 Who shares a computer with his father?
- 3 Who has a friend in Australia?



There is a computer in my home, and my father and I share it. My father is a manager of a company, so he often talks to his customers on the computer. He also goes on the Internet to check the times of trains, make travel plans, and buy tickets. I listen to music or watch movies on it every Friday night.

—Zhang Lei

There is no computer in my home. I can only use it at school. On the Internet, I search for information, do my homework and check my email. I have a friend in Australia. I can see her and talk to her on the Internet.



—Alice



We have a computer at home. My parents don't use it. I can use it on Sundays. I send email to my friends and play computer games. But sometimes I play a lot of games and my mother doesn't like it.

—Mike

2 Check (✓) the true sentences.

- 1 Zhang Lei's father uses the computer every Friday night.
- 2 Alice checks email at home.
- 3 Mike likes playing computer games.
- 4 Mike and his parents use their home computer.

3 Match the words and expressions in Column A with those in Column B.

A	B
buy <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> a company
check <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> a computer
go on <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> customers
make <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> email
play <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> games
share <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> information
talk to <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> the Internet
search for <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> movies
watch <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> tickets
work for <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> travel plans

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words from the box.

check customer information Internet movie plan search send share ticket

You can use your computer to do lots of things on the (1) _____. You can (2) _____ for (3) _____ about things to do. Are you (4) _____ an evening at the cinema? What time does your (5) _____ start? You can (6) _____ on the Internet. What about shopping? Many (7) _____ buy books, clothes and many other things on the Internet. And do you want to visit friends or family? Many people buy train (8) _____ on the Internet. You can also (9) _____ email or speak to friends. But remember to (10) _____ the computer with your parents!

Writing

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 Does your father/mother use a computer?
- 2 What do you do on a computer?
- 3 When do you use a computer?
- 4 Do you play computer games? What games do you play?

Now write sentences about your answers.

I have a computer at home.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

How do I write my homework on the computer?

What do I do next?

Where do I write the name?

1 Match the questions with the answers.

- 1 Where do you save your homework?
- 2 When do you use a computer?
- 3 How many emails do you write every week?
- 4 Who do you write to?

- a) I write to my friends.
- b) I save my homework in a document.
- c) I use my computer after school.
- d) I write three or four emails.

Now work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

2 Complete the conversations.

— *Where do* your grandparents live?

— They live in Australia.

1 — _____ save my document?

— Click “save” and “OK”.

2 — _____ with his computer?

— He sends email.

3 — _____ her computer?

— She uses her computer every Sunday.

4 — _____ emails to?

— I write emails to my friends.

5 — _____ every day?

— They send ten emails every day.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1 Tony _____ (not see) his uncle, but he _____ (send) email.

2 We _____ (use) the Internet on our computer, but we _____ (not play) games.

3 Daming _____ (not use) a computer to do his homework, but he uses it to _____ (play) music.

4 She _____ (make) travel plans on the Internet, but she _____ (not buy) tickets.

5 We _____ (not have) a computer at home, but we _____ (use) the computer at school.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words from the box.

check like plan talk use

- 1 Tom _____ his email every Saturday.
- 2 I have a computer, but I don't _____ it.
- 3 Come to my office. Let's _____ for our holiday.
- 4 My mother doesn't _____ computer games.
- 5 I can _____ to my friends on the Internet.

Around the world



The first computer

My name is ENIAC. I am the first computer in the world. I was born in 1946 in America. I'm very big, about one and a half times the size of a classroom. I'm very heavy—about 30,000 kilos!

Module task: Making a survey about computers

5 Work in groups of three. Write questions about students and computers.

Questions	Name 1	Name 2	...
<i>Do you have a computer at home?</i>			
<i>Do you use a computer for your homework?</i>			

6 Work with the whole class. Ask and answer questions in Activity 5, and make notes.

7 Work in your group. Make a survey about students and computers. Use the notes you made in Activity 6 to help you.


Seven students have a computer at home. Five students use a computer for their homework...

Choosing presents

Module task: Planning a classmate's birthday party

Unit 1 I always like birthday parties.

Listening and vocabulary

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the picture and talk about it.
- 2 Listen and number the words as you hear them. 

- birthday
- card
- party
- present



- 3 Listen and read. 

Daming: Hi, would you like to come to my birthday party?

Betty: Yes, I'd love to. When is it?

Daming: This Saturday, at my house.

Tony: OK! I always like birthday parties.

Lingling: Great!

Betty: What do you usually do at a Chinese birthday party?

Daming: At the birthday dinner, we eat noodles. And we eat birthday cake too. But my mother never makes a birthday cake. She usually buys a special one and I cut it at the party.

Lingling: And we sometimes give birthday cards.

Tony: Do you usually sing *Happy Birthday*?

Daming: Yes, we always sing *Happy Birthday*.

Tony: Do you sing it in Chinese or in English?

Daming: We sing it in Chinese and English.

Betty: Do you get birthday presents in China?

Lingling: Sometimes. Daming always gets birthday presents!

Tony: So what would you like for your birthday, Daming?

Daming: It's a secret. Ha ha...

Everyday English

- Would you like to come to my birthday party?
- It's a secret.

Now check (✓) the true sentences.

- 1 It's Daming's birthday party on Saturday.
- 2 Tony never likes birthday parties.
- 3 Daming's mother sometimes makes a birthday cake.
- 4 Daming's family always sings *Happy Birthday*.
- 5 Daming never has birthday presents.

4 Underline the correct words.

At my birthday party, my mother usually buys a (1) **special** / **secret** birthday cake. My friends sing *Happy Birthday*, and then I (2) **cut** / **make** it. My friends usually give me cards and (3) **cakes** / **presents**. I always love birthday parties!

5 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

always never sometimes usually

- 1 Tony _____ likes birthday parties.
- 2 We _____ eat noodles at the birthday dinner.
- 3 Daming's mother _____ makes a birthday cake.
- 4 Lingling _____ gives birthday cards.

Pronunciation and speaking

6 Listen and repeat.

/k/ **cake** **cut**

/g/ **big** **great**

/θ/ **birth**day **th**anks

/ð/ **th**at **this**

/ʃ/ **sure**

/z/ **usually**

7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

A: What do you often/usually/always/... do on your birthday?

B: I often/usually/always/... on my birthday.

A: What do you often/usually/always/... do on Teachers' Day?

B: I often/usually/always/... on Teachers' Day.

Choosing presents

Unit 2 She often goes to concerts.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Look at the pictures. Choose your birthday present.

a box of chocolates a CD a cinema ticket a concert ticket
a football a magazine a scarf a silk dress a T-shirt

①



②



③



④



⑤



⑥



⑦



⑧



⑨



2 Read the passage and match the people with what they like doing. 

Choosing birthday presents

Daming's grandparents like to stay healthy, so every day they get some exercise in a park near their home. They sometimes wear T-shirts.

Daming's mother likes chocolate, but she doesn't often buy any because it isn't very healthy. She likes going shopping and always buys expensive clothes. She has got 11 silk scarves, 20 dresses and a lot of shoes. She spends a lot of money.

Betty's cousin likes reading and she reads lots of books and magazines. She

also likes films and often goes to the cinema, but she never watches sport.

Tony's sister likes music. She likes going to concerts but it's often expensive. She buys CDs of her favourite songs.

Lingling's aunt and uncle like football, but they don't go to football matches. They usually watch football on television at weekends. They always like watching AC Milan, but they sometimes watch Manchester United.

Daming's grandparents

Daming's mother

Betty's cousin

Tony's sister

Lingling's aunt and uncle

going to concerts

going shopping

staying healthy

watching films

watching football matches

Now choose presents from the pictures in Activity 1 for them.

- 1 Daming's grandparents: _____
- 2 Daming's mother: _____
- 3 Betty's cousin: _____
- 4 Tony's sister: _____
- 5 Lingling's aunt and uncle: _____

Learning to learn

In English we often use two words for one idea or thing: *cinema ticket, concert ticket, football match, tennis match*. When you write them down, make sure you group them like this.

3 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words from the box.

choose concert expensive match money silk spend weekend

Daming's mother (1) _____ a lot of (2) _____ on clothes. She buys (3) _____ scarves, dresses and (4) _____ shoes. Tony's sister likes music and she often goes to (5) _____. Lingling's aunt and uncle like watching football on television at (6) _____, but never go to football (7) _____. Which birthday presents do you (8) _____ for them?

Writing

4 Look at these sentences.

- 1 Daming's grandparents sometimes wear T-shirts.
- 2 Betty's cousin likes to go to the cinema.
- 3 Tony's sister often buys CDs of her favourite songs.
- 4 Lingling's aunt and uncle don't go to football matches. They watch TV.
- 5 Daming's mother doesn't buy chocolate.

Now underline apostrophes (').

5 Look at Activity 1 and choose birthday presents for your family and friends.

6 Write a passage about choosing birthday presents for your family and friends.

My mother likes... She always goes to... I usually buy her...

Make sure you use apostrophes (') correctly.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

Daming **always** gets birthday presents!
 She **often** goes to the cinema.
 What do you **usually** do at a Chinese birthday party?
 We **sometimes** give birthday cards.
 My mother **never** makes a birthday cake.

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about Grandpa.

Activity \ People	Watch TV	Play football	Go to the cinema	Read books	Listen to music	Go shopping
Grandpa	<i>always</i>	<i>sometimes</i>	<i>never</i>	<i>usually</i>	<i>often</i>	<i>sometimes</i>
You						

— Does Grandpa always watch TV?

— Yes, he does.

2 Complete the table in Activity 1 about yourself.

Now work in pairs. Ask and answer.

3 Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

- I go to the cinema. (often) _____
- He plays football on Saturday. (usually) _____
- She gets up at 7:00 am. (always) _____
- They eat chocolate at home. (never) _____

4 Complete the sentences with *Would you like* or *Let's*.

Would you like to go to the playground and play football?

- _____ to go to the football match?
- _____ go to a *taijiquan* class.
- _____ stay at home.
- _____ to go to the cinema? It's Jackie Chan.
- _____ to watch TV?
- _____ play basketball.

5 Read the emails and check (✓) the true sentences.

Dear all,
My birthday party is at four o'clock on Saturday evening at my house. Would you like to come?
Mike

Hi Mike,
Thanks. I'd like to come.
See you then.
Jane

It's great to hear from you Mike, but I'm afraid I can't come. I always watch my little sister play football on Saturday afternoon.
Jack

- 1 Mike's birthday party begins at 4:00 pm.
- 2 Jane doesn't want to go to the party.
- 3 Jack has got a little sister.
- 4 Jack always does his homework on Saturday afternoon.

Around the world



Birthday presents

In the UK and the US, people often give candy to children as birthday presents. They also give toys or clothes. The children always open their presents immediately.

Module task: Planning a classmate's birthday party

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about each other's birthday party.

When is your birthday?

Do you always have a birthday party?

What do you usually do at your birthday party?

7 Plan a birthday party for your partner.

- Choose the time and place.
- Choose the food.
- Choose what to do.

8 Work with the whole class. Describe your plans for your partner's birthday party.

- Don't say who your partner is.
- Ask the class to guess who your partner is.

People and places

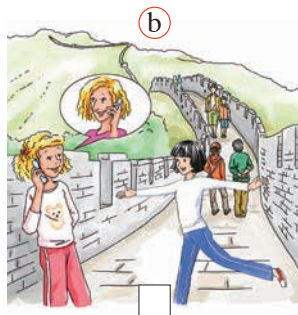
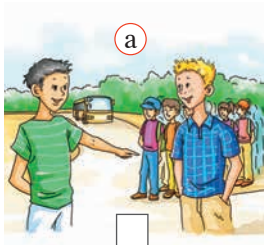
Module task: Making a radio report

Unit 1 We're enjoying the school trip a lot.

Listening and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and talk about them.

buy postcards call lie in the sun shop stand in line
take photos wait for the bus walk on the Great Wall



2 Listen and number the pictures. 🎧

3 Listen and read. 🎧

Betty: Hi, Mum!

Mum: Hello, Betty! Where are you now?

Betty: I'm standing on the Great Wall of China and talking to you.

Mum: Really? That's great.

Betty: We're on a school trip.

Mum: What about the others? Are they with you?

Betty: Well, right now Tony is eating a delicious ice cream. Wang Hui is taking lots of photos. Lingling is buying a few presents and postcards. They're on sale at the shop. Daming is having lunch and lying in the sun.

Mum: I'd like a postcard too, but please take some photos of the Great Wall and send them to me by email.

Betty: OK. We're enjoying the school trip a lot. Anyway, it's time to go back to school now. Bye, Mum!

Mum: Bye, Betty!

Everyday English

- Really?
- That's great.
- Anyway, ...

Now complete the table.

People	Things he/she is doing
Betty	
Tony	
Wang Hui	
Lingling	
Daming	

4 Underline the correct words.

The children are on a school (1) **trip** / **holiday** to the Great Wall. They're walking on it, taking photos and buying (2) **a few** / **a lot of** presents, ice creams and postcards on (3) **sale** / **line** at the shop. They (4) **are enjoying** / **aren't enjoying** the trip a lot.

5 Work in pairs. Say what people are doing in the conversation.

— *Betty is talking to her mother.*

— ...

Pronunciation and speaking

6 Listen and repeat.

/m/ home **me** **mum**
 /n/ mon**ey** **now** **sun**
 /ŋ/ eat**ing** stand**ing** talk**ing**
 /tʃ/ **Ch**ina
 /dʒ/ en**joy**
 /ɔɪ/ bo**y** en**joy** to**y**

7 Listen and repeat.

buying coming eating enjoying having
 lying standing taking talking waiting

8 Work in pairs. Say what the people are doing at the moment.

I'm learning English. My teacher is talking...

Unit 2 They're waiting for buses or trains.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Match the words and expressions from the box with the pictures and say what the people are doing.

bus coffee drive get off hot dog leave restaurant sleep train



2 Read the news report and match the paragraphs with the pictures in Activity 1. 🎧

At this moment, in different places of the world, people are doing different things.

A In London, it's five o'clock in the afternoon and people are leaving work and are going home. They're waiting for buses or trains. Some people are driving home. Some are getting off buses or trains. Some are having afternoon tea at home or having a drink.

B In Moscow, it's eight o'clock in the evening, so people aren't having afternoon tea. They are having dinner at home or in restaurants. Some are going to the theatre or watching a film. Some are watching television or playing games at home.

C In Beijing, it's one o'clock at night, so people aren't having dinner. Most people are sleeping. Some people are still working

and some are going home from work.

D In Los Angeles, it's nine o'clock in the morning. People aren't sleeping. They're working. Children are starting their lessons.

E In New York, it's twelve o'clock. People aren't working. They're having lunch. They are eating hamburgers or hot dogs and drinking coffee or cola. Some people are seeing friends, calling home or shopping.



3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 In London, a) people aren't leaving work. b) people are going home.
 2 In Moscow, a) people aren't going to the theatre. b) people are having dinner.
 3 In Beijing, a) people are watching a film. b) people are sleeping.
 4 In Los Angeles, a) people are working. b) people are getting up.
 5 In New York, a) people are getting up. b) people are having lunch.

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words from the box.

moment most restaurant still thing

All over the world, people are doing different (1) _____. At the (2) _____, it's five o'clock in London and people are going home from work. People in Moscow are having dinner at home or in (3) _____. In Beijing, (4) _____ people are sleeping, but some are (5) _____ working.

Writing

5 Find out what time it is now in London, Moscow, New York and Los Angeles. Write sentences about what people are doing or aren't doing. Join sentences with *and* or *so*.

In London, it's... and people are leaving... In Beijing, it's..., so people aren't...

6 Read the postcard and check (✓) the true sentences.

Dear Betty,

Hi from Los Angeles!

Thank you for your postcard from the Great Wall. Please send a card to Grandma. I'm visiting my friends in Hollywood at the moment and I'm enjoying the sun! We're in front of a cinema in Hollywood and I'm writing this postcard to you. We're looking at the homes of the movie stars. I'm taking lots of photos. See you next week!

Love,
Mum



Betty King
No.19 Xisanhuan
Beilu
Beijing (100089)
P. R. China

- 1 This is a postcard from Betty's mum.
 2 Betty's mum is visiting her friends in Hollywood.
 3 Betty is enjoying the movie.
 4 Betty's mum is taking a lot of photos.

7 Write Betty's postcard to her grandma from the Great Wall.

- Start like this: *Dear Grandma,*
- Say what she's doing now.
- Say what she's enjoying.
- Finish like this: *Love, Betty*

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

I'm **standing** on the Great Wall of China and **talking** to you.
 Tony is **eating** a delicious ice cream.
 They're **working**.
 People **aren't having** dinner.



1 Look at the picture. Say what they are doing.
 Tony is calling a friend.

2 Complete the conversation between Tony and his dad with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Tony: Hi, Dad!

Dad: Hi, Tony. What are you doing now?

Tony: We (1) _____ (visit) the Forbidden City. Lingling and Betty (2) _____ (write) postcards.

Dad: What is Daming doing?

Tony: He (3) _____ (take) photos. There are lots of people here. They (4) _____ (enjoy) the sun. Some people (5) _____ (look) at the buildings and some (6) _____ (look) at maps.

Dad: Are you having a good time?

Tony: Yes, we (7) _____ (have) a great time, Dad! See you next Monday.

3 Write about the pictures.



Some boys are playing football. They aren't playing basketball.



Some old people _____ taijiquan. They _____ yangge.



He _____ TV.
 He _____ on a computer.

4 Work in pairs. Mime an action for your partner to guess. Use the expressions to help you.

driving a car
getting up
going to sleep
lying in the sun

playing basketball
running for a bus
studying history

taking photos
watching TV
writing postcards

A: *You're running for a bus!*

B: *No!*

A: *You're playing basketball!*

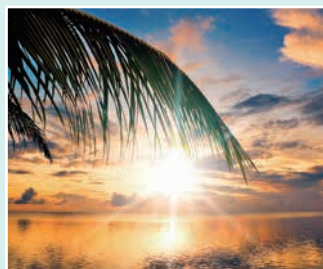
B: *Yes!*

Learning to learn

When you revise your vocabulary, choose words which are useful for you, and write them in sentences.

postcard: On holiday I usually send four or five postcards to my friends.

Around the world



Time zones

In the US, from New York to Hawaii, there are several time zones. It's midday in New York, and people are having lunch. It's 9:00 am in Los Angeles, and children are starting school. In Hawaii, it's 7:00 am, and most people are getting up.

Module task: Making a radio report

5 Work in groups of three or four. Plan a radio report.

- Talk about news you would like to report.
- List the activities you would like to report.
- Make notes about the news.
- Write what you are going to say.

6 Show your report to the whole class.

7 Choose the best report.

Spring Festival

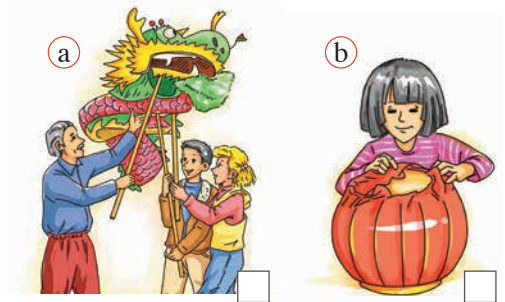
Module task: Writing a letter about Spring Festival to a foreign student

Unit 1 Are you getting ready for Spring Festival?

Listening and vocabulary

1 Match the pictures with the expressions.

- 1 making lanterns
- 2 learning a dragon dance
- 3 cleaning the house
- 4 sweeping the floor
- 5 cooking the meal



2 Listen and number the pictures.

cook dance sweep



3 Listen and read.

Tony: Hi, Lingling. This is Tony speaking. What's happening? Are you getting ready for Spring Festival?

Lingling: Yes, we are. We're quite busy now.

Tony: What are you doing at the moment?

Lingling: I'm making big red lanterns.

Tony: I like them. They are very beautiful. Is your father helping you?

Lingling: No, he isn't. He's still at work.

Tony: What's your mother doing?

Lingling: She's cleaning the house and putting things away.

Tony: She's working so hard!

Lingling: Yes. My aunt is sweeping the floor, and my grandma is cooking the meal in the kitchen.

Tony: What are Daming and Betty doing?

Lingling: They're learning a dragon dance with my grandpa.

Tony: Can I join them?

Lingling: Of course. Hurry up!

Everyday English

- This is Tony speaking.
- What's happening?
- Hurry up!

Now choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Are they getting ready for Spring Festival? | Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. |
| 2 Are Daming and Betty making lanterns? | Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. |
| 3 Is Lingling's mother sweeping the floor? | Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. |
| 4 Is Lingling's aunt cooking the meal? | Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. |
| 5 Is Lingling's grandma cooking the meal? | Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. |
| 6 Is Lingling's father working? | Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. |

4 Answer the questions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 What is Lingling doing? | 4 What is Lingling's grandma doing? |
| 2 Who is working? | 5 What are Daming and Betty doing? |
| 3 What is Lingling's aunt doing? | |

5 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and expression from the box.

dragon happen hard hurry join
lantern put things away quite ready

What's (1) _____ at Lingling's home? They're getting (2) _____ for Spring Festival. Her mother and her aunt are working very (3) _____, cleaning and (4) _____. Lingling is also (5) _____ busy. She's making red (6) _____. Daming and Betty are learning a (7) _____ dance so Tony (8) _____ to Lingling's home and (9) _____ them.

Pronunciation and speaking

6 Listen and repeat. 

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| /l/ lantern | learn | Lingling | /r/ ready | very |
| /w/ what | work | | /j/ yes | you your |

7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer about what people in the pictures are doing.

- Is the girl making lanterns?
- Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.



Unit 2 My mother's cleaning our house and sweeping away bad luck.

Reading and vocabulary

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and talk about what's happening.



- What's Li Shan's mother doing?
- She's cleaning the house.

2 Read the passage and match the paragraphs with the pictures in Activity 1.

I'm Li Shan from China. Spring Festival is very important in my country. Like Christmas, it happens every year, but not on the same day. It usually comes in February, but sometimes it comes in January. I've got some photos of it. Have a look at them!

A Here's the first one! It's a few days before Spring Festival. My mother's cleaning our house and sweeping away bad luck. Look at the food on the table! We always buy a lot of food before the festival.

B Oh, I love this photo. We are celebrating Spring Festival with a traditional family dinner on the evening before Spring Festival. There's so much delicious food. I am eating *jiaozi* — a kind of dumpling. After the dinner, we usually watch a special programme on TV.

C In this photo, my parents and I are visiting my uncles and aunts. We are wearing new sweaters and coats. I always get a *hongbao*. It means lucky money.

3 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and expression from the box.

celebrate dumpling few luck mean
programme sweep away traditional

We (1) _____ Spring Festival in January or February. A (2) _____ days before Spring Festival we clean our homes and (3) _____ all the bad (4) _____. On the evening before Spring Festival we have a big family dinner. We eat lots of (5) _____ food, such as *jiaozi* — a kind of (6) _____. We usually watch a special (7) _____ on television, and parents usually give their children a *hongbao*. It (8) _____ lucky money.

Writing

4 Look at the notes about Christmas in Britain. Match the notes with the headings.

- Getting ready
 - Presents
 - Traditional things on Christmas Day
- a) go shopping for presents
 - b) have a traditional family dinner
 - c) open presents on Christmas Day
 - d) put the presents next to the Christmas tree
 - e) get lots of food ready
 - f) sing Christmas songs
 - g) say Merry Christmas to family and friends
 - h) have a Christmas tree

Learning to learn

When you write new words, write them under headings, in groups or in a word map. Use pictures and drawings.

5 Write sentences with the notes in Activity 4.

Join two notes and write one sentence with **and**.

go shopping for presents; get lots of food ready

They go shopping for presents and they get lots of food ready.

You can leave out the second **they**.

They go shopping for presents and get lots of food ready.

6 Choose one of the headings in Activity 4 and write about Christmas in Britain.

- Getting ready

People go shopping for presents and get lots of food ready.

Unit 3 Language in use

Language practice

Are you **getting** ready for Spring Festival?
 What's your **mother** doing?
 She's **cleaning** the house.
 I'm eating *jiaozi*.

1 Work in pairs.

Student A: Choose a picture. Say what the people are doing.

Student B: Guess which picture Student A is describing.

A: They are watching TV.

B: Is it Picture 4?

A: Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.



2 Write questions and short answers.

Lingling's mother / learning a lion dance?

— *Is Lingling's mother learning a lion dance?*

— *No, she isn't.*

1 Lingling's mother / cleaning the house?

2 Lingling's father / making lanterns?

3 Lingling's aunt / cooking the meal?

4 Lingling's grandma / sweeping the floor?

5 Daming and Betty / learning a lion dance?

6 Lingling's family / getting ready for Spring Festival?

3 Write questions and answers about the pictures in Activity 1.

— *What's the boy doing?*

— *He is using a computer.*

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and expression in brackets.

At the moment, we (1) _____ (get ready) for Spring Festival. We (2) _____ (clean) the house and we (3) _____ (sweep) the floor. My mother (4) _____ (cook) a meal. My father doesn't (5) _____ (work) today. We always (6) _____ (buy) new clothes for Spring Festival. We always (7) _____ (get) presents from our family and friends. Spring Festival finishes at Lantern Festival, and we often (8) _____ (eat) *yuanxiao* on that day.

5 Work in pairs. Find four things that you both do at Spring Festival and report to the class.

Around the world



Christmas and Father Christmas

Christmas is the most important festival in most Western countries. Children usually like Christmas a lot because of Father Christmas, Santa Claus. He is a fat man with a long white beard and he wears a red suit. He visits people on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, and gives presents to children, so they love him very much.

Module task: Writing a letter about Spring Festival to a foreign student

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you and your family are doing for Spring Festival at the moment.

- *What are you and your family doing for Spring Festival at the moment?*
- *My mother is cooking.*

7 Write notes about your Spring Festival. Use the headings to help you.

- Getting ready
- Food
- Presents
- Traditions

8 Write a letter to a friend saying:

- what you're doing for Spring Festival at the moment.
- what you usually do.

Use your notes in Activities 6 and 7.

Dear...

Here in China it's Spring Festival and we're getting ready.

My mother is...

Usually we... and we...

Tell me about a festival in your country.

Love from,

_____ (your name)

Revision module B

Grammar and speaking

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

The zebra doesn't eat (not eat) meat.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Bears _____ (like) fish. | 5 This monkey _____ (be) from China. |
| 2 This bear _____ (not like) leaves. | 6 Giraffes _____ (eat) the leaves of the trees. |
| 3 Tigers _____ (not eat) grass. | 7 The zebra and elephant _____ (not live) in America. |
| 4 Monkeys _____ (live) in Asia, Africa and America. | |

2 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

Betty sends me a card on my birthday. (always)

Betty always sends me a card on my birthday.

- 1 Daming gets music from the Internet. (never)
- 2 Tony meets his friends on Saturday morning. (often)
- 3 Betty and Lingling do their homework on Sunday. (always)
- 4 Lingling visits her grandma at the weekend. (often)
- 5 Betty watches television in the morning. (never)

3 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verb *be*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 _____ your father cooking the meal? | 5 _____ people in New York having lunch now? |
| 2 _____ your mother cleaning the house? | 6 _____ your cousin going to bed now? |
| 3 _____ your grandma sweeping the floor? | 7 _____ you doing your homework? |
| 4 _____ people in Moscow going to work now? | |

Now answer the questions.

4 Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions about them.



A: Are they dancing?

B: No, they aren't.

A: What are they doing?

B: They are drinking.



5 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.

It's Tony's birthday. He usually (1) _____ (have) a party and he (2) _____ (have) a party now. His mother always (3) _____ (make) a birthday cake. It (4) _____ (be) a chocolate cake — his favourite. All Tony's friends (5) _____ (be) at the party. They (6) _____ (give) him presents and he (7) _____ (open) them. They usually (8) _____ (give) him CDs or books. They usually (9) _____ (eat) healthy food but they (10) _____ (not eat) healthy food at the party! They (11) _____ (eat) candy and (12) _____ (drink) cola. Tony (13) _____ (enjoy) his birthday party.

6 Complete the conversation with *at, in, on* or *to*.

A: Would you like to come to my house (1) _____ Sunday?

B: Yes? What time?

A: Can you make it (2) _____ eight o'clock?

B: Good. Who is coming too?

A: Zhang Hua and Li Ming.

B: Let's listen (3) _____ music (4) _____ the morning and play basketball (5) _____ the afternoon.

A: OK. Would you like to go to the cinema (6) _____ the evening?

B: Great.

Vocabulary and speaking

7 Complete the puzzle.

1 a _____ of pencils

2 concert _____

3 birthday _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

Revision module B

8 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

buy do eat give save sweep use

- 1 I always _____ a birthday card to my mum.
- 2 I help my mum to _____ the floor.
- 3 Do you often _____ your homework at school?
- 4 What do you _____ a computer to do?
- 5 Can you help me to _____ my document?
- 6 We are making dinner. Would you like to _____ with us?
- 7 Do your parents often _____ tickets on the Internet?

9 Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- 1 What's your favourite animal?
- 2 What's your favourite food?
- 3 What can you do on a computer?
- 4 What's your favourite school subject?
- 5 What's your favourite place to go?
- 6 When's your birthday?
- 7 When do you usually do sports?
- 8 When do you watch TV?

Listening

10 Listen and check (✓) the things they're buying.

- a) a Christmas tree
- b) colour paper
- c) candy
- d) juice
- e) cola

Now listen again and match the people with what they like doing. 

Betty

Lingling

Daming

getting the food ready

singing songs

dancing

11 Listen and sing. 🎧

We Wish You a Merry Christmas


1 = G 3/4

0 0 5 ||: 1 1 2 1 7 | 6 6 6 | 2 2 3 2 1 | 7 5 5 |
 We wish you a Merry Christmas, we wish you a Merry Christmas, we

3 3 4 3 2 | 1 6 5 5 | 6 2 7 | 1 - 5 | 1 1 1 |
 wish you a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year. Good tidings we

7 - 7 | 1 7 6 | 5 - 2 | 3 2 1 | 5 5 5 |
 bring, to you and your kin. Good tidings for Christmas and a

6 2 7 | 1 - 5 :||
 happy New Year! We



Reading

12 Read the email from Tony's friend, John. Check (✓) the true sentences. 🎧

Dear Tony,

I go to a new school in Cambridge now. I like it very much. I'm making a lot of new friends.

I'm studying new subjects, like science. It's very interesting. We're using computers and learning how to use the Internet. We write emails to people in different countries. I'm learning how people live in different countries. It's great!

We do PE on Wednesday in the afternoon. Sometimes we stay in the sports hall to do sports and I like that too. I play football after school on Mondays. I like playing football a lot.

I'm enjoying my new school!

Write and tell me what you're doing in your school in China!

John

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 John's school is in China. <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 John often plays football. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 John is making new friends. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 John isn't enjoying his new school. <input type="checkbox"/> |

13 Read the email in Activity 12 again and find out why John is enjoying his new school.

John is enjoying his new school in Cambridge because...

Revision module B

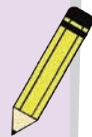
Writing and speaking

14 Complete the letter. Notice apostrophes (').

Dear Tom,

I've got a new computer! (1) _____ really good. I listen to music and watch movies but I don't use it for emails. (2) _____ got a new game, and I play it with my brother. He (3) _____ send email but he uses the Internet and talks to friends. What's your favourite computer game?

Love from,
Martin



15 Complete the sentences with *and* or *but*.

A tiger likes meat, but it doesn't eat vegetables.

- 1 Some people think tigers live in Africa _____ they don't.
- 2 Some bears live in cold countries, _____ some bears live in hot countries.
- 3 The panda likes to eat bamboo, _____ it eats other plants too.
- 4 Zebras live in Africa _____ they eat grass and leaves.

16 Work in pairs. Have a conversation inviting your friends to a party.

- Time: Saturday evening
- Place: your home
- Friends to come: from middle school and primary school
- Activities: dance, sing, listen to music, play games, watch a football match

17 Write an invitation letter to invite your friends to celebrate New Year's Day.

You may include:

- go to a concert
- have a party
- play games
- eat nice food



Language notes

Module 1 My classmates

① I'm from Wuhan. 我是武汉人。

这里 be from 表示“是哪里的人”。例如：

He's from Beijing. 他是北京人。

They're from England. 他们是英国人。

若不强调从哪里来，而只是要说明身份，也可以说：

He's a Beijinger. 他是北京人。

They're English. 他们是英国人。

② Nice to meet you, Lingling. 玲玲，见到你很高兴。

Nice to meet you. 多用于见面时表示欢迎，意思是“见到你（们）很高兴。”类似的表达法还有：

Glad to meet you.

Glad to see you.

Pleased to meet you.

Pleased to see you.

③ Welcome to Class 4 Grade 7! 欢迎来到七年级四班!

welcome 在这里是个感叹词，用于对客人或刚刚到达的人表示欢迎。例如：

Welcome to China! 欢迎来到中国!

Welcome to our school. 欢迎来到我们学校。

Welcome to my home. 欢迎来到我家。

Welcome home! 欢迎回家!

Welcome back! 欢迎回来!

④ Beijing is the capital of China. 北京是中国的首都。

这里的 capital 表示“首都”的含义，除此之外，它还有“省会”的含义。例如：

The capital of Guangdong Province is Guangzhou. 广东省的省会是广州。

⑤ I'm Wang Lingling and I'm thirteen years old. 我是王玲玲，13岁。

介绍自己名字的时候，可以用 I'm..., I am... 或 My name is...。例句中玲玲的自我介绍还可以说：

I am Lingling. 我是玲玲。

My name is Lingling. 我的名字是玲玲。

另外，这里的 ... years old 表示“……岁”。有时候，years old 也可以省略，只用数字

来表示年龄。例如：

My friend Linda is fourteen years old. Her dog is three. 我的朋友琳达 14 岁，她的小狗 3 岁。

Module 2 My family

① What a big family! 真是一个大家庭啊!

这是一个省略了的感叹句，完整的形式是 *What a big family it is!*

② My mum's parents are on the left, and my dad's parents are on the right. 我的外祖父母在左边，祖父母在右边。

这里的 *on the left* (在左边) 和 *on the right* (在右边) 是表示方位的介词短语，不仅可以用来描述人物之间的位置关系，也可以用来描述事物之间的位置关系。例如：

The bus station is on the left, and the hospital is on the right. 公交车站在左边，医院在右边。

那么如果说“公交车站在医院的右边”，该怎么表达呢？

The bus station is on the right of the hospital. 公交车站在医院的右边。

③ The woman next to her is my dad's sister, my aunt Liz. 她旁边的那位是我爸爸的姐姐(妹妹)，我的姑姑莉兹。

next to 是短语介词，意思是“紧挨着，紧靠着”，这里的 *next to her* 用来修饰 *the woman*。我们还可以用本课中的其他短语介词来修饰名词，例如：

The girl in front of me is my best friend. 我前面的那个女孩是我最要好的朋友。

Module 3 My school

① ... what's your classroom in England like? ……你们英格兰的教室是什么样子的？

What's... like? 这个句型常用来询问“……是什么样子的”。例如：

What's the weather like today? 今天天气怎么样？

What's an elephant like? 大象是什么样子的？

② ... at the front of the classroom. ……在教室的最前面。

at the front of 表示“在……的最前面”，介词 *at* 还可以用 *in* 来代替。例如：

I always sit in the front of the classroom. 我总是坐在教室的最前面。

当要表示“在某人或某物的前面”的时候，我们用 *in front of*，不用定冠词 *the*，例如：

Lucy is in front of me. 露西在我前面。

I am now in front of the computer. 我现在在电脑前。

③ Between this building and the dining hall is the classroom building with twenty-four classrooms. 这幢楼和餐厅之间是教学楼，里面有24间教室。

between 是一个介词，常和 *and* 连用，表示“在……之间”。例如：

I sit between Tony and Jim. 我坐在托尼和吉姆之间。

What is the difference between this one and that one? 这个和那个之间的区别是什么？
此外，本句中的 *with* 也是一个介词，表示“有”。例如：

My friend has a house with a big garden. 我朋友有一个带大花园的房子。

I need a storybook with a lot of pictures. 我需要一本有很多图片的故事书。

Module 4 Healthy food

① Too much chocolate isn't good for you. 吃太多巧克力对你没有好处。

too much 意思是“太多”，用来修饰不可数名词。例如：

I have got too much homework to do today. 我今天有太多的作业要做。

too many 意思也是“太多”，用来修饰可数名词复数形式。例如：

There are too many people in the shopping centre. 购物中心里人太多。

另外，*be good for* 的意思是“对……有好处”，它的反义词组是 *be bad for*。例如：

Watching too much TV isn't good for you. 电视看得太多对你不好。

Smoking is bad for your health. 吸烟对你的健康有害。

② All right... 好的……

这里的 *all right* 表示同意别人所说的事情。例如：

I think you should start now. 我认为你（们）应该现在开始了。

All right. 好的。

all right 还可以有多种含义，用于多种场合。例如：

Tom, you will lock the door, all right? 汤姆，你来锁门，好吗？

上句中的 *all right* 我们可以译为“明白了吗？是吧？对吧？”等，表示向对方确认他会同意或理解你所说的话。

③ A bit tired? 有点儿累吗？

这是一个省略句，完整的句子应该是 *Are you a bit tired?*

a bit 的意思是“有点儿，稍微”，可以用来修饰形容词、副词和动词。例如：

The shoes are a bit old. 这双鞋有点儿旧了。

He walks a bit fast. 他走得有点儿快。

Can you turn the radio down a bit? 你（们）能把收音机的音量稍微关小点儿吗？

Module 5 My school day

① We have Chinese at eight o'clock and science at five to nine. 我们8点钟上语文课，差5分9点上科学课。

下面是中学常见学科的英文表达法。你可以参考这些词汇，用英文写一个自己的课程表。

<i>Chinese</i> 语文	<i>English</i> 英语	<i>science</i> 科学	<i>chemistry</i> 化学
<i>physics</i> 物理	<i>algebra</i> 代数	<i>geometry</i> 几何	<i>biology</i> 生物

politics 政治 history 历史 geography 地理 art 艺术
music 音乐 fine arts 美术 PE (physical education) 体育

② I love history and I'm good at it. 我喜欢历史课，而且我历史学得好。

be good at... 意思是“擅长……”。例如：

My friend is good at languages and she can speak five foreign languages.

我的朋友在语言方面很擅长，她能讲五种外语。

Ms Du's son is good at making things. 杜老师的儿子擅长做东西。

③ I get up at half past seven in the morning, and then have breakfast. 我早晨7点半起床，然后吃早餐。

have 是英语中常见的一个动词，它和不同的词搭配有不同的意思。例如：

have lessons 上课 *have dinner* 吃饭

have a rest 休息 *have a good time* 玩得愉快

have a look 看一看

你可以从本单元中找出其他含有 have 短语的句子，理解这些短语的不同语义，并把它们记录在你的笔记本上。

Module 6 A trip to the zoo

① Welcome to Beijing Zoo. 欢迎到北京动物园。

北京动物园是中国开放最早、珍禽异兽种类最多的动物园。它建于1906年，位于北京西直门外，占地面积约九十公顷，饲养展览动物四百五十余种，海洋鱼类及海洋生物五百余种，每年接待中外游客六百多万人次。

② No, Lingling the panda! 不，（我说的是）熊猫玲玲。

熊猫是中国的国宝级珍稀动物，也受到世界人民的喜爱。因此，几乎所有生活在动物园的大熊猫都有自己的名字。1972年美国尼克松访华时，中国人民将一对大熊猫赠送给美国人民，分别取名“玲玲”和“兴兴”。它们到达美国的时候，八千名美国民众冒雨迎接。当这对熊猫首次在华盛顿国家动物园与美国观众见面时，动物园前交通阻塞，开馆第一个月观众就达一百一十多万人次，这一年被美国人民称为“熊猫年”。这也是自1949年以来大熊猫首次出国去西方国家，由此增进了中美两国人民之间的友谊。

③ The elephant lives in Africa and in Asia. 大象生活在非洲和亚洲。

本单元呈现了两种常见的“类别”表达方式，一种是“定冠词 the + 名词的单数形式”，如上面的 the elephant；另外一种是复数形式。例如：

Monkeys live in Africa, Asia and America. 猴子生活在非洲、亚洲和美洲。

Module 7 Computers

① What about some paper? 来点儿纸吗?

What about...? 是生活中常用的表达方式，可以表达的意思很多，可以用于建议、邀请、询问信息等。

② ... and my father and I share it. ……父亲和我共同使用它。

英语中 share 表示的意思很多，可以是“分享”，如 share food with somebody；可以是“共同使用”，如 share an umbrella, share a room。本句中表示“共同使用（计算机）”。

Module 8 Choosing presents

She has got 11 silk scarves, 20 dresses and a lot of shoes. 她有11条丝巾，20条连衣裙和许多双鞋。

在英语中，有些表示由两部分构成该事物的名词。这些名词常常只用复数形式，作主语时谓语动词要用复数，表示数量时常与“数词 + pair(s) of”搭配。例如：

shoes 鞋 trousers 裤子 glasses 眼镜 gloves 手套

shorts 短裤 scissors 剪刀 chopsticks 筷子

That pair of trousers is Tony's. 那条裤子是托尼的。

Scissors are used to cut things. 剪刀是用来剪东西的。

Module 9 People and places

① We're on a school trip. 我们现在正在参加学校的郊游。

trip (尤指短途的) 旅行，旅游，外出。例如：

They are on a bus/boat trip. 他们乘公共汽车/船旅行。

She's away on a business trip to Canada. 她去加拿大出差了。

另外要注意介词的使用，英语中要说 on a trip。

② We're enjoying the school trip a lot. 我们非常喜欢学校的这次郊游活动。

a lot 可以用来修饰动词，表示“非常，很”。例如：

Do you sweat a lot in summer? 你夏天时出汗多吗？

We go to Europe a lot for a holiday. 我们常常去欧洲度假。

a lot of/lots of 意思是“大量，许多”，后面接可数名词复数或不可数名词。例如：

There are a lot of teachers outside the building. 大楼外面有许多教师。

Her husband earns lots of money. 她的丈夫挣钱很多。

Module 10 Spring Festival

① **He's still at work.** 他还在上班。

注意英语中一些介词短语可以表示正在进行，常见的有 on duty, on business, at play 等。

② **They are learning a dragon dance with my grandpa.** 他们正在跟我祖父学习舞龙。

这里的 dragon dance 是“舞龙”的英语表达形式。“舞狮”当然就是 lion dance 了。

你能发现英语和汉语表达的区别吗？

③ **I am eating jiaozi — a kind of dumpling.** 我正在吃饺子——一种带馅的面团。

每个民族都有其特有的东西，中国地大物博，是一个多民族国家，情况更是如此。因此，很多东西在英语中找不到对应的表达方式，这时可以采用汉语拼音表达，本模块中的 *jiaozi* 和 *hongbao* 就采用了这种方式。



Guide to language use

Module 1 动词be说明身份、年龄、状态等

如果有人问你的年龄、身份或者现在的身体状况，你会怎么说呢？你可以说：

I am twelve years old. 我 12 岁了。

I am a student. 我是学生。

I am very well. 我身体很好。

这几句谈论的都是现在的状态，可以用 be 的一般现在时。注意系动词 be 的形式随主语的不同而有所变化。变化形式为：

I	am
He/She/It	is
They/We/You	are

如果要询问对方或他人现在的状态，就要使用疑问句。那么 be 的一般现在时的疑问、否定形式是怎样的呢？请同学们看以下几个句子：

Are you from America? 你是美国人吗？

Yes, I am. 是的，我是。

Is he Chinese? 他是中国人吗？

No, he isn't. 不，他不是。

Are they in Class 1? 他们是一班的吗？

No, they aren't. They are not in Class 1. They are in Class 2. 不，他们不是一班的。他们是二班的。

从以上的句子可以看出，be 的一般现在时否定句式的构成是在 be 后直接加 not（可以缩写），其一般疑问句式是把 be 提至句首。其变化形式可以归纳如下：

	肯定	否定	疑问
I	I am Chinese.	I am not Chinese.	Am I Chinese?
He/She/It	He/She is an English boy/girl. It is cheap.	He/She is not (isn't) an English boy/girl. It is not (isn't) cheap.	Is he/she an English boy/girl? Is it cheap?
They/We/You	They are our friends. We are from America. You are a good boy.	They are not (aren't) our friends. We are not (aren't) from America. You are not (aren't) a good boy.	Are they our friends? Are we from America? Are you a good boy?

缩写形式: isn't = is not aren't = are not

注意: am not 一般不缩写。

一般说来, 在一般现在时的表达中, be 可以用于以下几种情况:

1) be + 形容词

I am very happy. 我很幸福。

He is very kind. 他人非常好。

The fruit is very fresh. 这水果很新鲜。

2) be + 名词

Mr Wang is our English teacher. 王先生是我们的英语老师。

They are our friends. 他们是我们的朋友。

He is a very clever boy. 他是个非常聪明的男孩。

3) be + 介词短语

The book is on the desk. 书在桌子上。

She is at home. 她现在在家。

Are they from America? 他们是美国人吗?

4) be + 副词

Class is over. 下课了。

We are off now. Thanks for the meal! 我们要走了。谢谢款待!

He is away to the office. 他走了, 去办公室了。

Module 2 this, these, that, those的用法

我们把 this, these, that, those 这四个词称为“指示代词”, 用来指示或标识人或事物。其中, this 和 that 为单数指示代词, these 和 those 为复数指示代词。例如:

This is my mother. 这是我的妈妈。

That's my dad. 那是我的爸爸。

These are my parents. 这是我的父母。

Those are Paul's son and daughter. 那是保罗的儿子和女儿。

通常, 我们谈论离自己近的人或物时用 this/these, 离自己远的人或物时用 that/those。例如:

This girl is Mary. 这个女孩是玛丽。

That boy is in Class 5. 那个男孩在五班。

I like these books, but I don't like those books. 我喜欢这些书, 但是我不喜欢那些书。

Module 3 there be 句型的用法

如果要表达“……地方有……”该用什么句型呢？一般应采用 there be 句型。试看下面的例子：

There is an apple on the desk. 桌子上有个苹果。

There are many students on the playground. 操场上有很多学生。

There is still some water in the cup. 杯子里还有一些水。

从以上句子可以看出，there be 句型的结构一般为“there is/are + 某物/人 + 地点”，表示某地方有某物，也可以表示某地方有某人。

如果要表达某地没有某物或某人，或者询问什么地方是否有某物或某人时，就要用到 there be 句型的否定和疑问形式。在 there be 句型中，从句法结构上讲 there 为主语，所以其疑问形式是将 be 提至 there 之前，构成 is there/are there 的句式，而否定形式仍是在 be 后面加 not。

肯定	否定	疑问	回答
There is a computer on the desk.	There isn't a computer on the desk.	Is there a computer on the desk?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
There is some food on the table.	There isn't any food on the table.	Is there any food on the table?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
There are some students on the playground.	There aren't any students on the playground.	Are there any students on the playground?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

可以看出，there be 句型的变化形式与第一模块中 be 的变化形式相似，只是要注意系动词 be 的形式变化一般视其后面名词的单复数而定。

注意：there is/are 用于表示现在某个地方有某物或某人时，所表示的物或人都是泛指，而非特指。

There is some water in the bottle. 瓶子里有水。

There are many students in the classroom. 教室里有很多学生。

Module 4 have got 的用法

上一模块我们学习的是“某地方有某物或某人”，如果要表示“某人有某物”，该如何表达呢？

一般可以用 have got 的表达形式。例如：

I have got a brother and a sister. 我有一个哥哥/弟弟和一个姐姐/妹妹。

I have got a lovely cat. 我有一只可爱的猫。

I have got a lot of friends. 我有很多朋友。

如果表达“他，她”有，则要用 *has got*，而“我们，你（们），他们”等与“我”一样，用 *have got*。例如：

He has got two sisters. 他有两个姐姐/妹妹。

She has got a very nice bike. 她有一辆很棒的自行车。

They have got many friends. 他们有很多朋友。

We have got a computer. 我们有一台电脑。

如果要表达“没有”，则要用 *have not (haven't) got*, *has not (hasn't) got*，要问“有没有”则要把 *have/has* 提至句首，变成疑问句。例如：

Have you got a cat? 你（们）有猫吗？

Has he got a brother? 他有哥哥/弟弟吗？

Have they got any fruit? 他们有水果吗？

下面我们一起来总结一下 *have/has got* 的变化形式。

肯定	否定	疑问	回答
I have got a dog.	I have not (haven't) got a dog.	Have you got a dog?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
He/She has got a lot of friends.	He/She has not (hasn't) got many friends.	Has he/she got many friends?	Yes, he/she has. No, he/she hasn't.
We have got a computer room.	We have not (haven't) got a computer room.	Have we got a computer room?	Yes, we have. No, we haven't.
They have got a new English teacher.	They have not (haven't) got a new English teacher.	Have they got a new English teacher?	Yes, they have. No, they haven't.
You have got a brother.	You have not (haven't) got a brother.	Have you got a brother?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

have not 可以缩写为 *haven't*，*has not* 可以缩写为 *hasn't*。

在使用 *have/has got* 时要注意：*have got* 表示“有”，指的是“某人有”，注意与上一模块中 *there be* 的区别。*there be* 句型表示某个地方有某物或某人，表示的是“存在”，而 *have got* 表示的是“所有”。试比较：

{ *I have got a new book.* 我有一本新书。

{ *There is a new book on the desk.* 桌子上放着一本新书。

- { *We have got a computer room.* 我们有间计算机房。
- { *There is a computer room next to our classroom.* 我们教室的隔壁是计算机房。
- { *She has got a lot of friends.* 她有很多朋友。
- { *There are a lot of friends in the meeting room.* 会议室里有很多朋友。

have got 和 there be 有时表达的意思有些相近，但句型和侧重点还是不同。例如：

We haven't got any meat in the fridge. 我们冰箱里没肉了。

There isn't any meat in the fridge. 冰箱里没有肉了。

两句都表示冰箱里没有肉，但是第一句强调“我们没有肉了”，冰箱是次要的；而第二句则强调“冰箱里没有肉了”，至于其他地方有没有，就无从知晓了。因此，使用时要注意表达的侧重点。

some, any 的用法

在 there be 和 have got 句型的肯定、否定和疑问形式中，我们注意到有时用 some，有时用 any。那么 some 和 any 是如何区别使用的呢？首先来看以下几个例子：

There is some milk in the cup. 杯子里有一些牛奶。

There are some students in the classroom. 教室里有一些学生。

I have got some nice stamps. 我有一些很好的邮票。

We haven't got any English classmates. 我们没有任何英国同学。

Have you got any brothers? 你有兄弟吗？

Has he got any fruit? 他有水果吗？

Is there any good news today? 今天有什么好消息吗？

从以上的句子可以看出，some 用于肯定句中，any 用于疑问和否定句中。some 和 any 既可以用于可数名词之前，也可以用于不可数名词之前。再看下面的例子：

I like rice. 我喜欢吃米饭。

在这里 rice 表示的是一类的概念，不是特指哪一些米饭，所以不用 some。而在下面的句子中，rice 表示具体的碗里的米饭，自然是有一定的量，所以要用 some。

There is some rice in the bowl. 碗里有一些米饭。

注意：some 用在可数名词之前时，可数名词要用复数形式。

下面我们一起来回顾一下可数名词的复数形式变化：

条件	变化形式	例词
一般情况下	加 -s	shops, desks, bags
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾	加 -es	buses, boxes, watches, brushes
以辅音字母 + y 结尾	去掉 y, 加 -ies	babies, cities, stories
以 o 结尾	加 -es 或者 -s	tomatoes, heroes, radios, photos, zoos, pianos
以 f/fe 结尾	(多数) 将 f/fe 变成 ves	life—lives, knife—knives

同时，还应注意一些不规则变化，如：man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, child—children 等。

有些单词单复数同形，如：fish, deer, sheep, Chinese, Japanese 等。

Module 5 行为动词的一般现在时(1)

请看下面几个与同学们的日常生活相关的句子：

We go to school every day. 我们每天去上学。

We clean our classroom after class. 下课后我们打扫教室。

Sometimes we play football on the playground. 有时我们在操场上踢足球。

这几个句子所谈论的都是平时经常发生的事情。表达这种经常性或习惯性的动作，就要使用一般现在时。例如：

I do my homework in the evening. 我在晚上做作业。

We have lunch at school. 我们在学校吃午饭。

如果表示的是现在的状态，也可以用一般现在时。例如：

I know him very well. 我和他很熟。

I like English very much. 我非常喜欢英语。

第一人称和第二人称的一般现在时其谓语动词没有形式的变化，否定形式一般是在谓语动词前加 don't。例如：

We go to school from Monday to Friday. We do not (don't) go to school at the weekend.
我们周一到周五上学，周末不上学。

I don't go to school on Sunday. I go to the park on Sunday. 我周日不去学校，去公园。

一般现在时形式列表如下：

肯定形式	否定形式
I live far away from school.	I do not (don't) live far away from school.
We go to the park on Sunday.	We do not (don't) go to the park on Sunday.
You sing very well.	You do not (don't) sing very well.
They come to China every year.	They do not (don't) come to China every year.

表达日常行为时会用到时间，要注意英语和汉语表达时间的不同方式，试比较：

at half past six (6:30) 在六点半

at ten past five (5:10) 在五点十分

at twenty to seven (6:40) 在六点四十分

注意：如果是半小时以内的时间，一般用“几点过几分”的表达方式，即 ... past..., 如 5:25 可以表达为 twenty-five past five。如果超过了半小时，则多用“还差几分不到几点”的表达方式，即 ... to..., 如 5:45 就可以表达为 a quarter to six。

Module 6 行为动词的一般现在时(2)

请看下面的句子:

He does not speak Chinese. 他不说汉语。

She doesn't speak English. 她不说英语。

It doesn't eat meat. 它不吃肉。

从以上各例可以看出,单数第三人称行为动词一般现在时的否定形式是在行为动词前加 *doesn't* (*does not*)。这时,要注意单数第三人称否定形式中谓语动词要还原为原形。试比较其肯定与否定形式中行为动词形式的变化:

肯定: *He gets up very early.* 他起床很早。

否定: *He doesn't get up very early.* 他起床不是很早。

如果要问某人是否经常做某事,我们要采用下列表达方式:

Does he play the piano every day? 他每天都练钢琴吗?

No, he doesn't. 不,他不是。

Does she go to school by bike? 她骑自行车上学吗?

Yes, she does. 是的,她是。

Does it eat meat? 它吃肉吗?

No, it doesn't. 不,它不吃。

从以上的例子可以看出,单数第三人称行为动词一般现在时的疑问形式是在句首加助动词 *does*, 后面的谓语动词用动词原形。试比较:

肯定: *He gets up very early.* 他起床很早。

疑问: *Does he get up very early?* 他起床很早吗?

行为动词一般现在时的各种句式变化总结如下:

肯定	否定	疑问	回答
He speaks good English.	He does not (<i>doesn't</i>) speak good English.	Does he speak good English?	Yes, he does. No, he <i>doesn't</i> .
She lives in the city.	She does not (<i>doesn't</i>) live in the city.	Does she live in the city?	Yes, she does. No, she <i>doesn't</i> .
The panda comes from China.	The panda does not (<i>doesn't</i>) come from China.	Does the panda come from China?	Yes, it does. No, it <i>doesn't</i> .

Module 7 行为动词的一般现在时(3)

通过上一模块的学习，我们了解了如何询问某人是否经常做某事。那么，如果询问如何做某事、在什么地方做某事等应如何表达呢？首先请看以下例句：

How do I write my homework on the computer? 我如何在电脑上写作业？

Where do I write the name? 我在什么地方写名字？

When do you use a computer? 你什么时候使用电脑？

从上面的句子我们可以看出，在询问时间、地点或方式等时，把表示时间、地点或方式的疑问词置于句首，后面句子的结构顺序与一般疑问句式的一致。再如：

How many emails do you send to your friends every week? 你每个星期给朋友发多少封电子邮件？

When do they have lunch? 他们什么时候吃午饭？

Where does he do his homework? 他在哪里做作业？

How many postcards do you send every year? 你每年寄多少张明信片？

对于特殊疑问句，需要注意两点：一是句子的语序与一般疑问句是一致的；二是要根据所提问的内容选择疑问词，疑问词总是放在句首。

Module 8 行为动词的一般现在时(4)

首先请同学们观察以下一般现在时的例句：

We sometimes give birthday cards. 有时我们也送生日卡片。

My mother never makes a birthday cake. 我妈妈从来不做生日蛋糕。

Do you usually sing Happy Birthday? 你（们）一般都唱《生日歌》吗？

从以上句子可以看出，表示经常性或习惯性的行为时常使用频度副词。常用的频度副词有：always（总是），usually（通常），often（经常），sometimes（有时），seldom（很少），never（从不）。

频度副词一般放在行为动词的前面，助动词的后面。例如：

I often get up at five past six. 我经常六点五分起床。

He usually plays basketball on Saturday morning. 他通常周六上午打篮球。

We always play football in the afternoon. 我们总是下午踢足球。

I will never go there. 我再也不去那儿了。

Module 9 现在进行时(1)

如果要表达现在正在做的事情该用什么句式呢？动词有没有什么变化？首先让我们来看几个例子：

Tony is eating a delicious ice cream. 托尼正在吃一个美味的冰激凌。

Daming is having lunch. 大明正在吃午饭。

Some people are going to the theatre. 有些人正在去剧院。

从以上例子可以看出，现在进行时主要表现在谓语动词的形式上，一般采用 be + 动词-ing 的形式。其中 be 的变化与第一模块学过的 be 的人称变化规律一样，动词-ing 形式的变化规律如下表所示：

规则	示例
一般情况下，动词后直接加 -ing	working, buying, visiting, talking, saying
以字母 e 结尾的动词，去掉 e，然后加 -ing	taking, having, leaving, driving, writing, making
以辅音字母 + 元音字母 + 辅音字母的重读闭音节结尾的动词，如果末尾只有一个辅音字母，双写这个辅音字母，然后加 -ing	stopping, shopping, sitting, getting
特殊变化	lie—lying

既然在谓语部分用了 be，结合前面的例句我们不难看出，现在进行时的否定和疑问形式构成与我们学过的 be 的相关句式构成是一样的，如下表所示：

肯定	否定	疑问
I am writing a letter.	I am not writing a letter.	Am I writing a letter?
He/She is listening to the music.	He/She is not (isn't) listening to the music.	Is he/she listening to the music?
We are enjoying our trip.	We are not (aren't) enjoying our trip.	Are we enjoying our trip?
They are talking to each other.	They are not (aren't) talking to each other.	Are they talking to each other?

Module 10 现在进行时 (2)

如果要询问对方是否在做某事，或是问对方在做什么，我们要采用现在进行时的疑问句形式。根据现在进行时的构成特点，其一般疑问句采用如下表达方式：

Is she doing her homework? 她在做作业吗？

Are you listening to the music? 你（们）在听音乐吗？

Are they playing computer games? 他们在玩电脑游戏吗？

其回答方式也与含有动词 be 的疑问句式的回答一样，如下表所示：

疑问	回答
Is she cleaning the house?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.
Are you getting ready for Spring Festival?	Yes, I am/we are. No, I'm not/we aren't.
Are they sweeping the floor?	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
Are the boys making lanterns?	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

如果要问对方在做什么，我们可以这样说：

What are you doing? 你（们）在做什么？

问其他人在做什么：

What are they doing? 他们在做什么？

What is he doing? 他在做什么？

在本册中，我们学习了两种时态：一般现在时和现在进行时。两者都是表达现在的行为或状态，但表达的意思不同，试比较：

1) 一般现在时表示现在的状态。

He likes jiaozi. 他喜欢饺子。

They have a lot of friends. 他们有很多朋友。

2) 一般现在时表示习惯性或经常性的行为，而现在进行时表示正在进行的行为：

He cleans his room every day. 他每天都打扫房间。

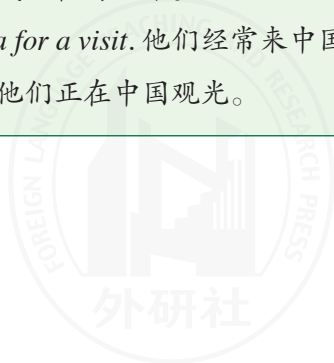
He is cleaning his room now. 他在打扫房间。

We play football every day after school. 每天放学后我们都踢足球。

We are playing football. 我们在踢足球。

They often come to China for a visit. 他们经常来中国观光。

They are visiting China. 他们正在中国观光。



Words and expressions

Module 1

- * **hello** /hə'ləʊ/ *int.* 你好, 喂 (S2)
- * **class** /klɑ:s/ *n.* 同学; 班级 (S2)
- * **my** /maɪ/ *pron.* 我的 (S2)
- * **name** /neɪm/ *n.* 名字 (S2)
- * **is** /ɪz; z/ *v.* 是 (动词 be 的第三人称单数现在式) (S2)
- * **Miss** /mɪs/ *n.* 小姐 (对未婚女性的称呼); 老师 (S2)
- * **good** /gʊd/ *adj.* 好的 (S2)
- * **morning** /'mɔ:nɪŋ/ *n.* 早晨, 上午
good morning 早上好 (S2)
- * **afternoon** /ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ *n.* 下午
good afternoon 下午好 (S2)
- * **goodbye** /,gʊd'baɪ/ *int.* 再见 (S2)
- * **I** /aɪ/ *pron.* 我 (S4)
- * **am** /æm; əm/ *v.* 是 (动词 be 的第一人称单数现在式) (S4)
I'm = I am 我是 (S4)
- * **Mr** /'mɪstə/ *n.* 先生 (S4)
- * **what** /wɒt/ *pron.* 什么 (S4)
- * **your** /jɔ:; jə/ *pron.* 你的, 你们的 (S4)
- * **please** /pli:z/ *int.* 请 (S4)
- * **sorry** /'sɔ:ri/ *adj.* 对不起的, 抱歉的 (S4)
- * **can** /kæn; kən/ *v. aux.* 能, 能够 (S4)
- * **you** /ju:; jʊ; jə/ *pron.* 你, 你们 (S4)
spell /spel/ *v.* 拼写 (S4)
- * **it** /ɪt/ *pron.* 它 (S4)
- * **yes** /jes/ *adv.* 是, 是的 (S4)
- * **thank** /θæŋk/ *v.* 谢谢 (S4)
- * **how** /haʊ/ *adv.* 怎样, 如何 (S4)
- * **are** /ɑ:; ə/ *v.* 是 (动词 be 的复数和第二人称单数现在式) (S4)
- * **fine** /faɪn/ *adj.* 很好的, 不错的 (S4)
- thanks** /θæŋks/ *int.* 谢谢 (S4)
- Mrs** /'mɪsɪz/ *n.* 夫人, 太太 (S5)
- * **too** /tu:/ *adv.* 也, 还 (S5)
- * **this** /ðɪs/ *pron.* 这, 这个 (指较近的人或事物) (S6)
- * **she** /ʃi:; ʃɪ/ *pron.* 她 (S6)
- * **teacher** /'ti:tʃə/ *n.* 老师 (S6)
- * **friend** /frend/ *n.* 朋友 (S6)
- * **her** /hɜ:; hə/ *pron.* 她的 (S6)
- * **his** /hɪz; ɪz/ *pron.* 他的 (S6)
- * **nice** /naɪs/ *adj.* 美好的, 令人愉快的 (S6)
- * **to** /tu:; tʊ; tə/ (与原形动词一起构成动词不定式) (S6)
- * **meet** /mi:t/ *v.* 遇见, 结识 (S6)
- * **time** /taɪm/ *n.* 时间 (S6)
- * **go** /gəʊ/ *v.* 走; 去 (S6)
- * **now** /naʊ/ *adv.* 现在, 目前 (S6)
- * **bye** /baɪ/ *int.* 再见 (S6)
- * **see** /si:/ *v.* 看见 (S6)
- * **tomorrow** /tə'mɔ:rəʊ/ *n.* 明天 (S6)

Module 2

- * **sit** /sɪt/ *v.* 坐 (S8)
- * **down** /daʊn/ *adv.* 向下地
prep. 向下 (S8)
sit down 坐下 (S8)
- * **open** /'əʊpən/ *v.* (打) 开 (S8)
- * **book** /bʊk/ *n.* 书 (S8)
- * **listen** /'lɪsn/ *v.* 听, 倾听 (S8)
- * **draw** /drɔ:/ *v.* 绘画, 画 (S8)
- * **put** /pʊt/ *v.* 放; 置 (S8)
- * **up** /ʌp/ *adv.* 向上地
prep. 朝上; 向上 (S8)

注: 黑体的单词要求掌握; 加 * 的单词表示复习强化; 白体的单词只要求理解。

- * **hand** /hænd/ *n.* 手 (S8)
- * **stand** /stænd/ *v.* 站立 (S8)
stand up 起立 (S8)
- * **close** /kləʊz/ *v.* 合上; 关闭 (S8)
- * **new** /nju:/ *adj.* 新的 (S10)
student /'stju:dnt/ *n.* 学生 (S10)
- * **here** /hɪə/ *adv.* 这里, 在这里 (S10)
- * **in** /ɪn/ *prep.* 在……里面 (S10)
one /wʌn/ *num.* 一 (S10)
two /tu:/ *num.* 二 (S10)
three /θri:/ *num.* 三 (S10)
four /fɔ:/ *num.* 四 (S10)
five /faɪv/ *num.* 五 (S10)
six /sɪks/ *num.* 六 (S10)
seven /'sevn/ *num.* 七 (S10)
eight /eɪt/ *num.* 八 (S10)
nine /naɪn/ *num.* 九 (S10)
ten /ten/ *num.* 十 (S10)
telephone /'telɪfəʊn/ *n.* 电话 (S10)
number /'nʌmbə/ *n.* 号码 (S10)
- * **old** /əʊld/ *adj.* ……年龄的, ……岁的 (S12)
how old 多大, 几岁 (S12)
- twelve** /twelv/ *num.* 十二 (S12)
- eleven** /ɪ'levn/ *num.* 十一 (S12)
- thirteen** /θɜ:'ti:zn/ *num.* 十三 (S12)
- fourteen** /fɔ:'ti:zn/ *num.* 十四 (S12)
- fifteen** /fɪf'ti:zn/ *num.* 十五 (S12)
- sixteen** /sɪks'ti:zn/ *num.* 十六 (S12)
- seventeen** /sɛvn'ti:zn/ *num.* 十七 (S12)
- eighteen** /eɪ'ti:zn/ *num.* 十八 (S12)
- nineteen** /naɪn'ti:zn/ *num.* 十九 (S12)
- twenty** /'twenti/ *num.* 二十 (S12)
- * **boy** /bɔɪ/ *n.* 男孩 (S13)
- * **girl** /gɜ:l/ *n.* 女孩 (S13)
- * **desk** /desk/ *n.* 桌子 (S13)
- * **chair** /tʃeə/ *n.* 椅子 (S13)
- * **bag** /bæg/ *n.* 包, 书包 (S13)

Module 3

- * **in** /ɪn/ *prep.* 使用 (某种语言) (S14)
- * **English** /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ *n.* 英语 (S14)
adj. 来自英格兰的 (S14)
in English 用英语 (S14)
- * **a** /eɪ; ə/ *art.* 一 (个, 件……) (S14)
- * **write** /raɪt/ *v.* 写 (S14)
- * **on** /ɒn/ *prep.* 在……上 (S14)
- * **the** /ði:; ðə; ði/ *art.* (指已经谈到或正在谈到的事物) (S14)
- * **blackboard** /'blæk,bɔ:d/ *n.* 黑板 (S14)
OK /əʊ'keɪ/ *int.* 行, 好 (用于表示同意、赞成或理解) (S14)
- * **pen** /pen/ *n.* 笔, 钢笔 (S14)
- * **no** /nəʊ/ *adv.* 不, 不是; 没有 (用于表示否定的回答) (S14)
- * **pencil** /'pensl/ *n.* 铅笔 (S14)
- * **do** /du:/ *v. aux.* (用于构成疑问句和否定句) (S14)
- * **bird** /bɜ:d/ *n.* 鸟 (S14)
- * **cat** /kæt/ *n.* 猫 (S14)
- * **dog** /dɒg/ *n.* 狗 (S14)
- * **flower** /'flaʊə/ *n.* 花 (S14)
- * **help** /help/ *v.* 帮助 (S16)
- * **me** /mi:/ *pron.* (宾格) 我 (S16)
- * **of** /ɒv; əv/ *prep.* ……的 (S16)
course /kɔ:s/ *adv.* 当然 (S16)
of course 是的, 当然 (S16)
- classroom** /'klɑ:s.ru:m/ *n.* 教室 (S16)
- * **know** /nəʊ/ *v.* 知道, 懂得 (S16)
- * **say** /seɪ/ *v.* 说; 讲 (S16)
- * **that** /ðæt/ *pron.* 那, 那个 (指较远的人或事物) (S16)
- * **again** /ə'geɪn/ *adv.* 再 (次), 又 (一次) (S16)
- * **welcome** /'welkəm/ *adj.* 受欢迎的 (S16)
int. 欢迎 (迎接某人到某地时的用语) (S16)

- You're welcome.** 不用谢, 别客气。(S16)
- * **black** /blæk/ *adj.* 黑色的 (S18)
- * **white** /waɪt/ *adj.* 白色的 (S18)
- * **blue** /bluː/ *adj.* 蓝色的 (S18)
- * **green** /ɡriːn/ *adj.* 绿色的 (S18)
- * **yellow** /ˈjeləʊ/ *adj.* 黄色的 (S18)
- * **red** /red/ *adj.* 红色的 (S18)
- * **brown** /braʊn/ *adj.* 棕色的 (S18)
- * **orange** /ˈɒrɪndʒ/ *adj.* 橘黄色的
n. 柑橘; 橙 (S18)
- * **colour** (*Am E color*) /ˈkʌlə/ *n.* 颜色 (S18)
- * **and** /ænd; ənd/ *conj.* 和, 与 (S18)
- * **spring** /sprɪŋ/ *n.* 春天 (S22)
- * **summer** /ˈsʌmə/ *n.* 夏天 (S22)
- * **autumn** /ˈɔːtəm/ *n.* 秋天 (S22)
- * **winter** /ˈwɪntə/ *n.* 冬天 (S22)
- * **warm** /wɔːm/ *adj.* 暖和的, 温暖的 (S22)
- * **hot** /hɒt/ *adj.* 热的 (S22)
- * **cool** /kuːl/ *adj.* 凉快的 (S22)
- * **cold** /kəʊld/ *adj.* 冷的 (S22)
- * **weather** /ˈweðə/ *n.* 天气 (S22)
- * **like** /laɪk/ *prep.* 如同, 像 (S22)
- London** /ˈlʌndən/ 伦敦 (S23)
- * **basketball** /ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/ *n.* 篮球 (S24)
- * **football** /ˈfʊtbɔːl/ *n.* 足球 (S24)
- swimming** /ˈswɪmɪŋ/ *n.* 游泳 (S24)
- table tennis /ˈteɪbl ˌtenɪs/ 乒乓球 (S24)
- * **sport** /spɔːt/ *n.* 运动 (S24)
- * **let** /let/ *v.* 让, 使 (S24)
- * **us** /ʌs; əs/ *pron.* (宾格) 我们 (S24)
- let's = let us** 让我们 (S24)
- * **play** /pleɪ/ *v.* 参加 (体育运动或球赛); 玩耍 (S24)
- * **after** /ˈɑːftə/ *prep.* 在……后 (S24)
- * **school** /skuːl/ *n.* 学校 (S24)
- * **idea** /aɪˈdɪə/ *n.* 想法, 主意 (S24)

Module 4

- * **day** /deɪ/ *n.* 一天 (S20)
- * **today** /təˈdeɪ/ *n.* 今天 (S20)
- Monday** /ˈmʌndeɪ/ *n.* 星期一 (S20)
- Tuesday** /ˈtjuːzdeɪ/ *n.* 星期二 (S20)
- Wednesday** /ˈwenzdeɪ/ *n.* 星期三 (S20)
- Thursday** /ˈθɜːzdeɪ/ *n.* 星期四 (S20)
- Friday** /ˈfraɪdeɪ/ *n.* 星期五 (S20)
- Saturday** /ˈsætədeɪ/ *n.* 星期六 (S20)
- Sunday** /ˈsʌndeɪ/ *n.* 星期天 (S20)
- * **birthday** /ˈbɜːθdeɪ/ *n.* 生日 (S21)
- * **favourite** (*Am E favorite*) /ˈfeɪvərət/
adj. 最喜欢的 (S21)



Words and expressions

Module 1

- * **Chinese** /tʃaɪˈniːz/ *n.* 中国人; 汉语
adj. 中国的, 中国人的(2)
- * **from** /frɒm; frəm/ *prep.* 从……来,
来自 (2)
- * **where** /weə/ *adv.* 在哪里, 去哪里 (2)
- * **year** /jɪə/ *n.* 年龄; 年 (2)
- * **about** /əˈbaʊt/ *prep.* 关于 (2)
What about...? ……怎么样? (2)
- * **Ms** /mɪz; məz/ *n.* 女士 (2)
- America** /əˈmerɪkə/ 美国; 美洲 (2)
- * **not** /nɒt/ *adv.* 不, 不是, 没有 (2)
- England** /ˈɪŋɡlənd/ 英格兰 (2)
- * **hi** /haɪ/ *int.* 嘿, 喂 (2)
- American** /əˈmerɪkən/
n. 美国人; 美洲人
adj. 美国的; 美国人的; 美洲的 (2)
- * **our** /aʊə/ *pron.* 我们的 (2)
- grade** /ɡreɪd/ *n.* 年级 (2)
- * **he** /hiː; hi/ *pron.* 他 (3)
- * **China** /ˈtʃaɪnə/ 中国 (3)
- everyone** /ˈevriwʌn/ *pron.* 大家; 每人 (4)
- capital** /ˈkæpɪtl/ *n.* 首都; 省会 (4)
- * **but** /bʌt/ *conj.* 但是, 然而 (4)
- * **very** /ˈveri/ *adv.* 很, 非常 (4)
- * **big** /bɪɡ/ *adj.* 大的 (4)
- * **city** /ˈsɪti/ *n.* 城市 (4)
- * **small** /smɔːl/ *adj.* 小的 (4)
- first** /fɜːst/ *adj.* 第一(位)的, 首要的
adv. 先; 首先 (4)
- first name** 名字 (4)
- last** /lɑːst/ *adj.* 最后的, 最末的
adv. 最后, 最末 (4)
- last name** 姓 (4)
- * **all** /ɔːl/ *pron.* 每个, 全体 (4)

Module 2

- * **aunt** /ɑːnt/ *n.* 姨母; 伯母; 婶母; 舅母;
姑母 (8)
- * **brother** /ˈbrʌðə/ *n.* 兄弟 (8)
- * **cousin** /ˈkʌzɪn/ *n.* 堂兄弟; 表兄弟;
堂姐妹; 表姐妹 (8)
- daughter** /ˈdɔːtə/ *n.* 女儿 (8)
- * **family** /ˈfæmli/ *n.* 家, 家庭 (8)
- * **father** /ˈfɑːðə/ *n.* 父亲, 爸爸 (8)
- * **grandfather** /ˈɡrændfɑːðə/ *n.* (外) 祖父(8)
- * **grandmother** /ˈɡrændmʌðə/ *n.*
(外) 祖母 (8)
- grandparent** /ˈɡrændpeərənt/ *n.*
(外) 祖父; (外) 祖母 (8)
- * **mother** /ˈmʌðə/ *n.* 母亲, 妈妈 (8)
- * **parent** /ˈpeərənt/ *n.* 母亲; 父亲 (8)
- * **sister** /ˈsɪstə/ *n.* 姐; 妹 (8)
- son** /sʌn/ *n.* 儿子 (8)
- * **uncle** /ˈʌŋkl/ *n.* 叔叔; 伯伯; 舅舅;
姑父; 姨父 (8)
- * **photo** (= **photograph**) /ˈfəʊtəʊ/;
/ˈfəʊtə.ɡrɑːf/ *n.* 照片, 相片 (8)
- * **these** /ðiːz/ *pron.* 这些 (9)
- * **they** /ðeɪ/ *pron.* 他们, 她们, 它们 (9)
- * **mum** /mʌm/ *n.* 妈妈 (9)
- * **left** /left/ *n.* 左边, 左侧
adj. 左边的, 左侧的 (9)
- on the left** 在左边, 在左侧 (9)
- * **dad** /dæd/ *n.* 爸爸 (9)
- * **right** /raɪt/ *n.* 右边, 右侧
adj. 右边的, 右侧的 (9)
- on the right** 在右边, 在右侧 (9)
- * **who** /huː/ *pron.* 谁 (9)

注: 黑体的单词要求掌握; 加*的单词表示复习强化; 白体的单词只要求理解。

- * **woman** (*pl. women*) /'wʊmən/; /'wɪmɪn/
n. 成年女子; 妇女 (9)
- * **next** /nekst/ *adj.* 紧挨着, 紧靠着
adv. 紧接下来地, 下一步 (9)
next to 在……旁边, 紧挨着 (9)
- husband** /'hʌzbənd/ n. 丈夫 (9)
- front** /frʌnt/ n. 前面; 正面 (9)
in front of 在……的前面 (9)
- * **those** /ðəʊz/ *pron.* 那些 (9)
- * **bus** /bʌs/ n. 公共汽车 (10)
station /'steɪʃn/ n. 站; 车站 (10)
- * **hospital** /'hɒspɪtl/ n. 医院 (10)
- hotel** /həʊ'tel/ n. 饭店; 宾馆 (10)
- * **police** /pə'li:s/ n. 警察 (10)
theatre (*Am E theater*) /'θiətə/ n. 剧院 (10)
- actor** /'æktə/ n. (男) 演员 (10)
- * **driver** /'draɪvə/ n. 司机, 驾驶员 (10)
manager /'mænidʒə/ n. 经理 (10)
- * **nurse** /nɜ:s/ n. 护士 (10)
policeman (*pl. policemen*) /pə'li:smən/;
/pə'li:smən/ n. 男警察 (10)
- * **we** /wi:/ *pron.* 我们 (11)
- * **an** /æn; ən/ *art.* 一 (个, 件……) (11)
job /dʒɒb/ n. 工作 (11)
- * **at** /æt; ət/ *prep.* 在……; 在……里 (11)
same /seɪm/ *adj.* 相同的, 同一的 (11)
- * **doctor** /'dɒktə/ n. 医生 (12)
- * **farm** /fɑ:m/ n. 农场 (12)
- * **worker** /'wɜ:kə/ n. 工人 (12)
- * **man** (*pl. men*) /mæn/; /men/ n. 男人 (12)
- * **shop** /ʃɒp/ n. 商店 (12)
- * **its** /ɪts/ *pron.* 它的 (13)
- * **their** /ðeə/ *pron.* 他们的, 她们的,
它们的 (13)
- * **picture** /'pɪktʃə/ n. 图片; 照片 (14)
- television** (= TV) /'telɪ.vɪʒn/; /'ti: 'vi:z/
n. 电视; 电视机 (14)
- wall** /wɔ:l/ n. 墙 (14)
- thirty** /'θɜ:ti/ *num.* 三十 (14)
- forty** /'fɔ:ti/ *num.* 四十 (14)
- fifty** /'fɪfti/ *num.* 五十 (14)
- sixty** /'sɪksɪti/ *num.* 六十 (14)
- seventy** /'sevnti/ *num.* 七十 (14)
- eighty** /'eɪti/ *num.* 八十 (14)
- ninety** /'naɪnti/ *num.* 九十 (14)
- really** /'ri:əli/ *adv.* 真正地; 非常, 很 (14)
- * **many** /'meni/ *adj.* 许多, 很多 (14)
how many 多少 (14)
- * **there** /ðeə/ *pron.* (用于引导句子的主语) (14)
lot /lɒt/ n. 大量; 许多 (14)
a lot of 大量; 许多 (14)
- oh** /əʊ/ *int.* 唉, 噢 (14)
- * **any** /'eni/ *adj.* 任何一个; 一些
pron. 任何一个; 一些 (14)
- world** /wɜ:ld/ n. 世界 (14)
- * **tree** /tri:/ n. 树 (木) (15)
- building** /'bɪldɪŋ/ n. 建筑物 (16)
- hall** /hɔ:l/ n. 大厅; 会堂 (16)
dining hall 饭厅, 饭堂 (16)
- gate** /geɪt/ n. 大门 (16)
- * **library** /'laɪbrəri/ n. 图书馆 (16)
- office** /'ɒfɪs/ n. 办公室 (16)
- * **playground** /'pleɪgraʊnd/ n. 操场 (16)
- * **science** /'saɪəns/ n. 科学; 科学课 (16)
lab (= **laboratory**) /læb/; /lə'bɒrətəri/
n. 实验室 (16)
- * **behind** /bɪ'haɪnd/ *prep.* 在……后面 (16)
- * **between** /bɪ'twi:n/ *prep.* 在……之间 (16)
- middle** /'mɪdl/ n. 中间; 中央 (17)
- * **near** /nɪə/ *prep.* 靠近; 接近 (17)
- * **with** /wɪð/ *prep.* 与……在一起; 和;
具有 (品质、特征) (17)
- * **for** /fɔ:; fə/ *prep.* 为, 为了 (17)
- * **room** /ru:m/ n. 房间; 室; 屋子 (17)

Module 3

Module 4

- * **food** /fu:ɪd/ *n.* 食物, 食品 (20)
- * **drink** /drɪŋk/ *n.* 饮料
v. 喝 (20)
- * **candy** /'kændi/ *n.* 糖果 (20)
- * **fruit** /fru:t/ *n.* 水果 (20)
- meat** /mi:t/ *n.* 肉 (20)
- * **vegetable** /'vedʒtəbl/ *n.* 蔬菜 (20)
- * **apple** /'æpl/ *n.* 苹果 (20)
- bean** /bi:n/ *n.* 豆 (20)
- beef** /bi:f/ *n.* 牛肉 (20)
- carrot** /'kærət/ *n.* 胡萝卜 (20)
- * **chicken** /'tʃɪkɪn/ *n.* 鸡肉 (20)
- chocolate** /'tʃɒklət/ *n.* 巧克力 (20)
- coffee** /'kɒfi/ *n.* 咖啡 (20)
- cola** /'kəʊlə/ *n.* 可乐 (20)
- * **juice** /dʒu:s/ *n.* 果汁 (20)
- * **milk** /mɪlk/ *n.* 牛奶 (20)
- * **potato** /pə'tetɪtəʊ/ *n.* 马铃薯, 土豆 (20)
- * **tea** /ti:/ *n.* 茶 (20)
- * **tomato** /tə'mætəʊ/ *n.* 西红柿, 番茄 (20)
- * **water** /'wɔ:tə/ *n.* 水 (20)
- * **shop** /ʃɒp/ *v.* 逛商店; 购物 (21)
- go shopping** 去买东西, 去购物 (21)
- * **have** /hæv; həv/ *v. aux.* (助动词)
v. 有; 吃, 喝 (21)
- * **get** /get/ *v.* 得到 (21)
- have got** 有; 拥有 (21)
- * **some** /sʌm/ *adj.* 若干, 一些; 少量的
pron. 一些, 某些 (21)
- * **much** /mʌtʃ/ *adj.* 许多的, 大量的 (21)
- too much** 太多 (21)
- * **kind** /kaɪnd/ *n.* 种类 (21)
- lots of** 大量; 许多 (21)
- so** /səʊ/ *conj.* 因此; 所以 (21)
- How about...?** (征求意见) ……好吗?
……行吗? (21)
- * **has** /hæz; həz/ (have 的第三人称
单数现在式) (21)
- * **bad** /bæd/ *adj.* 坏的; 不好的 (21)
- * **healthy** /'helθi/ *adj.* 健康的 (22)
- delicious** /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ *adj.* 美味的 (22)
- * **bread** /bred/ *n.* 面包 (22)
- * **fish** /fɪʃ/ *n.* 鱼肉; 鱼 (22)
- hamburger** /'hæm.bɜ:ɡə/ *n.* 汉堡包 (22)
- * **ice cream** /aɪs 'kri:m/ *n.* 冰激凌 (22)
- * **noodle** /'nu:dl/ *n.* 面条 (22)
- * **rice** /raɪs/ *n.* 米; 米饭 (22)
- sugar** /'ʃʊɡə/ *n.* 糖 (22)
- * **eat** /i:t/ *v.* 吃 (22)
- * **child** (*pl.* **children**) /tʃaɪld/; /'tʃɪldrən/
n. (14岁以下的) 小孩, 儿童 (22)
- be good for** 对……有帮助的 (22)
- sweet** /swi:t/ *adj.* 甜的 (22)
- be bad for** 对……有害的 (22)
- * **right** /raɪt/ *adj.* 正确的, 对的 (22)
- * **egg** /eg/ *n.* 蛋; 鸡蛋 (22)
- * **eye** /aɪ/ *n.* 眼睛 (22)
- cheese** /tʃi:z/ *n.* 奶酪 (22)
- tooth** (*pl.* **teeth**) /tu:θ/; /ti:θ/ *n.* 牙齿 (22)
- bit** /bɪt/ *n.* 一点儿; 少许 (22)
- a bit** 稍微; 有点儿 (22)
- * **tired** /taɪəd/ *adj.* 劳累的 (22)
- * **soup** /su:p/ *n.* 汤 (22)
- important** /ɪm'pɔ:nt/ *adj.* 重要的 (22)
- remember** /rɪ'membə/ *v.* 记住; 想起 (22)
- * **well** /wel/ *adv.* 好地 (22)
- stay** /steɪ/ *v.* 保持; 停留 (22)
- fat** /fæt/ *adj.* 肥胖的 (22)
- get fat** 发胖 (22)
- * **or** /ɔ:/ *conj.* 或者 (22)
- * **breakfast** /'brekfəst/ *n.* 早饭 (22)
- * **every** /'evri/ *adj.* 每个, 每一 (22)
- * **lunch** /lʌntʃ/ *n.* 午饭 (23)
- * **home** /həʊm/ *n.* 家; 家庭 (23)
- * **dinner** /'dɪnə/ *n.* 晚饭; 正餐 (23)
- * **banana** /bə'nɑ:nə/ *n.* 香蕉 (24)
- * **buy** /baɪ/ *v.* 买 (25)

Module 5

- * **half** /hɑ:f/ *n.* 一半 (26)
- past** /pɑ:st/ *prep.* 晚于, 过 (几点) (26)
- o'clock** /ə'klɒk/ *adv.* ……点钟 (26)
- * **to** /tu:; tʊ; tə/ *prep.* (距整点时间) 差…… (26)
- * **art** /ɑ:t/ *n.* 美术; 艺术 (26)
- geography** /dʒi:'ɒgrəfi/ *n.* 地理 (26)
- history** /'hɪstəri/ *n.* 历史 (26)
- IT /aɪ'ti:/ *n.* 信息技术 (26)
- * **maths** (*Am E math*) /mæθs/ *n.* 数学 (26)
- * **PE** (= **physical education**) /pi:'i:z; /fɪzɪkl edʒʊ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 体育; 体育课 (26)
- * **lesson** /'lesn/ *n.* (一节) 课 (26)
- * **then** /ðen/ *adv.* 接着, 然后 (26)
- * **like** /laɪk/ *v.* 喜欢; 喜爱 (26)
- * **difficult** /'dɪfɪklt/ *adj.* 困难的, 难懂的 (26)
- * **love** /lʌv/ *v.* 爱; 热爱
n. 喜爱; 关爱 (26)
- * **subject** /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 科目 (26)
- because** /bɪ'kɒz/ *conj.* 因为 (26)
- * **interesting** /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/ *adj.* 有趣的 (26)
- * **talk** /tɔ:k/ *v.* 谈论, 说话 (26)
- * **begin** /bɪ'ɡɪn/ *v.* 开始 (27)
- * **when** /wen/ *adv.* 什么时候, 何时 (27)
- go to school** 上学 (28)
- weekday** /'wi:kdeɪ/ *n.* 工作日 (28)
- get up** 起床 (28)
- have breakfast** 吃早餐 (28)
- * **house** /haʊs/ *n.* 房子; 住宅 (28)
- start** /stɑ:t/ *v.* 开始 (28)
- * **work** /wɜ:k/ *n.* 学习; 工作
v. 学习; 工作 (28)
- break** /breɪk/ *n.* (课间) 休息 (28)
- have lunch** 吃午餐 (28)
- go home** 回家 (28)
- * **evening** /'i:vnɪŋ/ *n.* 晚上 (28)
- * **watch** /wɒtʃ/ *v.* 看, 观看 (28)
- have dinner** 吃饭; 吃晚餐 (28)
- * **do** /du:/ *v.* 做; 干 (28)

homework /'həʊm.wɜ:k/ *n.* 家庭作业 (28)

- * **bed** /bed/ *n.* 床 (28)
- go to bed** 上床睡觉 (28)
- * **sleep** /sli:p/ *n.* 睡觉
v. 睡觉 (29)
- go to sleep** 开始睡觉; 入睡 (29)
- * **park** /pɑ:k/ *n.* 公园 (30)
- * **busy** /'bɪzi/ *adj.* 忙的; 繁忙的 (30)
- * **wash** /wɒʃ/ *v.* 洗; 洗涤 (30)
- * **face** /feɪs/ *n.* 脸 (30)
- * **minute** /'mɪnɪt/ *n.* 分钟 (30)

Revision module A

- * **grandma** /'græn.mɑ:z/ *n.* (外) 祖母 (32)
- * **grandpa** /'græn.pɑ:z/ *n.* (外) 祖父 (32)
- * **him** /hɪm/ *pron.* (宾格) 他 (32)
- * **want** /wɒnt/ *v.* 想要; 需要 (33)
- * **make** /meɪk/ *v.* 做, 制作 (33)
- * **kitchen** /'kɪtʃən/ *n.* 厨房 (33)
- * **farmer** /'fɑ:mə/ *n.* 农民 (33)
- * **week** /wi:k/ *n.* 星期 (34)
- * **read** /ri:d/ *v.* 阅读; 看懂 (34)
- * **story** /'stɔ:ri/ *n.* 故事 (34)
- * **live** /lɪv/ *v.* 生活; 住 (35)

Module 6

- * **bear** /beə/ *n.* 熊 (36)
- * **elephant** /'elɪfənt/ *n.* 大象 (36)
- giraffe** /dʒə'rɑ:f/ *n.* 长颈鹿 (36)
- lion** /'laɪən/ *n.* 狮子 (36)
- * **monkey** /'mʌŋki/ *n.* 猴子 (36)
- * **panda** /'pændə/ *n.* 熊猫 (36)
- * **tiger** /'taɪgə/ *n.* 老虎 (36)
- zebra** /'zebrə/ *n.* 斑马 (36)
- * **zoo** /zu:/ *n.* 动物园 (36)
- guide** /gaɪd/ *n.* 导游 (36)
- * **animal** /'ænɪml/ *n.* 动物 (36)
- such** /sʌtʃ/ *adj.* 这样的; 如此的 (36)
- as** /æz; əz/ *prep.* 像……一样 (36)
- such as** 比如 (36)
- * **come** /kʌm/ *v.* 来 (36)

- come from** 来自 (36)
- different** /'dɪfrənt/ *adj.* 不同的 (36)
- country** /'kʌntri/ *n.* 国家 (36)
- other** /'ʌðə/ *adj.* 其他的 (36)
- dangerous** /'deɪndʒərəs/ *adj.* 危险的 (36)
- ugh** /ʌg/ *int.* 啊, 哎呀 (36)
- * **also** /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ *adv.* 也; 而且 (36)
- * **plant** /plɑ:nt/ *n.* 植物 (36)
- * **look** /lʊk/ *v.* 看, 瞧 (36)
- look at** 看 (36)
- * **tall** /tɔ:l/ *adj.* 高的 (36)
- sure** /ʃʊə/ *adv.* 的确, 当然 (36)
- bamboo** /bæm'bu:z/ *n.* 竹子 (36)
- cute** /kjʊ:t/ *adj.* 可爱的 (36)
- shall** /ʃæl; ʃel/ *v. aux.* ……好吗?
要不要……? (36)
- * **them** /ðem; ðəm/ *pron.* (宾格) 他们,
她们, 它们 (36)
- which** /wɪtʃ/ *pron.* 哪一个 (36)
- over** /əʊvə/ *prep.* 在……的上方 (36)
- * **there** /ðeə/ *adv.* 在那里, 往那里 (36)
- over there** 在那边, 在那里 (36)
- funny** /'fʌni/ *adj.* 有趣的 (36)
- * **call** /kɔ:l/ *v.* 把……叫做; 称呼……为 (36)
- Africa** /'æfrɪkə/ 非洲 (38)
- Asia** /'eɪʃə/ 亚洲 (38)
- Europe** /'jʊərəp/ 欧洲 (38)
- * **little** /'lɪtl/ *adj.* 极少量的 (39)
- a little** 少量 (39)
- only** /'əʊnli/ *adv.* 仅仅; 只 (39)
- * **about** /ə'baʊt/ *adv.* 大约, 大致 (39)
- kilo (= kilogram)** /'ki:ləʊ; /'kɪləgræm/
n. 千克; 公斤 (39)
- as well as** 并且, 还 (39)
- * **people** /'pi:pl/ *n.* 人, 人们 (39)
- all over the world** 全世界 (39)
- African** /'æfrɪkən/ *adj.* 非洲的
n. 非洲人 (39)
- leaf** (*pl. leaves*) /li:f; /li:vz/ *n.* 叶子 (39)
- * **grass** /grɑ:s/ *n.* 草 (39)
- large** /lɑ:dʒ/ *adj.* 大的, 巨大的 (39)
- usually** /'ju:ʒʊəli/ *adv.* 通常 (39)
- alone** /ə'ləʊn/ *adv.* 独自地 (39)
- be good at** 擅长 (39)
- * **strong** /strɒŋ/ *adj.* 强壮的; 强大的;
强烈的 (39)
- catch** /kætʃ/ *v.* 抓住; 接住 (39)
- many kinds of** 许多种类 (39)
- even** /'i:vn/ *adv.* 甚至 (39)

Module 7

- keyboard** /'ki:bɔ:d/ *n.* 键盘 (42)
- mouse** (*pl. mice*) /maʊs; /maɪs/ *n.*
鼠标; 老鼠 (42)
- screen** /skri:n/ *n.* 屏幕 (42)
- connect** /kə'nekt/ *v.* 连接 (42)
- * **turn** /tɜ:n/ *v.* 转动 (42)
- turn on** 打开 (42)
- learn** /lɜ:n/ *v.* 学; 学习 (42)
- document** /'dɒkjʊmənt/ *n.* 文件 (42)
- click** /kɪk/ *v.* 点击 (42)
- * **use** /ju:z/ *v.* 使用 (42)
- save** /seɪv/ *v.* 保存; 储存 (42)
- * **box** /bɒks/ *n.* (计算机屏幕上的) 框;
盒子 (42)
- finally** /'faɪnəli/ *adv.* 最后 (42)
- print** /prɪnt/ *v.* 打印 (42)
- paper** /'peɪpə/ *n.* 纸 (42)
- share** /ʃeə/ *v.* 共用; 分享 (44)
- Australia** /ə'streɪliə/ 澳大利亚 (44)
- company** /'kʌmpəni/ *n.* 公司; 剧团 (44)
- * **often** /'ɒfn/ *adv.* 经常 (44)
- customer** /'kʌstəmə/ *n.* 顾客 (44)
- Internet** /'ɪntə.net/ *n.* 因特网 (44)
- check** /tʃek/ *v.* 检查; 查看 (44)
- * **train** /treɪn/ *n.* 火车 (44)
- * **travel** /'trævl/ *n.* 旅行 (44)
- plan** /plæn/ *n.* 计划
v. 计划; 打算 (44)
- ticket** /'tɪkɪt/ *n.* 票 (44)
- * **music** /'mjuzɪk/ *n.* 音乐 (44)

movie /'mʊvi/ <i>n.</i> 电影	(44)	wear /weə/ <i>v.</i> 穿; 戴	(50)
* night /naɪt/ <i>n.</i> 夜晚	(44)	expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 昂贵的	(50)
search /sɜ:tʃ/ <i>v.</i> 搜寻; 搜索; 查找	(44)	* shoe /ʃu:/ <i>n.</i> 鞋, 鞋子	(50)
search for 搜寻; 查找	(44)	spend /spend/ <i>v.</i> 花(钱); 花费	(50)
information /ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 信息	(44)	money /'mʌni/ <i>n.</i> 钱, 金钱	(50)
* email /'i:meɪl/ <i>n.</i> 电子邮件	(44)	* film /fɪlm/ <i>n.</i> 电影	(50)
send /send/ <i>v.</i> 发送	(44)	* song /sɒŋ/ <i>n.</i> 歌曲	(50)
* game /geɪm/ <i>n.</i> 游戏	(44)	match /mætʃ/ <i>n.</i> (尤指体育方面的)	
* sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ <i>adv.</i> 有时候;		比赛, 竞赛	(50)
不时	(44)	weekend /'wi:k'end/ <i>n.</i> 周末	(50)
* cinema /'sɪnəmə/ <i>n.</i> 电影院	(45)	at weekends 在周末	(50)
* clothes /kləʊðz/ <i>n.</i> 衣服(总称)	(45)	* dear /dɪə/ <i>adj.</i> (用于信开头某人的	
* visit /'vɪzɪt/ <i>v.</i> 探望; 参观	(45)	名字前) 亲爱的	(53)
* holiday /'hɒlɪdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 假日; 节日	(47)	* hear /hɪə/ <i>v.</i> 听见	(53)

Module 8

* card /kɑ:d/ <i>n.</i> 卡片	(48)	* afraid /ə'freɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 担心的; 害怕的	(53)
* party /'pɑ:ti/ <i>n.</i> 晚会; 聚会	(48)	I'm afraid [口] 恐怕(用于礼貌地	
present /'preznt/ <i>n.</i> 礼物	(48)	拒绝)	(53)
would /wʊd/ <i>v. aux.</i> 肯, 会; 愿意	(48)	can't = cannot 不能	(53)
* always /'ɔ:lweɪz/ <i>adv.</i> 总是; 一直	(48)		
* great /gret/ <i>adj.</i> 太好了; 巨大的;			
超乎寻常的	(48)		
* cake /keɪk/ <i>n.</i> 蛋糕	(48)		
never /'nevə/ <i>adv.</i> 从不	(48)		
special /'speʃl/ <i>adj.</i> 特别的, 特殊的	(48)		
cut /kʌt/ <i>v.</i> 切; 剪	(48)		
* give /gɪv/ <i>v.</i> 给, 送	(48)		
* sing /sɪŋ/ <i>v.</i> 唱, 唱歌	(48)		
* happy /'hæpi/ <i>adj.</i> 高兴的; 幸福的	(48)		
secret /'si:kret/ <i>n.</i> 秘密	(48)		
ha ha /hɑ: 'hɑ:z/ 哈哈(表笑声)	(48)		
CD /si: 'di:z/ <i>n.</i> 激光唱片; 光盘	(50)		
concert /'kɒnsət/ <i>n.</i> 音乐会	(50)		
magazine /ˌmæɡə'zi:n/ <i>n.</i> 杂志	(50)		
scarf /skɑ:f/ <i>n.</i> 围巾	(50)		
silk /sɪlk/ <i>n.</i> 丝绸	(50)		
* dress /dres/ <i>n.</i> 连衣裙; 礼服	(50)		
T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/ <i>n.</i> T恤衫	(50)		
choose /tʃu:z/ <i>v.</i> 选择; 挑选	(50)		
* exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ <i>n.</i> 锻炼; 练习	(50)		
		postcard /'pəʊst.kɑ:d/ <i>n.</i> 明信片	(54)
		* call /kɔ:l/ <i>v.</i> (给……) 打电话	(54)
		lie /laɪ/ <i>v.</i> 躺; 平躺	(54)
		* sun /sʌn/ <i>n.</i> 太阳	(54)
		line /laɪn/ <i>n.</i> 行, 排, 列	(54)
		* take /teɪk/ <i>v.</i> 拿, 取; 花费(时间)	(54)
		take photos 拍照	(54)
		* wait /weɪt/ <i>v.</i> 等待, 等候	(54)
		wait for 等待, 等候	(54)
		* walk /wɔ:k/ <i>v.</i> 行走; 步行	(54)
		trip /trɪp/ <i>n.</i> 旅行	(54)
		few /fju:/ <i>adj.</i> 一些; 几个; 很少(的)	(54)
		a few 一些; 几个	(54)
		sale /seɪl/ <i>n.</i> 卖; 出售	(54)
		on sale 正在出售	(54)
		enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ <i>v.</i> 享受……的乐趣;	
		喜爱	(54)
		anyway /'eniweɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 尽管如此;	
		无论如何	(54)

Proper names

Names of people

Alex /'æliks/ 亚历克斯 (男名)	(12)
Alice /'ælis/ 艾丽斯 (女名)	(44)
Amy /'eimi/ 埃米 (女名)	(S7)
Betty /'beti/ 贝蒂 (女名)	(S6)
Bob /bɒb/ 鲍勃 (男名)	(33)
Brown /braʊn/ 布朗 (姓)	(32)
Carla /'kɑ:lə/ 卡拉 (女名)	(S2)
David /'deɪvɪd/ 戴维 (男名)	(4)
Emma /'emə/ 埃玛 (女名)	(6)
Grace /greɪs/ 格雷丝 (女名)	(33)
Greenall /'gri:nɔ:l/ 格里诺尔 (姓)	(28)
Helen /'helən/ 海伦 (女名)	(9)
Henry /'henri/ 亨利 (男名)	(4)
Jack /dʒæk/ 杰克 (男名)	(6)
Jane /dʒeɪn/ 简 (女名)	(53)
Jessica /'dʒesɪkə/ 杰茜卡 (女名)	(33)
Jill /dʒɪl/ 吉尔 (女名)	(33)
John /dʒɒn/ 约翰 (男名)	(32)
Kate /keɪt/ 凯特 (女名)	(S11)
Kevin /'keɪvɪn/ 凯文 (男名)	(33)
King /kɪŋ/ 金 (姓)	(2)
Lily /'lɪli/ 莉莉 (女名)	(12)
Linda /'lɪndə/ 琳达 (女名)	(4)
Lisa /'li:sə/ 莉萨 (女名)	(S11)
Liz /lɪz/ 莉兹 (女名)	(9)
Lucy /'lu:si/ 露西 (女名)	(4)
Martin /'mɑ:tɪn/ 马丁 (男名)	(70)
Mary /'meəri/ 玛丽 (女名)	(33)
Mike /maɪk/ 迈克 (男名)	(S2)
Paul /pɔ:l/ 保罗 (男名)	(9)
Sam /sæm/ 萨姆 (男名)	(S11)

Sarah /'seərə/ 萨拉 (女名)	(S5)
Smith /smɪθ/ 史密斯 (姓)	(2)
Tom /tɒm/ 汤姆 (男名)	(S2)
Tony /'təʊni/ 托尼 (男名)	(S6)

Names of places

Beijing Zoo 北京动物园	(36)
Cambridge /'keɪmbrɪdʒ/ 剑桥	(4)
Forbidden City /fə'bɪdən 'sɪti/ 故宫	(58)
Great Wall 长城	(54)
Hollywood /'hɒliwʊd/ 好莱坞	(57)
Hong Kong /hʊŋ 'kɒŋ/ 香港	(S23)
Los Angeles /ləs 'ændʒələs/ 洛杉矶	(56)
Moscow /'mɒskəʊ/ 莫斯科	(56)
New York /nju: 'jɔ:k/ 纽约	(S23)
North America /nɔ:θ ə'merɪkə/ 北美洲	(38)
Oceania /əʊʃɪ'eɪniə/ 大洋洲	(38)
Oxford /'ɒksfəd/ 牛津	(28)
Park School 帕克学校	(28)
South America /saʊθ ə'merɪkə/ 南美洲	(38)

Others

AC Milan /mɪ'læn/ AC 米兰队	(50)
Christmas Day 圣诞节	(63)
Lantern Festival /'læntən 'festɪvl/ 灯节 (元宵节)	(65)
Manchester United /'mæntʃɪstə ju:'naɪtɪd/ 曼彻斯特联队	(50)
New Year 新年	(65)
Spring Festival 春节	(60)
Teachers' Day 教师节	(49)

Vocabulary

A

- * **a** /eɪ; ə/ *art.* 一 (个, 件……) (S14)
- * **about** /ə'baʊt/ *prep.* 关于 (2)
adv. 大约, 大致 (39)
- What about...?** ……怎么样? (2)
- actor** /'æktə/ *n.* (男) 演员 (10)
- * **afraid** /ə'freɪd/ *adj.* 担心的; 害怕的 (53)
- I'm afraid** [口] 恐怕 (用于礼貌地拒绝) (53)
- Africa** /'æfrɪkə/ 非洲 (38)
- African** /'æfrɪkən/ *adj.* 非洲的
n. 非洲人 (39)
- * **after** /'ɑ:ftə/ *prep.* 在……后 (S24)
- * **afternoon** /,ɑ:ftə'nuzn/ *n.* 下午 (S2)
good afternoon 下午好 (S2)
- * **again** /ə'geɪn/ *adv.* 再 (次), 又 (一次) (S16)
- * **all** /ɔ:l/ *pron.* 每个, 全体 (4)
- alone** /ə'ləʊn/ *adv.* 独自地 (39)
- * **also** /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ *adv.* 也; 而且 (36)
- * **always** /'ɔ:lweɪz/ *adv.* 总是; 一直 (48)
- * **am** /æm; əm/ *v.* 是 (动词 be 的第一人称单数现在式) (S4)
- I'm = I am** 我是 (S4)
- America** /ə'merɪkə/ 美国; 美洲 (2)
- American** /ə'merɪkən/
n. 美国人; 美洲人
adj. 美国的; 美国人的; 美洲的 (2)
- * **an** /æn; ən/ *art.* 一 (个, 件……) (11)
- * **and** /ænd; ənd/ *conj.* 和, 与 (S18)
- * **animal** /'ænɪml/ *n.* 动物 (36)
- * **any** /'eni/ *adj.* 任何一个; 一些
pron. 任何一个; 一些 (14)
- anyway** /'eni,weɪ/ *adv.* 尽管如此; 无论如何 (54)
- * **apple** /'æpl/ *n.* 苹果 (20)
- * **are** /ɑ:; ə/ *v.* 是 (动词 be 的复数和第二人称单数现在式) (S4)
- * **art** /ɑ:t/ *n.* 美术; 艺术 (26)
- as** /æz; əz/ *prep.* 像……一样 (36)
- as well as** 并且, 还 (39)
- Asia** /'eɪʃə/ 亚洲 (38)
- * **at** /æt; ət/ *prep.* 在……; 在……里 (11)
- * **aunt** /ɑ:nt/ *n.* 姨母; 伯母; 婶母; 舅母; 姑母 (8)
- Australia** /ɒ'streɪliə/ 澳大利亚 (44)
- * **autumn** /'ɔ:təm/ *n.* 秋天 (S22)
- away** /ə'weɪ/ *adv.* 在安全的地方; 在通常存放的地方 (60)

B

- * **back** /bæk/ *adv.* 向后; 回到; 返回 (54)
- go back** 回去 (54)
- * **bad** /bæd/ *adj.* 坏的; 不好的 (21)
- be bad for** 对……有害的 (22)
- * **bag** /bæg/ *n.* 包, 书包 (S13)
- bamboo** /,bæm'bu:z/ *n.* 竹子 (36)
- * **banana** /bə'nɑ:nə/ *n.* 香蕉 (24)
- * **basketball** /'bɑ:skɪt,bɔ:l/ *n.* 篮球 (S24)
- bean** /bi:n/ *n.* 豆 (20)
- * **bear** /beə/ *n.* 熊 (36)
- beautiful** /'bjʊ:təfl/ *adj.* 漂亮的, 美丽的 (60)
- because** /bɪ'kɔ:z/ *conj.* 因为 (26)

注: 黑体的单词要求掌握; 加 * 的单词表示复习强化; 白体的单词只要求理解。

- * **bed** /bed/ *n.* 床 (28)
go to bed 上床睡觉 (28)
beef /bi:f/ *n.* 牛肉 (20)
- * **before** /bɪ'fɔ:/ *prep.* 在……之前 (62)
- * **begin** /bɪ'gɪn/ *v.* 开始 (27)
- * **behind** /bɪ'haɪnd/ *prep.* 在……后面 (16)
- * **between** /bɪ'twi:ən/ *prep.* 在……之间 (16)
- * **big** /bɪg/ *adj.* 大的 (4)
- * **bird** /bɜ:d/ *n.* 鸟 (S14)
- * **birthday** /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ *n.* 生日 (S21)
bit /bɪt/ *n.* 一点儿; 少许 (22)
a bit 稍微; 有点儿 (22)
- * **black** /blæk/ *adj.* 黑色的 (S18)
- * **blackboard** /'blæk,bɔ:d/ *n.* 黑板 (S14)
- * **blue** /blu:/ *adj.* 蓝色的 (S18)
- * **book** /bʊk/ *n.* 书 (S8)
- * **box** /bɒks/ *n.* (计算机屏幕上的) 框; 盒子 (42)
- * **boy** /bɔɪ/ *n.* 男孩 (S13)
- * **bread** /bred/ *n.* 面包 (22)
break /breɪk/ *n.* (课间) 休息 (28)
- * **breakfast** /'breɪkfəst/ *n.* 早饭 (22)
have breakfast 吃早餐 (28)
- * **brother** /'brʌðə/ *n.* 兄弟 (8)
- * **brown** /braʊn/ *adj.* 棕色的 (S18)
building /'bɪldɪŋ/ *n.* 建筑物 (16)
- * **bus** /bʌs/ *n.* 公共汽车 (10)
- * **busy** /'bɪzi/ *adj.* 忙的; 繁忙的 (30)
- * **but** /bʌt/ *conj.* 但是, 然而 (4)
- * **buy** /baɪ/ *v.* 买 (25)
- * **bye** /baɪ/ *int.* 再见 (S6)
- C**
- * **cake** /keɪk/ *n.* 蛋糕 (48)
- * **call** /kɔ:l/ *v.* 把……叫做; 称呼……为 (36)
(给……) 打电话 (54)
- * **can** /kæn; kən/ *v. aux.* 能, 能够 (S4)
- * **candy** /'kændi/ *n.* 糖果 (20)
can't = cannot 不能 (53)
capital /'kæpɪtl/ *n.* 首都; 省会 (4)
- * **card** /kɑ:d/ *n.* 卡片 (48)
- * **carrot** /'kærət/ *n.* 胡萝卜 (20)
- * **cat** /kæt/ *n.* 猫 (S14)
- * **catch** /kætʃ/ *v.* 抓住; 接住 (39)
- * **CD** /si:'di:/ *n.* 激光唱片; 光盘 (50)
- * **celebrate** /'seləbreɪt/ *v.* 庆祝 (62)
- * **chair** /tʃeə/ *n.* 椅子 (S13)
- * **check** /tʃek/ *v.* 检查; 查看 (44)
- * **cheese** /tʃi:z/ *n.* 奶酪 (22)
- * **chicken** /'tʃɪkɪn/ *n.* 鸡肉 (20)
- * **child** (*pl. children*) /'tʃaɪld/; /'tʃɪldrən/
n. (14岁以下的) 小孩, 儿童 (22)
- * **China** /'tʃaɪnə/ 中国 (3)
- * **Chinese** /tʃaɪ'nɪz/ *n.* 中国人; 汉语
adj. 中国的, 中国人的 (2)
- * **chocolate** /'tʃɒklət/ *n.* 巧克力 (20)
- * **choose** /tʃu:z/ *v.* 选择; 挑选 (50)
- * **Christmas** /'krɪsməs/ *n.* 圣诞节 (62)
- * **cinema** /'sɪnəmə/ *n.* 电影院 (45)
- * **city** /'sɪti/ *n.* 城市 (4)
- * **class** /klɑ:s/ *n.* 同学; 班级 (S2)
- * **classroom** /'klɑ:sru:m/ *n.* 教室 (S16)
- * **clean** /kli:n/ *v.* 打扫
adj. 清洁的; 干净的 (60)
- * **click** /klɪk/ *v.* 点击 (42)
- * **close** /kləʊz/ *v.* 合上; 关闭 (S8)
- * **clothes** /kləʊðz/ *n.* 衣服 (总称) (45)
- * **coat** /kəʊt/ *n.* 外套 (62)
- * **coffee** /'kɒfi/ *n.* 咖啡 (20)
- * **cola** /'kəʊlə/ *n.* 可乐 (20)
- * **cold** /kəʊld/ *adj.* 冷的 (S22)
- * **colour** (*Am E color*) /'kʌlə/ *n.* 颜色 (S18)
- * **come** /kʌm/ *v.* 来 (36)
come from 来自 (36)
- * **company** /'kʌmpəni/ *n.* 公司; 剧团 (44)
- * **computer** /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ *n.* 计算机; 电脑 (14)
- * **concert** /'kɒnsət/ *n.* 音乐会 (50)
- * **connect** /kə'nekt/ *v.* 连接 (42)
- * **cook** /kʊk/ *v.* 烹调; 煮; 烧 (60)
- * **cool** /ku:l/ *adj.* 凉快的 (S22)

country /'kʌntri/ <i>n.</i> 国家	(36)
course /kɔ:s/ <i>adv.</i> 当然	(S16)
of course 是的, 当然	(S16)
* cousin /'kʌzn/ <i>n.</i> 堂兄弟; 表兄弟; 堂姐妹; 表姐妹	(8)
customer /'kʌstəmə/ <i>n.</i> 顾客	(44)
cut /kʌt/ <i>v.</i> 切; 剪	(48)
cute /kjʊt/ <i>adj.</i> 可爱的	(36)

D

* dad /dæd/ <i>n.</i> 爸爸	(9)
* dance /dɑ:ns/ <i>n.</i> 舞蹈 <i>v.</i> 跳舞	(60)
dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ <i>adj.</i> 危险的	(36)
daughter /'dɔ:tə/ <i>n.</i> 女儿	(8)
* day /deɪ/ <i>n.</i> 一天	(S20)
* dear /dɪə/ <i>adj.</i> (用于信开头某人的 名字前) 亲爱的	(53)
delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ <i>adj.</i> 美味的	(22)
* desk /desk/ <i>n.</i> 桌子	(S13)
different /'dɪfrənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不同的	(36)
* difficult /'dɪfɪklt/ <i>adj.</i> 困难的, 难懂的	(26)
* dinner /'dɪnə/ <i>n.</i> 晚饭; 正餐 have dinner 吃饭; 吃晚餐	(28)
* do /du:/ <i>v. aux.</i> (用于构成疑问句 和否定句)	(S14)
<i>v.</i> 做; 干	(28)
* doctor /'dɒktə/ <i>n.</i> 医生	(12)
document /'dɒkjʊmənt/ <i>n.</i> 文件	(42)
* dog /dɒg/ <i>n.</i> 狗	(S14)
* down /daʊn/ <i>adv.</i> 向下地 <i>prep.</i> 向下	(S8)
dragon /'dræɡən/ <i>n.</i> 龙	(60)
* draw /drɔ:/ <i>v.</i> 绘画, 画	(S8)
* dress /dres/ <i>n.</i> 连衣裙; 礼服	(50)
* drink /drɪŋk/ <i>n.</i> 饮料 <i>v.</i> 喝	(20)
drive /draɪv/ <i>v.</i> 驾驶; 驾车	(56)
* driver /'draɪvə/ <i>n.</i> 司机, 驾驶员	(10)
dumpling /'dʌmplɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 饺子; 团子	(62)

E

* eat /i:t/ <i>v.</i> 吃	(22)
* egg /eg/ <i>n.</i> 蛋; 鸡蛋	(22)
eight /eɪt/ <i>num.</i> 八	(S10)
eighteen /eɪ'ti:zn/ <i>num.</i> 十八	(S12)
eighty /'eɪti/ <i>num.</i> 八十	(14)
* elephant /'elɪfənt/ <i>n.</i> 大象	(36)
eleven /ɪ'levn/ <i>num.</i> 十一	(S12)
* email /'i:meɪl/ <i>n.</i> 电子邮件	(44)
England /'ɪŋɡlənd/ 英格兰	(2)
* English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 英语 <i>adj.</i> 来自英格兰的	(S14)
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ <i>v.</i> 享受……的乐趣; 喜爱	(54)
Europe /'jʊərəp/ 欧洲	(38)
even /'i:vən/ <i>adv.</i> 甚至	(39)
* evening /'i:vniŋ/ <i>n.</i> 晚上	(28)
* every /'evri/ <i>adj.</i> 每个, 每一	(22)
everyone /'evriwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 大家; 每人	(4)
* exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ <i>n.</i> 锻炼; 练习	(50)
expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 昂贵的	(50)
* eye /aɪ/ <i>n.</i> 眼睛	(22)

F

* face /feɪs/ <i>n.</i> 脸	(30)
* family /'fæmli/ <i>n.</i> 家, 家庭	(8)
* farm /fɑ:m/ <i>n.</i> 农场	(12)
* farmer /'fɑ:mə/ <i>n.</i> 农民	(33)
fat /fæt/ <i>adj.</i> 肥胖的 get fat 发胖	(22)
* father /'fɑ:ðə/ <i>n.</i> 父亲, 爸爸	(8)
* favourite (Am E favorite) /'feɪvərət/ <i>adj.</i> 最喜爱的	(S21)
February /'februəri/ <i>n.</i> 二月	(62)
festival /'festɪvəl/ <i>n.</i> 节日	(62)
few /fju:/ <i>adj.</i> 一些; 几个; 很少 (的)	(54)
a few 一些; 几个	(54)
fifteen /fɪf'ti:zn/ <i>num.</i> 十五	(S12)
fifty /'fɪfti/ <i>num.</i> 五十	(14)

- * **film** /film/ *n.* 电影 (50)
- finally** /'faɪnəli/ *adv.* 最后 (42)
- * **fine** /faɪn/ *adj.* 很好的, 不错的 (S4)
- first** /fɜːst/ *adj.* 第一(位)的, 首要的
adv. 先; 首先 (4)
- first name** 名字 (4)
- * **fish** /fɪʃ/ *n.* 鱼肉; 鱼 (22)
- five** /faɪv/ *num.* 五 (S10)
- * **floor** /flɔː/ *n.* 地板 (60)
- * **flower** /'flaʊə/ *n.* 花 (S14)
- * **food** /fuːd/ *n.* 食物, 食品 (20)
- * **football** /'fʊtbɔːl/ *n.* 足球 (S24)
- * **for** /fɔː; fə/ *prep.* 为, 为了 (17)
- forty** /'fɔːti/ *num.* 四十 (14)
- four** /fɔː/ *num.* 四 (S10)
- fourteen** /,fɔː'tiːn/ *num.* 十四 (S12)
- Friday** /'fraɪdeɪ/ *n.* 星期五 (S20)
- * **friend** /frend/ *n.* 朋友 (S6)
- * **from** /frɒm; frəm/ *prep.* 从……来, 来自 (2)
- front** /frʌnt/ *n.* 前面; 正面 (9)
- in front of** 在……的前面 (9)
- * **fruit** /fruɪt/ *n.* 水果 (20)
- funny** /'fʌni/ *adj.* 有趣的 (36)
- furniture** /'fɜːnɪtʃə/ *n.* 家具(总称) (14)

G

- * **game** /geɪm/ *n.* 游戏 (44)
- gate** /geɪt/ *n.* 大门 (16)
- geography** /dʒi:'ɒgrəfi/ *n.* 地理 (26)
- * **get** /get/ *v.* 得到 (21)
- get up** 起床 (28)
- giraffe** /dʒə'reɪf/ *n.* 长颈鹿 (36)
- * **girl** /gɜːl/ *n.* 女孩 (S13)
- * **give** /gɪv/ *v.* 给, 送 (48)
- * **go** /gəʊ/ *v.* 走; 去 (S6)
- * **good** /gʊd/ *adj.* 好的 (S2)
- be good at** 擅长 (39)
- be good for** 对……有帮助的 (22)
- * **goodbye** /,gʊd'baɪ/ *int.* 再见 (S2)

- grade** /greɪd/ *n.* 年级 (2)
- * **grandfather** /'grændfɑːðə/ *n.* (外) 祖父 (8)
- * **grandma** /'grændmɑː/ *n.* (外) 祖母 (32)
- * **grandmother** /'grændmʌðə/ *n.* (外) 祖母(8)
- * **grandpa** /'grændpɑː/ *n.* (外) 祖父 (32)
- grandparent** /'grændpeərənt/
n. (外) 祖父; (外) 祖母 (8)
- * **grass** /grɑːs/ *n.* 草 (39)
- * **great** /greɪt/ *adj.* 太好了; 巨大的;
超乎寻常的 (48)
- * **green** /griːn/ *adj.* 绿色的 (S18)
- guide** /gaɪd/ *n.* 导游 (36)

H

- ha ha /hɑː 'hɑː/ 哈哈(表笑声) (48)
- * **half** /hɑːf/ *n.* 一半 (26)
- hall** /hɔːl/ *n.* 大厅; 会堂 (16)
- dining hall** 饭厅, 饭堂 (16)
- hamburger** /'hæmbɜːgə/ *n.* 汉堡包 (22)
- * **hand** /hænd/ *n.* 手 (S8)
- happen** /'hæpən/ *v.* 发生 (60)
- * **happy** /'hæpi/ *adj.* 高兴的; 幸福的 (48)
- hard** /hɑːd/ *adv.* 努力地
adj. 艰难的; 困难的 (60)
- * **has** /hæz; həz/ (have 的第三人称
单数现在式) (21)
- * **have** /hæv; həv/ *v. aux.* (助动词)
v. 有; 吃, 喝 (21)
- have got** 有; 拥有 (21)
- * **he** /hiː; hi/ *pron.* 他 (3)
- * **healthy** /'helθi/ *adj.* 健康的 (22)
- * **hear** /hɪə/ *v.* 听见 (53)
- hear from** 收到……的来信 (53)
- * **hello** /hə'ləʊ/ *int.* 你好, 喂 (S2)
- * **help** /help/ *v.* 帮助 (S16)
- * **her** /hɜː; hə/ *pron.* 她的 (S6)
- * **here** /hɪə/ *adv.* 这里, 在这里 (S10)
- * **hi** /haɪ/ *int.* 嘿, 喂 (2)
- * **him** /hɪm/ *pron.* (宾格) 他 (32)
- * **his** /hɪz; ɪz/ *pron.* 他的 (S6)

- history** /'hɪstəri/ *n.* 历史 (26)
- * **holiday** /'hɒlɪdeɪ/ *n.* 假日; 节日 (47)
- * **home** /həʊm/ *n.* 家; 家庭 (23)
- go home** 回家 (28)
- homework** /'həʊm.wɜ:k/ *n.* 家庭作业 (28)
- * **hospital** /'hɒspɪtl/ *n.* 医院 (10)
- * **hot** /hɒt/ *adj.* 热的 (S22)
- hot dog** 热狗 (一种中间夹香肠的三明治) (56)
- hotel** /həʊ'tel/ *n.* 饭店; 宾馆 (10)
- * **house** /haʊs/ *n.* 房子; 住宅 (28)
- * **how** /haʊ/ *adv.* 怎样, 如何 (S4)
- How about...?** (征求意见) ……好吗?
 ……行吗? (21)
- hurry** /'hʌri/ *v.* 赶快; 匆忙 (60)
- hurry up** 赶快 (60)
- husband** /'hʌzbənd/ *n.* 丈夫 (9)

I

- * **I** /aɪ/ *pron.* 我 (S4)
- * **ice cream** /aɪs 'kri:m/ *n.* 冰淇淋 (22)
- * **idea** /aɪ'diə/ *n.* 想法, 主意 (S24)
- important** /ɪm'pɔ:nt/ *adj.* 重要的 (22)
- * **in** /ɪn/ *prep.* 在……里面 (S10)
- 使用(某种语言) (S14)
- in English** 用英语 (S14)
- information** /ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ *n.* 信息 (44)
- * **interesting** /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/ *adj.* 有趣的 (26)
- Internet** /'ɪntə.net/ *n.* 因特网 (44)
- * **is** /ɪz; z/ *v.* 是(动词be的第三人称单数现在式) (S2)
- * **it** /ɪt/ *pron.* 它 (S4)
- IT** /aɪ'ti:/ *n.* 信息技术 (26)
- * **its** /ɪts/ *pron.* 它的 (13)

J

- January** /'dʒænjʊəri/ *n.* 一月 (62)
- job** /dʒɒb/ *n.* 工作 (11)
- join** /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参加; 加入 (60)

- * **juice** /dʒu:s/ *n.* 果汁 (20)

K

- keyboard** /'ki:zbɔ:d/ *n.* 键盘 (42)
- kilo** (= **kilogram**) /'ki:ləʊ/; /'kɪləgræm/ *n.* 千克; 公斤 (39)
- * **kind** /kaɪnd/ *n.* 种类 (21)
- many kinds of** 许多种类 (39)
- * **kitchen** /'kɪtʃən/ *n.* 厨房 (33)
- * **know** /nəʊ/ *v.* 知道, 懂得 (S16)

L

- lab** (= **laboratory**) /læb/; /lə'bɒrətəri/ *n.* 实验室 (16)
- lantern** /'læntən/ *n.* 灯笼 (60)
- large** /lɑ:dʒ/ *adj.* 大的, 巨大的 (39)
- last** /lɑ:st/ *adj.* 最后的, 最末的
 adv. 最后, 最末 (4)
- last name** 姓 (4)
- leaf** (*pl.* **leaves**) /li:f/; /li:vz/ *n.* 叶子 (39)
- learn** /lɜ:n/ *v.* 学; 学习 (42)
- leave** /li:v/ *v.* 离开 (56)
- * **left** /left/ *n.* 左边, 左侧
 adj. 左边的, 左侧的 (9)
- on the left** 在左边, 在左侧 (9)
- * **lesson** /'lesn/ *n.* (一节) 课 (26)
- * **let** /let/ *v.* 让, 使 (S24)
- let's = let us** 让我们 (S24)
- * **library** /'laɪbrəri/ *n.* 图书馆 (16)
- lie** /laɪ/ *v.* 躺; 平躺 (54)
- * **like** /laɪk/ *prep.* 如同, 像 (S22)
 v. 喜欢; 喜爱 (26)
- line** /laɪn/ *n.* 行, 排, 列 (54)
- lion** /'laɪən/ *n.* 狮子 (36)
- * **listen** /'lɪsn/ *v.* 听, 倾听 (S8)
- * **little** /'lɪtl/ *adj.* 极少量的 (39)
- a little** 少量 (39)
- * **live** /lɪv/ *v.* 生活; 住 (35)

London /'lʌndən/ 伦敦	(S23)	money /'mʌni/ <i>n.</i> 钱, 金钱	(50)
* look /lʊk/ <i>v.</i> 看, 瞧	(36)	* monkey /'mʌŋki/ <i>n.</i> 猴子	(36)
look at 看	(36)	* morning /'mɔːnɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 早晨, 上午	(S2)
lot /lɒt/ <i>n.</i> 大量; 许多	(14)	good morning 早上好	(S2)
a lot of 大量; 许多	(14)	most /məʊst/ <i>adj.</i> 大部分 (的);	
lots of 大量; 许多	(21)	大多数 (的)	(56)
* love /lʌv/ <i>v.</i> 爱; 热爱		* mother /'mʌðə/ <i>n.</i> 母亲, 妈妈	(8)
<i>n.</i> 喜爱; 关爱	(26)	mouse (<i>pl.</i> mice) /maʊs/; /maɪs/ <i>n.</i>	
luck /lʌk/ <i>n.</i> 运气	(62)	鼠标; 老鼠	(42)
lucky /'lʌki/ <i>adj.</i> 幸运的	(62)	movie /'muːvi/ <i>n.</i> 电影	(44)
* lunch /lʌntʃ/ <i>n.</i> 午饭	(23)	* Mr /'mɪstə/ <i>n.</i> 先生	(S4)
have lunch 吃午餐	(28)	* Mrs /'mɪsɪz/ <i>n.</i> 夫人, 太太	(S5)

M

magazine /'mæɡə'ziːn/ <i>n.</i> 杂志	(50)	* much /mʌtʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 许多的, 大量的	(21)
* make /meɪk/ <i>v.</i> 做, 制作	(33)	too much 太多	(21)
* man (<i>pl.</i> men) /mæn/; /men/ <i>n.</i> 男人	(12)	* mum /mʌm/ <i>n.</i> 妈妈	(9)
manager /'mænidʒə/ <i>n.</i> 经理	(10)	* music /'mjuːzɪk/ <i>n.</i> 音乐	(44)
* many /'meni/ <i>adj.</i> 许多, 很多	(14)	* my /maɪ/ <i>pron.</i> 我的	(S2)
how many 多少	(14)		
* map /mæp/ <i>n.</i> 地图	(14)		
match /mætʃ/ <i>n.</i> (尤指体育方面的)			
比赛, 竞赛	(50)		
* maths (<i>Am E math</i>) /mæθs/ <i>n.</i> 数学	(26)		
* me /miː/ <i>pron.</i> (宾格) 我	(S16)		
meal /miːl/ <i>n.</i> 一餐; 一顿饭	(60)		
mean /miːn/ <i>v.</i> 意思是; 意味着	(62)		
meat /mi:t/ <i>n.</i> 肉	(20)		
* meet /mi:t/ <i>v.</i> 遇见, 结识	(S6)		
merry /'meri/ <i>adj.</i> 愉快的, 高兴的	(63)		
Merry Christmas 圣诞快乐	(63)		
middle /'mɪdl/ <i>n.</i> 中间; 中央	(17)		
* milk /mɪlk/ <i>n.</i> 牛奶	(20)		
* minute /'mɪnɪt/ <i>n.</i> 分钟	(30)		
* Miss /mɪs/ <i>n.</i> 小姐 (对未婚女性			
的称呼); 老师	(S2)		
moment /'məʊmənt/ <i>n.</i> (某事发生的)			
时刻, 时候	(56)		
at the moment 此刻, 目前	(60)		
Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期一	(S20)		

N

* name /neɪm/ <i>n.</i> 名字	(S2)
* near /nɪə/ <i>prep.</i> 靠近; 接近	(17)
never /'nevə/ <i>adv.</i> 从不	(48)
* new /njuː/ <i>adj.</i> 新的	(S10)
* next /nekst/ <i>adj.</i> 紧挨着, 紧靠着	
<i>adv.</i> 紧接下来地, 下一步	(9)
next to 在……旁边, 紧挨着	(9)
* nice /naɪs/ <i>adj.</i> 美好的, 令人愉快的	(S6)
* night /naɪt/ <i>n.</i> 夜晚	(44)
nine /naɪn/ <i>num.</i> 九	(S10)
nineteen /ˌnaɪn'tiːn/ <i>num.</i> 十九	(S12)
ninety /'naɪnti/ <i>num.</i> 九十	(14)
* no /nəʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 不, 不是; 没有 (用于	
表示否定的回答)	(S14)
* noodle /'nuːdl/ <i>n.</i> 面条	(22)
* not /nɒt/ <i>adv.</i> 不, 不是, 没有	(2)
* now /naʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 现在, 目前	(S6)
number /'nʌmbə/ <i>n.</i> 号码	(S10)
* nurse /nɜːs/ <i>n.</i> 护士	(10)

O

- o'clock** /ə'klɒk/ *adv.* ……点钟 (26)
- * **of** /ɒv; əv/ *prep.* ……的 (S16)
- off** /ɒf/ *prep.* 下 (飞机、火车、公共汽车等) (56)
- get off** 下 (飞机、火车、公共汽车等) (56)
- office** /'ɒfɪs/ *n.* 办公室 (16)
- * **often** /'ɒfn/ *adv.* 经常 (44)
- oh** /əʊ/ *int.* 唉, 噢 (14)
- OK** /əʊ'keɪ/ *int.* 行, 好 (用于表示同意、赞成或理解) (S14)
- * **old** /əʊld/ *adj.* ……年龄的, ……岁的 (S12)
- how old** 多大, 几岁 (S12)
- * **on** /ɒn/ *prep.* 在……上 (S14)
- one** /wʌn/ *num.* 一 (S10)
- only** /'əʊnli/ *adv.* 仅仅; 只 (39)
- * **open** /'əʊpən/ *v.* (打) 开 (S8)
- * **or** /ɔː/ *conj.* 或者 (22)
- * **orange** /'ɒrɪndʒ/ *adj.* 橘黄色的
n. 柑橘; 橙 (S18)
- other** /'ʌðə/ *adj.* 其他的 (36)
- * **our** /aʊə/ *pron.* 我们的 (2)
- over** /'əʊvə/ *prep.* 在……的上方 (36)
- over there** 在那边, 在那里 (36)

P

- * **panda** /'pændə/ *n.* 熊猫 (36)
- paper** /'peɪpə/ *n.* 纸 (42)
- * **parent** /'peərənt/ *n.* 母亲; 父亲 (8)
- * **park** /pɑːk/ *n.* 公园 (30)
- * **party** /'pɑːti/ *n.* 晚会; 聚会 (48)
- past** /pɑːst/ *prep.* 晚于, 过 (几点) (26)
- * **PE** (= **physical education**) /'piːɪz/;
/fɪzɪkl edʒʊ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 体育; 体育课 (26)
- * **pen** /pen/ *n.* 笔, 钢笔 (S14)
- * **pencil** /'pensl/ *n.* 铅笔 (S14)
- * **people** /'piːpl/ *n.* 人, 人们 (39)

- * **photo** (= **photograph**) /'fəʊtəʊ/;
/'fəʊtə.ɡrɑːf/ *n.* 照片, 相片 (8)
- * **picture** /'pɪktʃə/ *n.* 图片; 照片 (14)
- * **place** /pleɪs/ *n.* 地点 (56)
- plan** /plæn/ *n.* 计划
v. 计划; 打算 (44)
- * **plant** /plɑːnt/ *n.* 植物 (36)
- * **play** /pleɪ/ *v.* 参加 (体育运动或球赛); 玩耍 (S24)
- * **playground** /'pleɪ.ɡraʊnd/ *n.* 操场 (16)
- * **please** /pliːz/ *int.* 请 (S4)
- * **police** /pə'liːs/ *n.* 警察 (10)
- policeman** (*pl.* **policemen**) /pə'liːsmən/;
/pə'liːsmən/ *n.* 男警察 (10)
- postcard** /'pəʊst.kɑːd/ *n.* 明信片 (54)
- * **potato** /pə'teɪtəʊ/ *n.* 马铃薯, 土豆 (20)
- present** /'preznt/ *n.* 礼物 (48)
- print** /prɪnt/ *v.* 打印 (42)
- programme** (*Am E* **program**)
/'prəʊgræm/ *n.* (电视) 节目 (62)
- * **put** /pʊt/ *v.* 放; 置 (S8)
- put away** 收起; 收拾好 (60)

Q

- quite** /kwɪt/ *adv.* 十分; 相当 (60)

R

- * **read** /riːd/ *v.* 阅读; 看懂 (34)
- ready** /'redi/ *adj.* 有准备的; 准备好的 (60)
- get ready for** 为……做好准备 (60)
- really** /'riːli/ *adv.* 真正地; 非常, 很 (14)
- * **red** /red/ *adj.* 红色的 (S18)
- remember** /rɪ'membə/ *v.* 记住; 想起 (22)
- restaurant** /'restərɒnt/ *n.* 饭店; 餐馆 (56)
- * **rice** /raɪs/ *n.* 米; 米饭 (22)
- * **right** /raɪt/ *n.* 右边, 右侧
adj. 右边的, 右侧的 (9)
- on the right** 在右边, 在右侧 (9)
- * **room** /ruːm/ *n.* 房间; 室; 屋子 (17)

* **run** /rʌn/ *v.* 跑, 奔跑 (59)

S

sale /seɪl/ *n.* 卖; 出售 (54)

on sale 正在出售 (54)

same /seɪm/ *adj.* 相同的, 同一的 (11)

Saturday /'sætədeɪ/ *n.* 星期六 (S20)

save /seɪv/ *v.* 保存; 储存 (42)

* **say** /seɪ/ *v.* 说; 讲 (S16)

scarf /skɑːf/ *n.* 围巾 (50)

* **school** /skuːl/ *n.* 学校 (S24)

go to school 上学 (28)

* **science** /'saɪəns/ *n.* 科学; 科学课 (16)

screen /skriːn/ *n.* 屏幕 (42)

search /sɜːtʃ/ *v.* 搜寻; 搜索; 查找 (44)

search for 搜寻; 查找 (44)

secret /'siːkrət/ *n.* 秘密 (48)

* **see** /siː/ *v.* 看见 (S6)

send /send/ *v.* 发送 (44)

seven /'sevn/ *num.* 七 (S10)

seventeen /'sevn'tiːn/ *num.* 十七 (S12)

seventy /'sevnti/ *num.* 七十 (14)

shall /ʃæl, ʃel/ *v. aux.* ……好吗?
要不要……? (36)

share /ʃeə/ *v.* 共用; 分享 (44)

* **she** /ʃiː, ʃɪ/ *pron.* 她 (S6)

* **shoe** /ʃuː/ *n.* 鞋, 鞋子 (50)

* **shop** /ʃɒp/ *n.* 商店 (12)
v. 逛商店; 购物 (21)

go shopping 去买东西, 去购物 (21)

silk /sɪlk/ *n.* 丝绸 (50)

* **sing** /sɪŋ/ *v.* 唱, 唱歌 (48)

* **sister** /'sɪstə/ *n.* 姐; 妹 (8)

* **sit** /sɪt/ *v.* 坐 (S8)
sit down 坐下 (S8)

six /sɪks/ *num.* 六 (S10)

sixteen /'sɪks'tiːn/ *num.* 十六 (S12)

sixty /'sɪksti/ *num.* 六十 (14)

* **sleep** /sliːp/ *n.* 睡觉 (29)
v. 睡觉

go to sleep 开始睡觉; 入睡 (29)

* **small** /smɔːl/ *adj.* 小的 (4)

so /səʊ/ *conj.* 因此; 所以 (21)

* **some** /sʌm/ *adj.* 若干, 一些; 少量的
pron. 一些, 某些 (21)

* **sometimes** /'sʌmtaɪmz/ *adv.* 有时候;
不时 (44)

son /sʌn/ *n.* 儿子 (8)

* **song** /sɒŋ/ *n.* 歌曲 (50)

* **sorry** /'sɒri/ *adj.* 对不起的, 抱歉的 (S4)

* **soup** /suːp/ *n.* 汤 (22)

* **speak** /spiːk/ *v.* 说话, 讲话 (60)

special /'speʃl/ *adj.* 特别的, 特殊的 (48)

spell /spel/ *v.* 拼写 (S4)

spend /spend/ *v.* 花(钱); 花费 (50)

* **sport** /spɔːt/ *n.* 运动 (S24)

* **spring** /sprɪŋ/ *n.* 春天 (S22)

* **stand** /stænd/ *v.* 站立 (S8)
stand up 起立 (S8)

* **star** /stɑː/ *n.* 明星; 星; 星状物 (57)

start /stɑːt/ *v.* 开始 (28)

station /'steɪʃn/ *n.* 站; 车站 (10)

stay /steɪ/ *v.* 保持; 停留 (22)

still /stɪl/ *adv.* 仍然, 依旧 (56)

* **story** /'stɔːri/ *n.* 故事 (34)

* **strong** /strɒŋ/ *adj.* 强壮的; 强大的;
强烈的 (39)

student /'stjuːdnt/ *n.* 学生 (S10)

* **study** /'stʌdi/ *v.* 学习; 研究 (59)

* **subject** /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 科目 (26)

such /sʌtʃ/ *adj.* 这样的; 如此的 (36)

such as 比如 (36)

sugar /'ʃʊɡə/ *n.* 糖 (22)

* **summer** /'sʌmə/ *n.* 夏天 (S22)

* **sun** /sʌn/ *n.* 太阳 (54)

Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ *n.* 星期天 (S20)

sure /ʃʊə/ *adv.* 的确, 当然 (36)

* **sweater** /'swetə/ *n.* 厚运动衫; 毛线衣 (62)

sweep /swiːp/ *v.* 打扫; 清扫 (60)

sweep away 扫去 (62)

sweet /swi:t/ *adj.* 甜的 (22)
swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/ *n.* 游泳 (S24)

T

* **table** /'teɪbl/ *n.* 桌子 (62)
table tennis /'teɪbl ,tenɪs/ 乒乓球 (S24)
* **take** /teɪk/ *v.* 拿, 取; 花费 (时间) (54)
take photos 拍照 (54)
* **talk** /tɔ:k/ *v.* 谈论, 说话 (26)
* **tall** /tɔ:l/ *adj.* 高的 (36)
* **tea** /ti:/ *n.* 茶 (20)
* **teacher** /'ti:tʃə/ *n.* 老师 (S6)
telephone /'telɪfəʊn/ *n.* 电话 (S10)
television (= **TV**) /'telɪvɪʒn/; /'ti: 'vi:z/ *n.* 电视; 电视机 (14)
* **tell** /tel/ *v.* 讲; 告诉 (65)
ten /ten/ *num.* 十 (S10)
* **thank** /θæŋk/ *v.* 谢谢 (S4)
thanks /θæŋks/ *int.* 谢谢 (S4)
* **that** /ðæt/ *pron.* 那, 那个 (指较远的人或事物) (S16)
* **the** /ði:; ðə; ði/ *art.* (指已经谈到或正在谈到的事物) (S14)
theatre (*Am E theater*) /'θiətə/ *n.* 剧院 (10)
* **their** /ðeə/ *pron.* 他们的, 她们的, 它们的 (13)
* **them** /ðem; ðəm/ *pron.* (宾格) 他们, 她们, 它们 (36)
* **then** /ðen/ *adv.* 接着, 然后 (26)
* **there** /ðeə/ *pron.* (用于引导句子的主语) (14)
adv. 在那里, 往那里 (36)
* **these** /ði:z/ *pron.* 这些 (9)
* **they** /ðei/ *pron.* 他们, 她们, 它们 (9)
thing /θɪŋ/ *n.* 事情; 东西 (56)
* **think** /θɪŋk/ *v.* 想, 认为 (70)
thirteen /'θɜ: 'ti:n/ *num.* 十三 (S12)
thirty /'θɜ:ti/ *num.* 三十 (14)

* **this** /ðɪs/ *pron.* 这, 这个 (指较近的人或事物) (S6)
* **those** /ðəʊz/ *pron.* 那些 (9)
three /θri:/ *num.* 三 (S10)
Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ *n.* 星期四 (S20)
ticket /'tɪkɪt/ *n.* 票 (44)
* **tiger** /'taɪgə/ *n.* 老虎 (36)
* **time** /taɪm/ *n.* 时间 (S6)
* **tired** /'taɪəd/ *adj.* 劳累的 (22)
* **to** /tu:; tʊ; tə/ (与原形动词一起构成动词不定式) (S6)
prep. (距整点时间) 差…… (26)
* **today** /tə'deɪ/ *n.* 今天 (S20)
* **tomato** /tə'mɑ:təʊ/ *n.* 西红柿, 番茄 (20)
* **tomorrow** /tə'mɒrəʊ/ *n.* 明天 (S6)
* **too** /tu:/ *adv.* 也, 还 (S5)
tooth (*pl. teeth*) /tu:θ/; /ti:θ/ *n.* 牙齿 (22)
traditional /trə'dɪʃnəl/ *adj.* 传统的 (62)
* **train** /treɪn/ *n.* 火车 (44)
* **travel** /'trævl/ *n.* 旅行 (44)
* **tree** /tri:/ *n.* 树 (木) (15)
trip /trɪp/ *n.* 旅行 (54)
T-shirt /'ti: ʃɜ:t/ *n.* T 恤衫 (50)
Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/ *n.* 星期二 (S20)
* **turn** /tɜ:n/ *v.* 转动 (42)
turn on 打开 (42)
twelve /twelv/ *num.* 十二 (S12)
twenty /'twenti/ *num.* 二十 (S12)
two /tu:/ *num.* 二 (S10)

U

ugh /ʌg/ *int.* 啊, 哎呀 (36)
* **uncle** /'ʌŋkl/ *n.* 叔叔; 伯伯; 舅舅; 姑父; 姨父 (8)
* **up** /ʌp/ *adv.* 向上地
prep. 朝上; 向上 (S8)

- * **us** /ʌs; əs/ *pron.* (宾格) 我们 (S24)
 * **use** /ju:z/ *v.* 使用 (42)
usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ *adv.* 通常 (39)

V

- * **vegetable** /'vedʒtəbl/ *n.* 蔬菜 (20)
 * **very** /'veri/ *adv.* 很, 非常 (4)
 * **visit** /'vɪzɪt/ *v.* 探望; 参观 (45)

W

- * **wait** /weɪt/ *v.* 等待, 等候 (54)
wait for 等待, 等候 (54)
 * **walk** /wɔ:k/ *v.* 行走; 步行 (54)
wall /wɔ:l/ *n.* 墙 (14)
 * **want** /wɒnt/ *v.* 想要; 需要 (33)
 * **warm** /wɔ:m/ *adj.* 暖和的, 温暖的 (S22)
 * **wash** /wɒʃ/ *v.* 洗; 洗涤 (30)
 * **watch** /wɒtʃ/ *v.* 看, 观看 (28)
 * **water** /'wɔ:tə/ *n.* 水 (20)
 * **we** /wi:/ *pron.* 我们 (11)
 * **wear** /weə/ *v.* 穿; 戴 (50)
 * **weather** /'weðə/ *n.* 天气 (S22)
Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ *n.* 星期三 (S20)
 * **week** /wi:k/ *n.* 星期 (34)
weekday /'wi:kdeɪ/ *n.* 工作日 (28)
weekend /,wi:k'end/ *n.* 周末 (50)
at weekends 在周末 (50)
 * **welcome** /'welkəm/
adj. 受欢迎的
int. 欢迎 (迎接某人到某地时的用语) (S16)
You're welcome. 不用谢, 别客气。 (S16)

- * **well** /wel/ *adv.* 好地 (22)
 * **what** /wɒt/ *pron.* 什么 (S4)
 * **when** /wen/ *adv.* 什么时候, 何时 (27)
 * **where** /weə/ *adv.* 在哪里, 去哪里 (2)
which /wɪtʃ/ *pron.* 哪一个 (36)
 * **white** /waɪt/ *adj.* 白色的 (S18)
 * **who** /hu:/ *pron.* 谁 (9)
 * **winter** /'wɪntə/ *n.* 冬天 (S22)
 * **with** /wɪð/ *prep.* 与……在一起; 和; 具有 (品质、特征) (17)
 * **woman** (*pl.* **women**) /'wʊmən/; /'wɪmɪn/
n. 成年女子; 妇女 (9)
 * **work** /wɜ:k/ *n.* 学习; 工作
v. 学习; 工作 (28)
at work 在工作 (60)
 * **worker** /'wɜ:kə/ *n.* 工人 (12)
world /wɜ:ld/ *n.* 世界 (14)
all over the world 全世界 (39)
would /wʊd/ *v. aux.* 肯, 会; 愿意 (48)
 * **write** /raɪt/ *v.* 写 (S14)

Y

- * **year** /jɪə/ *n.* 年龄; 年 (2)
 * **yellow** /'jeləʊ/ *adj.* 黄色的 (S18)
 * **yes** /jes/ *adv.* 是, 是的 (S4)
 * **you** /ju:; jʊ; jə/ *pron.* 你, 你们 (S4)
 * **your** /jɔ:; jə/ *pron.* 你的, 你们的 (S4)

Z

- zebra** /'zebrə/ *n.* 斑马 (36)
 * **zoo** /zu:/ *n.* 动物园 (36)

Pronunciation guide

(I)

Consonants		Vowels			
Symbol	Keyword	Symbol	Keyword		
p	pen	short	ɪ	bit	
b	back		e	desk	
t	ten		æ	cat	
d	day		ɒ	dog	
k	keyboard		ʌ	but	
g	get		ʊ	put	
f	fat		ə	about	
v	visit		i	happy	
θ	thing		u	actual	
ð	then		long	ɪː	bean
s	soup			ɑː	father
z	zoo			ɔː	four
ʃ	shop			uː	pool
ʒ	usually			ɜː	bird
h	hot	diphthongs		eɪ	make
tʃ	chair		aɪ	lie	
dʒ	job		ɔɪ	boy	
m	some		əʊ	home	
n	sun		aʊ	now	
ŋ	spring		ɪə	idea	
w	war		eə	chair	
l	let		ʊə	sure	
r	red				
j	year				

(III)

/i:/	green	he	me	meet	/k/	back	chick	kilo	kind
/i/	busy	country	family	happy	/g/	bag	egg	girl	green
/ɪ/	big	live	sit	trip	/f/	Africa	family	father	friend
/e/	desk	let	pen	red	/v/	five	have	very	visit
/æ/	at	bag	cat	lab	/θ/	thank	thing	think	thirty
/ə/	about	America	teacher	mother	/ð/	brother	mother	that	then
/ɜ:/	bird	girl	shirt	thirty	/s/	sale	see	send	sit
/ʌ/	luck	much	mum	sun	/z/	eggs	is	labs	these
/ɑ:/	card	farm	park	start	/ʃ/	fish	shall	she	wash
/ɒ/	box	dog	hot	job	/ʒ/	usually			
/ɔ:/	forty	important	morning	sport	/h/	home	house	how	hurry
/ʊ/	book	cook	football	good	/r/	read	red	rice	run
/u:/	cool	food	room	tooth	/tʃ/	chair	check	search	such
/eɪ/	cake	date	game	name	/dʒ/	January	job	join	juice
/aɪ/	fine	like	nice	time	/tr/	travel	train	tree	trip
/ɔɪ/	boy	enjoy	join		/dr/	draw	drink	drive	driver
/əʊ/	close	home	open	those	/ts/	gets	lots	meets	parents
/aʊ/	brown	down	how	now	/dʒ/	cards	sends	weekends	words
/ɪə/	dear	hear	near	year	/m/	home	make	meat	time
/eə/	chair	share	their	where	/n/	can	name	now	run
/ʊə/	sure	usually			/ŋ/	coming	eating	standing	talking
/p/	help	map	pen	put	/l/	call	leave	luck	wall
/b/	bean	bear	bit	bus	/w/	what	when	where	which
/t/	cut	let	tall	tea	/j/	year	yes	you	your
/d/	dad	desk	good	hand					

Songs

1=G 4/4

1. I can see for miles.

0 0 0 0 2 | 3 3 3 3 1 1 | 2 2 2 2 7 5 |
I live on a hill in the centre of the city.

0 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 2 2 3 2· 1 1 |
I've got a room at the top of the house. When I

5 5 5 3 2 1 | 2 2 2 6 5· | 0 2 2 7 5 |
open the window and look all around me, I can see for

6-0 0 | 0 2 2 7 5 | 6-0 0 | 0 0 1 2 | 3- 0 3 2 1 |
miles. I can see for miles. In the north, a river

2 2 2 2 7 5 5 5 | 1 1 1 1 1 |
runs through the city. In the south, there's a park with

2 2 3 2 2 0 | 5 5 5 5 3 1 2 | 2 2 2 2 7 6 5 |
tall green trees. Everywhere I look, the ci - ty's all around me.

0 2 2 7 6 5 | 6· 6 6 3 2 | 2--- | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 1 2 |
There are so many things that I can see. In the

3 - 0 2 1 | 2 2 2 7 5 5 5 | 1 1 1 1 |
east, there's a railway s-tation. There are trains to an-y

2 3 2 1 1 1 | 5 - 0 2 1 | 2 3 7 5 0 |
destination. In the west, there's a motor-way.

0 2 2 7 5 | 6 6 6 6 3 | 2--- | 0 0 0 0 ||
There are cars and trucks on it night and day.

II. I'm in a hurry.

1=G 4/4

0 0 0 1 1 | 1 0 0 1 | 1 6̣ 0 0 6̣ | 1 1 1 6̣ 6̣ 1 | 1
 Come on, get ready, it's half past seven and I'm

1 6̣ 1 6̣ | 0 1 6̣ 1 6̣ | 1 6 1 1 0 |
 in a hurry. Eat your toast and drink your tea.

2 2 1 2 2 2 | 3 3 2 3 3̣ 2 | 3 3 [#]5 3 3 2 | 2
 Look at your watch and listen to me. Come on, get ready, I'm

2 1 2 3̣ | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 1 | 1 -- 1 | 1 6̣ 0 0 6̣ |
 in a hurry. Come on, get ready, it's

1 1 6̣ 1 1 1 | 1 1 6̣ 1 6̣ | 0 1 6̣ 1 - | 1 6̣ 6̣ 1 1 0 |
 quarter to eight and I'm in a hurry. Get your coat, get your hat.

2 1 2 2 - | 3 [#]2 3 3̣ 2 | 3 3 [#]5 3 3 2 | 2 2 1 2 3̣ |
 Say goodbye to the cat. Come on, get ready, I'm in a hurry.

0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 1 1 | 1 0 0 1 | 1 6̣ 0 0 6̣ | 1 6 1 1 1 | 0 1 1 6̣ 6̣ |
 Come on, get ready, it's eight o'clock and I'm angry.

0 1 6̣ 1 1 | 1 6 1 1 - | 2 1 2 2 [#]2 | 3 [#]2 3 3̣ 2 |
 Get your bag and come with me. Close the door and turn the key. Come

3 3 [#]5 3 3 2 | 2 2 1 2 3̣ | 0 3 [#]5 0 | 2 2 2 2 2 - |
 on, get ready, I'm in a hurry. It's late, I can't wait.

0 3 [#]5 3 | 3 2 2 2 [#]2 7 | 7 6̣ 5 6̣ - ||
 Let's go right now, let's go right now.

Notes

A large rectangular area with a dashed green border, containing ten horizontal dashed green lines for writing notes.



后记

既名为“后记”，一般应该是本教材使用完毕后才看到的吧。

那么，同学们，你们喜欢这套教材吗？大明、玲玲以及他们的朋友们是否让你们喜爱上了英语，并且掌握了初步运用英语的能力呢？如果回答是肯定的，那就太好了！希望你们在以后的英语学习中继续大胆地开口说英语——课上说、课下说；继续积极地参与各项语言活动。一句话，你们要尽量主动使用英语来表达意思和做事情，这样才能把英语学好。

可敬的老师们，感谢你们的辛勤劳动，以及你们为国家英语课程改革付出的努力和做出的贡献。在修订本套教材的过程中，我们也充分考虑了英语课程改革以及一线教学的需求。修订后的教材更加突出了英语课程工具性和人文性的统一，优化了各册的结构设计和内容安排，以使教学脉络更加清晰、梯度更加合理。

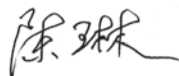
为了在最大程度上保证教材与课程标准的契合，便于一线教学使用，所有参与本套教材编写的人员均付出了艰辛的努力。在此我想特别感谢我的编写团队，没有他们的努力与付出，就没有本教材的问世。

本册教材的主要编写人员如下：

Jill Florent（英） Deborah Friedland（英） Simon Greenall（英）

杜明环 王笃勤 黄雪祥 王瑾 王路 朱丽萍

你们的



二〇一二年春日





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