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英语

Project English

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前　言

亲爱的同学们：

你们好！欢迎你们继续学习使用仁爱版初中英语教材，与我们共同开启初中英语学习的大门！

仁爱版初中英语教材是由加拿大英语专家Jim Greenlaw博士和北京市仁爱教育研究所数十位英语专家及中国最优秀的英语教师依据教育部《义务教育英语课程标准》（2011年版），针对中国5000多万初中学生的英语学习现状编写而成的初中英语教材，它将陪伴你们度过绚丽斑斓的初中生活。

通过七年级的学习，你们的英语听、说、读、写的能力一定有了较大的进步。在本册书中，你们将要学习到更多的语言知识，进一步提高英语语言综合运用能力。你们将继续了解康康、简、玛丽亚和迈克尔，以及他的同学和朋友们的学习和生活。在本教材中你们将与他们学习分享四个单元：体育运动、保持健康、我们的爱好、我们的世界。新学年到了，康康他们又会有哪些故事发生呢？康康和迈克尔参加了足球比赛，虽然成绩不理想，但他们学会了团队合作的精神；学校召开运动会，同学们纷纷报名参加，康康获得了四百米赛跑的第一名；康康和同伴们听了李医生有关保持健康的报告，知道了如何保持健康；海伦和温伟谈论了各自的兴趣爱好，认识并了解了不同的乐器和音乐种类；简和迈克尔还聊起了电影《哈里·波特》；康康、迈克尔、简他们还向王老师询问了有关地震的知识，学习了地震中如何自救的方法；简、迈克尔、康康和玛丽亚交流了有关互联网的知识等。相信你们会乐意融入到他们的学习、生活中，并逐步地学会用英语谈论这些话题；你们还将有很多机会参与到双人或小组活动中去，与同伴们一起用英语完成任务，如：角色表演、制作海报、评价学习等有趣的活动，并在每个话题结束时表演或展示自己的作品。

在本册书的每个话题中，你们还将继续学习英语语音的基本知识，更加深入地了解英语语音的特点和规律，通过各种形式的语音训练，帮助你们养成自然规范的语音语调。另外，你们依旧可以在教材中看到那些闪闪发光的金钥匙，它们是你们学习的小贴士，能极大地帮助你们提高英语学习效率、逐步养成自主学习的能力。

此外，由于我国现阶段还有少部分农村地区因**师资欠缺、开课不足**等原因使该部分地区的孩子们的**英语基础十分薄弱，为此我们在七年级上册设计并调整了第一单元作为预备学习单元，供你们选用。**

同学们，希望你们能积极热情地参与教材中的活动、享受英语学习的乐趣，使你们的听、说、读、写能力得到全面的提高！我们相信，只要认真地将整套6册仁爱版初中英语教材学完，你们都能达到教育部《义务教育英语课程标准》（2011年版）的五级英语水平要求，并能满怀信心地迎接未来任何版本高中阶段英语教材（6~9级）的挑战学习。

Main Characters in the Book

Yukio

Sally

Helen

Mr. Brown

Miss Wang

Li Ming

Steve

Maria

Jane

Kangkang

Michael

Wang Junfeng

Kangkang's father and mother

Ms. Jones

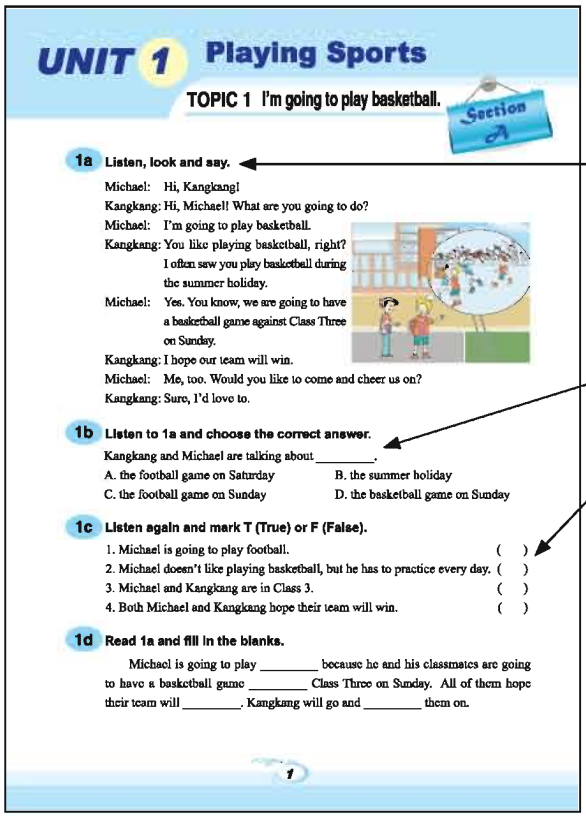
Li Xiang

Maria's father and mother

Jane's father and mother

Zhou Weilun

Guide to Project English
使用指南



UNIT 1 Playing Sports

TOPIC 1 I'm going to play basketball.

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Michael: Hi, Kangkang!
Kangkang: Hi, Michael! What are you going to do?
Michael: I'm going to play basketball.
Kangkang: You like playing basketball, right? I often saw you play basketball during the summer holiday.
Michael: Yes. You know, we are going to have a basketball game against Class Three on Sunday.
Kangkang: I hope our team will win.
Michael: Me, too. Would you like to come and cheer us on?
Kangkang: Sure, I'd love to.

1b Listen to 1a and choose the correct answer.

Kangkang and Michael are talking about _____.
A. the football game on Saturday B. the summer holiday
C. the football game on Sunday D. the basketball game on Sunday

1c Listen again and mark T (True) or F (False).

1. Michael is going to play football. ( )
2. Michael doesn't like playing basketball, but he has to practice every day. ( )
3. Michael and Kangkang are in Class 3. ( )
4. Both Michael and Kangkang hope their team will win. ( )

1d Read 1a and fill in the blanks.

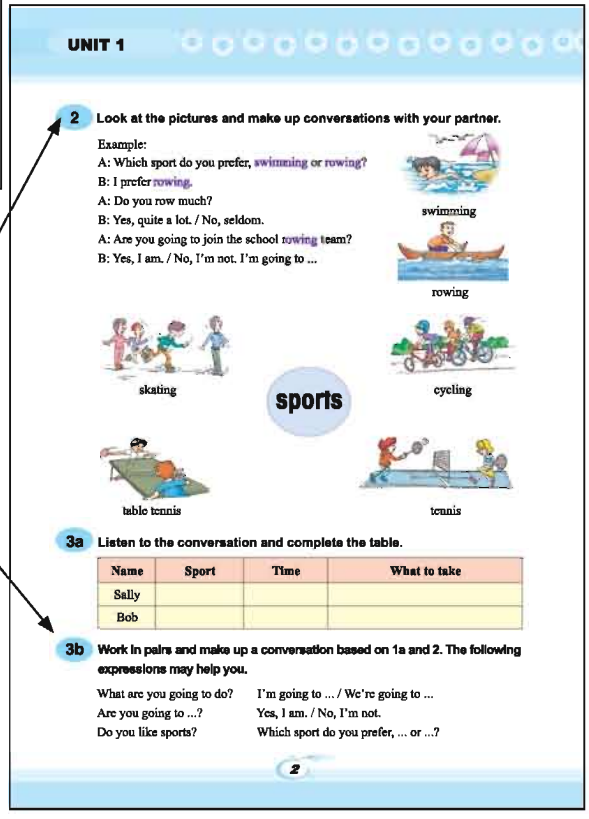
Michael is going to play _____ because he and his classmates are going to have a basketball game _____ Class Three on Sunday. All of them hope their team will _____. Kangkang will go and _____ them on.

1

Section A 和 Section B 以对话形式在真实的语境中呈现新的语言材料，为语言的输出做准备。

在看图理解的基础上听懂对话，通过不同的听力活动，帮助学生完成对新材料的理解，提高其听说能力。

同一主题下的语言输入，以多种活动形式进一步提高学生的听说能力，同时引导学生运用所学的词汇、语法和功能进行操练，提高其综合语言运用能力。



UNIT 1

2 Look at the pictures and make up conversations with your partner.

Example:
A: Which sport do you prefer, swimming or rowing?
B: I prefer rowing.
A: Do you row much?
B: Yes, quite a lot. / No, seldom.
A: Are you going to join the school rowing team?
B: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. I'm going to ...

swimming
rowing
skating
sports
cycling
table tennis
tennis

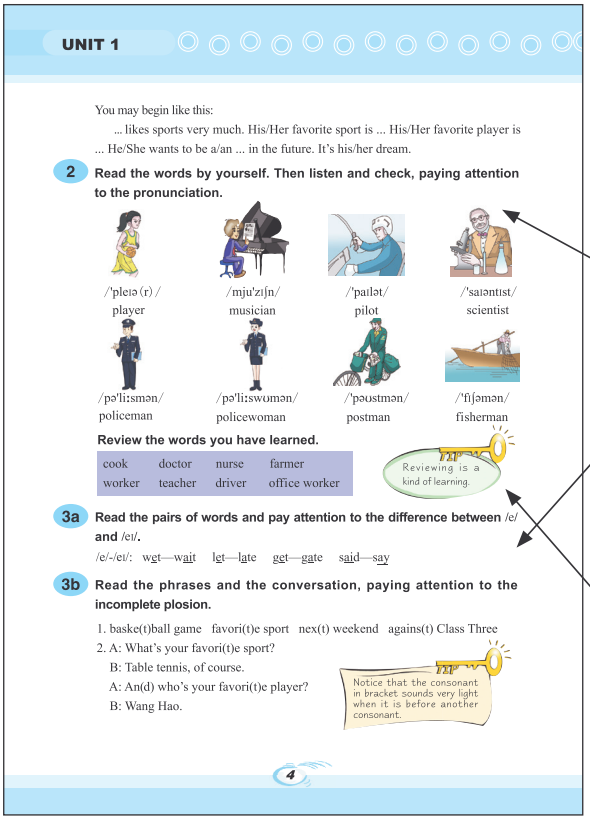
3a Listen to the conversation and complete the table.

Name	Sport	Time	What to take
Sally			
Bob			

3b Work in pairs and make up a conversation based on 1a and 2. The following expressions may help you.

What are you going to do? I'm going to ... / We're going to ...
Are you going to ...? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Do you like sports? Which sport do you prefer, ... or ...?

2


UNIT 1

You may begin like this:

... likes sports very much. His/Her favorite sport is ... His/Her favorite player is ... He/She wants to be a/an ... in the future. It's his/her dream.

2 **Read the words by yourself. Then listen and check, paying attention to the pronunciation.**

/'pleɪə(r)/ player

/mju'zɪʃn/ musician

/'paɪlət/ pilot

/'saɪəntɪst/ scientist

/pə'liːsmən/ policeman

/pə'liːswʊmən/ policewoman

/'pəʊstmən/ postman

/'fɪʃəmən/ fisherman

Review the words you have learned.

cook	doctor	nurse	farmer
worker	teacher	driver	office worker

Reviewing is a kind of learning.

3a **Read the pairs of words and pay attention to the difference between /e/ and /eɪ/.**

/e/-/eɪ/: wet—wait let—late get—gate said—say

3b **Read the phrases and the conversation, paying attention to the incomplete plosion.**

1. baske(t)ball game favori(t)e sport nex(t) weekend agains(t) Class Three
2. A: What's your favori(t)e sport?
   B: Table tennis, of course.
   A: An(d) who's your favori(t)e player?
   B: Wang Hao.

Notice that the consonant in bracket sounds very light when it is before another consonant.

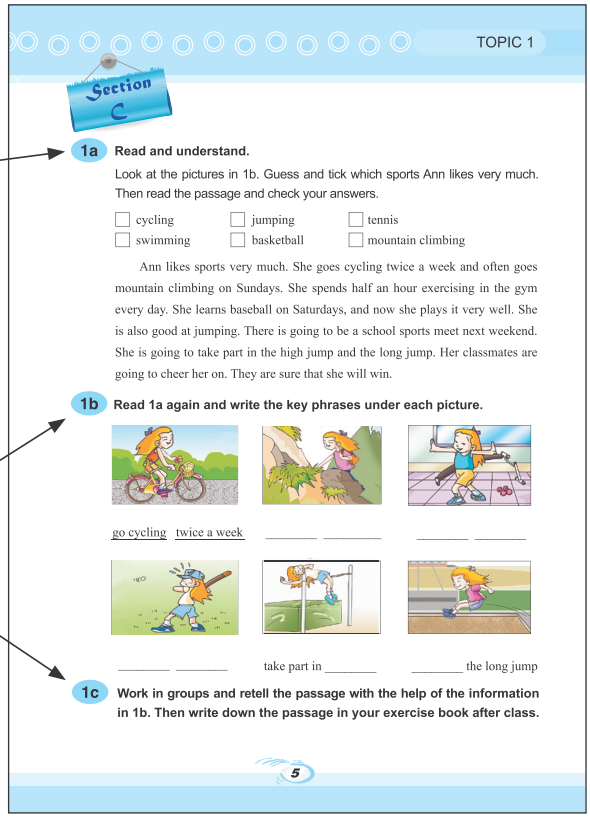
4

以各单元所学内容为基础，通过各种语音活动学习基本的语音知识，了解英语语音的特点和规律，养成自然规范的语音语调，为有效的口语交际打下良好的基础。

帮助学生养成良好的学习习惯，掌握科学的学习方法，从而提高学习效率，成为真正的自主学习者。

精选题材丰富的阅读材料及形式多样的读前活动。

通过各种形式的阅读活动，帮助学生掌握基本的阅读技能，实现课程标准要求的阅读技能目标。为他们成为高效的阅读者打下良好的基础。


TOPIC 1

Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

Look at the pictures in 1b. Guess and tick which sports Ann likes very much. Then read the passage and check your answers.

☐ cycling ☐ jumping ☐ tennis
☐ swimming ☐ basketball ☐ mountain climbing

Ann likes sports very much. She goes cycling twice a week and often goes mountain climbing on Sundays. She spends half an hour exercising in the gym every day. She learns baseball on Saturdays, and now she plays it very well. She is also good at jumping. There is going to be a school sports meet next weekend. She is going to take part in the high jump and the long jump. Her classmates are going to cheer her on. They are sure that she will win.

1b **Read 1a again and write the key phrases under each picture.**

go cycling twice a week

take part in the long jump

1c **Work in groups and retell the passage with the help of the information in 1b. Then write down the passage in your exercise book after class.**

5

TOPIC 1

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Grammar

Future Tense with *be going to*

I _____ play basketball.
We _____ have a basketball game against Class Three on Sunday.
She _____ take part in the high jump and the long jump.
_____ you _____ join the school rowing team? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
What _____ you _____ be when you grow up? I _____ be a scientist.
There _____ be a school sports meet next weekend.

Functions

I hope our team will win.
_____ you _____ to come and cheer us on? Sure, I'd love to.
_____ sport do you prefer, swimming ____ rowing? I prefer rowing.

How well do you know Sections A-C ? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a **Read the passage and mark T (True) or F (False).**

For the last 20 years, David Beckham was a very famous soccer player. He played with teams in England, Spain, America and Italy. He arrived in Beijing with his teammates yesterday. They are going to play against China's national team tomorrow. Soccer fans are very excited. But it's too bad that the team isn't going to stay for long. They are leaving for Japan the day after tomorrow for a game with Japan's national team.

1. David Beckham played with teams only in England. ( )
2. David Beckham and his team played against China's national team yesterday. ( )
3. A lot of soccer fans are very excited because the team is going to stay for a long time. ( )
4. David Beckham and his team are going to Japan the day after tomorrow. ( )

7

引导学生通过完成任务的方式归纳本话题所学知识，培养他们定期自主复习的好习惯，为终身可持续性学习奠定基础。

通过题材丰富的泛读文章，进一步扩大学生的阅读量。同时，拓展学生的文化视野，进而提高其跨文化交际能力。

贯彻过程性写作理念，以意义表达为核心目标，同时关注语言形式的使用。将听、说、读的技能与写作有机结合，并结合单元相关话题的写作活动，提高目标语的写作能力。体现培养学生综合语言运用能力的课标理念。

以合作探究活动形式，促使学生通过体验、实践、讨论、合作、探究等方式，综合运用本话题的语言知识和技能解决现实生活中的一些实际问题，培养学生用英语做事情的能力。

UNIT 1

1b **Read 1a again and complete the email from Kangkang to his friend.**

Dear Steve,
Our favorite soccer player, David Beckham, _____ _____ Beijing yesterday. He and his teammates are going to _____ _____ China's national team tomorrow. It's a pity that they are going to _____ only for about two days. Then they _____ _____ _____ Japan. So we're going to watch the game against China tomorrow. Will you _____ us?
Yours,
Kangkang

2 **Write a passage about your favorite sport and player. The following questions may help you.**

1. What sports do you like?
2. What's your favorite sport? Why?
3. How often do you do it?
4. Who is your favorite player? Why?

Project

Talking About Weekend Plans

1. Collect information about your classmates' weekend plans and complete the table. The following questions and expressions may help you.

1) What are you going to do this weekend?
2) Where are you going?
3) How are you going to get there?
4) Who/Whom are you going with?
5) How are you going to prepare for it?

go skating
climb a mountain
row a boat
play table tennis
cycle

Name	What	Where	How	With whom	Preparation

2. Report the weekend plans with the help of the information above.
You may report like this:
Li Wei, my classmate, is going to play soccer with his brother this weekend ...

8

Scope and Sequence

Unit/Title	Topic	Function
1 **Playing Sports**	**1. I'm going to play basketball.** Page 1	Talking about intentions and plans Talking about preference
	2. I'll kick you the ball again. Page 9	Asking for permission Expressing apologies and responses
	3. The school sports meet is coming. Page 17	Making appointments
Review of Unit 1 25		
2 **Keeping Healthy**	**1. You should brush your teeth twice a day.** Page 27	Asking for and giving advice Describing illnesses
	2. I must ask him to give up smoking. Page 35	Reminding and warning Giving advice
	3. Must we exercise to prevent the flu? Page 43	Asking for and giving advice Making telephone calls and leaving messages
Review of Units 1–2 51		

Structure	Pronunciation	Vocabulary	Strategy
Future tense: *be going to*	Difference between /e/ and /eɪ/ Incomplete plosion	Names of sporting activities Words to describe careers	Reviewing Paying attention to the pronunciation Using Wh-questions
Subject+*vt.*+ indirect object+ direct object	Difference between /e/ and /aɪ/ Incomplete plosion	Words for team games Words about basketball	Paraphrasing Paying attention to the pronunciation
Future tense: *will/shall*	Consonant clusters Weak form	Words for sports meet Words to describe the Olympics	Paying attention to the pronunciation Using resources to get more information Using past tense Checking and correcting
Modal verbs (I): *should, shouldn't, had better, had better not*	Difference between /iː/ and /eɪ/ Weak form Incomplete plosion	Names of illnesses	Guessing with word's instruction Learning sentence patterns Making sentences
Modal verbs (II): *must, mustn't, may, can*	Difference among /ʌ/, /ɑː/ and /ɒ/ Liaison	Words for healthy habits Names of foods	Expressing attitude Paying attention to the pronunciation Grouping new words
Modal verbs (III): *must, have to* Reflexive pronouns	Syllabic Liaison Weak form Incomplete plosion	Words about the flu Words for health	Paying attention to the pronunciation Finding topic sentences Understanding pronouns

Scope and Sequence

Unit/Title	Topic	Function
3 Our Hobbies	1. What's your hobby? Page 55	Expressing likes and dislikes
	2. What sweet music! Page 63	Expressing likes and dislikes
	3. What were you doing at this time yesterday? Page 71	Expressing agreement and disagreement
Review of Unit 3 79		
4 Our World	1. What's the strongest animal on the farm? Page 81	Expressing preference
	2. How can we protect ourselves from the earthquake? Page 89	Expressing concern and reassurance
	3. The Internet makes the world smaller. Page 97	Expressing certainty and uncertainty
Review of Units 3–4 105		
Appendices 109		

Structure	Pronunciation	Vocabulary	Strategy
Used to	Consonant clusters Stress	Words to describe hobbies	Collecting expressions Paying attention to the pronunciation Summarizing and predicting
Exclamations	Difference among /e/, /ɪ/ and /æ/ Assimilation Stress Liaison	Names of musical instruments Words for kinds of music	Retelling with key words Paying attention to the pronunciation Supporting your general opinion
Past continuous	Difference among /l/, /n/ and /ŋ/ Assimilation Stress Liaison Weak form Incomplete plosion	Words of indoor and outdoor activities	Paying attention to the different expressions
Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives (I)	Difference between /r/ and /l/ Pause	Names of animals and plants	Paying attention to the pronunciation Noticing the transitions Using linking words Using comparative and superlative forms
Comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives (II)	Difference between /θ/ and /ð/ Falling tone Incomplete plosion Liaison	Names of natural disasters Words to describe natural disasters	Working out the rule Paying attention to the pronunciation
Subject+*vt.*+ object+object complement	Difference between /w/ and /v/ Rising tone Liaison Stress Weak form	Words about the Internet	Using fillers to get thinking time Paying attention to the pronunciation Taking notes

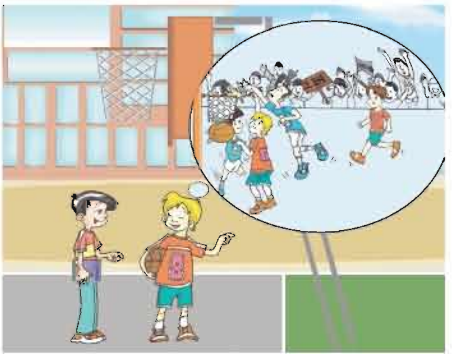
UNIT 1 Playing Sports

TOPIC 1 I'm going to play basketball.

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Michael: Hi, Kangkang!
Kangkang: Hi, Michael! What are you going to do?
Michael: I'm going to play basketball.
Kangkang: You like playing basketball, right? I often saw you play basketball during the summer holiday.
Michael: Yes. You know, we are going to have a basketball game against Class Three on Sunday.
Kangkang: I hope our team will win.
Michael: Me, too. Would you like to come and cheer us on?
Kangkang: Sure, I'd love to.



1b Listen to 1a and choose the correct answer.

Kangkang and Michael are talking about _____.

A. the football game on Saturday
B. the summer holiday
C. the football game on Sunday
D. the basketball game on Sunday

1c Listen again and mark T (True) or F (False).

1. Michael is going to play football. ( )
2. Michael doesn't like playing basketball, but he has to practice every day. ( )
3. Michael and Kangkang are in Class 3. ( )
4. Both Michael and Kangkang hope their team will win. ( )

1d Read 1a and fill in the blanks.

Michael is going to play _____ because he and his classmates are going to have a basketball game _____ Class Three on Sunday. All of them hope their team will _____. Kangkang will go and _____ them on.

2 Look at the pictures and make up conversations with your partner.

Example:

A: Which sport do you prefer, *swimming* or *rowing*?

B: I prefer *rowing*.

A: Do you *row* much?

B: Yes, quite a lot. / No, seldom.

A: Are you going to join the school *rowing* team?

B: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. I'm going to ...

swimming

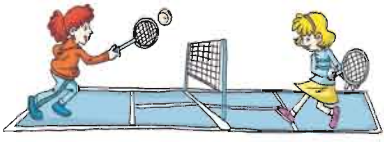
rowing

skating

cycling

sports

table tennis



tennis

3a Listen to the conversation and complete the table.

Name	Sport	Time	What to take
Sally			
Bob			

3b Work in pairs and make up a conversation based on 1a and 2. The following expressions may help you.

What are you going to do?	I'm going to ... / We're going to ...
Are you going to ...?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Do you like sports?	Which sport do you prefer, ... or ...?

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Michael: What's your favorite sport, Maria?
Maria: Basketball, of course.
Michael: Me, too. And who's your favorite player?
Maria: LeBron James. And yours?
Michael: I like Yao Ming best.
Maria: Do you know anything about him?
Michael: Yes. He's 2.26 meters tall. He played for the Houston Rockets in the NBA. I'm going to be a basketball player like him. That's my dream. What are you going to be when you grow up?
Maria: I'm going to be a scientist.

1b Listen to 1a and complete the table. Then fill in the blanks with the information about yourself.

Name	Favorite sport	Favorite player	Dream job
Maria		LeBron James	
Michael			

1c Rewrite the conversation based on the information in 1b.

Maria's favorite sport is _____. Her favorite player is _____, but she is going to be _____ in the future. It's her dream.

Michael's _____. His _____, and he's _____. It's _____.

My _____

_____.

1d Survey your partner, using the table in 1b. Then write down the key information and report it to the class.

You may begin like this:

... likes sports very much. His/Her favorite sport is ... His/Her favorite player is ... He/She wants to be a/an ... in the future. It's his/her dream.

2 **Read the words by yourself. Then listen and check, paying attention to the pronunciation.**

/'pleɪə (r) /
player

/mju'zɪʃn/
musician

/'paɪlət/
pilot

/'saɪəntɪst/
scientist

/pə'liːsmən/
policeman

/pə'liːswʊmən/
policewoman

/'pəʊstmən/
postman

/'fɪʃəmən/
fisherman

Review the words you have learned.

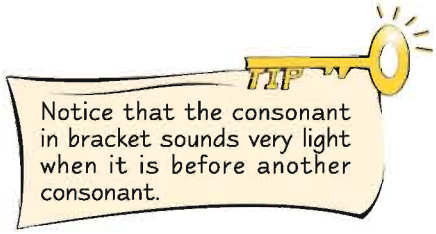
cook	doctor	nurse	farmer
worker	teacher	driver	office worker

3a **Read the pairs of words and pay attention to the difference between /e/ and /eɪ/.**

/e/-/eɪ/: w<u>e</u>t—w<u>ai</u>t l<u>e</u>t—l<u>a</u>te g<u>e</u>t—g<u>a</u>te s<u>ai</u>d—s<u>ay</u>

3b **Read the phrases and the conversation, paying attention to the incomplete plosion.**

1. baske(t)ball game favori(t)e sport nex(t) weekend agains(t) Class Three
2. A: What's your favori(t)e sport?
   B: Table tennis, of course.
   A: An(d) who's your favori(t)e player?
   B: Wang Hao.



Section C

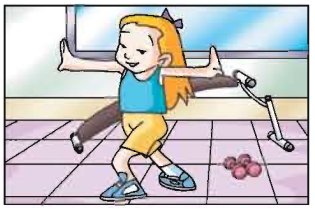
1a Read and understand.

Look at the pictures in 1b. Guess and tick which sports Ann likes very much. Then read the passage and check your answers.

☐ cycling ☐ jumping ☐ tennis
☐ swimming ☐ basketball ☐ mountain climbing

Ann likes sports very much. She goes cycling twice a week and often goes mountain climbing on Sundays. She spends half an hour exercising in the gym every day. She learns baseball on Saturdays, and now she plays it very well. She is also good at jumping. There is going to be a school sports meet next weekend. She is going to take part in the high jump and the long jump. Her classmates are going to cheer her on. They are sure that she will win.

1b Read 1a again and write the key phrases under each picture.



go cycling twice a week _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ take part in _____ _____ the long jump

1c Work in groups and retell the passage with the help of the information in 1b. Then write down the passage in your exercise book after class.

1d **Talk about the sports you do at different time in a week. The following questions may help you.**

1. Which sport do you like best? Why?
2. When and where do you usually do it?
3. How often do you do it?
4. How long do you do it each time?
5. Is it good for your health?

TIP

Wh-questions (*what*, *who*, *why*, *when*, *which*, *where* and *how*) are useful to get information and ideas from other people.

2a **Look at the pictures and make up conversations with your partner.**

Example:

A: What is he going to do this afternoon?

B: He is going to play soccer. He likes it very much.

A: Why?

B: Because it makes him strong and it's popular all over the world.

he/play soccer
this afternoon
make him strong
popular all over the world

I/run
tomorrow morning
be good for my legs, heart and lungs
most people like it

she/swim
the day after tomorrow
help to keep her heart and lungs healthy
a good way to keep fit

they/walk
after supper
help them relax
a good way to keep healthy

2b **Write down your conversations in your exercise book.**

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Grammar

Future Tense with *be going to*

I _____ play basketball.

We _____ have a basketball game against Class Three on Sunday.

She _____ take part in the high jump and the long jump.

_____ you _____ join the school rowing team? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

What _____ you _____ be when you grow up? I _____ be a scientist.

There _____ be a school sports meet next weekend.

Functions

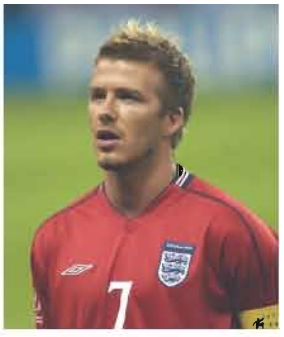
I hope our team will win.

_____ you _____ to come and cheer us on? Sure, I'd love to.

_____ sport do you prefer, swimming ____ rowing? I prefer rowing.

How well do you know Sections A-C ? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a **Read the passage and mark T (True) or F (False).**



For the last 20 years, David Beckham was a very famous soccer player. He played with teams in England, Spain, America and Italy. He arrived in Beijing with his teammates yesterday. They are going to play against China's national team tomorrow. Soccer fans are very excited. But it's too bad that the team isn't going to stay for long. They are leaving for Japan the day after tomorrow for a game with Japan's national team.

1. David Beckham played with teams only in England. ( )
2. David Beckham and his team played against China's national team yesterday. ( )
3. A lot of soccer fans are very excited because the team is going to stay for a long time. ( )
4. David Beckham and his team are going to Japan the day after tomorrow. ( )

1b **Read 1a again and complete the email from Kangkang to his friend.**

Dear Steve,

Our favorite soccer player, David Beckham, _____ _____ Beijing yesterday. He and his teammates are going to _____ _____ China's national team tomorrow. It's a pity that they are going to _____ only for about two days. Then they _____ _____ _____ Japan. So we're going to watch the game against China tomorrow. Will you _____ us?

Yours,
Kangkang

2 **Write a passage about your favorite sport and player. The following questions may help you.**

1. What sports do you like?
2. What's your favorite sport? Why?
3. How often do you do it?
4. Who is your favorite player? Why?

Project

Talking About Weekend Plans

1. Collect information about your classmates' weekend plans and complete the table. The following questions and expressions may help you.

1) What are you going to do this weekend?
2) Where are you going?
3) How are you going to get there?
4) Who/Whom are you going with?
5) How are you going to prepare for it?

go skating
climb a mountain
row a boat
play table tennis
cycle

Name	What	Where	How	With whom	Preparation

2. Report the weekend plans with the help of the information above.

You may report like this:

Li Wei, my classmate, is going to play soccer with his brother this weekend ...

TOPIC 2 I'll kick you the ball again.

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Kangkang: Michael, could you help me, please?
Michael: Sure. What is it?
Kangkang: We are going to have a soccer game against Class Five on Saturday. But one of my teammates fell ill. Will you join us?
Michael: I'd be glad to. But I am not very good at it. Would you mind teaching me?
Kangkang: Not at all. You can do it! Let's go and practice.
(*Kangkang and Michael are practicing on the playground.*)

Kangkang: Michael, I kick the ball to you. And you pass me the ball like this.
Michael: Sorry, I missed it.
Kangkang: Never mind. Keep trying. I'll kick you the ball again.
Michael: OK.

1b Listen to 1a and complete the sentences.

1. Kangkang and his team are going to have a soccer game against _____ on Saturday.
2. Kangkang asks Michael to join them because a teammate _____.
3. Michael is not good at _____, but he would like to have a try.
4. Michael and Kangkang are going to _____ for the game.

1c Read and understand the first sentence. Then complete the second one with the correct form of each word or phrase in the box.

be ill	give ... a hand	do well in	could you please	football

1. — Could you help me, please? — Sure.
   — Could you please _____ ? — Sure.

2. We are going to have a soccer game against Class Five on Saturday.
   We are going to have a _____ game against Class Five on Saturday.
3. One of my teammates fell ill.
   One of my teammates _____.
4. I am not good at football.
   I don't _____ football.
5. — Would you mind teaching me? — Not at all.
   — _____ teach me? — Certainly.

1d **Read 1a and underline the sentences with the direct and indirect object structure. Then follow the example to rewrite them.**

Example:
I kick the ball to you. ⟷ I kick you the ball.

_____

_____

2 **A. Listen to the conversations and number the pictures.**

B. Listen again and fill in the blanks. Then practice with your partner.

1
A: Would you mind _____?
B: Of course not. I'll do it right away.

2
A: Would you mind if I try it again?
B: _____. Please do.

3
A: _____ putting your bike here?
B: Sorry. I'll put it somewhere else.

4
A: Would you mind not throwing bottles around?
B: _____. I won't do it again.

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Kangkang: Michael, we lost because you wouldn't pass the ball.

Michael: What do you mean? Don't shout at me like that. I didn't want our team to lose.

Kangkang: But we did!

Maria: Kangkang, Michael, please don't fight. Michael doesn't do well in soccer but he did his best.

Jane: Michael, you should learn teamwork, and pass the ball to your teammates more often. You know, one player doesn't make a team. We should learn teamwork.

Maria: Kangkang, Michael, don't be angry with each other. You two should talk more about the game before you play. Kangkang, what about saying sorry to Michael?

Kangkang: Michael, I am sorry for what I said.

Michael: It's nothing.

Jane: Michael, practice more and you will do better next time.

Maria: Right! Keep trying. You are sure to have more fun.

1b Listen to 1a and mark T (True) or F (False).

1. The word "fight" means "talk in an angry way". ( )
2. Michael and Kangkang are fighting because Michael didn't pass the ball. ( )
3. Michael is good at soccer and he did his best. ( )
4. Jane and Maria are sure Michael will do better next time. ( )

1c Read 1a and fill in the blanks. Then retell the story.

Kangkang and Michael's team lost the soccer game and then they had a _____. Kangkang was angry with Michael and _____ at him because Michael wouldn't _____ the ball to him. With the help of Maria and Jane, Kangkang said _____ to Michael, and they learned _____ was very important. The girls were sure Michael would do better and have more _____ next time.

TIP

Try to repeat the information you have read in another way. It can help you learn English better.

2 **Match the verbs in Box A with the words in Box B to make phrases. Then use the correct forms of the phrases to complete the sentences.**

A	B
do	angry with
say	fun
talk	at
shout	well in
be	about
have	one's best
try	sorry to

1. I'll _____ to finish my homework on time.
2. They want to keep trying and _____ math next time.
3. She was angry and said, "Don't _____ me!"
4. He was late again. His teacher _____ him.
5. Mr. Smith is _____ the football game with his teammates.
6. Kangkang should _____ Michael.
7. We _____ a lot of _____ at Sally's birthday party.

3 **Study the example and rewrite the following sentences.**

Example:

Please give me the book. = Please give the book to me.

give + + = give + + to +

1. You can also pass a teammate the ball. _____
2. Please throw me the ball. _____
3. My dad bought a basketball for my brother. _____
4. Bring Peter a present. _____
5. I made a big cake for my grandfather. _____

4a **Read the pairs of words and pay attention to the difference between /e/ and /aɪ/.**

/e/–/aɪ/: press—price smell—smile net—night said—side

4b **Listen and read the sentences aloud, paying attention to the pronunciation and incomplete plosion.**

1. She is going to ta(k)e part in the sports mee(t) nex(t) weekend.
2. A: Michael, we los(t) because you wouldn'(t) pass the ball.
   B: Don'(t) shout a(t) me li(k)e that.
3. A: Would you min(d) no(t) throwing bottles around?
   B: I'm sorry abou(t) that. I won'(t) do it again.
4. A: Sorry, I misse(d) the ball.
   B: Never mind. Kee(p) trying. I'll kick you the ball again.

TIP
The consonants in brackets here are usually pronounced as stops like *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*, *k* and *g*.

Section C

1a Read and understand.

Look at the pictures and tick the statements you think correct. Then read the passage and check.

1. James Naismith, an American, invented basketball in 1891. ( )
2. The inventor invented basketball for his students. ( )
3. The first basketball court was outdoors. ( )
4. There are six players on each basketball team. ( )

Basketball is one of the most popular sports in the United States and other parts of the world. It has a history of over a century. The inventor of basketball, James Naismith, came from Canada. He invented basketball for his students in 1891. At first, it was an indoor game so that students could play in bad weather.

Basketball soon became very popular. In 1946 the National Basketball Association (NBA) came into being. There were many great basketball stars in the NBA. For many years they were all Americans. But now many good players come from other countries.

Basketball is both an indoor and outdoor game. It is a team sport with two teams of five players each. The goal is to throw the ball through the other side's basket, and to stop the other team from doing so. You can throw it from any part of the court with one hand or both hands. You can also pass the ball to your teammates. But you must follow the rules. For example, you can't hold the ball and run with it. To win basketball games, you should have good skills. But it is more important for you and the other players to play as a team. You are sure to enjoy playing this popular sport.

1b **Read 1a again and check True or False.**

	True	False
1. The inventor of basketball was born in Canada.	☐	☐
2. Basketball became popular soon after James Naismith invented it.	☐	☐
3. Sometimes teamwork is more important than a player's good skills in a basketball game.	☐	☐
4. You cannot throw the ball through the basket with one hand.	☐	☐
5. To win basketball games, you can hold the ball and run with it.	☐	☐

1c **Work in groups and discuss how to introduce basketball briefly. Then write down your introduction. The following questions may help you.**

1. Who invented basketball?
2. When did he invent basketball?
3. What are the rules in basketball?
4. How do you score in basketball?

Basketball is one of the most popular sports in the United States and other parts of the world. It is both an indoor and outdoor game. _____

_____

_____

2 **Read and understand the first sentence. Then complete the second one with the correct form of each word or phrase in the box.**

pass ... to ... century popular come into being all over

1. Basketball has a history of over one hundred years.
   Basketball has a history of over a _____.
2. A large number of people enjoyed basketball.
   Basketball soon became very _____.
3. In 1946 the National Basketball Association (NBA) was born.
   In 1946 the National Basketball Association (NBA) _____.
4. You can also pass a teammate the ball.
   You can also _____ the ball _____ a teammate.
5. Basketball is becoming more and more popular around the world.
   Basketball is becoming more and more popular _____ the world.

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and underline the indirect objects and circle the direct objects in the Grammar section. Then fill in the blanks in the Functions section.

Grammar

Subject + *vt.* + indirect object + direct object

I kick the ball to you. And you pass me the ball like this.
I'll kick you the ball again.
You can also pass a teammate the ball.
Bring Peter a present.

Functions

Will you join us?	_____
Would you mind teaching me?	_____ You can do it!
Would you mind if I try it again?	_____ Please do.
Do you mind not putting your bike here?	_____ I'll put it somewhere else.
Would you mind not throwing bottles around?	_____ I won't do it again.
I am sorry for what I said.	It's _____.

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a **Look at the pictures and the title. Guess what the passage is about.**

Famous Sports in England

Sports are important in English life. The people of England are sports lovers. Some of the world's famous sports began here, such as football and cricket.

Football is a fast game played in winter and early spring. Lots of people play football in parks or playgrounds just for fun. With hundreds of years' history, it is one of the most popular sports in England. The English love football very much and they have turned most of their main players into famous persons. David Beckham and Bobby Charlton

became heroes for many children. The most interesting part of the English football year is the FA (Football Association) Cup Final each May.

Cricket is a national sport in England. It is a very popular summer sport. It is a

game played on grass by two teams of eleven players each. Players wear white clothes and score points by hitting the ball with a bat. People can sit around the green, enjoying the sun, having drinks and watching the team games.

1b Read 1a and answer the following questions.

1. What's the meaning of the underlined word "green"?

_____

2. How many sports are mentioned in the passage? And what are they?

_____

3. What's the main idea of Paragraph 2 and 3?

_____

2 Suppose you are interviewing David Beckham about "Famous Sports in England". Write a dialog in your exercise book.

Project

Talking About Your Favorite Sport

1. Collect information and write a report about your favorite sport.

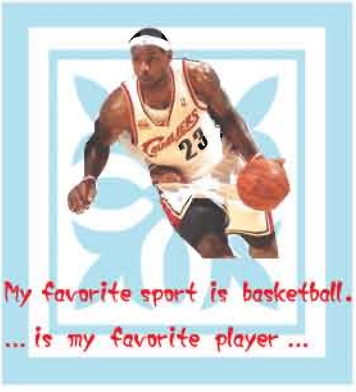
2. Discuss the report in groups with the help of the following questions.

1) What do you know about the sport?

2) How often do you play it?

3) What can you get from playing this sport?

3. Choose one member from your group to make a report to the class.



TOPIC 3 The school sports meet is coming.

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

(*Yu Ting and Li Ming are talking about the school sports meet on the playground.*)

Yu Ting: Hi, Li Ming! The school sports meet is coming. Will you take part in it?

Li Ming: Of course I will.

Yu Ting: Which sport will you take part in?

Li Ming: The boys' 800-meter race. And you?

Yu Ting: I'm good at jumping. I'll be in the long jump and the high jump.

Li Ming: I believe you will win.

Yu Ting: I hope so. Steve, my best friend, will come to cheer me on.

Li Ming: That's great! I'm sure the sports meet will be exciting.

1b Listen to 1a and fill in the blanks.

The school sports meet is coming. Both Yu Ting and Li Ming will _____ _____ _____ it. Li Ming will be in the boys' _____ _____ and Yu Ting is good at jumping and she will be in the _____ _____ and the high jump. Yu Ting's friend, Steve, will go to _____ her _____. Both Yu Ting and Li Ming think the sports meet will be _____.

2a Read the school interviews and match them with the pictures.

( )

( )

( )

( )

A

It's my first time to take part in the high jump. I think I'll have lots of fun.

B

I'm preparing for the long jump. I'll do my best. I won't lose.

C

I enjoy running. I want to be in the relay race. I'll make many friends during the sports meet.

D

I bought a pair of running shoes last week. I'll run in the teachers' relay race.

2b **Work in pairs and make up conversations based on the information in 2a. The following expressions may help you.**

1. I hear you will take part in ...
2. Will you take part in ...?
3. What will you do in the sports meet? / Which sport will you take part in?
4. I'll be in the long jump. / I want to be in the long jump.
5. I'll come to cheer you on.

3 **A. Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answers.**

1. Li Ming will take part in _____.
   A. the boys' relay race B. the boys' 800-meter race C. the long jump
2. _____ doesn't like jumping.
   A. Li Ming B. Yu Ting C. Kangkang
3. Which of the following is true? _____
   A. Li Ming is practicing for a long time.
   B. Li Ming will cheer Kangkang on.
   C. Kangkang is Li Ming's fan.

B. Listen again and complete the passage.

Kangkang and Li Ming are talking about the coming school _____ _____. Both of them will _____ _____ _____ the sports meet. Kangkang doesn't like _____, but he is good at running. So he will be in the boys' _____ _____. Li Ming does well in _____ and he will take part in the boys' _____ race. Li Ming is Kangkang's _____ and he will go to cheer him on. Kangkang will _____ his _____ to win.

4 **Suppose there will be a school sports meet in your school. Interview one of your classmates about what he/she will do. Then write it down in your exercise book.**

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Kangkang: Hello, is Michael in?
Michael: Speaking.
Kangkang: Michael, the school sports meet is coming tomorrow. Let's go together.
Michael: OK. What shall we take?
Kangkang: We'll take our sports clothes and sports shoes.
Michael: Shall I take my camera?
Kangkang: Good idea! It'll be fun.
Michael: When shall we meet?
Kangkang: Let's make it half past six.
Michael: Where shall we meet?
Kangkang: At my house.
Michael: OK. See you then.
Kangkang: See you.

1b Listen to 1a and check what Kangkang and Michael are talking about.

- ☐ what they should take for the sports meet
- ☐ when they will meet
- ☐ where they will meet
- ☐ how they will go to school

1c Listen again and complete the table. Then practice the conversation with your partner based on the information in the table.

What to take	When to meet	Where to meet
_____ _____ _____	_____	_____

1d Work in pairs and use the messages to make up new conversations.

From: Tom
To: Jane
Message: Rowing
When: Tomorrow morning
Place: Beihai Park
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Meeting place: At the school gate

From: Zhou Weilun
To: Li Xiang
Message: Going to the movies
When: Sunday
Place: Haidian Theater
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Meeting place: At the theater

From: Steve
To: Wang Junfeng
Message: Going for a picnic
When: Next Sunday
Place: West Hill
Time: 6:00 in the morning
Meeting place: At the bus stop

2 A. Listen to the passage and number the pictures.

B. Listen again and fill in the blanks.

1. Kangkang is trying his best to _____ _____ _____ them.
2. _____ _____ _____ _____ are neck and neck.
3. Two boys _____ _____ each other.
4. Michael is running _____ them and _____ the line.

3a Read the words aloud, paying attention to the pronunciation of the underlined parts.

/sp/ /st/ /sk/: sport station story school
/gr/ /fr/ /dr/ /tr/: green fruit dress tree
/fl/ /pl/ /kl/ /bl/ /gl/: flag place climb blue glass

TIP
The first consonant is quicker and lighter than the next one.

3b Listen and read the sentences aloud, paying attention to the weak form. Then read after the tape and imitate.

1. What shall we take to the school sports meet?
2. We'll take our sports clothes and sports shoes.
3. We shall meet at my house.

TIP
The weak form of the underlined letters is pronounced as /ə/.

Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

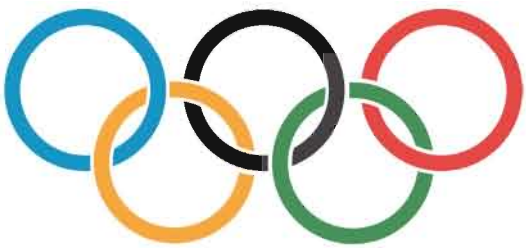
Match the years with the host cities of the Olympic Games. Then find more information and check how much you know about the Olympic Games.

TIP

Magazines, newspapers, books and the Internet are important sources of information. You can find out more about the Olympics and other topics from these resources.

2000	2004	2008	2012
London	Beijing	Athens	Sydney

The Modern Olympics



The modern Olympics started in Athens, Greece in 1896. Its motto is "Faster, Higher, Stronger". The Olympic rings are a symbol of the Olympic Games. There are five rings, and they stand for the five parts of the world. The colors of the rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red. You can find at least one of these colors in the flag of each country in the world.

There are Summer Olympics and Winter Olympics. They are both held every four years. The Winter Olympic Games are usually held two years before the Summer Olympic Games.

Nowadays, the Olympic Games are held by different cities in turn. People from all over the world meet to compete and become friends. The Olympics are becoming more and more popular. In the future, more cities will have the chance to hold the Olympics and the Olympic Games will be more exciting.

1b **Read 1a and complete the following notes.**

1. The year of the first modern Olympics: _____
2. The host city of the first modern Olympics: _____
3. The motto of the Olympic Games: _____
4. The symbol of the Olympic Games: _____
5. The five rings stand for: _____
6. The colors of the rings: _____
7. The Summer Olympic Games are held every _____ years.

2 **Replace the underlined words with the words or phrases in the box.**

stand for　　hold　　do my best　　starting

1. She felt her life was just <u>beginning</u>. (　　)
2. The letters NBA <u>mean</u> the National Basketball Association. (　　)
3. They are going to <u>have</u> a meeting with some famous tennis players. (　　)
4. I don't know whether I can win, but I will <u>try my best</u>. (　　)

3 **Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.**

The People's Republic of China _____ (take) part in the Olympics for the first time in 1952. Xu Haifeng _____(win) the first gold medal for China in the _____(23) Los Angeles Olympics in 1984. China won 28 gold _____(medal) in the 2000 Sydney Olympics, and 32 in the 2004 Athens Olympics. Beijing _____(host) the 29th Olympic Games in 2008 and China won 51 gold medals. We hope that China _____(win) more gold medals in the future.

4 **Write a passage about the school sports meet with the help of the following questions.**

1. When did your school hold the sports meet?
2. Who took part in the sports meet in your class?
3. What sports were they in?
4. What did you do in the sports meet?
5. What can you learn from the sports meet?

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and think about how to use *will/shall* correctly and fill in the blanks of the function sentences.

Grammar

Future Tense with *will/shall*

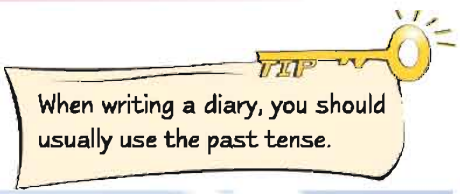
I'll be in the long jump and the high jump.	I believe you will win.
Which sport will you take part in?	I won't lose.
Shall I take my camera?	What shall we take?

Functions

The school sports meet _____ tomorrow.	
When shall we meet?	Let's _____ it half past six.
_____ shall we meet?	At my house.
I hope _____.	It'll be _____.

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

Read Kangkang's diary and mark T (True) or F (False).



Sunday, Sept. 21st Sunny

Last week our school held a sports meet. Everyone in our class felt very excited because we won. In the boys' relay race, Michael ran very fast and our class won first place. Yu Ting is good at the long jump and she also won. We're sorry that we did badly in the high jump, but we're sure we will do better next time.

I took part in the boys' 400-meter race. I did my best and was the first to cross the finish line. Now I love sports more. I want to be a soccer player. I will do more exercise every day and I hope some day I'll be able to take part in the Olympic Games.

1. Kangkang's school held a sports meet last week. ( )
2. Kangkang's class was first in the boys' relay race. ( )
3. Yu Ting did well in the high jump. ( )
4. Kangkang won the boys' 400-meter race. ( )
5. Kangkang wants to be a basketball player when he grows up. ( )

Project

Describing the Olympics

1. Match the mascots with the host cities.

1.

2.

3.

4.

a.

b.

c.

d.

Los Angeles 1984 London 2012 Athens 2004 Beijing 2008

2. Try to find out more information about one of the Olympics according to the following items.

Year	Country	City	Slogan	Mascot	...

3. Write a short passage with the title "The _____Olympics".

_____

_____

_____

_____

TIP

Work with a partner or your teacher to check your writing. Correct mistakes in spelling, punctuation, vocabulary and grammar.

Review of Unit 1

1 **Read the words and put them in the correct group according to the sounds of the underlined letters.**

tennis table player again mind medal skating pilot

/e/ : _____ /eɪ/ : _____ /aɪ/ : _____

2 **Replace the underlined parts of the conversation after the example.**

Example:

taught me some magic tricks ⟹ taught some magic tricks to me

Kangkang: Hi, Michael, my uncle taught me some magic tricks this weekend.

Michael: Really? Would you please show me the magic tricks?

Kangkang: Sure. Pass me a cup and a newspaper. I can make you some flowers.

Michael: Great! Can you teach me?

Kangkang: Of course. I am going to buy you a magic book tomorrow.

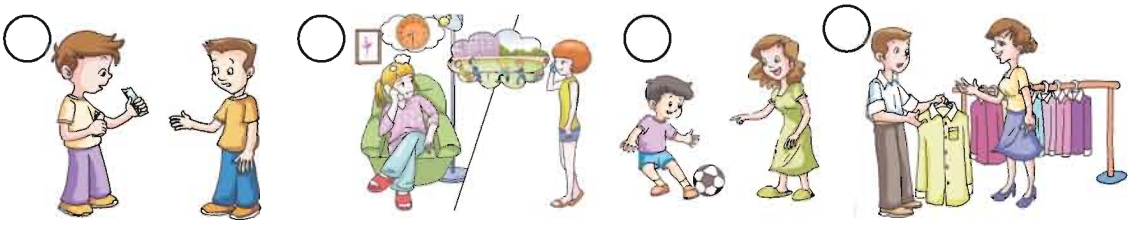
3 **Complete the conversations and match the pictures with them.**

1) A: _____ give me another one?
B: Sure. Here you are.

2) A: I'm sorry for breaking your ruler.
B: _____. I have another one.

3) A: Would you mind not playing soccer in the room?
B: _____. I won't do it again.

4) A: What time shall we meet tomorrow?
B: _____ half past eight.



4 **Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.**

When you play on a team, you should try to do your best. Talk _____ about the game before you play. There are usually eleven players on a _____ team and they should work as a _____. You shouldn't try to be a _____. Each player should _____ the others on his team. When you get the ball, look for the other players. Plan to _____ the ball to them. If everyone plays well together, your team will do well and have fun.

5a Read the passage and write a proper title in the box.

Here are some photos of sports stars: Sun Yang, Usain Bolt and Zhang Yining. Sun Yang from Hangzhou, China, won the 400-meter freestyle swimming race in the 2012 London Olympic Games. He became the first Chinese male swimmer to win a gold medal at the Olympics. He also won the 1500 freestyle race in a new world record time. These wins make Sun Yang the most successful Chinese male swimmer in Olympic history. Usain Bolt, a Jamaican runner, is widely regarded as the fastest person in the world. He won gold medals in both 100-metre and 200-meter races in the 2008 Beijing Olympics and the 2012 London Olympics. In the 2012 London Olympics, Bolt won the 100-meter race in 9.63 seconds, breaking the world record of 9.69 seconds. Bolt became the first man in Olympic history to win the 100-meter race twice, breaking the world record twice. Zhang Yining, one of the world's best women table tennis players, won two gold medals twice, once in the Athens Olympics and again in the Beijing Olympics. All of them are great players in the world.

5b Read 5a again and mark T (True) or F (False).

1. Sun Yang is the most successful male swimmer in Olympic history in China. ( )
2. Bolt broke the 100-meter race record in the Olympics twice. ( )
3. Zhang Yining won two gold medals in the Olympics. ( )
4. The passage talks about three sports stars in running, table tennis and swimming. ( )

6 Follow the passage in 5a and write a short passage about one of your favorite sports stars.

_____

_____

_____

_____

TIP

If you try to use new words and phrases in your writing, you can learn them faster and better.

UNIT 2 Keeping Healthy

TOPIC 1 You should brush your teeth twice a day.

Section A

1a **Listen, look and say.**

Betty: Hello, Kangkang! You don't look well. What's wrong with you?

Kangkang: I have a toothache.

Betty: I'm sorry to hear that. You should see a dentist.

Kangkang: I think I will.

Betty: I hope you'll get well soon.

Kangkang: Thank you.

1b **Listen to 1a and choose the correct answers.**

Tip: Guess the meanings of *backache* and *headache* according to *toothache*.

1. Kangkang has a _____.
   A. backache B. headache C. toothache
2. Betty suggests that Kangkang should see a _____.
   A. doctor B. dentist C. nurse
3. Betty hopes _____ will get well soon.
   A. Jane B. Kangkang C. Steve

1c **Listen and number the pictures. Then ask and answer with your partner.**

a cold

a fever

a cough

a headache

a toothache

a backache

a stomachache

Example:

A: What's wrong with you?

B: I have *a bad cold*.

A: What's the matter with him?

B: He has *a fever*.

2 **Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box. Then practice with your partner.**

TIP
Recognizing and remembering sentence patterns may help you speak English more fluently.

I have a headache. → You should _____.

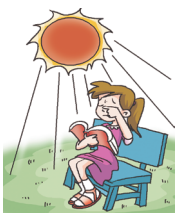
I have a fever. → You should _____.

I can't sleep well at night. → You shouldn't _____.

I have a backache. → You shouldn't _____.

1. drink coffee or tea in the evening
2. drink enough boiled water
3. lift heavy things
4. stay in bed and have a good sleep

3 **A. Listen to the conversations and number the pictures.**



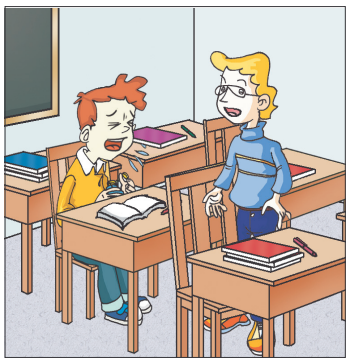
B. Listen again and write down the advice, using *should/shouldn't*.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Steve: Hey, Bruce. You don't look well. What's the matter?
Bruce: Well, I'm feeling terrible! I have a headache and a cough.
Steve: I'm sorry to hear that. How long have you been like this?
Bruce: Two days.
Steve: You may have the flu. You'd better take some medicine.
Bruce: I think I will.
Steve: Shall I take you to the hospital?
Bruce: No, thank you. I'll go home and have a rest.



1b Listen to 1a and choose the correct answers.

1. — What's wrong with Bruce? — He has _____.
   A. a toothache B. a fever C. a headache and a cough
2. — What's Steve's suggestion? — _____
   A. Seeing a doctor. B. Taking some medicine. C. Going home and having a rest.

1c Listen again and mark T (True) or F (False).

1. Steve looks well. ( )
2. Bruce has been ill for two days. ( )
3. Steve will take Bruce to the hospital. ( )
4. Bruce will take some medicine. ( )

2 Number the sentences to make up a conversation similar to 1a.

- [1] How are you feeling, Nick?
- [ ] I have a terrible cold. I cough day and night.
- [ ] Not so well. I don't feel like eating.
- [ ] OK. Thank you.
- [ ] I'm so sorry to hear that. Why don't you have a good rest? You'd better not go to school today.
- [ ] What's wrong?

3 **Work in pairs and make up conversations with the phrases in the boxes.**

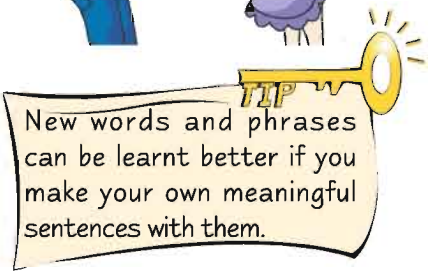
Example:

A: What's wrong/the matter with you?

B: I have a toothache.

A: You shouldn't eat too much candy. /
You should brush your teeth twice a day.

I have He/She has	the flu. a fever. a toothache. a stomachache. a backache.



You He/She	had better should had better not shouldn't	lie down and rest. see a dentist. drink lots of boiled water. drink cold water. work too long. eat too much candy. eat hot food.

4a **Read the pairs of words and pay attention to the difference between /iː/ and /eɪ/.**

/iː/– /eɪ/: fever—favor feel—fail see—say week—wake

4b **Listen to the conversation, paying attention to the weak form and incomplete plosion. Read after the tape and imitate, then use the phrases in 3 to practice.**

A: What's wrong with you?

B: I have a fever.

A: How long have you been like this?

B: Abou(t) two days.

A: You'(d) better lie down an(d) have a rest.

Section C

1a Read and understand.

Look at the pictures and try to put them in the correct order. Guess what happened to Michael. Then read the passage and check your guess.

It was a beautiful day and the children played in the park. Maria flew her kite while Michael played on his skateboard. "Look! I'm going to try something new," he said. Michael did a difficult jump. Then the skateboard went up and Michael fell down with a cry. The other children ran to him and asked, "Are you all right? Are you hurt?"

"Oh, my leg, my arm! I feel terrible!" Michael cried.

"I think you should see a doctor," said Kangkang. "I'll call a taxi." Jane and Maria looked after poor Michael. "My leg really hurts," he said.

Soon the taxi came and took Michael and his friends to the hospital. The doctor told them, "The X-rays show that it's not serious. You can take him home. Michael, you need to rest at home for a week. Here are some pills. Take two pills, three times a day."

The children left the hospital. Kangkang helped Michael to walk. They were glad that the accident wasn't serious and Michael felt much better.

1b **Read 1a again and choose the correct phrases to show what people did.**

a. call a taxi	b. have an accident	c. hurt his leg	d. fall down
e. rest at home	f. feel terrible	g. give some pills	h. look after Michael
i. fly a kite	j. check the leg	k. do a difficult jump	l. run to Michael

Michael	the Other Children	Doctor

1c **Work in groups and retell the story with the help of the phrases in 1b.**

1d **Rewrite the sentences with *should(not)/had better(not)*. Then give your own advice to Michael.**

Go and see a doctor.
Take two pills, three times a day.
Be careful when you play.
Rest at home.
Take care of yourself.
Don't go to school for a week.

2 **Use the story in 1a to make up a conversation about Michael, his friends and the doctor.**

You may begin like this:

Michael: Look, how fast! It's cool!
Maria: Be careful, Michael! It's dangerous!
Michael: Ouch!
Jane: Oh! How are you feeling, Michael?
Michael: Ouch, my leg! I'm feeling terrible.
...

3 **Help Michael to complete the note for leave.**

Dear Miss Wang,

I'm sorry to tell you that I _____ an accident yesterday. I _____ my left leg. The doctor told me to _____ in bed for a week and take care of _____. So I'd like to ask _____ one week's leave. I hope I'll _____ well and return to school soon.

Thank you!

Yours sincerely,
Michael

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Grammar

Modal Verbs (I) : *should/shouldn't; had better/had better not*

You _____ see a dentist.

You _____ drink coffee or tea in the evening.

You _____ take some medicine.

You _____ go to school today.

Functions

You don't look _____.

I _____ a toothache/a cold/a cough/a backache/a fever/the flu/a stomachache/a headache.

I'm sorry to _____ that. I'm _____ terrible!

_____ _____ have you been like this? _____ are you feeling, Nick?

_____ two pills, three times a day.

How well do you know Sections A-C ? Now do the following tasks and check.

1 Read the conversation and mark T (True) or F (False).

(*Maria, Jane and Kangkang come to visit Michael at his home.*)

M, J & K: Hey, Michael. How are you feeling today?

Michael: Not too bad. But my left leg still hurts when I move it. Oh, thank you for your flowers and fruit.

Kangkang: Don't worry! Your X-rays show it's nothing serious.

Maria: You'd better stay in bed and not move your left leg too much.

Michael: Yes, I will. But I'm worried about my lessons.

Jane: Have a good rest and don't worry about it. We can help you with your study.

Kangkang: Follow the doctor's advice, and you'll get well soon.

Michael: Thanks a lot.

1. Michael's right leg still hurts when he moves it. ( )
2. Michael's friends brought some food and fruit for him. ( )
3. Kangkang asked Michael not to move his leg too much. ( )
4. Michael had better stay in bed and have a rest. ( )
5. Michael's friends will help him with his lessons. ( )

2 **Suppose you are Miss Wang. Write an email to Michael and give him some advice.**

New email

收件人: Michael@hotmail.com

主题: Some advice

Bernhard Fashion BT 14

Dear Michael,

I'm very sorry to hear that you had an accident. Are you OK now?_____

_____

_____

Yours sincerely,
Wang Yuyue

Project

Choosing Dr. Best

1. **Write down the names of different kinds of illnesses on cards and mix them up.**
2. **One student chooses one of the cards and acts as the "patient". The other students guess what's wrong with him or her.**
3. **The one who gets the correct answer first will be the "doctor". Then the "doctor" gives the "patient" some advice.**
4. **Play the game several times and choose the "Dr. Best" of your class.**

TOPIC 2 I must ask him to give up smoking.

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Jane: Kangkang, you look tired. What's wrong?
Kangkang: I have a headache.
Jane: I'm sorry to hear that. What caused it?
Kangkang: I watched a soccer game on TV last night and went to bed very late.
Jane: I see. Staying up late is bad for your health. You should go to bed early and you'll feel better tomorrow.
Kangkang: Right! I must have a good rest.

1b Listen to 1a and fill in the blanks.

Reason	⇒	Result	⇒	Suggestion	⇒	Feeling
watch _____ go to bed _____		look _____ have a _____		go to bed _____		_____

1c Write a short passage based on 1b. Try to use *because* and *should* in your writing.

1d Work in pairs and practice 1a. Then fill in the blanks and make a new conversation with your partner.

Feeling	Reason	Suggestion
bad	have a stomachache	see a doctor
terrible		
tired		
...		

Example:
A: I feel bad because I have a stomachache.
B: Oh, eating too much is bad for your health. You must see a doctor.

2 Listen to the conversation and match the sentence halves. Then choose the correct description for each picture.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

You should/must	stay up late at night.
	read in the sun.
	put litter into the dustbin.
You mustn't/ shouldn't Don't	do morning exercises every day.
	throw litter around.
	brush your teeth twice a day.

3a Check whether the following habits are good or bad. If they are bad, write good ones using *should*, *had better* or *must*.

	Good	Bad	
1. going to bed early	☑	☐	
2. getting up late	☐	☑	We should get up early.
3. doing morning exercises	☐	☐	
4. keeping fingernails long	☐	☐	
5. washing hands before meals	☐	☐	
6. playing sports right after meals	☐	☐	
7. going to school without breakfast	☐	☐	
8. brushing teeth twice a day	☐	☐	

3b Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions based on 3a. Then list some other living habits and discuss them.

Example:

A: Is *getting up late* good or bad for our health?

B: It's bad.

A: Really? I must get up early every day.

TIP

Use expressions like "Really?" "How interesting!" "My god!" "Wow!", etc. to show your attitude in conversations.

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Maria: Hi, Wang Junfeng! What are you reading? You'd better not read in the sun. It's bad for your eyes.

Wang Junfeng: Oh, thank you. I'm reading an article about smoking in the newspaper. Does your father smoke, Maria?

Maria: Yes, he thinks smoking can help him relax.

Wang Junfeng: But you know, smoking is bad for his health.

Maria: Yes, his teeth are yellow and he often coughs.

Wang Junfeng: That's too bad. Look, the article says smoking is bad for our lungs and it can even cause cancer.

Maria: Oh! How terrible! I must ask him to give up smoking. May I borrow your newspaper and show it to my father?

Wang Junfeng: Sure.

1b Listen to 1a and answer the following questions.

1. What is Wang Junfeng doing?

_____

2. Why does Maria's father like smoking?

_____

3. Why does Maria want to ask her father to give up smoking?

_____

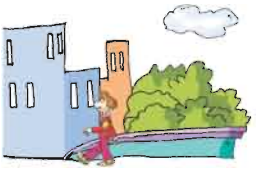
1c Listen again and fill in the blanks.

Wang Junfeng is reading an _____ about smoking in the newspaper. Maria's father _____ because he thinks smoking can help him _____. But the article says smoking is _____ for our lungs and it can even _____ cancer. Maria's going to ask her father to _____ _____ smoking.

2a Look at the pictures and choose the correct sentence to complete each description.

Breakfast gives you energy for the morning.

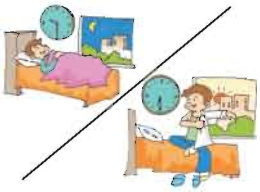
_____



_____

It's necessary for your health.

Water is good for your health. _____



_____ It will keep you active during the day.

a. Going to school without breakfast is bad for your health.
b. Go to bed early and get up early.
c. Walking is good exercise.
d. Drink enough water every day.

2b **Read 2a and mark H (Healthy) or U (Unhealthy).**

1. Li Hua often goes to school without breakfast. ( )
2. Zhang Ming usually takes a walk after the meal. ( )
3. Wang Peng gets up at 10 o'clock on weekends. ( )
4. Hu Fei always studies late into the night. ( )
5. Mr. Smith drinks enough water every day. ( )

3a **Read the pairs of words and pay attention to the difference among /ʌ/, /ɑː/ and /ɒ/. Then think of more words for each group.**

/ʌ/–/ɑː/: fun—farm cut—card come—calm

/ʌ/–/ɒ/: fund—fond duck—dock luck—lock

3b **Listen to the chant and write down the key phrase for each picture. Then listen again and repeat, paying attention to the liaison.**

_____ _____ _____ _____

Wash your hands, have a bath.
Open the window, take a fresh breath.
Early to bed, early to rise.
Having good habits,
Makes a man healthy,
Wealthy and wise.

TIP

Liaison makes our English sound smooth, and one type of it is to link a consonant with a vowel.

Section C

TIP

When we group words, we remember them more easily.

1a Read and understand.

Work in pairs and complete the following tasks before reading the passage.

1. Write down the food you know.
   Vegetables: tomato, cabbage, _____
   Meat: chicken, fish, _____
   Fruits: apple, banana, _____
   Staple: rice, wheat, _____
2. Write down the food you usually eat.
   I usually have _____ for my breakfast.
   I usually have _____ for my lunch.
   I usually have _____ for my supper.

What Mothers Said to Eat

Mothers always tell their children what they should eat.

When Kangkang was a child, his mother often told him, "Be careful not to eat too much salt or sugar." She said it might cause illness.

Maria's mother always took care of Maria very well. For example, Maria's teeth were very weak, so her mother said that she mustn't eat too much candy or ice cream.

Milk is a healthy drink. Jane didn't like it, but her mother always forced her to drink it. Every morning before she left for school, she had to drink a glass of milk because her mother was always watching her.

During Michael's childhood, he had to eat many vegetables and fruits to keep healthy. Once, cabbage was on his plate. As soon as Michael saw it, he got mad. But his mother made him taste it. He was surprised to find that it was delicious!

1b Read 1a and match the following sentences with the pictures.

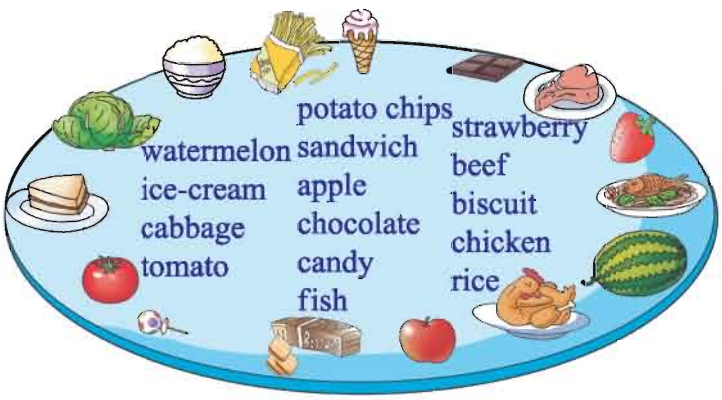
( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

A. Drink milk.
B. Don't eat too much salt or sugar.
C. Eat vegetables and fruit.
D. Don't eat too much candy or ice cream.

1c Read 1a again and circle True or False.

1. Kangkang's mother often told him not to eat much sugar when he was a child. True False
2. Maria's teeth were not strong because she liked eating ice cream. True False
3. Jane didn't like drinking milk. True False
4. By chance Michael found that cabbage was good. True False
5. Often our mothers' advice is good for our health. True False

2 Match the words with the pictures. Look at the foods that Danny eats and discuss if they are healthy. If not, give your advice.



Danny's meals
Breakfast: sandwich, potato chips
Lunch: rice with a lot of meat, such as chicken, beef, etc.
Dinner: fish, strawberries, ice cream
At night: candy, chocolate, biscuit
My advice: _____
_____

3 Write a short passage about your breakfast. The structures in 1a may help you.

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Grammar

Modal Verbs (II): *must/mustn't; may; can*

You _____ throw litter around.	He thinks smoking _____ help him relax.
It _____ even cause cancer.	I _____ ask him to give up smoking.
_____ I borrow your newspaper and show it to my father?	

Functions

_____ up late is bad for your health.	
How terrible!	It's _____ for your health.
Don't read _____ the sun.	It will keep you _____ during the day.

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1 **Listen and number the following pictures. Then make sentences with the structures in the box.**

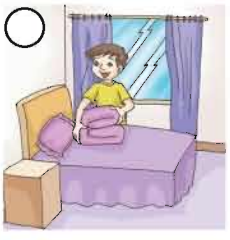
We should/shouldn't ...
must/mustn't ...

We should take showers often.

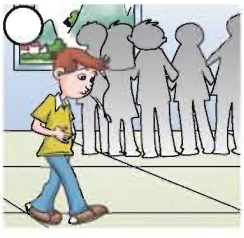
_____

_____

_____



_____



_____

2 **Complete the passage with the correct words.**

Some people think that smoking _____ (must/can) help them relax. In fact, smoking is really _____ (healthy/unhealthy). Do you know that there _____ (is/are) over 4 000 chemicals in cigarettes? These chemicals are _____ (good/bad) for our bodies. They _____ (must/can) cause cancer and other diseases.

The smoke from cigarettes harms _____ (only/not only) smokers but other people. It's called "second-hand smoke" and it _____ (can/can't) be more dangerous and has higher risks. Smokers shouldn't use smoking to help them relax. They _____ (must/mustn't) give up smoking as soon as possible.

Project

Testing How Healthy You Are

1. Choose the answer to each question according to your lifestyle.

( ) 1) How often do you walk to school?
A. Never. B. Sometimes. C. Always.

( ) 2) How often do you eat candy?
A. Often. B. Seldom. C. Never.

( ) 3) How long do you usually sleep at night?
A. Less than 7 hours. B. More than 10 hours. C. 7–10 hours.

( ) 4) How often do you exercise?
A. Less than three times a week. B. Three to six times a week.
C. Every day.

( ) 5) How often do you eat fruit and vegetables?
A. Never. B. Seldom. C. Often.

( ) 6) How long do you watch TV every day?
A. More than 4 hours. B. 2–4 hours. C. Less than 2 hours.

Scores: A = 1 point B = 2 points C = 3 points

Total score: _____

Conclusion	What you should do to keep healthy
(6–9) Unhealthy	
(10–13) Just so-so	
(14–18) Healthy	

2. Write a passage about how to keep healthy. You may use the questions above as a guide.

TOPIC 3 Must we exercise to prevent the flu?

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

(*Kangkang's father, Dr. Li, is talking with a journalist on TV.*)

Journalist: May I ask you some questions, Dr. Li?

Dr. Li: Sure, go ahead.

Journalist: These days many people have the flu. So what should we do to prevent it?

Dr. Li: Well, first, we should exercise often to build us up. Second, we should keep our rooms clean and the air fresh all the time. Third, we should wash our hands and change our clothes often. Finally, we should keep away from crowded places.

Journalist: Must we go to see a doctor at once when we have the flu?

Dr. Li: Yes, we must.

Journalist: We'll take your advice. Thank you.

1b Listen to 1a and check Dr. Li's advice.

☐ 1. exercise often ☐ 2. keep the air fresh

☐ 3. go to bed early ☐ 4. wash hands and change clothes often

☐ 5. keep our rooms clean ☐ 6. drink enough water

☐ 7. take some medicine ☐ 8. keep away from crowded places

1c Listen again and use the correct phrases in 1b to retell Dr. Li's advice with *first, second, third* and *finally*.

1d Make conversations similar to 1a, using the information in 1b.

Example:

A: Must we exercise to prevent the flu?

B: Yes, we must.

A: Must we take some medicine to prevent the flu?

B: No, we don't have to. / No, we needn't.

2 **A. Listen to the passage and circle the symptoms that you hear.**

fever	headache	toothache	sore throat
cough	backache	stomachache	sore eyes

B. Listen again and check the advice you hear.

Should	Shouldn't
☐ drink lots of boiled water	☐ work on the Internet too long
☐ take some cold pills	☐ go to crowded places
☐ lie down and take a good rest	☐ play sports too much
☐ brush your teeth twice a day	☐ eat hot food

3 **Look at the pictures and write down the advice on how to prevent the flu, using *should*, *had better* or *must*.**

1.

_____

2.

_____

3.

_____

4.

_____

5.

_____

6.

_____

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Miss Hu: Hello! People's Hospital.
Kangkang: Hello! Could I speak to Dr. Li Yuping?
Miss Hu: I'm afraid he is busy right now.
Kangkang: OK, I'll ring him up later.
(*Half an hour later.*)
Kangkang: Hello, I'd like to speak to Dr. Li Yuping.
Miss Hu: Sorry, he is busy now.
Kangkang: Oh, can I leave a message?
Miss Hu: Sure, go ahead.
Kangkang: This is Kangkang speaking. Please tell my father not to forget the talk tomorrow afternoon.
Miss Hu: OK, Kangkang. I'll give him the message myself.
Kangkang: Thanks. Goodbye!
Miss Hu: Bye!

1b Listen to 1a and complete the telephone message.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE

From: _____ To: _____
Date: Oct. 9th Time: 12:20 p. m.
Message: _____

_____

Hu Fang

1c Work in pairs and practice the conversation in 1a. Then make up a new one based on the following telephone message.

From: Betty To: Judy
Date: Oct. 10 th Time: 10:00 a. m.
Message: Kangkang's father will give a talk at 3:00 p. m. today. Be on time and don't forget to take your camera.

Mom

2a Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.

Mom: Jane, are you still watching TV?
Jane: Yes, Mom. I need to relax.
Mom: You _____ watch TV too much. It's bad for your eyes. And you _____ do your homework first.
Jane: I did, but I _____ finish it by myself. Can you help me with it, Mom?
Mom: You _____ do it yourself first. I have to do some cleaning.
Jane: Is Dad free today?
Mom: I'm afraid he is busy. _____ ask your classmates for help?
Jane: Good idea. But I guess they _____ have problems themselves. Aha! Mom, _____ I use your computer for help?
Mom: Sure. The computer can help with your studies.
Jane: You're right, Mom. I'm sure I _____ finish my homework with the help of it.

2b Listen again and circle the reflexive pronouns. Then practice the conversation with your partner.

3a Read the following words and pay attention to the pronunciation of the underlined letters. Then add more words by yourself.

/kl/: bicycle	/pl/: people	/fn/: often
/dl/: middle	/bl/: table	/tl/: little

3b Listen and pay attention to the liaison, weak form and incomplete plosion. Then read after the tape and imitate.

1. good idea give up keep away from come in

2. A: Is Li Ming there, please?
   B: No, he isn't here right now. Can I take a message?
   A: Yes, please. This is Wen Wei. Could I use his bicycle this evening? And if it's OK, when can I have it?
   B: I'll tell him about it.

TIP
When such words like *him*, *her* are linked with other words, *h* is mute.

Section C

1a Read and understand.

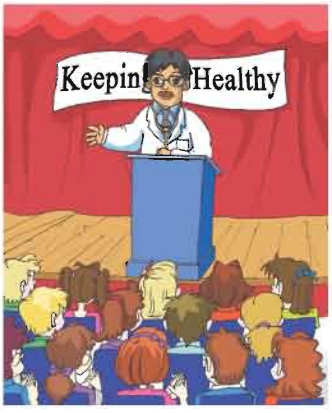
Work in pairs and check if the following habits are good. If not, give your advice.

	Good	Bad	
1. Always be happy.	☐	☐	_____
2. Eat a lot of potato chips.	☐	☐	_____
3. Smoke and drink.	☐	☐	_____
4. Drink enough water.	☐	☐	_____
5. Play sports.	☐	☐	_____

Keeping Healthy

(*Kangkang's father, Dr. Li, is giving a talk about health to the students.*)

You need to have healthy eating habits. Breakfast gives you enough energy for the morning. So don't go to school without it. Fruit and vegetables are good for your health, but fast food, like potato chips, will make you fat and unhealthy. So eat the right food to keep you healthy.

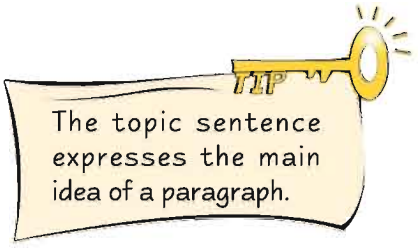


Playing sports can also help you keep fit. But sometimes accidents can happen, so try to stay safe when you play them. It's necessary for you to learn about first aid. Then you can help yourselves or others if an accident happens.

Happiness is important for your health. It is the best medicine. When you are ill, try to be happy and you'll feel better. On the other hand, you may feel ill if you are always unhappy. So, be happy to be healthy.

You must stay away from smoking and drinking. Many students think it's cool to smoke and drink. But they don't know smoking or drinking can cause many illnesses. You should say no to smoking and drinking.

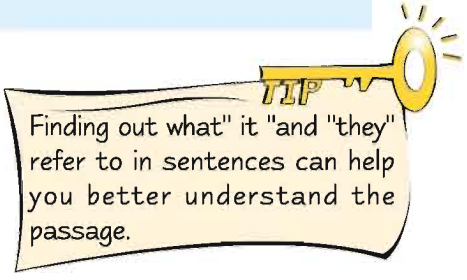
1b **Read 1a and underline the topic sentence of each paragraph. Then complete the structure of the text.**



Keeping Healthy

1. Have healthy _____ habits.
   - Eat _____.
   - Eat _____.
   - Don't eat _____.
2. Play _____.
3. Be _____.
4. Stay away from _____ and _____.

1c **Read 1a again and discuss what the red words refer to in the passage.**



2 **Retell the passage with the help of 1b. Then write it down. You can add two of your own ideas.**

In order to keep healthy, we should _____, _____, _____ and _____. We should also _____ and _____.

3 **Health is very important to everyone. What should we do to keep healthy? Write a passage using the phrases in the box.**

healthy food　eating habits　be good for　do exercise　keep fit

You may begin like this:

Keeping healthy is important to everyone. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Grammar

Modal Verbs (III) : *must/have to*

_____ we exercise to prevent the flu?
Yes, we must. / No, we don't _____. / No, we _____.
And you _____ do your homework first.
I _____ do some cleaning.

Reflexive Pronouns

Number \ Person	First person	Second person	Third person		
Singular	_____	yourself	_____	herself	itself
Plural	ourselves	_____	_____		

Functions

_____ I ask you some questions?	Sure, go _____.
I'm afraid he is _____ right now.	
OK, I'll ring him _____ later.	
I'd _____ to speak to Dr. Li Yuping.	
Can I _____ a message?	
Please tell my father _____ the talk tomorrow afternoon.	
You should _____ no to smoking and drinking.	

How well do you know Sections A-C ? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a Tick the following ideas you think correct before reading. Then read the passage and check.

1. The more exercise, the better. ( )
2. We should stop exercising when we are hurt. ( )
3. Drinking while playing sports is bad for our health. ( )
4. Exercising in a gym is not a good idea. ( )

How to Exercise Well

- Warm up.

It is important to warm up before you exercise. You need to stretch your legs, arms, back and neck before you do any difficult activities like running.

- Find good places to exercise.

You do not need to spend a lot of money exercising. You can run or play sports in a park or in your school gym. You don't need to buy exercise equipment for your home. Just get your body moving!

- Don't work too hard.

Choose a sport that you enjoy and then your exercise will be fun instead of work. Also, you only need to exercise a few times each week. If you exercise for 30 minutes each time, you will stay healthy.

- Drink enough water.

It is important to drink water when you exercise. Your body needs the water for energy and for keeping cool.

- Be careful!

If you hurt yourself while you are exercising, rest until you feel better. Exercising when you are hurt is bad for your health.

1b Read again and underline the suggestions. Then add your own ideas.

Project

Write Your Own Newspaper

1. Work in groups and discuss about keeping healthy.

2. Make a handwritten English newspaper about keeping healthy. The following information will help you.

Topic	Picture	What to write about	Saying	Poem	Story
Keeping healthy		1. healthy eating habits 2. healthy living habits 3. happiness ...	1. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 2. Early to bed, early to rise.		

3. Each group makes their own newspaper about keeping healthy. Then share it with the whole class.

Review of Units 1–2

1 Underline the word with the different sound for the colored letters in each group.

1) A. football	B. toothache	C. good	D. cook
2) A. fails	B. plays	C. says	D. lays
3) A. much	B. jump	C. summer	D. flu
4) A. headache	B. healthy	C. bread	D. great
5) A. baseball	B. backache	C. imagine	D. have
6) A. policeman	B. man	C. postman	D. fisherman

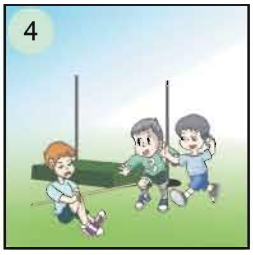
2 Circle the odd word in each group.

1) rowing	skating	swimming	coughing
2) cold	cook	flu	fever
3) table tennis	tennis	sport	basketball
4) doctor	farmer	cooker	player
5) pilot	school	library	hospital
6) stomachache	backache	toothache	sore

3 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

1) The boys enjoyed _____ in Beijing last year.
2) He taught _____ English at home when he was young.
3) The box is too heavy. She can't carry it by _____.
4) I often wash my clothes by _____.
5) We bought some fruit for _____.
6) A: Help _____ to some chicken, boys.
   B: Thanks.
7) A: Look at that poor little cat.
   B: Yes, it hurt _____ when it fell off the building.
8) Be careful! Don't play with a knife. You may hurt _____.

4 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the correct modal verbs.



1) A: I cough a lot and have a fever.
   B: You _____ take some pills and you _____ _____ stay in bed for two days.
2) A: Sorry, Miss Wang! I can't find my workbook. Must I hand it in today?
   B: No, you _____. You _____ bring it here tomorrow.
3) A: Could I borrow this book?
   B: Of course you _____. You _____ keep it for two weeks.
4) A: Look! His leg hurts. What _____ we do?
   B: We should call 120 and we _____ move his leg.

5 Complete the passage with the correct forms of the given verbs.

Playing sports is a good way to have fun. Kangkang often _____ (go) to the school gym to do sports. Last Saturday, Kangkang _____ (go) to the gym with some of his classmates. They _____ (have) great fun swimming and playing basketball.

It is Friday today. Look! Kangkang and Michael _____ (play) table tennis while Lily _____ (learn) to skate. What will they do tomorrow? They _____ (go) to the zoo. They will be very happy!

6 Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.

Maria has a backache and she feels _____, because she played _____ for a long time yesterday. Jane advises her to _____. But Maria thinks she just needs to _____. Jane also tells Maria that she should _____ herself and shouldn't play too long.

7 Choose the correct sentences from the box to complete the passage.

Medicine is not always good for you. It may make your illness more serious or even kill you if you take it wrong.

1)_____ Small illnesses and serious illnesses may have the same symptoms. The doctor will know if the medicine is right for you. If you have any questions, ask the doctor.

2)_____ There are many things you should know before you take the medicine.

3)_____

4)_____ Some medicine is not suitable for children. The dose of medicine for children must be right. You must also put medicine in places where children can't get.

a. Read the instructions carefully.
b. For example, what shouldn't you take with the medicine?
c. Treat children differently.
d. Follow the doctor's advice.

8 Read the passage and answer the questions.

History of the Olympic Games

In the old days, the Olympic Games were religious activities. Greece held the first Olympic Games in 776 B.C. The Games lasted just for one day. Only men could be in the Games. Women had no right to take part in the Olympic Games until 1912.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Greece in 1896. Just 241 men from 14 countries competed in 43 events in nine sports. Starting in 1896, the Olympic Games were held every four years except during the World Wars I and II. In the 2012 London Olympics, about 10 500 athletes from 205 countries took part in 302 events.

The first Winter Olympic Games were held in France in 1924 to give athletes chance to compete in snow and ice sports. The Winter Olympics are held every four years, two years after each Summer Olympics.

1) How long did the first Olympic Games last?
2) How many countries took part in the first modern Olympic Games?
3) Were the Olympic Games held during the World Wars I and II?
4) How many athletes took part in the 2012 London Olympics?
5) When and where were the first Winter Olympic Games held?

9 **Complete the note for leave with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box. Then suppose your grandmother is sick. Write a note to your teacher and ask for leave.**

have to	ask for	cough	oneself	go

Dear Mr. Brown, Oct. 25th

I'm sorry to tell you that my grandmother is ill. She _____ day and night. My parents aren't at home now. They _____ to Beijing last week. My grandma can not look after _____. So I _____ take care of her. May I _____ two days' leave?

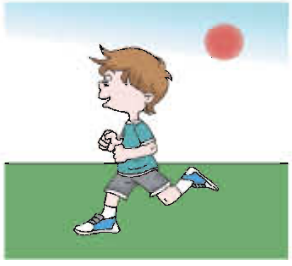
Thank you!

Yours sincerely,
Yu Ting

10 **Compare these two boys' lifestyles and write a passage.**

A.

B.



Living a Healthy Life

Tom and Jack are neighbors. Tom ... _____

_____

_____

UNIT 3 Our Hobbies

TOPIC 1 What's your hobby?

Section A

1a **Listen, look and say.**

Helen: What do you often do in your free time?

Wen Wei: I often go fishing. It's my favorite hobby. And I also enjoy reading stories and listening to music. It's great fun. Well, what's your hobby?

Helen: I love reciting poems. And I'm a movie fan, too. I go to the movie theater a lot. I also rent DVDs and watch them at home.

Wen Wei: Why not go out and do some outdoor activities?

Helen: Sounds good! Maybe I need a change.

1b **Listen to 1a and choose the correct answer.**

What are Helen and Wen Wei talking about?

A. Going to the movie theater. B. Their hobbies. C. Outdoor activities.

1c **Listen again. Write H for Helen's hobbies and W for Wen Wei's. Then write a phrase for each picture.**

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

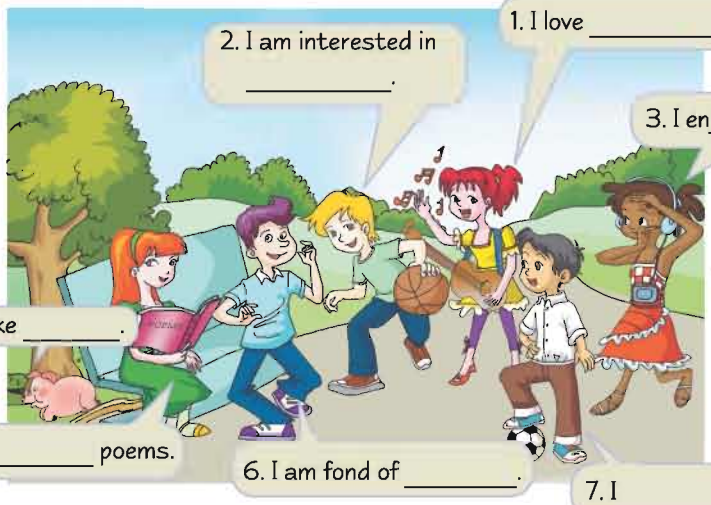
○ _____

○ _____

1d **Read 1a and fill in the blanks.**

Helen and Wen Wei are talking about their hobbies. Wen Wei enjoys _____, reading stories and _____ to music. He gets great _____ from these activities. Helen enjoys _____ poems and _____ movies. She goes to the movie _____ a lot and also _____ DVDs and watches them at home.

2 Look at the picture. Then listen and complete the sentences.



TIP

Collecting different expressions with similar meanings will help you in your talking and writing.

3a Match the pictures with the phrases. Then listen to the sentences and number the pictures.

A. walk a pet dog	B. listen to music	C. collect stamps	D. plant flowers
E. climb mountains	F. fly kites	G. go traveling	H. go swimming

____ ____

____ ____

____ ____

____ ____

____ ____

____ ____

____ ____

____ ____

3b Talk about your hobbies in pairs with the following sentence patterns.

A: What's your hobby?

B: I love/enjoy/like/prefer/am interested in/am fond of ...

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Michael: Hi, Maria! What are you carrying?

Maria: It's my stamp collection. Would you like to see it?

Michael: Wow! What beautiful stamps! Are they all from China?

Maria: Not all. I collected some of them from Cuba. But now I also have a lot of beautiful stamps from China.

Michael: It must be great fun.

Maria: It certainly is. We can learn a lot about history and people from stamps. What hobbies did you use to have?

Michael: I used to collect baseball cards. But now I'm interested in basketball.

(*Here comes Kangkang.*)

Kangkang: Hi, Maria! Hi, Michael! What are you looking at?

Michael: Hi, Kangkang! We are looking at Maria's stamp collection. Where are you going?

Kangkang: I'm going swimming. It's my favorite hobby.

1b Listen to 1a and circle True or False.

1. Maria only collects Chinese stamps. True False
2. Michael's favorite hobby is playing baseball. True False
3. Kangkang is fond of swimming. True False
4. We can learn a lot about history and people from stamps. True False

1c Read 1a and fill in the blanks.

Maria likes _____ stamps and she _____ them when she was in Cuba. She thinks we can learn a lot about _____ and _____ from stamps. And now she has many beautiful Chinese stamps. Michael _____ collect baseball cards when he was in America. Now _____ basketball is his hobby. Kangkang is interested in _____. The three children have different _____.

2 Listen to the conversation and check the collections you hear.

☐ telephone cards

☐ model planes

☐ dolls

☐ photos of famous stars

☐ stamps

☐ coins

3 Talk about your hobbies in groups with the following expressions.

I used to | like/love/enjoy ... | but now I | hate it. / don't like/enjoy/love it. | I | am fond of / interested in ...

keep pets	listen to music	watch TV
play computer games	go shopping	play soccer

Example:

A: I used to enjoy pop music, but now I don't like it. I love playing sports.

B: I didn't use to go shopping, but now I like it.

4a Read the following words and pay attention to the sounds of the underlined parts. Find the rules and add more words to each group.

/s/: stamps comics desks

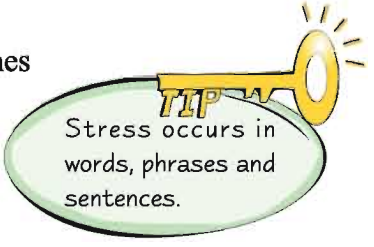
/ts/: pets kites sports

/z/: stones dolls coins

/dz/: friends beds cards

4b Listen and pay attention to the stress. Then read after the tape and imitate.

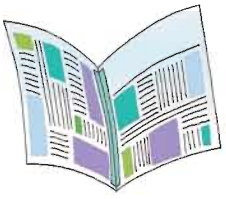
1. 'hobbies 'certainly 'favorite 'interested
2. be 'fond of 'listen to 'music 'fly 'kites 'model 'planes
3. I 'didn't use to 'keep 'pets, but 'now I 'love it.
4. I 'used to 'enjoy 'swimming, but 'now I 'don't like it.



Section C

1a Read and understand.

Look at the following pictures and guess what the text is about.



Scrapbooking is a hobby. It was popular for more than 500 years. People called it a friendship book. They kept pictures, letters, poems and other things they wanted to remember.

Today people collect many things in scrapbooks. Some people have funny collections, like the world's most stupid ideas or pictures of the world's most ugly dogs. Other people may collect stories about bad weather.

It is easy to get started. First, you should decide what you want to collect. Start with just one idea. Next, you will need a book with background paper, scissors and glue. You need the scissors to cut out the pictures or stories. You need the glue to stick them to the background paper.

You can be busy and collect many things or lazy and collect few things. It'll be lots of fun to make your scrapbook and you can share it with your friends.

1b Read 1a and complete the following tasks.

1. What's the best title of the passage?

A. Scrapbooking
B. The History of Scrapbooking
C. What is a Scrapbook?
D. How to Make a Scrapbook

TIP

The title should summarize the main idea of a passage. It can help you predict what a passage is about.

2. What may people collect in scrapbooks today?

A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

3. How do you make a scrapbook?

First, _____

Next, _____

4. What will you collect in your scrapbook?

_____

2 Look at the pictures and follow the example to practice in pairs.

Example:

A: What do Kangkang and Michael often do in spring?

B: They often fly kites.

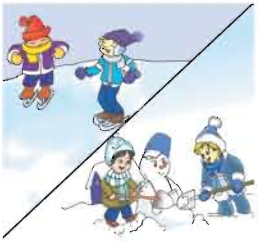
A: What did they use to do in spring?

B: They used to go traveling.

in spring

in summer

in fall



in winter

3 Work in groups and discuss how to make a class book. Then write a passage about your ideas. The following table and 1a may help you.

Name	What to collect	How to make it	Why to make it
A class book	Self -introduction School life Friends Class photos	First, ... Second, ... Third, ...	Because it will help us ...

You can begin like this:

Many students like making a class book when they finish school. They call it a friendship book. They keep ...

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Grammar

Used to

I used to _____ baseball cards.

I _____ _____ enjoy pop music, but now I don't like it.

I _____ _____ _____ go shopping, but now I like it.

What hobbies _____ you _____ _____have?

Functions

I am interested in _____ basketball. I like _____ poems.

I love singing and playing the _____. I am fond _____ acting.

I prefer _____ soccer.

How well do you know Sections A-C ? Now do the following tasks and check.

1 Read the passage and complete the table on Page 62.

Pets are special. They may be everyday pets like dogs or cats, or they may be dangerous pets like snakes. All pets provide their owners with love and comfort in their lives.

My favorite pet is a pig. I call him Pink, because his color is light pink. He is very clever and I keep him in the house. He is clean. He likes water and I often help him take a bath in the pond behind my house. He enjoys eating fruit and vegetables, and he doesn't mind whether they are good or not. Pink likes walking, too. So I often take him out for a walk. He always follows me, just like a little friend. I love him very much. He is very special to me.

Everyday pets	dogs, cats
Dangerous pets	_____
Function	provide their owners with _____ and _____
My favorite pet	A pig — Pink
	He is very _____ and _____.
	He enjoys eating _____ and _____.
	He likes _____.

2 **Discuss the following questions in groups, using the words in the boxes. Then report your ideas to the class.**

1. What pet do/don't you like?
2. What does it look like?
3. Why do/don't you like it?

You may begin like this:

My favorite pet is a dog. It's ... I don't like pet pigs ...

clever	clean
friendly	beautiful
funny	

stupid	dirty
unfriendly	ugly
lazy	

Project

Surveying Your Classmates About Their Hobbies

1. Survey the people around you about their hobbies and complete the table. The following questions may help you.

1)What did you use to do?

2)What's your hobby now? And why?

Name	In the past	Now	Reason
Zhang Ming	read stories	swim	keep fit
...			

2. Report your survey results to the class.

Zhang Ming used to read stories, but now he likes swimming because he thinks it can keep him fit ...

TOPIC 2 What sweet music!

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Jack: What are you going to do this Sunday evening?

Sally: I'm going to a concert.

Jack: How exciting! Who is going to sing at the concert?

Sally: Celine Dion. Do you know the song *My Heart Will Go On*?

Jack: Yes. Is that her song?

Sally: Right. And it sounds beautiful!

Jack: Where is she going to give the concert?

Sally: At the Music Hall.

Jack: Oh, wonderful! What time is it going to start?

Sally: At 7:30 p.m. Why not come with me?

Jack: I'd like to, but I am going to watch movies with Steve.

Sally: What a pity! Hmm ... I can lend you some CDs of her songs. I think you will enjoy them.

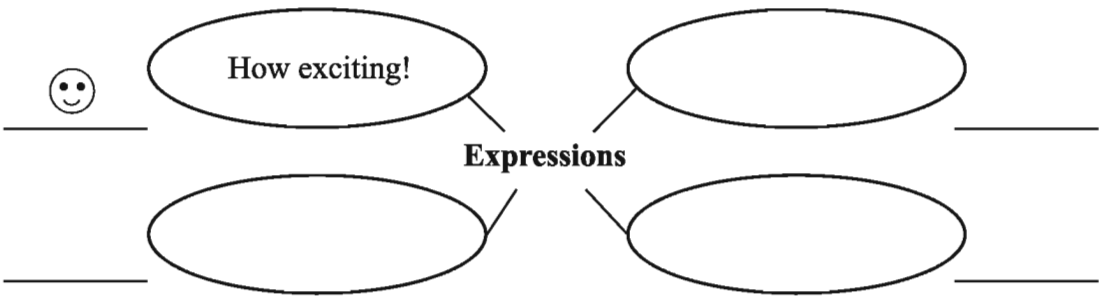
Jack: Thanks a lot.

Sally: You're welcome.

1b Listen to 1a and answer the following questions.

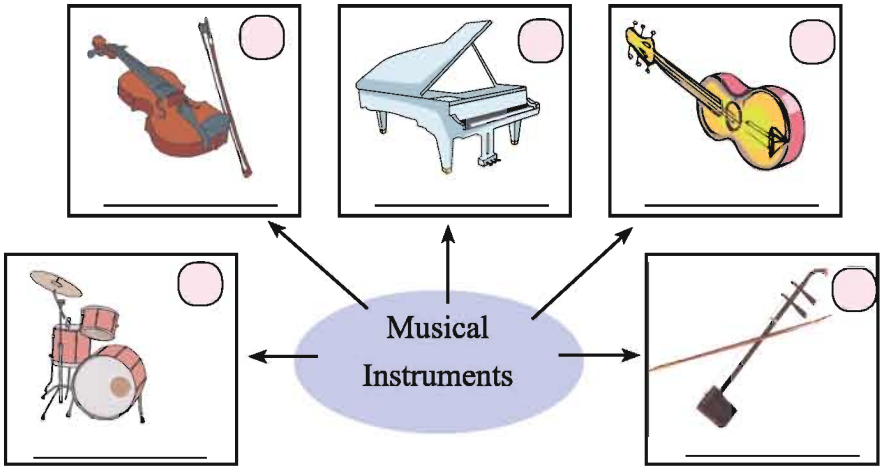
1. What is Sally going to do this Sunday evening?
2. What is Jack going to do?
3. Which singer will sing at the concert?
4. When and where will she give the concert?

1c Read 1a and find the expressions which show Jack's and Sally's feelings. Then draw ☺ for a good feeling and ☹ for a bad one.



2 **Match the names of musical instruments with the pictures. Then listen to the conversations and number the pictures.**

piano violin *erhu* guitar drums



3 **Discuss the posters in pairs and choose one of them to make up a conversation similar to 1a.**

SCHOOL CONCERT

Want to spend a wonderful evening?
Want to enjoy exciting hip hop?
Want to see your favorite school singers?

Come and join us!

Place: The School Hall
Time: 7:00 p.m. Nov. 7th

Welcome to Our Music Lessons

Want to become a musician?
Want to make beautiful music?
Want to become happy in life?
Just come and ***join*** us!

Music lessons (guitar, violin, piano and drums)
Only ¥100 each
Place: Training Room 304, Little Star Building
Time: 8:30-9:30 a.m. every Sunday

Come to www.mclub.com to learn more!

You may begin like this:

A: What are you going to do this Saturday evening?

B: ...

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Jane: Listen! What sweet music! Do you like it?

Li Ming: Yes, I do. I usually listen to music in my free time.

Jane: What kind of music do you like?

Li Ming: It's hard to say. I used to enjoy pop music, but now I like folk music.

Jane: Do you like classical music?

Li Ming: No, I don't like it at all. It's too serious. How about you?

Jane: Well, classical music is not my favorite, but I don't mind it. I hate listening to rock music.

Li Ming: Why?

Jane: I think it's too noisy.

Li Ming: Then what's your favorite?

Jane: I used to enjoy country music, but now I like jazz best.

1b Listen to 1a and fill in the table.

Name	Like		Dislike	Reason for dislike
	Used to	Now		
Li Ming				
Jane				

1c Read 1a and make up conversations with your partner to describe your feelings about different kinds of music. The following expressions may help you.

☺ (Like)	😐 (Just so-so)	☹ (Dislike)
It's great! I love it! It is good music. How exciting! What sweet music!	It's not my favorite, but I don't mind it.	I don't like this kind of music. I hate listening to rock music.

2 **Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the help of the first letters. Then try to retell the passage with the circled key words.**

TIP
Key words help us understand important details. Circle key words, and use them when you retell the passage.

Some Types of Music

Classical music is s_____ music. People usually e_____ it at a concert or in a theater. Beethoven and Mozart wrote great classical music.

Pop music often comes and g_____ quickly. It is usually about l_____ and everyday life. Country music, rock music and jazz are all pop music. They are very p_____ with young people.

Folk music is special. It is a part of the working people's songs. Guo Lanying, Song Zuying and Tengri are f_____ for their folk songs.

3a **Read the pairs of words and pay attention to the difference among** /e/, /ɪ/ **and** /æ/.

/e/ – /ɪ/: lesson—listen well—will hell—hill

/e/ – /æ/: lend—land said—sad bed—bad

3b **Listen and pay attention to the assimilation, stress and liaison. Then read after the tape and imitate.**

1. A: 'Listen! 'What 'sweet music! Do you 'like it?
   B: 'Yes, I 'do.
2. A: Do you like 'classical 'music?
   B: 'No, I 'don'(t) like it at all. It's too 'serious. 'How about 'you?
   A: Well, it is 'not my 'favorite, but I 'don't mind it. I 'hate listening to 'rock music.

TIP
Stress is important to express your viewpoints in speaking.

Section C

1a Read and understand.

How much do you know about Mozart's childhood? Think about it and check your knowledge with the following facts.

* Mozart was born in Austria in 1756.
* At the age of three, he was able to play the piano by himself.
* At the age of four, he started taking music lessons.
* When he was five, he began to write music by himself.
* When he was seven years old, he and his sister began playing music for other people.

Mozart — the Wonder Boy

Do you know Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart? The great composer, Mozart, started writing music when he was just a little boy. Here's a story about Mozart when he was a child.

Father Mozart used to give his daughter, Nannerl, music lessons on the piano. And little Wolfgang Mozart was in the room. He watched and listened to every note his sister played. One day, when her lesson was over, he asked, "May I have a lesson, Papa?"

"You are too little!" said Father Mozart.

When Father Mozart and Nannerl left the room, little Wolfgang went up to the piano and pressed the keys. He smiled. The music sounded beautiful. Father Mozart heard him and came to see him. Wolfgang was playing well without any help. Father Mozart decided to give his little boy music lessons.

Soon Wolfgang played as well as his big sister, Nannerl. He learned so quickly that his father was very happy. But when Wolfgang started to write music by himself, Father Mozart was surprised. No one could believe that a little boy of five could write such beautiful music. He was an amazing child, a born musician.

1b **Read 1a and fill in the blanks.**

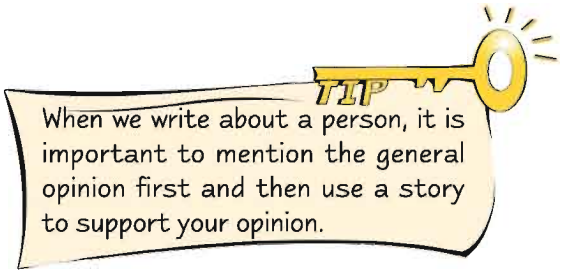
Mozart — the Wonder Boy	
Before Father taught him	Mozart asked his father to give him a _____ lesson, but his father said he was too _____.
Why Father decided to teach him	When Mozart was alone in the room, he played _____ without any help. The music sounded _____.
After Father began to teach him	Little Mozart learned very _____ and began to _____ music by himself at the age of _____.
What an _____ child!	

1c **Read 1a again and answer the following questions.**

1. What do you know about Mozart?
2. Who was Nannerl?
3. How did Father feel when little Mozart began to write music?
4. What does the word "wonder" mean in the title? Can you find another word like it in the passage?
5. Why did Wolfgang smile in Paragraph 4?
6. What do you think of Mozart?

2a **Work in pairs. Interview your partner about his/her favorite musician's life story. Write down the key information. The following questions may help you.**

1. Who is your favorite musician?
2. What do you think of him/her?
3. Why do you like him/her?
4. How did he/she learn music?
5. Do you know anything about him/her when he/she was young?



2b **Write a short passage about a musician based on the information in 2a.**

_____

_____

_____

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Grammar

Exclamations

_____ sweet music!	_____ exciting!	It sounds _____!
_____ a pity!	Wonderful!	

Functions

It's _____ to say.	I don't _____ it at all.
I hate listening to rock music.	It's great! I love it!
Pop music often comes and goes _____.	
They are very popular _____ young people.	

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1a Read the passage and complete the table on Page 70.

There are all kinds of music in the world. Music makes people happy. Good music brings people comfort and peace of mind. Everyone loves music but different people have different tastes.

Kangkang likes piano music very much. When he was eight, his father asked a music teacher to teach him to play the piano. It is great fun for him. Li Xiang likes listening to jazz. He thinks the American jazz music sounds wonderful. But Tom hates jazz. He thinks it is too noisy. Violin music is his favorite. He says classical music played on the violin makes him happy. Wang Junfeng plays the drums very well. He thinks drum playing is very exciting. Wang Junfeng says that every culture has its own special kind of drumming. He likes to listen to South American drumming best.

All of these children are music fans. Different kinds of music make them happy.

Name	Like	Reason
Kangkang	piano music	
Li Xiang		It sounds wonderful.
Tom		
Wang Junfeng		

1b **Survey your classmates about their favorite music. Then make a table similar to 1a and write a passage.**

2 **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *What* or *How*.**

1. _____ a cute dog!

2. _____ wonderful!

3. _____ bad weather!

4. _____ carefully he studies!

5. _____ beautiful flowers!

6. _____ delicious!

Project

Designing a Poster for a School Concert

1. Your class is going to host a concert in the school. Your group is asked to design a poster for it. Discuss and decide the following items.

Name of the concert	
Place of the concert	
Time of the concert	
Students to perform	
Musical instruments	
Programs	

2. Design the poster and present it to the class.

TOPIC 3 What were you doing at this time yesterday?

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

(*The telephone rings while Jane is practicing the violin.*)

Jane's mother: Hello!

Maria: Hello! This is Maria speaking. May I speak to Jane?

Jane's mother: Hold the line, please.

(*Jane answers the telephone.*)

Jane: Hello, Maria!

Maria: Hello! What are you doing, Jane?

Jane: I'm practicing the violin.

Maria: What were you doing at this time yesterday? I called you to go to the English Corner but no one answered.

Jane: This time yesterday? Oh, I was taking a shower.

1b Listen to 1a and choose the correct answer.

—What was Jane doing at that time yesterday? —She was _____.

A. holding the line B. taking a shower

C. practicing the violin D. answering the telephone

1c Look at the pictures and write the correct words or phrases. Then make up conversations with your partner.

Example:

A: What were you doing at this time yesterday?

B: I was *washing some clothes*. What about you?

A: I was *doing some cleaning*.

wash some clothes

do some cleaning

2 Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.

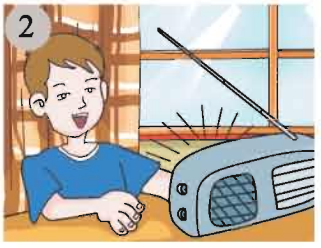
Jim and Yingying are back at school in Beijing. Jim is very _____. Beijing is one of his _____ cities. From nine to eleven yesterday, Jim was doing some packing and _____ _____. Yingying was _____ on a plane and _____ to pass the time. On the plane from New York, Jim _____ _____ computer games until they served the food.

3 Look at the pictures and make up conversations with your partner.

Example:

A: What were you doing *from seven to nine* yesterday?
B: I was *learning English*. Were you *playing computer games*?
A: Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

7:00-9:00 a.m.
chat with friends



7:00-7:30 a.m.
listen to the news

9:00-12:00 a.m.
plant trees

2:00-4:00 p.m.
visit a museum

4:30-6:00 p.m.
practice English

6:30-7:00 p.m.
eat Beijing roast duck

4 Work in groups and talk about what you were doing at this time last weekend. Use the dialog in 1a to help you.

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Jane: What were you doing at this time last night?
Michael: I was watching a *Harry Potter* movie.
Jane: I saw it last week. It's wonderful!
Michael: I don't agree.
Jane: Why? Isn't it interesting?
Michael: No, I don't think so. I think it is just so-so.
But I enjoy the music. It is very pleasant!
Jane: I agree with you. Do you like Harry Potter? I think he is cute.
Michael: I don't know about that, but I think he is very brave.
Jane: Hmm, you are quite right.

1b Listen to 1a and mark T (True) or F (False).

1. Michael thinks that the movie *Harry Potter* is wonderful. ( )
2. Jane likes the movie because it is interesting. ( )
3. Michael enjoys the music of the movie. ( )
4. Michael thinks Harry Potter is very brave. ( )
5. Jane doesn't agree that Harry Potter is brave. ( )

1c Work in pairs and make up your own conversation.

2a Find the expressions in 1a to show agreement and disagreement. Then complete the table.

Agreement	Disagreement
I agree _____ you.	I don't _____.
Yes, I think _____.	No, I don't _____ so.
You are quite _____.	

2b **Follow the example to make up conversations with the expressions in 2a.**

TIP

It's important to know the correct ways to agree and disagree when you talk.

classical music/pleasant

collecting stamps/fun

Example:

A: I think classical music is pleasant.

B: I agree with you. /

No, I don't think so. I think it is too serious.

reading stories/interesting

computer/useful

3a **Read the pairs of the words and pay attention to the difference among /l/, /n/ and /ŋ/.**

/l/ – /n/:	line—nine	light—night	low—no	slow—snow
/n/ – /ŋ/:	win—wing	thin—thing	hand—hang	in—ink

3b **Listen and pay attention to the assimilation, stress, liaison, weak form and incomplete plosion. Then read after the tape and imitate.**

1. A: 'Hello! This js 'Maria speaking! May I 'spea(k) to 'Jane?
   B: 'Hol(d) the line, please.
2. A: I think 'collecting stamps mus(t) be 'fun.
   B: 'No. I 'don'(t) think so. I think jt js 'jus(t) 'so-so.
3. A: 'What were you 'doing a(t) 'this time yesterday? I 'called you to 'go to the 'English Corner bu(t) 'no one answered.
   B: 'This time yesterday? 'Oh, I was 'taking a 'shower.

Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

Match the following pictures with the titles of stories. Then share the story you like best with the class.

A. Snow White
B. The Little Match Girl
C. Black Cat Sir
D. Ma Liang and His Magic Brush

( )

( )

( )

( )

The Little Match Girl

It was snowy and dark on the last evening of the year. Many people were getting together in their warm homes. A poor little girl was still walking in the streets with no shoes. There were some matches in her hand.

"Matches, matches!" the little girl cried in a low voice. No one heard her when they were passing by. She didn't sell any matches and no one gave her a coin. The wind was blowing strongly and the snow was falling down on her long hair. She felt cold and hungry.

Lights were shining from every window. But the little girl was afraid to go home without selling one box of matches, because her father would beat her.

"Ah, a burning match may warm me up!" she thought. She lit three matches. When the matches were burning, she saw a warm stove, a delicious roast goose and a beautiful Christmas tree. But all these disappeared when the flames went out. Then she lit a fourth match. A kind old woman was standing there.

"Grandmother!" cried the little girl. "Take me with you." Her grandmother smiled and held the girl in her arms.

On the morning of the new year, the girl was lying against the wall, dead!

1b Read 1a and complete the table.

Time	It was snowy and dark _____.
Place	A poor girl was walking _____.
Weather	The wind _____ strongly and the snow _____ on her long hair.
What the little girl did	1. The little girl was selling _____ in the streets. 2. She _____ any matches, and she felt _____ and _____. 3. She lighted matches and saw a warm _____, a delicious _____, a beautiful _____ and her kind _____. 4. She _____ against the wall the next morning and was _____.

1c Read again and write the key words for each picture. Then rewrite the story.

_____ _____

_____ _____ _____

2 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the key words.

knock at/take a shower　come out/sleep　wake up/carry　chat/enjoy

1. When the cat knocked at the door, the mouse _____.
2. The mouse was hungry. When he _____ of the bathroom to look for food, the cat _____.
3. When the cat _____, the mouse _____ his cake.
4. The mouse and the cat _____ happily while they _____ the moon.

Section D

Read through Sections A-C and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Grammar

Past Continuous

I _____ _____ a shower at this time yesterday.	
Many people _____ _____ together in their warm homes.	
_____ you playing computer games?	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
What _____ you _____ at this time yesterday?	I _____ _____ some clothes.

Functions

I agree. / I agree _____ you. / I don't _____.	I think _____. / I don't think _____.
I think it is just _____.	I think he _____ _____ brave.
_____ the line, please.	You are quite _____.

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1 **Read and complete the passage with the correct expressions on Page 78.**

A Short History of the Weekend

Before 1800, many people spent one day a week at church. On that day, they ___1___.

In the early 1800s, people went to church on Sundays. However, many workers played games and had fun on that day. And then they ___2___ on Monday mornings. In the USA, workers called them "blue Mondays".

To solve the problem of "blue Mondays", the English ___3___ in 1874. At one o'clock, everyone stopped working. This was the beginning of the idea of the weekend in England. By 1930, most American offices were closed on Saturday afternoons. By 1940, offices and factories in the USA ___4___ on Saturdays, and the two-day weekend began.

A. felt too tired to work

B. were closed all day

C. rested and prayed

D. made Saturday afternoon a holiday

2 **Did you have a good time last Sunday? What were you doing at different times? Write a passage about it. The following words and phrases may help you.**

Activity	Feeling
watch a movie wash one's clothes play basketball visit friends ...	happy excited tired ...

Project

Surveying Sunday Activities

1. Survey your classmates about their activities on Sundays. The following questions may help you.

1) What do you usually do on Sundays?

2) What were you doing at 10:00 a.m. last Sunday?

2. Work in groups and play a chain game.

A: What were you doing at that time last Sunday, B?

B: I was watching TV. What were you doing, C?

C: I was ...

...

3. Report your survey results to your class.

You may begin like this:

I usually play soccer on Sundays. But last Sunday, I was listening to music at 10:00 a.m. at home. At that time, my friend, Qiqi, was watching TV ...

Review of Unit 3

1 **Fill in the blanks and read these sentences aloud. Pay attention to the difference in pronunciation between the two words.**

1) I like the beginning _____ the _____ of the movie. (and/end)
2) Kangkang is _____ of the music _____ in the QQ music. (found/fond)
3) A _____ rested at the bank of the _____. (lake/snake)
4) The little dog is full of _____ playing with the _____. (fun/fan)
5) The mother often sings the English _____ for her _____. (song/son)

2 **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of each word or phrase in the box.**

be angry with excited exciting prefer used to be fond of hate

1) The _____ news makes me _____.
2) I _____ playing soccer to watching movies.
3) He _____ collect toys, but now he _____ it.
4) She _____ reading novels.
5) Miss Wang _____ me because I made faces and made my classmates laugh.

3 **Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1) _____ (What/How) bad weather!
2) How _____ (beautiful/a beautiful) the music sounds!
3) I _____ (was doing/am doing) my homework when you called me yesterday.
4) Jack was watching TV while his brother _____ (played/was playing) soccer from 9:00—10:00 this morning.
5) Jim used to _____ (playing/play) ping-pong, but now he likes playing basketball.

4a **Ask your partner about his/her hobbies in the past and now, using the following words and phrases. Then report the result to your class.**

love enjoy like prefer be interested in be fond of hate

watching movies	collecting toys
skating	reading novels
collecting telephone cards	playing soccer

fishing	traveling
drawing	cooking
acting	making model planes

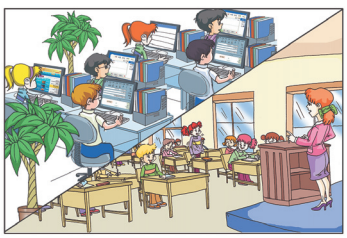
Example:
A: What' s your hobby?
B: I used to skate, but now I don't like it. I like playing basketball.
C: He/She used to ...

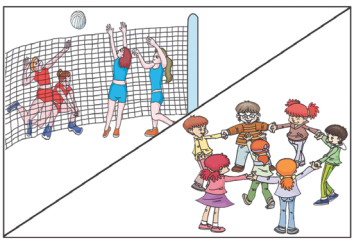
4b Listen to the reports of your classmates and complete the paragraph.

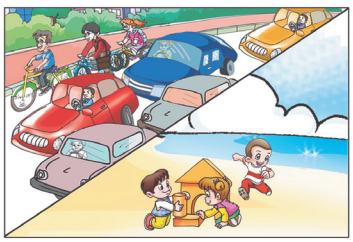
There are _____ students in my class, _____ boys and _____ girls. _____, _____ and _____ were their favorite hobbies in the past. But they prefer to _____, _____ and _____ now. Most of the boys like _____, and most of the girls are fond of _____.

5 Read the following poem aloud, paying attention to the pronunciation of the red letters. Then tick the pictures which match the poem.

People are busy on workdays.
Students go to school for five days.
We are free on the weekends.
We relax in different ways.







6 What is your way to relax? Write a short poem. The one in 5 can help you.

You may begin like this:

We relax in different ways ...

UNIT 4 Our World

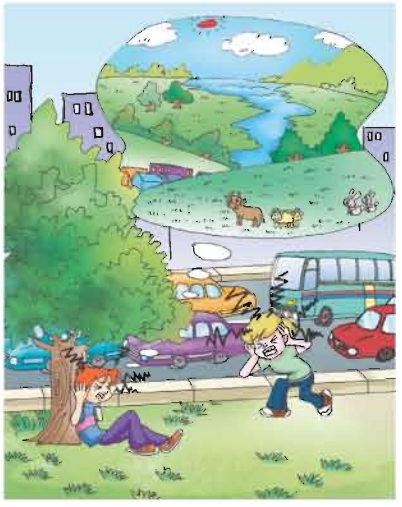
TOPIC 1 What's the strongest animal on the farm?

Section A

1a **Listen, look and say.**

Michael: Hey, Wang Wei, what are you thinking about?

Wang Wei: Oh, I'm thinking about life in the countryside.



Michael: Do you like the countryside?

Wang Wei: Yes, I like it very much because the air is fresher, the sky is bluer and the rivers are clearer there.

Michael: I think the countryside is much quieter than the city, too. People can enjoy the beauty of nature there.

Wang Wei: My grandma lives in the countryside and I go there for my summer holiday every year.

Michael: That must be fun!

1b **Listen to 1a and check the words you hear.**

____ fresher	____ busier	____ bluer
____ taller	____ bigger	____ clearer
____ nicer	____ quieter	____ noisier

1c **Listen again and fill in the blanks. Then read it aloud.**

Wang Wei likes the countryside very much because he thinks the air is _____, the sky is _____ and the rivers are _____ there. Michael thinks the countryside is much _____ than the city, too, so people can enjoy the beauty of nature. Wang Wei goes to the countryside every year for his summer holiday.

2a **Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.**

(*One day, the children were visiting a farm.*)

Yukio: Kangkang, what's the strongest animal on the farm?

Kangkang: Horses. I think the _____ horse over there is _____ than the _____ horse.

Sally: I think the sheep are the nicest of all.

Helen: But I think this cat is _____. He lets me hold him.

Yukio: The pigs must be the fattest and laziest animals on the farm. What do you think, Sally?

Sally: But I think the pigs are _____. Look! They are swimming and chatting with the hens and ducks.

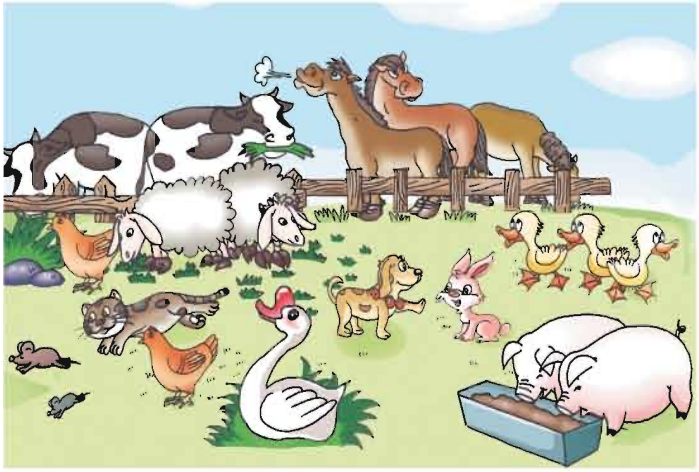
Kangkang: The cat is running after a mouse and the dog is playing with the rabbit.

Helen: Look! The cows and the sheep are eating. All the animals are living a _____ life on the farm.

2b Study the rules carefully and complete the table.

Adjective	strong	tall	nice	brave	big	fat	thin	lazy	ugly
Comparative	stronger		nicer		bigger			lazier	
Superlative	strongest		nicest		biggest			laziest	

3 Look at the picture and choose the correct word for each animal. Then make conversations with the adjectives in 2b.



horse pig
cow cat
sheep mouse
hen goose
duck dog
rabbit

(*One day, the animals on the farm were talking.*)

Dog: I'm the strongest on this farm.

Rabbit: I don't think so. The pig is stronger than you.

Dog: Ha! Ha! He is lazier than me.

...

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

(*Wang Wei is talking about the photos with his friends.*)

Wang Wei: Hi, Michael! Which do you like better, plants or animals?

Michael: I like animals better. I keep a pet dog. I think animals are friendlier.

Wang Wei: Why do you think so?

Michael: Because animals are our friends. They make us happy.

Wang Wei: I like plants better. I think roses are the nicest of all the flowers.

Michael: But they can't play with you. What about you, Maria?

Maria: I like birds. They are beautiful, and they can sing to us.

Jane: I like cats best because they are cuter than other animals.

Kangkang: I like both plants and animals. As we know, they are both important to us. We share the same world with them.

1b Listen to 1a and match the people with the things they like and their reasons.

Wang Wei	dogs	cuter
Michael	birds	friendlier
Maria	roses	beautiful
Jane	cats	the nicest of all

1c **Read 1a and fill in the blanks. Then report the passage to your partner.**

Wang Wei likes _____ better and he thinks the roses are the _____ of all the flowers. Michael likes _____ better because he thinks they are _____. They make us happy. Jane likes _____ best because they are _____ than other animals. Maria likes _____, because they are _____ and they can _____ to us. Kangkang likes both _____ and _____ because they are both _____ to us. We _____ the same world with them.

2 **Work in pairs and make up conversations about animals or plants you like. The expressions in 1a may help you.**

3 **Look at the pictures and write down the words according to the sounds. Then listen and check the vowels and stress.**

/frɒg/ /'ɪnsekt/ /sneɪk/ /fɒks/ /gu:s/ /kaʊ/ /ʃi:p/

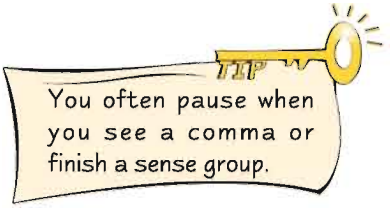
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

4a **Read the pairs of words and pay attention to the difference between /r/ and /l/.**

/r/–/l/: poor—pull door—doll or—all here—hill

4b **Read the conversations and pay attention to the pause in each sentence. Then read after the tape and imitate.**

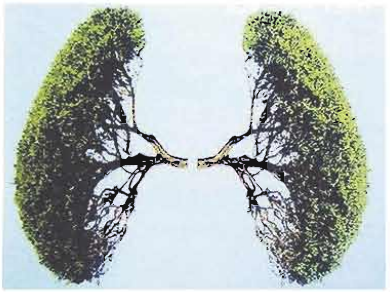
1. A: Which kind of animals do you like better, / frogs or snakes?
   B: I 'like frogs better / because they are more useful.
2. A: What about you, / Maria?
   B: I like birds. / They are beautiful, / and they can sing to us.
3. A: Do you like the countryside?
   B: Yes, / I like it very much / because / the air is fresher, the sky is bluer / and the rivers are clearer there.



Section C

1a Read and understand.

Look at the pictures and check which questions the passage can answer. Then read the passage and check your guess.



- ☐ 1. What are rainforests?
- ☐ 2. How many animals are living in rainforests?
- ☐ 3. Where do animals live in rainforests?
- ☐ 4. What can we get from rainforests?
- ☐ 5. Why are rainforests important to us?

Rainforests

Rainforests are thick forests in the hot parts of the world. It rains a lot and the ground is always wet. It's always dark and hot in rainforests. Rainforests cover 6% of the earth's surface. They provide places to live for thousands of plants and animals found nowhere else on Earth. There are lots of tall trees and other different kinds of plants. Thousands and thousands of animals live in rainforests. Many of them live in the trees over 30 meters from the ground.

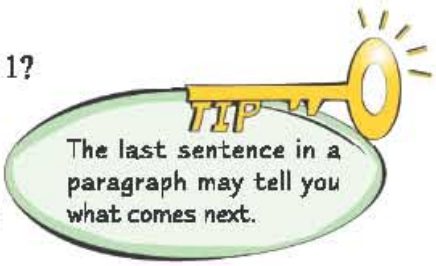
Rainforests are very important to us. They are the lungs of the earth. The plants in the forests help to make the air fresher and cleaner. They also help to hold the water when it rains and keep the water cycling. They play an important part in controlling the climate. Rainforests also help to keep the beauty of nature. Without rainforests, many beautiful plants and animals would die out. Rainforests give us wood, food, fruit, medicine, and many more useful things. We need rainforests for many reasons. But now, rainforests are becoming smaller and smaller, so we should protect them.

1b **Read 1a and complete the table. Then check with your partner.**

Feature of rainforests	1. in the _____ parts of the world 2. _____ ground and always _____ and _____ in them 3. cover _____ of the earth's _____ 4. give a home to many beautiful _____ and _____
Importance of rainforests	1. make the air _____ and _____ 2. _____ the water and keep the water _____ 3. control the _____ 4. keep the beauty of _____ 5. give us _____, _____, fruit, _____ and so on

1c **Read again and answer the questions.**

1. What does the word "cover" mean in Paragraph 1?
2. Why are rainforests the lungs of the earth?
3. Why should we protect rainforests well?
4. Can you guess what the next part of the passage will talk about?
5. What should we do to protect rainforests?

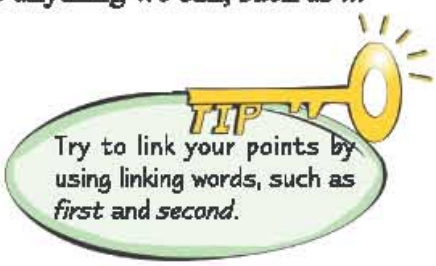


2 **Discuss the pictures in groups about how to protect rainforests. Then write a short passage.**

show and tell people about ...

do anything we can, such as ...

ask people not to ...



Section D

Read through Sections A-C and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Grammar

Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjectives (I)

The air is _____, the sky is _____ and the rivers are _____ there.

I think the countryside is much _____ than the city, too.

I think the sheep are the _____ of all.

The pigs must be the _____ and _____ animals on the farm.

What's the strongest animal on the farm?

But now, rainforests are becoming _____.

Functions

People can enjoy the _____ of nature there.

_____ do you like _____, plants or animals? I like animals _____.

_____ do you think so? Because animals are our friends. They ____ us happy.

We _____ the same world _____ them.

How well do you know Sections A-C ? Now do the following tasks and check.

1 Read the passage and complete the table on Page 88.

Animals in Danger

Pandas live in the forests and mountains of Southwest China. They feed on bamboo. But now they have less and less land to live on. So pandas are becoming fewer in number.

The heaviest animals in the world are not elephants. They are blue whales. They are the largest but they feed on the smallest sea animals. Now they are in danger because some people make their ocean home dirty and others kill whales for

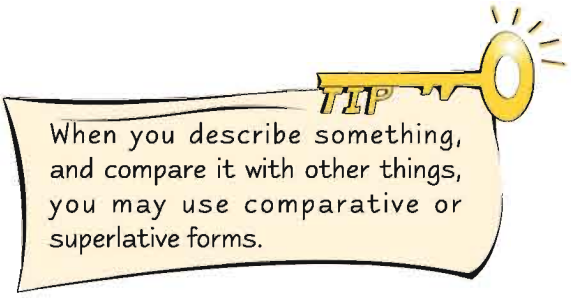
their meat.

Chinese tigers live in the south of China. They are also in danger now. They are the oldest type of tigers in the world and they eat small animals. Some people kill tigers for their fur and bones.

Animal	What they feed on	Where they live	Why they are in danger
	bamboo		They have less and less land to live on.
blue whales			
Chinese tigers		in the south of China	

2 **Write a passage about an animal. The following questions may help you.**

1. What is the animal?
2. Where does it live?
3. What does it feed on?
4. What are the features of it?
5. Do you like it? Why?



Project

Saving the Animals in Danger

1. Collect information about animals in danger and complete the table.

Animal	Where they live	What they eat	Why in danger	How to protect

2. Present your information, including the reasons why the animals are in danger, to your group.

3. Discuss what you should do to protect them.

4. Report the result to the class.

TOPIC 2 How can we protect ourselves from the earthquake?

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Kangkang: Li Ming, come and look! A terrible earthquake struck Qinghai!
Li Ming: Oh, no! When and where?
Kangkang: It struck Yushu in Qinghai Province early this morning.
Li Ming: Was it serious?
Kangkang: Yes. Many buildings fell down. Some people died and many people are missing.

Li Ming: I'm very sorry to hear that.
Kangkang: And I know that there were another two terrible earthquakes in China.
Li Ming: Really? Which was the most serious?
Kangkang: I think the Wenchuan earthquake in 2008 was more serious than this one, but the Tangshan earthquake in 1976 was the most serious. More than 240 000 people lost their lives in it.
Li Ming: How terrible! How can we protect ourselves from the earthquake?
Kangkang: Let's ask Miss Wang for help.

1b Listen to 1a and choose the correct answer.

Kangkang and Li Ming are talking about _____.

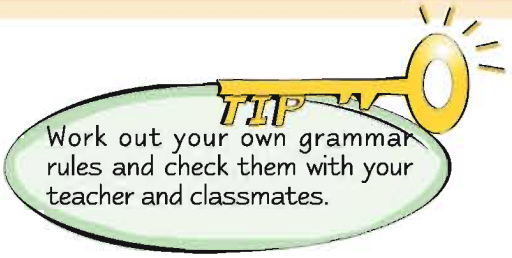
A. ways to protect us from earthquakes B. the earthquakes in China

C. the number of buildings falling down D. the missing people in the earthquake

1c Listen again and complete the table.

Earthquake in China	Year	Degree	Fact
	2010		buildings _____ some people _____ many people _____
Wenchuan earthquake		more serious	
			240 000 people _____

1d **Work in pairs and make up a conversation based on 1c.**



2a **Study the rules and complete the table.**

Adjective	useful	serious	dangerous	beautiful	important	terrible
Comparative	more useful					
Superlative	most useful					

2b **Number the things according to the degrees you like them. Then follow the example to make small conversations.**

Adjective	**Subject**		
useful	[2] mobile phone	[3] telephone	[1] computer
serious	[ ] fire	[ ] earthquake	[ ] rainstorm
dangerous	[ ] football	[ ] basketball	[ ] baseball
beautiful	[ ] trees	[ ] grass	[ ] flowers
important	[ ] Chinese	[ ] math	[ ] English
terrible	[ ] headache	[ ] toothache	[ ] fever

Example:

A: The telephone is useful.

B: I think the mobile phone is more useful than the telephone.

C: Yes, but the computer is the most useful of the three.

3 **Listen to the passage and complete the table.**

Bad News	
What	The T16 _____ from Guangzhou to Beijing West Railway Station will be _____.
Why	a _____ snowstorm
Passenger	stay for about _____ hours
Station	prepare _____ and _____

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

(*Miss Wang and her students are talking about the Yushu earthquake in Qinghai Province.*)

Miss Wang: Did you hear about the Yushu earthquake in Qinghai Province?

Kangkang: Yes, it's terrible. It was a level 7.1 earthquake. Many buildings fell down.

Jane: It killed more than two thousand people and hurt more.

Michael: I was very sad when I got the news.

Maria: Many children lost their homes and couldn't go to school.

Miss Wang: Do you know how to protect yourselves from the earthquake?

Jane: I think we should run out of the door.

Miss Wang: No, running out can be dangerous.

Kangkang: Miss Wang, do you think we should stay under the table?

Miss Wang: Yes, I think so. Remember, the most important thing is to stay calm.

1b Listen to 1a and mark T (True) or F (False).

1. The level of the Yushu earthquake was 6.1. ( )
2. Running out of the door is safer. ( )
3. The most important thing is to stay calm. ( )

1c Listen again and fill in the blanks. Then read it to your partner.

The Yushu earthquake was terrible. Many _____ fell down. The earthquake _____ more than two thousand people and _____ more people. Many children _____ their homes and couldn't go to school. Miss Wang told them that running out of the door could be _____ and the most important thing is to _____ calm.

2 Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks. Then practice in pairs.

Michael: Hey, Kangkang. What's the matter with you?

Kangkang: I'm _____ because my pen pal _____ his right arm in the Yushu earthquake.

Michael: I'm very sorry to hear that. Is it _____?

Kangkang: Yes. He can't _____ or do anything else now. He is very sad.

Michael: Don't worry. He'll be OK. We can do something to _____ him.

Kangkang: Thanks a lot.

3a **Look at the pictures and write down the words according to the sounds. Then listen, read and check, paying attention to the vowels and stress.**

/'snəʊˌstɔːm/

_____

/'reɪnstɔːm/

_____

/taɪ'fuːn/

_____

/flʌd/

_____

/draʊt/

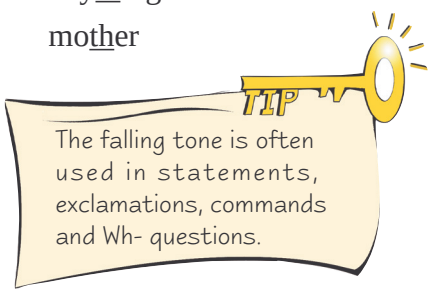
_____

/'fɒrɪst/ /faɪə/

_____

3b **Listen and pay attention to the marked parts and intonation. Read after the tape and imitate. Then work in pairs and use the words in 3a and the comparative or superlative forms of adjectives to practice.**

1. /θ/ : think earthquake toothache anything
   /ð/ : this their them mother
2. How terrible! My God!
3. Li Ming, come an(d) look!
4. A: Wha(t) do you think of the snowstorm?
   B: I think it is more dangerous than the flood.



4 **Work in groups and interview your group members' views of natural disasters based on 3a. Report your result to the class.**

You may begin like this:

John thinks ... is more dangerous than ... He also thinks ... is the most dangerous ...

Section C

1a Read and understand.

Check what we should do to protect ourselves in the earthquake based on your own knowledge.

- ☐ take a lift to go downstairs
- ☐ run out of a room
- ☐ stand in the middle of a room
- ☐ stand near a tall tree
- ☐ protect your head with your arms

How to Protect Yourself in the Earthquake

Many earthquakes happen every year. Some of these earthquakes are very strong. When they happen in cities, they can be very serious. Many people will be hurt or die in the earthquakes. Knowing some ways to protect yourself will help to keep you safe in the earthquake.

If you are indoors when the earthquake happens, the safest place is under a strong table or desk. Sitting on the floor in a doorway or close to a wall is safer than standing in the middle of a room. Remember to protect your head and neck with your arms. Stay away from windows, tall furniture and pictures or anything that may fall on you. Do not try to run out of the building.

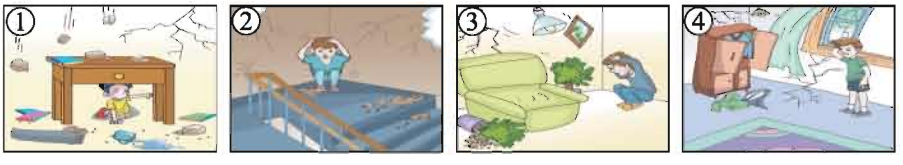
If you are out of doors, move to clear areas. Get away from buildings and trees. Be very careful of fallen power lines.

The danger is not over when the strong shaking stops. There will be some shocks after most earthquakes. We call them aftershocks and they sometimes can be more dangerous than the first earthquake.

When it is safe for you to move around, check the people near you. Some may need help. You may feel afraid, but you should try to stay calm. That is the most important thing to do in the earthquake.

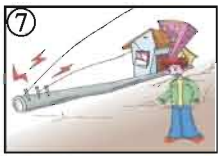
1b Read 1a and write down the key words under each picture. Retell what we should do based on the key words.

If you are indoors



_____ _____ _____ _____

If you are outdoors



_____ _____ _____

1c **Read again and answer the following questions.**

1. When can earthquakes be very serious?
2. How do you understand " the danger is not over when the strong shaking stops" ?
3. What does the word "aftershocks" mean?
4. What is the most important thing to remember in the earthquake?
5. Do you know more ways to protect yourself in the earthquake?

2a **Match the phrases with the correct pictures. Then discuss in groups what you should and shouldn't do in a fire.**

a. take the lift

b. call 119 for help

c. turn off the gas and lights

d. jump off a window

e. cover your face and leave the building

2b **Find more useful expressions to use in the table with *should* and *shouldn't do*. Then write down sentences based on 2a and exchange ideas with your partner.**

Should	Shouldn't do
A. The most important thing to do is to ...	A. When you ..., it can be more serious.
B. The safest place is ...	B. ... is more dangerous.
C. ... is safer than ...	C. Don't ...
...	...

2c **Write a short passage with the title *How to Protect Yourself in a Fire* in your exercise book.**

Section D

Read through Sections A-C carefully and complete each sentence below.

Grammar

Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjectives (Ⅱ)

The Wenchuan earthquake in 2008 was _____ than this one, but the Tangshan earthquake in 1976 was _____.

I think the mobile phone is _____ than the telephone.

Yes, but the computer is _____ of all.

Remember, _____ thing is to stay calm.

_____ place is under a strong table or desk.

Functions

A terrible earthquake _____ Qinghai. Was it serious?

I'm very sorry to _____ that.

_____ can we protect ourselves _____ the earthquake?

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1 Read the passage and complete the table on Page 96.

(*Here is the news from Wenchuan in Sichuan Province.*)

At 2:28 in the afternoon, on May 12, 2008, a terrible earthquake happened here. It killed more than 69 000 people. Five million people lost their homes. Many children died when their schools fell down. But with the help of the whole nation, people in Wenchuan are rebuilding their homes now and they are returning to normal life. The children are able to study in new, safe schools. The people of Wenchuan are

very brave, and they are starting their lives over again. Now a more beautiful new Wenchuan has appeared.

Time	
Place	
Event	
Result	
Measure	
Present situation	

2 **Write a piece of news about the Tangshan earthquake with the help of the following information. Pay attention to the elements in news.**

Time	early morning July 28, 1976
Place	near Tangshan, Hebei
Event	Earthquake struck Tangshan
Result	240 000 died, more than 160 000 injured
Measure	sent the army to help; provided food and water; rebuilt their homes

Project

Caring About the Children From Disaster Areas

1. Ask your friends how they feel about children from disaster areas.

1) What do you want to do for the children from disaster areas?

2) What do you want to say to the children from disaster areas?

3) What do you think people in disaster areas should do?

2. Make a short report to your class about your survey.

3. Write a letter to the children in disaster areas. Give your comfort, concern and best wishes to them.

TOPIC 3 The Internet makes the world smaller.

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Maria: What are you doing, Kangkang?

Kangkang: I'm doing some shopping on the Internet. It's a little cheaper.

Maria: What else can you do online?

Kangkang: I can find information, send emails, listen to music, watch movies and so on. I can also chat with my grandmother face to face.

Maria: That's great! The Internet makes the world smaller. How does it work?

Kangkang: Mm, let me find out the information online.

(*Five minutes later.*)

Kangkang: A special language makes computers talk with each other.

Maria: When did it come into being?

Kangkang: Scientists started to study the Internet in the 1960s and made it into use in the 1990s.

Maria: I'm sure the Internet will become more and more important to us.

1b Listen to 1a and complete the passage.

Kangkang and Maria are talking about the Internet. We use the Internet to _____ information, _____ emails, listen to music and so on. The Internet is great and makes the world _____. It works with a special _____. Scientists started _____ the Internet in the 1960s and _____ in the 1990s. The Internet will become _____ to us.

1c Read 1a and act it out with your partner.

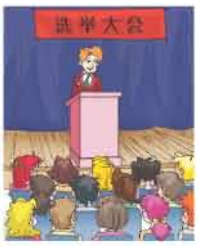
2 Look at the pictures and follow the example to make up sentences.

Example:

A: The Internet makes the world smaller. (make/smaller)

B: It also helps us to find information much faster. (help/find information)

make/laugh



make/headmaster

not let/watch TV

keep/clean

see/play computer games

ask/close the windows

3a **Listen to the passage and number the pictures.**

find new friends

buy a bike

read e-books

study English

buy a gift

learn to cook

3b **Work in pairs. Ask and answer based on the information in 3a.**

You may do it this way:

A: What can people do through the Internet?

B: Well, they can find some information online.

TIP

Expressions like "Well","You know", "Let me see" etc. can fill the silence when you want to think about something in a conversation.

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Jane: Guess what! I saw a new photo of Mars on the Internet last night.

Michael: That's great. What did it look like?

Jane: It looked like a big red plate of pizza.

Michael: I also looked at photos online last night. I studied pictures of birds for my science lesson.

Jane: I'm sure you can find lots of information on the Internet now.

Kangkang: I visited my favorite news website online yesterday. A reporter said that scientists could put little computers right into our heads. I'm not sure if that is a good idea.

Maria: Last night I watched a movie from the Internet. But my computer was on my desk, not in my head. I'm quite sure no scientist is going to put a computer into my head!

1b Listen to 1a and complete the table.

Name	What they saw or heard online
Jane	saw a new _____ of _____
Michael	studied pictures of _____
Kangkang	heard that _____ could put little computers right into our _____
Maria	watched a _____

1c Rewrite the conversation into a passage based on 1b.

Last night, Jane _____ and Michael also _____ for his science lesson. Kangkang visited his favorite website and heard a reporter say _____. He was not sure if that was a good idea. Maria _____ online and she was sure no scientist was going to put a computer into her head.

1d Write another passage from Jane's point of view.

Last night, Maria, Michael and I ...

2 **Work in pairs and make up conversations with the sentences in the box.**

Example:

A: I'm sure *there are many interesting things to see on the Internet*.

B: I'm not sure whether/if *it is good to shop online.*

Will everyone in the world use the Internet in the future?
Are there any good movie websites online?
Can we find interesting books on the Internet?
Will people have computers in their bodies some day?

3 **Discuss in groups about what you saw or heard on the Internet. Then make a report and present it to the class.**

A: I saw/looked at/watched ...

B: I'm sure ...

C: I visited the website and a reporter said ...

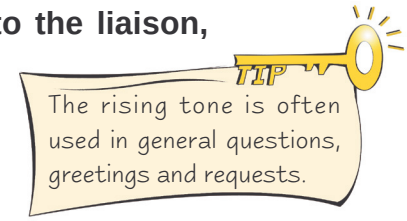
D: I'm not sure if/whether ...

...

4a **Read the pairs of words and pay attention to the difference between /w/ and /v/.**

/w/–/v/: wet—vet west—vest wine—vine

4b **Listen to the sentences, paying attention to the liaison, weak form, stress and intonation. Then read after the tape and imitate.**



1. 'Good 'morning. 'Good 'evening.
2. Will 'everyone in the 'world 'use the 'Internet in the 'future?
3. Well, 'some people 'watch 'TV 'online.
4. Do you know 'how to 'protect 'ourselves from the 'earthquake?
5. 'Really? 'Which was the 'most 'serious?
6. A 'reporter said 'scientists could 'put 'little 'computers 'right into our 'heads.
7. The 'Internet 'makes our life 'easier and 'more interesting.

1a Read and understand.

Discuss the questions in groups. Then share different ideas in class.

1. Is the Internet changing your life? Is it changing the world? If so, give some examples.
2. Do you often use the Internet after class?
3. How can you use the Internet to learn English after class?

The Internet is changing the world. It is becoming an important part of our lives.

The Internet makes our lives more interesting. We can get all kinds of information on the Internet and share it with others. We can make friends and share our ideas and feelings with each other by sending emails or chatting online. We can also do shopping, study, listen to music and watch movies. This helps make life easier.

However, the Internet is not perfect. We should use it safely. Everyone can post information, and not all of it is true. Some people use the Internet to hurt others and try to get money by cheating. Some young people usually spend too much time playing games and so on.

The Internet can change our lives for the better, but we should use it carefully.

1b Read 1a and match the following words with their meanings.

change	correct, very good
share	things that really happen
true	have or use sth. at the same time as sb. else
perfect	become different

1c Read 1a again and give it a good title.

1d **Complete the table according to 1a. Then add your own ideas about advantages and disadvantages of the Internet.**

Advantage	The Internet makes our lives easier and more interesting. ● _____ ● _____ ● ...
Disadvantage	The Internet is not perfect. ● _____ ● _____ ● ...

2a **Interview one of your friends about how he/she uses the Internet and what he/she thinks of it.**

1. How often do you use the Internet?

☐ Often. ☐ Sometimes. ☐ Seldom. ☐ Never.

2. What do you often do on the Internet?

☐ Do some shopping. ☐ Study. ☐ Listen to music. ☐ Chat.
☐ Search for information. ☐ See movies. ☐ Play games. ☐ Write emails.

3. How long do you spend on the Internet every day?

☐ Less than 1 hour. ☐ 2-3 hours. ☐ More than 3 hours.

4. What do you think of the Internet?

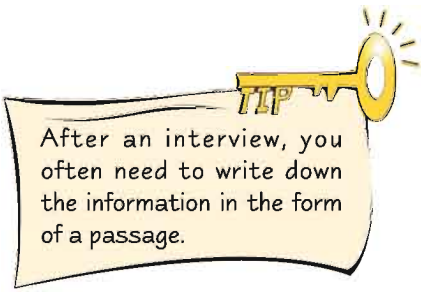
☐ Useful. ☐ Interesting. ☐ Important.

5. Are you sure the Internet is good for us?

☐ Yes, I'm sure of that. ☐ No, I'm not sure of that. ☐ I don't know.

2b **Write a short passage based on the result of the interview in 2a.**

My friend _____ uses the Internet. He/She often uses it to _____ and seldom _____. He/She usually spends _____ online every day and is sure _____. He/She thinks _____ and we should _____.



Section D

Read through Sections A-C carefully and pay attention to the underlined and colored parts of the sentences below.

Grammar

Subject + Vt. + Object + Object complement

The Internet makes the world smaller.

It also helps us to find information much faster.

The Internet makes our lives easier and more interesting.

This helps make life easier.

Functions

I'm sure the Internet will be more and more important to us.

I'm not sure if it is good to shop online.

Guess what!

How well do you know Sections A-C? Now do the following tasks and check.

1 Read the passage and choose the correct expressions from the box on Page 104 to complete it.

Would you like to learn English on the Internet? Your search results __1__. For example, at online grammar websites, there is advice about how to correct your English grammar. Famous English-speaking writers __2__ on their websites. On the Internet, you __3__ and then read their emails to you. If you want to change English words into Chinese or Chinese words into English, then there are websites that can do this for you. English websites from Canada or America __4__. You can listen to English stories, poems and songs. Finally, it is possible to __5__ in an online dictionary. Learning English on the Internet is easy and fun!

A. can help you to improve your listening skills
B. can be very interesting
C. can tell you about writing
D. look up new words
E. may write emails to friends in other countries

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

Life in the future will be different from life today. Scientists will make computers much _____ (small) and _____ (useful). People will work _____ (few) hours than they do now and this will _____ (make) life _____ (easy). Travelling will be much _____ (cheap) and _____ (many) people will go to other countries for holidays.

We will use _____ (much) land to build new cities and _____ (little) land for cows and sheep. This _____ (make) meat _____ (expensive). No one will eat it every day if we eat more fruit and vegetables, and we will become _____ (healthy).

Project

Becoming an Inventor

1. Look at the following pictures and talk about what they can do for us, using the expressions in the box.

do boring jobs	learn English	surf the Internet	carry people from place to place

Example:
People use computers to write reports.

2. Imagine and draw a new thing. Then write a passage about its appearance and uses.

Review of Units 3–4

1a **Read each group of words and circle the one with a different sound on the underlined part.**

1) A. l<u>a</u>nd	B. l<u>a</u>ptop	C. n<u>e</u>t	D. j<u>a</u>zz
2) A. Intern<u>e</u>t	B. wh<u>a</u>le	C. f<u>a</u>vorite	D. sn<u>a</u>ke
3) A. l<u>o</u>vely	B. w<u>o</u>nderful	C. c<u>a</u>lm	D. f<u>u</u>n
4) A. scientist<u>s</u>	B. card<u>s</u>	C. band<u>s</u>	D. head<u>s</u>
5) A. plane<u>s</u>	B. star<u>s</u>	C. stamp<u>s</u>	D. coin<u>s</u>

1b **Listen carefully and mark the tone according to what you hear. Then read after the tape and imitate.**

1) How terrible!
2) I'm not sure if that is a good idea.
3) Country music, rock music and jazz are all pop music.
4) A reporter said that scientists could put little computers right into our heads.
5) When he was eight, his father asked a music teacher to teach him to play the piano.

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in the box.**

relax	serious	protect	strike
be fond of	dangerous	lovely	kind

1) Linda doesn't like classical music because she thinks it is too _____.
2) Listening to music can help us to _____.
3) Lily likes collecting stamps and I _____ cooking.
4) I think cats are the _____ of all the animals.
5) Some animals are in _____ now because people kill them for fur and bones.
6) It is very _____ of you to care about animals.
7) A strong earthquake _____ Tangshan years ago.
8) We should learn how to _____ ourselves from the earthquake.

3 Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs. Then read it to your partner.

Here is a photo of Kangkang's friends. They went to the park last Sunday and Kangkang _____ (take) the photo there. They _____ (enjoy) themselves that day. Look! The sun was shining brightly in the sky. Maria _____ (take) photos. What were Bob and Jane doing? Oh, they _____ (listen) to music. _____ Su Tong _____ (play) football? No, he wasn't. He _____ (run). How happy they _____ (be)!

4 Look at the pictures and complete the conversations with *used to*, *how* or *what*.

1) — Where did they use to swim?
— They ____ ____ swim in the river. But now the river is dirty.
— ____ a pity!

2) — What did you use to eat?
— I ____ ____ eat hot dogs.
— ____ unhealthy!
— Now I like eating apples every day.

3) — What did he use to do on weekends?
— He ____ ____ play computer games.
— ____ a bad habit!
— He enjoys outdoor activities now.
— _____ healthy!

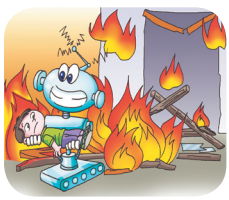
4) — Did she use to collect photos of famous stars?
— No, she ____ ____ collect their posters.
— ____ funny she used to be!

5 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of each adjective.

old tall large wonderful big

Many people know that the blue whale is _____ than any other animal in the world. But is it the oldest living thing in the world? No! Then what's the _____ living thing? That is the redwood tree. There are some redwoods that are more than 2 000 years _____. The redwoods in California are the _____ in the world. Most of them grow to be more than 90 meters high. The _____ redwood is over 115 meters high!

6 Listen to the conversations and number the pictures.



( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

7 Listen to the conversation and mark T (True) or F (False).

1) Jane often enjoys music on the Internet. ( )
2) Jane never does her homework with the help of the Internet. ( )
3) Jane often writes emails to her Chinese friends. ( )
4) Kangkang often plays games on the Internet. ( )
5) Kangkang likes the Internet. ( )

8 Read the passage and complete the tasks on Page 108.

Everyone has hobbies, such as reading, collecting things, keeping pets and playing sports. Hobbies can bring pleasure and knowledge.

Chen Yang is a student. Two years ago, she liked playing computer games. She found nothing more interesting than it. But now she has changed. She is fond of reading because there are many wonderful things in books. She always loses herself in them. She often says, "The more I read, the more I learn."

1) Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

Chen Yang used to _____, but now she likes _____.

2) The underlined sentence means "_____"

A. She didn't find playing computer games interesting at all.

B. She found playing computer games more interesting.

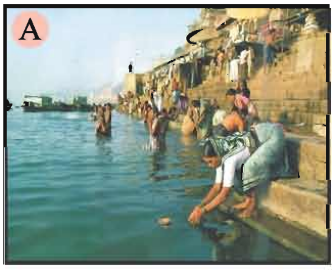
C. She found playing computer games the most interesting.

3) Answer the following questions.

A. How many hobbies are there in the passage? What are they?

B. Why does Chen Yang like reading now?

9 Match the pictures with the descriptions. Then write a passage. You are free to choose your own title.



( ) 1) Water covers most parts of the earth. It is in lakes, rivers, seas and oceans. It is important to all living things.

( ) 2) Most plants need lots of water. Water is necessary for all plants.

( ) 3) All animals need enough water. They can't live at all without water.

( ) 4) People need water to drink, to cook and to clean. Water makes up the largest part of the body.

( ) 5) We must save every drop of water. Don't let our tears be the last drop of water on the earth.

Appendices 附录

Notes to the Texts 课文注释

Unit 1 Playing Sports

Topic 1 I'm going to play basketball.

Section A

1. —What are you going to do? 你要去干什么?
—I'm going to play basketball. 我要去打篮球。
be going to+动词原形表示"打算/准备做某事"。
2. I often saw you play basketball during the summer holiday. 我暑假期间经常看见你打篮球。
see … do … 意为"看见……做……",表示看见事件、行动的全过程,动作已经结束。如:
He saw her cross the road. 他看见她穿过了马路。
see … doing … 意为"看到……正在做……",强调事件、行动正在进行。如:
I saw her dancing at this time yesterday. 昨天这个时候我看见她正在跳舞。
3. … we are going to have a basketball game against Class Three on Sunday. ……我们这周日和三班将有一场篮球赛。
against 意为"对着;反对;靠着"。如:
Everyone is against him. 每个人都反对他。
4. —Which sport do you prefer, swimming or rowing? 游泳和划船,你更喜欢哪项运动?
—I prefer rowing. 我更喜欢划船。
prefer 意为"更喜欢",其后可接名词、动名词或动词不定式。如:
—Which do you prefer, apples or oranges? 苹果和橘子,你更喜欢哪种?
—I prefer oranges. 我更喜欢橘子。
Many people prefer to live in the countryside. 很多人更愿意住在乡下。
prefer … to …意为"和……相比更喜欢……"。如:
I prefer skating to swimming. 和游泳相比我更喜欢滑冰。
5. —Do you row much? 你经常划船吗?
—Yes, quite a lot. /No, seldom. 是的,常常。/不,很少。
在肯定句、否定句或疑问句中,(very) much 和 quite a bit/a lot 常与动词连用,用来描述某个动作发生的频率,或与表示情感的动词连用,表示情感的深浅程度。如:
I go to that shop so much. 我经常光顾那家商店。
I'm feeling a bit cold. 我觉得有点冷。

6. Are you going to join the school rowing team? 你要加入学校划船队吗?

join+组织 表示“加入某个组织”。

join sb. 表示“加入某人的行列,和某人一起”。

join in+(活动)表示“参加(某项活动)”。如:

I'll join the school football team. 我将会加入学校足球队。

He decided to join us. 他决定加入我们。

Jane is going to join in the volleyball game next week. 简打算下周参加排球赛。

Section B

1. He played for the Houston Rockets in the NBA. 他曾效力于 NBA 的休斯敦火箭队。

play for a team 意为“为某队效力” 如:

He's going to play for the team this year. 他今年会为该队效力。

2. What are you going to be when you grow up? 你长大以后想做什么?

此句中 when 引导时间状语从句,从句用一般现在时,主句用一般将来时。

文化背景知识

NBA (National Basketball Association)是美国全国篮球协会的缩写。NBA 前身是 1946 年成立的美国篮球协会(ABA),1949 年改为现名。

LeBron James 勒布朗·詹姆斯,1984 年 12 月 30 日出生,是一名美国职业篮球运动员。2009-2012 年期间三次获得“NBA 最有价值球员”称号,被认为是当今 NBA 表现最全面的球员之一。

Section C

1. She spends half an hour exercising in the gym every day. 她每天花半小时在体育馆锻炼。

spend 意为“花费”,通常接表示时间和金钱的名词,构成 spend…(in)doing … 或 spend … on …。如:

She spent a lot of money on clothes/(in)buying clothes. 她花了很多钱买衣服。

2. There is going to be a school sports meet next weekend. 下周末将举行一场校运会。

There be 句型用在一般将来时中,其结构为:

There is/are going to be … / There will be … 如:

There will be a movie next Sunday. 下个星期日将上映一场电影。

3. Because it makes him strong and it's popular all over the world.

因为它(踢足球)使他身体健壮,而且这项运动在全世界都很流行。

make/keep+sb./sth.+adj.意为“使某人/某物保持……”。如:

Swimming helps to keep her heart and lungs healthy. 游泳有助于她的心肺健康。

make + sb./sth.+do sth. 意为“使某人/某物做某事”。 如:

Don't make him cry. 别把他弄哭了。

4. a good way to keep fit 一种保持健康的好方法

keep fit 与 keep healthy 意思相同,都表示“保持健康”,keep fit 尤其指人通过经常锻炼而保持健康。

Section D

1. He arrived in Beijing with his teammates yesterday. 他和他的队友昨日抵达北京。

arrive in/at 意为“到达……。”in 后接较大的地方(大城市、大的空间),at 后接较狭窄或较小的地方(小村庄、小城镇)。如:

She arrived at the railway station at seven in the morning. 她上午七点到达了火车站。

2. But it's too bad that the team isn't going to stay for long. 但遗憾的是队员们不会久留。

3. They are leaving for Japan the day after tomorrow for a game with Japan's national team. 他们将于后天动身前往日本,与日本国家队进行一场比赛。

leave for... 意为"动身前往……";leave A for B 意为"离开 A 地前往 B 地",此句中 leave for Japan 相当于 leave Beijing for Japan。

此处用现在进行时表示即将发生的动作。表示位置移动的动词 go, come, leave, fly, start 等,可以用现在进行时表示将要发生的动作。如:

What time are you starting? 你们什么时候出发?

I'm coming. 我就来。

She is flying to Shanghai tonight. 她晚上要飞往上海。

Topic 2 I'll kick you the ball again.

Section A

1. Would you mind teaching me? 请你教我,好吗?

Would/Do you mind doing sth.? 意为"你介意做某事吗?",是表示请求允许的常用句型。类似的句型还有:Would/Do you mind+if 引导的从句。如:

Would you mind if I smoke here? 你介意我在这儿吸烟吗?

2. Let's go and practice. 我们去练习吧。

practice 作动词时,后常接名词或动名词。如:

She practices singing every morning in the park. 她每天早晨在公园练习唱歌。

practice 还可作名词。如:

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

3. Keep trying. 继续努力。

keep(sb.)doing sth.意为"(使某人)不停地做(某事)"。如:

Don't keep talking! 不要说个没完!

You shouldn't keep me waiting so long. 你不应该让我等那么久。

4. Would you mind not throwing bottles around? 请你不要乱扔瓶子,好吗?

around 在此为副词,意为"四处,到处"。如:

I just want to walk around. 我只是想四处走走。

Section B

1. Kangkang, what about saying sorry to Michael? 康康,向迈克尔道个歉怎么样呢?

say hello/sorry/thanks/goodbye to sb. 意为"向某人问候/道歉/道谢/道别"。

2. Michael, I am sorry for what I said. 迈克尔,我为我所说的话感到很抱歉。

be sorry for sth. 意为"为某事感到遗憾/后悔/抱歉"。

what I said 意为"我所说过的话"。如:

He remembered what I said. 他记着我所说过的话。

3. You are sure to have more fun. 你们一定会玩得更高兴。

be sure to do sth. 意为"肯定要做某事"(表示将来)。如:

It's sure to rain. 肯定要下雨。

be sure about/of sth. 意为“确信或对某事有把握”。如：
I'm not sure about/of the answer. 我对这个答案没有把握。

Section C

1. Basketball is one of the most popular sports in the United States and other parts of the world. 篮球在美国以及世界的其他地方都是最受欢迎的运动之一。

one of + 可数名词的复数形式，意为“……之一”。该短语作主语时，谓语动词常用单数形式。如：

One of my favorite basketball stars is Michael Jordan. 我最喜欢的篮球明星之一是迈克尔·乔丹。

2. The goal is to throw the ball through the other side's basket, and to stop the other team from doing so. (每个队的)目标是通过将球投入对方的篮筐而得分，并阻止对方这样做。

stop... from doing sth. 意为“阻止(碍)……做某事”。如：
The bad weather may stop us from playing basketball. 糟糕的天气可能阻碍我们打篮球。

Section D

Football is a fast game played in winter and early spring. 足球是(人们)在冬季和早春时进行的一种追求速度的运动项目。

fast 在此作为形容词，意为“做得很快的，发生得很迅速的”。如：
He had a fast and enjoyable journey last week. 他上周的旅行虽然短暂，但很愉快。

Topic 3 The school sports meet is coming.

Section A

1. I'll be in the long jump and the high jump. 我将参加跳远和跳高比赛。

be in + 活动 意为“参加某项活动”，相当于 take part in/join in。

2. It's my first time to take part in the high jump. 这是我第一次参加跳高比赛。

It's one's first time to do sth. 意为“某人第一次做某事”。如：
It's her first time to visit this museum. 这是她第一次参观这个博物馆。

Section B

Let's make it half past six. 让我们定在六点半吧。

此句是约定时间的常用语。

Section C

1. The Olympic rings are a symbol of the Olympic Games. 奥运五环是奥运会的象征。

a/the symbol of... 意为“……的象征”。如：
The white dove is a symbol of peace. 白鸽是和平的象征。

2. They are both held every four years. 两者都是每四年举办一次。

are held 是一般现在时的被动语态，意为“被举办”。

3. ... and the Olympic Games will be more exciting. 奥运会将会更激动人心。

more exciting 是 exciting 的比较级形式，意为“更激动人心”。

Section D

… and I hope some day I'll be able to take part in the Olympic Games. ……我希望有一天我能参加奥运会。

be able to 意为"有能力,能够"。can 表示"能力,可能"时只有现在式和过去式(could),而 be able to 可用于各种时态。如:

With the help of the doctor, he was able to stand for a while.

在医生的帮助下,他能站立一会儿了。

Unit 2 Keeping Healthy

Topic 1 You should brush your teeth twice a day.

Section A

1. I have a toothache. 我牙痛。

have a toothache 意为"牙痛",相似的结构还有:

have a headache 头痛;have a backache 背痛;have a stomachache 胃痛。

2. I hope you'll get well soon. 我希望你很快好起来。

get 为系动词,后面跟形容词。well 在此句中意为"身体健康的,身体好的",是形容词;well 也可作副词,意为"好,令人满意地"。如:

He speaks English well. 他英语说得好。

3. I have a bad cold. 我患了重感冒。

have a cold 意为"患感冒",相似的 have a fever 发烧;have a cough 咳嗽,但"得了流感"用 have (the) flu。

Section B

How long have you been like this? 你像这样有多久了?

Section C

I'm going to try something new. 我要尝试一些新动作。

形容词修饰 something, anything, nothing 等不定代词时,位于其后。如:

The doctor said there was nothing wrong with you. 医生说你没什么事。

Section D

How are you feeling today? 你今天感觉怎么样?

一般用来询问、关心对方的身体状况。回答时可根据实际情况。如:

I'm feeling a little better, thanks. 感觉好些了,谢谢。

Topic 2　I must ask him to give up smoking.

Section A

Staying up late is bad for your health. 熬夜对身体不好。

staying up late 在此是动名词短语作主语，谓语动词用单数。

be bad for sb./sth. 意为“对某人/某物不好”，与之相对应的为 be good for sb./sth. 意为“对某人/某物有好处”。如：

Drinking tea is good for your health. 饮茶对健康有好处。

Section B

1. … and it can even cause cancer. ……它甚至可以导致癌症。

2. I must ask him to give up smoking. 我必须要他戒烟。

ask sb. to do sth.意为“要求某人做某事”，其否定形式为 ask sb. not to do sth.。用法类似的动词还有 want，tell，get 等。如：

I must tell him not to play in the street. 我必须告诉他不要在街上玩耍。

give up 意为“放弃”，后接名词或动名词。如：

You should give up drinking. 你应该戒酒。

Section C

1. What Mothers Said to Eat 妈妈说过的需要吃的（食物）

2. Once，cabbage was on his plate. 有一次他的盘子里放的是洋白菜。

3. As soon as Michael saw it，he got mad. 迈克尔一看到它，就很生气。

as soon as 意为“一……就……”。如：

As soon as I arrive in Beijing，I'll call you. 我一到北京就给你打电话。

Topic 3　Must we exercise to prevent the flu?

Section A

So what should we do to prevent it? 那么我们该做什么来预防它呢？

不定式短语 to prevent it 作目的状语。如：

Maria went back to Cuba to celebrate her birthday. 玛丽亚回古巴庆祝生日。

Section B

1. Oh，can I leave a message? 哦，我可以留个口信吗？

leave a message 意为“留口信”。

give（sb.）a message 意为“（给某人）捎口信”。

take a message 意为“传口信”。如：

She is not here now. Can I take a message? 她现在不在，要我传个口信吗？

2. Please tell my father not to forget the talk tomorrow afternoon. 请告诉我爸爸不要忘记明天下午

的报告。

tell sb. (not) to do sth. 意为“告诉某人(不要)做某事”。

tell sb. sth. 意为“告诉某人某事”。如:

Tell me your phone number, please. 请告诉我你的电话号码。

Section C

1. …, so try to stay safe when you play them. 因此,当你运动时,一定要注意安全。

stay+adj.表示“保持某种状态”,相当于 keep+adj. 如:

Eat right to stay healthy. 要饮食恰当以保持健康。

2. So, be happy to be healthy. 所以,快乐才能健康。

3. You should say no to smoking and drinking. 你应该远离烟酒。

Unit 3 Our Hobbies

Topic 1 What's your hobby?

Section A

1. Maybe I need a change. 我可能需要改变一下。

change 在这里作名词,有“换口味”的含义。如:

Let's go to a movie tonight for a change. 我们今晚换换活动,去看电影吧。

2. walk a pet dog 遛狗。

Section B

—What hobbies did you use to have? 你以前有什么爱好?

—I used to collect baseball cards. 我曾经收集棒球卡片。

used to 意为“过去常常;曾经”,表示现在已不是那样了,后接动词原形。其否定式为 didn't use to 或 used not to。如:

My father used to be a farmer,but now he is an office worker. 我父亲过去是一位农民,但现在他是一名职员。

Section C

1. Scrapbooking is a hobby. 制作剪贴簿是一种爱好。

2. They kept pictures, letters, poems and other things they wanted to remember. 他们把想要记住的图片、信件、诗歌以及其他物件都保存下来。

3. Some people have funny collections, like the world's most stupid ideas or pictures of the world's most ugly dogs. 有些人的收集很有趣,像世界上最愚蠢的主意或世界上最丑的狗的照片。

most+多音节(部分双音节)形容词是形容词的最高级形式,意为“最……”。如:

most beautiful 最漂亮的;most serious 最严重的。

4. It is easy to get started. 很容易着手(做剪贴簿)。

get started 意为“开始”。如：

We couldn't wait to get started on the next job. 我们都等不及要开始下一项工作了。

5. You can be busy and collect many things or lazy and collect few things. 你可以辛勤地收集许多东西，也可以懒惰地几乎不收集东西。

Section D

All pets provide their owners with love and comfort in their lives. 宠物能给主人的生活带来爱和安慰。

provide sb. with sth. 意为“为某人提供某物”，也可表达为 provide sth. for sb.如：

The school provides lunch for children. 学校为孩子们提供午餐。

Topic 2　What sweet music!

Section A

1. Do you know the song *My Heart Will Go On*? 你知道《我心永恒》这首歌吗？

2. Hmm … I can lend you some CDs of her songs. 嗯，我可以借给你一些她的歌曲光盘。

hmm 语气词，表示有疑问或犹豫时发出的声音。

lend 意为“借出”，常构成词组 lend sb. sth.或 lend sth.to sb. 如：

Can you lend your pencil to me? 你能把铅笔借给我吗？

borrow 意为“借入”，常构成词组 borrow … from …　如：

I borrowed five *yuan* from him yesterday. 昨天我向他借了五元钱。

Section C

1. Soon Wolfgang played as well as his big sister, Nannerl. 不久，沃尔夫冈就和他姐姐娜奈尔弹得一样好。

as … as 意为“和……一样”。如：

Kangkang runs as fast as Michael. 康康和迈克尔跑得一样快。

I don't smoke as much as I used to. 我抽烟不像以前那么多了。

2. He was an amazing child, a born musician. 他是一个神童，一个天生的音乐家。

Section D

1. Good music brings people comfort and peace of mind. 好的音乐带给人们舒适和宁静。

2. Wang Junfeng says that every culture has its own special kind of drumming. 王俊峰说各种文化都有其独特的鼓乐。

Topic 3　What were you doing at this time yesterday?

Section A

1. Hold the line, please. 请别挂断电话。

此句是一种常用的电话交际用语。类似的还有：

Hold on, please. 请稍等。

Wait a moment, please. 请等一会儿。

2.What were you doing at this time yesterday? 昨天这个时候你在做什么呢?

本句为过去进行时,表示过去的某个时刻/某一时间段正在进行的动作,其结构为 was/were+现在分词。

at this time 意为“此时此刻”,是美式用法;英式用法则为 this time。

3. I called you to go to the English Corner but no one answered. 我打电话叫你去英语角,但是没人接。

call … 意为“给……打电话”

answer the phone 意为“接电话”。

Section B

1. I don't agree. 我不同意。

这是表明自己观点、态度的表达方式。此外还有:

I agree (with you). 我同意(你的观点)。

I think so. 我认为是这样的。

I don't think so. 我认为不是这样的。

You are quite right. 你说得很对。

2. Isn't it interesting? 难道它不有趣吗?

此句为一般疑问句的否定式。这类疑问句常表示提问人的惊异、赞叹、怀疑或责难等语气。回答时根据实际情况来判断,如果事实上是,用 yes;如果事实上不是,用 no。如:

—Don't you play chess? 你不下棋吗?

—Yes, I do. 不,我下棋。/ No, I don't. 是的,我不下棋。

Section C

1. But the little girl was afraid to go home without selling one box of matches, because her father would beat her. 但是没卖出一盒火柴,小女孩不敢回家,因为那样她父亲会打她。

be afraid to do … 意为“害怕做……”,强调因害怕其结果而不敢做。类似的表达法还有 be afraid of doing … 如:

I was afraid of losing my way. 我担心迷路。

2. Then she lit a fourth match. 然后,她又划了一根火柴。

a/an+序数词 意为“再一;又一”。如:

He had a third try. 他又试了一次。

Section D

1. In the early 1800s, people went to church on Sundays. 19 世纪早期,人们在星期日去教堂做礼拜。

in the 1800s/1800's 意为“在 19 世纪”。如:

in the 1960s/1960's 在 20 世纪 60 年代

2. And then they felt too tired to work on Monday mornings. 那样,在周一上午他们感到太疲倦而无法工作。

too … to …意为“太……以致不能……”。如:

I was too excited to sleep. 我激动得无法入睡。

3. To solve the problem of "blue Mondays", the English made Saturday afternoon a holiday in 1874. 为

解决“忧郁星期一”的问题,在 1874 年,英国人把星期六下午作为假日。

blue 此处意为“忧郁的,悲观的”,相当于 sad。如:

I am feeling blue today. 我今天心情不好。

4. At one o'clock, everyone stopped working. 一点钟的时候,每个人都停下了工作。

stop doing 意为“停止;中断(行为,活动)”。如:

When the teacher came in, everyone stopped talking. 当老师进来时,大家都不讲话了。

stop to do 意为“停下……,去做(其他事情)”。如:

She stopped to look at the map. 她停下来去看地图。

Unit 4 Our World

Topic 1 What's the strongest animal on the farm?

Section A

… what are you thinking about? ……你在想什么?

think about 意为“考虑,思考”,与 think of 意思相近。如:

I have never thought of becoming a doctor. 我从未考虑过要当一名医生。

think of 意为“想起,想到,对……有想法”时,与 think about不同。如:

She often thinks of her friend, Maria. 她常常想起她的朋友玛丽亚。

What do you think of the movie? 你认为这部电影怎么样?

Section C

1. Rainforests cover 6% of the earth's surface. 热带雨林覆盖了地球表面的 6%。

6%读作 six percent。

2. They provide places to live for thousands of plants and animals found nowhere else on Earth. 它们为数千种动植物提供了生存场所,这些动植物是地球上其他地方所没有的。

found nowhere else on Earth 做定语,修饰 plants and animals。

3. Thousands and thousands of animals live in rainforests. 成千上万的动物栖息在热带雨林中。

thousands and thousands of 意为“成千上万的”

hundreds of 意为“数百的”

millions of 意为“数以百万计的”

4. Many of them live in the trees over 30 meters from the ground. 它们中有许多居住在离地面三十多米高的树上。

over 相当于 more than,意为“多于,超过”。

5. They play an important part in controlling the climate. 它们对调节气候起到了重要作用。

play a part (in sth.) 意为“(在某事中)起作用;参与(某事)”。如:

She plays an active part in class activities. 她积极参与班级活动。

6. But now, rainforests are becoming smaller and smaller … 但是,现在热带雨林变得越来越小……

形容词比较级+and+形容词比较级或 more and more+多音节形容词原级,意为“越来越……”。如:

The weather gets warmer and warmer. 天气变得越来越暖和了。
China is becoming more and more beautiful. 中国变得越来越美丽了。

Section D

1. Pandas live in the forests and mountains of Southwest China. 熊猫生活在中国西南部的丛林和群山之中。

Southwest China 意为“中国西南部”,相当于 the southwest of China。

2. They are the oldest type of tigers in the world … 它们是世界上最古老的虎种……

Topic 2 How can we protect ourselves from the earthquake?

Section B

1. It was a level 7.1 earthquake. 这是一场 7.1 级的地震。
2. I think we should run out of the door. 我认为我们应该跑出门。

out of 意为“(从……里)出来;没有,缺少”等。如:

Look out of the window. 看窗外。
I'm running out of ideas. 我快没主意了。

Section C

1. Knowing some ways to protect yourself will help to keep you safe in the earthquake. 了解一些保护自己的方法将有助于你在地震中保证自身的安全。

knowing some ways to protect yourself 是动名词短语,在句中作主语。

to protect yourself 为动词不定式短语作定语,修饰 ways。

2. Stay away from windows, tall furniture and pictures or anything that may fall on you. 远离窗户、高的家具和照片或任何可能砸中你的东西。

Section D

But with the help of the whole nation, people in Wenchuan are rebuilding their homes now and they are returning to normal life. 但是在全国人民的帮助下,汶川人民正在重建家园并回归到正常的生活之中。

Topic 3 The Internet makes the world smaller.

Section A

1. I can also chat with my grandmother face to face. 我还可以和我的奶奶面对面地聊天。

face to face 意为“面对面地”。类似的结构还有:neck and neck“齐头并进”;hand in hand“手拉手”;back to back“背靠背”。

2. Scientists started to study the Internet in the 1960s and made it into use in the 1990s. 科学家们在 20 世纪 60 年代开始研究因特网,并在 90 年代将其投入使用。

use 此处为名词,意为“运用,使用”。如:

Computers first came into use in the early 1950s. 计算机在20世纪50年代初开始使用。

Section B

1. Guess what! (口语)你猜怎么着!

2. I'm sure you can find lots of information on the Internet now. 我相信你可以在因特网上找到很多信息。

be sure+that 引导的从句,that 可以省略。如:

He is sure (that) he will pass the exam. 他确信自己能通过考试。

当表示不确定时,用 be not sure + whether/if 引导的从句,意为"不确定是否……"。如:

I'm not sure whether the Internet will make the world better. 我不敢肯定因特网是否会使这个世界变得更好。

Section C

1. Some people use the Internet to hurt others and try to get money by cheating. 一些人用互联网伤害他人并通过欺骗来获取钱财。

2. The Internet can change our lives for the better, but we should use it carefully. 只有我们运用恰当,因特网才会使我们的生活变得更好。

for the better 意为"向着较好的情况(转变)"。相对应的词组为 for the worse。如:

I hope the weather will soon change for the better. 我希望天气很快会好转。

In May, her illness took a turn for the worse. 五月里,她的病情恶化了。

Grammar 语法

Ⅰ. 反身代词(Reflexive Pronouns)

反身代词即自身代词,是表示或强调自身的代词,有人称和数之分。意为“自己,本身,亲自”。

1. 反身代词的形式

人称 \ 数	单　数	复　数
第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself herself itself	themselves

2. 反身代词的用法

(1)作动词或介词的宾语。如:

Jane teaches herself English. 简自学英语。

They enjoyed themselves at the party last night. 在昨晚的晚会上,他们玩得很开心。

You must learn to look after yourselves. 你们必须学会照顾自己。

The boy can't make the model plane by himself. 那个男孩不能独自制作飞机模型。

(2)作主语或宾语的同位语。如:

I myself do not agree. 我本人不同意。

I want to ask Tom himself about it. 关于这件事,我想去问问汤姆本人。

You'd better ask your teacher about it yourself. 你最好自己去问你的老师。

注:反身代词与某些动词连用时表示某种特定的意义。如:

Help yourself to some meat, please. 请随便吃些肉。

Ⅱ. 情态动词(Modal Verbs)

情态动词有其自身词汇意义,表示或暗示某种情绪或说话者对某一动作或状态的态度,如可能、愿意、愿望、建议、必要、允许等。但它们的词义不完整,不能单独作谓语,必须和具有实在意义的动词一起构成谓语。情态动词通常没有人称和数的变化,其后要跟动词原形。

英语中的情态动词主要有 can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, need 等。

情态动词	否定式及否定式简略形式
can	can not = can't /kɑːnt/
could	could not = couldn't /ˈkʊdnt/
may	may not = mayn't /ˈmeɪənt/
might	might not = mightn't /ˈmaɪtnt/
shall	shall not = shan't /ʃɑːnt/
should	should not = shouldn't /ˈʃʊdnt/
will	will not = won't /wəʊnt/

would	would not = wouldn't /ˈwʊdnt/
must	must not = mustn't /ˈmʌsnt/
need	need not = needn't /ˈniːdnt/

注:美式英语中常用 must not 而不用 mustn't。mayn't, mightn't 和 shan't 也很少用。

1. can(could)的基本用法

(1)表示能力。如:

Can you play the piano? 你会弹钢琴吗?

She couldn't come yesterday because she was ill. 她昨天不能来是因为她病了。

(2)表示请求,允许。如:

Could you show me the way? 你可否告诉我怎么走?

You can borrow my dictionary. 你可以借我的词典。

注:表示请求、允许时,could 比 can 语气更委婉。

(3)表示可能。如:

The moon can't always be full. 月有阴晴圆缺。

Could it be Henry? 可能是亨利吗?

注:表示可能性时,could 比 can 表示的可能性小。

2. may (might)的基本用法

(1)表示可能,但不肯定,通常用于陈述句肯定式,暗含不确定。如:

A fever may cause a headache. 发烧可能会引起头痛。

He might get there in time. 他可能会及时赶到那里。

注:might 比 may 的可能性小,更具有不确定性。

(2)表示允许或征求同意,多用于肯定句和疑问句中。如:

You may use my pen. 你可以用我的笔。

May I park here? 我可以在这儿停车吗?

Might I use your phone? 我可以用你的电话吗?

注:在提出请求时,might 比 may 语气更委婉,更有礼貌。

(3)might 是 may 的过去式,常用于间接引语中。如:

She said that she might go home later. 她说她可能晚点回家。

注:句型 Can/May/Could/Might I ...? 表示请求对方许可。其中 can 语气最不正式;could 语气比较客气、委婉;may/might 用于正式场合,语气恭敬;might 比 may 更为客气。如:

Can I sit beside you? 我可以坐在你旁边吗?

May I use your car? 我可以用你的车吗?

Could you give me a hand? 你能帮我个忙吗?

Might I have your email address? 我可以要你的电子邮箱地址吗?

回答时可以说:

肯定:Of course./Yes, you can/may.

否定:No, you can't/may not.

3. must 的基本用法

(1)表示义务,可用于肯定句和疑问句中。如:

You must take care of your parents. 你必须照顾你的父母。

Must we send our children to school? 我们必须送孩子们去上学吗?

(2)must 的否定式,表示不许,禁止。如:

You must not play on the road. 不许在路上玩耍。

(3)must 表示推测,意为"一定,准是"。如:

The letter must be from her pen pal. 这封信一定是她笔友寄来的。

(4)表示劝告,必须做某事,表明事情的必要性与重要性。如:

You must do more exercise. 你必须多锻炼。

注:回答含有 must 的疑问句时,要用 don't have to 或 needn't 作为否定回答,不能用 mustn't。如:

—Must we keep the windows open all the time? 我们得一直让窗户开着吗?

—No, you don't have to. / No, you needn't. 不,没有必要。

must 和 have to 的比较

must 和 have to 都有"必须"的含义,但各自的侧重点不同:must 强调说话者的主观看法,而 have to 强调客观的需要。如:

I must leave now. 我现在得走了。(我想走)

She missed the bus and had to walk home. 她没赶上公共汽车,只好步行回家。(错过公共汽车等客观原因导致她不得不步行回家)

must 没有人称、数和时态的变化,have to 则有。如:

I had to borrow some money at that time. 那时我只好借些钱。

4. shall 和 should 的基本用法

(1)shall 的用法

表示征询意见,主要用于第一人称的疑问句中。如:

Shall I take you to the hospital? 要不要我带你去医院?

(2)should 的用法

①表示义务。如:

We should save water. 我们应该节约用水。

We should protect the environment. 我们应当保护环境。

②表示提出或征询建议。如:

You should go to see a doctor. 你应当去看医生。

You shouldn't always stay at home and play computer games. 你不应该总是待在家里玩电脑游戏。

5. will 和 would 的基本用法

will 指将来,would 通常指过去的将来。

(1) 在陈述句中表示意愿。如:

I will do my best to help you. 我定会尽力帮助你。

I told the teacher that I would go along with her. 我对老师说我要跟她一起去。

(2) 表示请求、邀请或个人的看法、想法。如:

Will you help me send this letter? 帮我把这封信寄走好吗?

Would you pass me that book? 请把那本书递给我好吗?

注:在提出请求时,would 比 will 语气更委婉。

6. need 的基本用法

表示必要性,多用于疑问句、否定句或否定意义的句子中。如:

You needn't hurry. 你不必着急。

—Need I repeat it? 需要我重复吗?

—No, you needn't. 不,不必了。

注:need 也可用作实义动词。如:

You need to show your school card. 你需要出示校卡。

Your jacket needs washing, I'm afraid. 我想你的夹克该洗了。

7. had better 意为"最好"或"应该",是提出建议的一种方式。如:

You had better go to see a doctor. 你最好去看医生。

You'd better not eat spicy food. 你最好别吃辛辣的食物。

8. used to 意为"过去常常;曾经"。表示过去的习惯动作或状态,并且这种情况现在不复存在,其否定形式为 didn't use to。如:

My father used to be a farmer, but now he is an office worker. 我父亲过去是农民,但现在是职员。

He didn't use to go there. 他过去不常去那里。

Did he use to come by bus? 他过去常乘公共汽车来吗?

Ⅲ. 形容词的比较等级(Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjectives)

1. 比较等级的含义

形容词有三个比较等级:(1)原级(positive degree),即原形;(2)比较级(comparative degree),表示"较……"或"更……一些";(3)最高级(superlative degree),表示"最……"。

表示两者的比较时用比较级。如:

This room is bigger than that one. 这个房间比那个大。

表示三者或三者以上中"最……"时,用最高级。如:

The rabbit is the smallest of them. 兔子是它们中最小的。

2. 形容词的比较等级

形容词比较等级的规则变化

构成方法		原级	比较级	最高级
单音节词和少数双音节词	一般在词尾加-er/ə/或-est/ɪst/	great strong	greater stronger	greatest strongest
	以字母 e 结尾的词加-r 或-st	brave fine	braver finer	bravest finest
	以重读闭音节结尾且末尾只有一个辅音字母,应先双写这个辅音字母,再加-er 或-est	big fat	bigger fatter	biggest fattest
	以"辅音字母+y"结尾的词,先变 y 为 i,再加-er 或-est	happy lucky	happier luckier	happiest luckiest
多音节词和部分双音节词	在词前加 more 或 most	serious interesting	more serious more interesting	most serious most interesting

注:(1)形容词比较等级所加的-er 和-est,自成一个音节,分别读作/ə/和/ɪst/。如:

quick　　quicker　　quickest

happy　　happier　　happiest

如果形容词原级的词尾为字母 r,在加-er 和-est 时,r 要发/r/音。如:

near　　nearer　　nearest

clever　　cleverer　　cleverest

如果形容词原级词尾的发音为/ŋ/,在加-er 和-est 时,/ŋ/音后须加一个/g/音。如:

long　　longer　　longest

strong　　stronger　　strongest

(2)有些形容词的比较等级用-er 和-est 或 more 和 most 皆可,如 clever, lovely 等。当代英语似乎有多用 more 和 most 的趋势。

(3)表示"较不……"和"最不……"时,可用 less 与 least。如:

difficult　　less difficult　　least difficult

有些形容词的比较等级变化是不规则的。常见的有:

原　级	比 较 级	最 高 级
good/well	better	best
bad/ill	worse	worst
many/much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

3. 形容词比较等级的基本用法

(1)比较级:常用于"比较级+than"结构。如:

Cats are more lovely than other animals. 猫比其他动物更可爱。

This article is less difficult than that one. 这篇文章不如那篇文章难。

(2)最高级:常用"the+最高级+比较范围"结构,比较范围常用 of, in, among 引导的短语表达。如:

The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest wonders in the world. 中国长城是世界上最伟大的奇观之一。

I think roses are the most beautiful of all the flowers. 我认为玫瑰花在所有的花中是最漂亮的。

She was the eldest among them. 她是他们当中年纪最大的。

注:在一定的上下文中,形容词最高级后的名词(所谓的中心词)可省去。如:

He is the youngest in the class. 他是班上年龄最小的学生。

4. 比较结构中还须注意以下问题:

(1)比较级与最高级的结构可以转换,意思不变。如:

The Changjiang River is longer than the other rivers in China. 在中国,长江比其他河流都长。

The Changjiang River is longer than any other river in China. 在中国,长江比其他任何河流都长。

The Changjiang River is the longest river in China. 长江是中国最长的河流。

(2)当某一事物与其他事物作比较时,被比较事物中不能包括本身。如:

He is taller than any other student in his class. 他比班上其他学生都高。

Shanghai is larger than any city in Hubei. 上海比湖北任何一个城市都大。

(3)如果比较对象相同,可用 that/those 代替第二个比较对象。如:

The weather in Shanghai is better than that in Wuhan. 上海的天气比武汉的天气要好。

The texts in Book Ⅲ are much easier than those in Book Ⅳ. 第三册的课文要比第四册的容易得多。

(4)两个比较级用 and 连在一起可表达全面增加或减少,意为"越来越……"。如:

The weather is getting warmer and warmer. 天气变得越来越暖和。

She is becoming more and more beautiful. 她越来越漂亮。

(5)"the+比较级,the+比较级"表示"越……,越……"。如:

The more, the better. 越多越好。

The more you practice, the easier it becomes. 你练得越多,做起来就变得越容易。

(6)表示两者中"较……"时,用"the+形容词比较级+of 短语"来表达。如:

He is the taller of the two. 他是两人中较高者。

(7)形容词的比较级可用 much, a little, a lot, even等修饰,使原来的比较级在语意上更加明确。如:

Chickens are much smaller than cows. 鸡要比奶牛小得多。

This movie is a little more interesting than that one. 这部电影比那部更有趣一些。

This will make our job even more difficult. 这会使我们的工作变得更困难。

Ⅳ. 一般将来时(The Future Tense)

一般将来时表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态,也表示将来经常或反复发生的动作,常与表示将来的时间状语连用,如:tomorrow, soon, later, next week(month, year …), in a few days(months, years …)等。

1. 由"助动词 will/shall+动词原形"构成。

表示未来的事实或对将来的预测。在口语中,will 在代词后常缩写为 'll, will not 常缩写为 won't。在疑问句中,主语为第一人称(I, we)时,常用助动词 shall。

人 称	肯 定 式	否 定 式	疑 问 式
第一人称	I/We will go.	I/We will not go.	Shall I/we go?
第二人称	You will go.	You will not go.	Will you go?
第三人称	He/She/It will go. They will go.	He/She/It will not go. They will not go.	Will he/she/it go? Will they go?

2. 由"be going to+动词原形"构成。

表示打算、计划、愿意要做的事情或有迹象表明即将发生的事,也用来表示自然现象。如:

—What are you going to do this Sunday? 这个星期日你打算干什么?

—I'm going to play basketball with my classmates. 我打算和我的同学们去打篮球。

Look at those clouds! It's going to rain. 瞧那些乌云!快要下雨了。

3. 现在进行时表示将来。

表示位置移动的动词 go, come, leave, fly, start, meet, move 等,可以用现在进行时表示将要

发生的事。如：

When are you starting out? 你们什么时候出发？

I'm leaving tomorrow. 我明天离开。

4. 一般现在时表示将来。

(1)表示按计划要发生的事。如：

The train leaves/arrives at 10:45. 火车十点四十五分开/到。

(2)在时间状语从句或条件状语从句中用一般现在时表示将来。如：

When she comes, I'll tell her about it. 她来时我将把这件事告诉她。

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, I'll go to the zoo. 如果明天不下雨,我就去动物园。

注:There be 句型用在一般将来时中,其结构为:There will be …/ There is/are going to be … 如：

There will be another relay race this afternoon. 今天下午还将有一场接力赛。

There is going to be a school sports meet next weekend. 下周末将有一场校运动会。

Ⅴ. 过去进行时(The Past Continuous Tense)

过去进行时表示过去某个时间或某段时间正在进行的动作。

1. 过去进行时的构成

过去进行时由"was/were+现在分词(*v.*-ing)"构成。以动词 read 为例,将过去进行时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式以及简略答语列表如下：

肯 定 式	否 定 式	疑 问 式	答 语
I was reading.	I was not reading.	* Was I reading?	* Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
You were reading.	You were not reading.	Were you reading?	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
He/She/It was reading.	He/She/It was not reading.	Was he/she/it reading?	Yes, he/she/it was. / No, he/she/it wasn't.
We were reading.	We were not reading.	* Were we reading?	* Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.
You were reading.	You were not reading.	Were you reading?	Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.
They were reading.	They were not reading.	Were they reading?	Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

注：* 代表自问自答。

2. 过去进行时的基本用法

(1)过去进行时表示过去某个时刻正在进行的动作,时间状语往往是表示过去某一时间点。如：

What were you doing at 8:30 this morning? 今天早上八点半你在干什么？

When I called him, he was having dinner. 当我给他打电话的时候,他正在吃晚饭。

(2)过去进行时还表示过去某段时间内持续进行的动作。如：

What were you doing from seven to nine yesterday? 昨天七点到九点你在干什么？

I was reading the whole morning yesterday. 昨天整个上午我都在看书。

(3)一般过去时和过去进行时的比较

一般过去时表示在过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态,而过去进行时则表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间正在进行的动作。如:

He wrote a letter yesterday evening. 他昨晚写了一封信。(信写完了)

He was writing a letter yesterday evening. 他昨晚一直在写一封信。(信不一定写完)

Ⅵ. 感叹句(Exclamatory Sentences)

用以表示喜、怒、哀、乐等强烈感情的句子叫做感叹句。感叹句句末常用感叹号,亦可用句号,一般读降调。常用的感叹句的构成方法有三种:

1. 陈述句、疑问句可构成感叹句。如:

It sounds great! 听起来真棒!

Isn't it interesting! 真是有趣极了!

Collecting stamps must be great fun! 集邮一定很有趣!

2. 单词或短语均可构成感叹句(省去其他句子成分)。如:

Oh, my god! 天啊!

Help! 救命!

Look! 瞧!

Look out! 小心!

Great! 太好了!

Excellent! 棒极了!

Wonderful! 太精彩了!

Come on! 加把劲! / 加油!

Well done! 干得好!

3. 将感叹词 how 或 what 置于它所修饰的词前面,即可构成感叹句。how 修饰形容词或副词,what 修饰名词短语。现代英语中感叹句往往不加主谓成分。如:

How clever (he is)! 他多聪明呀!

What a clever boy! 他是一个多么聪明的男孩啊!

What interesting books! 多有趣的书啊!

What sweet music! 多动听的音乐啊!

Ⅶ. 宾语补足语(Object Complement)

宾语补足语是补充宾语的成分,通常置于宾语之后。宾语和宾语补足语共同构成复合宾语,构成逻辑上的主谓关系。可以用作宾语补足语的有名词短语、形容词短语、介词短语、不定式短语和分词短语等。

1. 名词短语用作宾语补足语。如:

He called it Mickey Mouse. 他把它叫做米老鼠。

We are making our school a beautiful garden. 我们正努力使校园变成一个美丽的花园。

2. 形容词短语用作宾语补足语。如:

The Internet makes the world smaller. 互联网使世界变得小了。

The news made her sad. 这消息使她感到悲伤。

3. 副词短语用作宾语补足语。如:

Put them away, please. 请把它们收起来。

Don't leave with lights on. 离开时请关灯。

4. 介词短语用作宾语补足语。如：

She found the dog under the table. 她发现狗在桌子下面。

5. 动词不定式短语用作宾语补足语。如：

She wants you to call her back soon. 她想让你马上回电话。

I prefer him not to come. 我宁愿他不来。

注：有些动词如 feel, see, hear, watch, make, let, have 等用不带 to 的不定式或不定式短语作宾语补足语。如：

A special language makes computers talk with each other. 一种专门的语言使电脑之间能相互通话。

6. 分词短语用作宾语补足语。如：

I can hear someone coming. 我听到有人来了。

I found all the windows broken. 我发现所有的窗户都破了。

Words and Expressions in Each Unit 各单元词汇表

注：黑体词为《英语课程标准》要求掌握的词，白体词为课文中要求理解的词。单词后的数字是指此词第一次出现的页码。本词汇表采用 IPA（International Phonetic Alphabet 国际音标）标注系统。

Unit 1

Topic 1 I'm going to play basketball.

during /ˈdʊrɪŋ/；/ˈdjʊərɪŋ/ *prep.* 在……期间 (1)
against /əˈgenst；əˈgeɪnst/ *prep.* 对着；反对 (1)
team /tiːm/ *n.* 队，组 (1)
win /wɪn/ *v.* 获胜，赢得 (1)
cheer /tʃɪə(r)/ *v.* 加油；欢呼，喝彩 (1)
n. 欢呼声，喝彩声
cheer … on 为……加油 (1)
football /ˈfʊtbɔːl/ *n.* 足球运动；足球；橄榄球 (1)
practice /ˈpræktɪs/ *v.& n.* 练习；实践 (1)
prefer /prɪˈfɜː(r)/ *v.* 更喜欢，宁愿（选择） (2)
row /rəʊ/ *v.* 划（船） (2)
n. 一排，一行
quite /kwaɪt/ *adv.* 相当，很，十分 (2)
join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 加入，参加；连接 (2)
skate /skeɪt/ *v.* 溜冰，滑冰；滑（滑板） (2)
cycle /ˈsaɪkl/ *v.* 骑自行车 (2)
n. 循环；周期 (85)
tennis /ˈtenɪs/ *n.* 网球 (2)
table tennis 乒乓球 (2)
player /ˈpleɪə(r)/ *n.* 运动员；比赛者，选手 (3)
rocket /ˈrɑːkɪt/；/ˈrɒkɪt/ *n.* 火箭 (3)
dream /driːm/ *n.* 梦想；梦 (3)
v. 做梦
grow /grəʊ/ *v.* 成长，生长；发育；种植；变成 (3)
grow up 长大成人，成长 (3)
scientist /ˈsaɪəntɪst/ *n.* 科学家 (3)
future /ˈfjuːtʃə(r)/ *n.* 将来 (3)
in the future 今后 (3)
musician /mjuˈzɪʃn/ *n.* 乐手，音乐家，乐师 (4)
pilot /ˈpaɪlət/ *n.* 飞行员；驾驶员 (4)
policeman /pəˈliːsmən/ *n.*（*pl.*-men） 男警察 (4)
policewoman /pəˈliːswʊmən/ *n.*（*pl.*-women） 女警察 (4)
postman /ˈpəʊstmən/ *n.*（*pl.*-men）邮递员，邮差 (4)
fisherman /ˈfɪʃə(r)mən/ *n.*（*pl.*-men）渔民；钓鱼的人 (4)
jump /dʒʌmp/ *v.&n.* 跳跃 (5)
spend /spend/ *v.* 花费（金钱、时间等）；度过 (5)
exercise /ˈeksə(r)saɪz/ *v.* 锻炼 (5)
n. 锻炼；练习 (49)
baseball /ˈbeɪsbɔːl/ *n.* 棒球 (5)
be good at … 擅长……；精通…… (5)
weekend /ˈwiːkend/；/ˌwiːkˈend/ *n.* 周末 (5)
part /pɑː(r)t/ *n.* 部分；一些；片断 (5)
take part in 参加，加入 (5)
be good for 对……有益 (6)
health /helθ/ *n.* 健康；保健 (6)
popular /ˈpɑːpjələ(r)/；/ˈpɒpjələ(r)/ *adj.* 流行的，大众的，受欢迎的 (6)
all over 到处，遍及 (6)
world /wɜː(r)ld/ *n.* 世界；地球 (6)
heart /hɑː(r)t/ *n.* 心脏，心 (6)
lung /lʌŋ/ *n.* 肺；肺脏 (6)
the day after tomorrow 后天 (6)
healthy /ˈhelθi/ *adj.* 健康的，健壮的 (6)
fit /fɪt/ *adj.* 健康的；适合的 (6)
v.（使）适合；安装
keep fit 保持健康 (6)
supper /ˈsʌpə(r)/ *n.* 晚饭，晚餐 (6)
relax /rɪˈlæks/ *v.*（使）放松，轻松 (6)
famous /ˈfeɪməs/ *adj.* 著名的 (7)

teammate /ˈtiːmmeɪt/ *n.*队友 (7)
excited /ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/ *adj.*激动的,兴奋的 (7)
bad /bæd/ *adj.*令人不愉快的;坏的 (7)
leave /liːv/ *v.*离开;把……留下,剩下 (7)
*n.*假期,休假 (32)
leave for 动身去某地 (7)
pity /ˈpɪti/ *n.*遗憾,可惜;同情,怜悯 (8)

Topic 2 I'll kick you the ball again.

ill /ɪl/ *adj.*有病的;不健康的 (9)
fall ill 患病,病倒 (9)
mind /maɪnd/ *v.*介意;关心 (9)
*n.*思想,想法
kick /kɪk/ *v.*踢;踹;踢(腿) (9)
pass /pæs/;/pɑːs/ *v.*传球;传递;经过;推移;及格 (9)
give sb. a hand 帮某人一个忙 (9)
do well in 在某方面做得好 (9)
certainly /ˈsɜː(r)tnli/ *adv.*当然,确定,肯定 (10)
somewhere /ˈsʌmweə(r)/ *adv.*在某处 (10)
throw /θrəʊ/ *v.*扔,投,掷 (10)
shout at sb.斥责某人;对某人大声说 (11)
fight /faɪt/ *v.*争论;打仗(架) (11)
*n.*打仗(架);争论
do one's best 尽某人最大努力 (11)
teamwork /ˈtiːmwɜː(r)k/ *n.*协同工作,配合 (11)
angry /ˈæŋgri/ *adj.*发怒的,愤怒的,生气的 (11)
be angry with 对……生气 (11)
talk about 谈论;讨论 (11)
nothing /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ *pron.*无关紧要的东西;没有什么 (11)
finish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ *v.*完成,做好 (12)
n. 最后部分,结尾,结局 (23)
grandfather /ˈgrænfɑːðə(r)/ =grandpa /ˈgrænpɑː/ *n.*(外)祖父;爷爷;外公 (12)
invent /ɪnˈvent/ *v.*发明,创造 (13)
inventor /ɪnˈventə(r)/ *n.*发明者, 发明家;创造者 (13)
court /kɔː(r)t/ *n.*球场,运动场;法庭 (13)
outdoors /ˌaʊtˈdɔː(r)z/ *adv.*在户外,在野外 (13)
*n.*郊野;露天
century /ˈsentʃəri/ *n.*世纪, 百年 (13)
at first 起初,起先 (13)
indoor /ˈɪndɔː(r)/ *adj.*室内的 (13)
become /bɪˈkʌm/ *v.*变得,变成 (13)
into /ˈɪntə/ *prep.*进入,到……里面 (13)
come into being 形成,产生 (13)
goal /gəʊl/ *n.*目标;进球得分,射门 (13)
through /θruː/ *prep.*穿过,贯穿 (13)
side /saɪd/ *n.*一边,一侧;一旁,侧面 (13)
basket /ˈbæskɪt/; /ˈbɑːskɪt/ *n.*(篮球运动的)篮;篮子 (13)
follow /ˈfɑːləʊ/; /ˈfɒləʊ/ *v.*遵守规则;跟随;仿效;跟得上 (13)
example /ɪgˈzæmpl/; /ɪgˈzɑːmpl/ *n.*例子,实例;样品 (13)
for example 例如,举例 (13)
hold /həʊld/ *v.*抓住;举办;保持;包含 (13)
skill /skɪl/ *n.*技艺;技能 (13)
as /æz;əz/ *prep.*作为,当作 (13)
*adv.& conj.*像……一样,如同;因为
than /ðən/ *prep.*(用以引出比较的第二部分)比 (14)
score /skɔː(r)/ *v.& n.*得分,进球 (14)
lover /ˈlʌvə(r)/ *n.*爱好者;热爱者 (15)
such /sʌtʃ/ *pron.*这样的,那样的,类似的 (15)
cricket /ˈkrɪkɪt/ *n.*板球(运动) (15)
main /meɪn/ *adj.*主要的;最重要的 (15)
person /ˈpɜː(r)sn/ *n.*人;个人 (15)
hero /ˈhɪrəʊ/; /ˈhɪərəʊ/ *n.*英雄,豪杰 (16)
cup /kʌp/ *n.*杯子,杯 (16)
final /ˈfaɪnl/ *adj.*最终的,最后的 (16)
*n.*决赛
grass /græs/; /grɑːs/ *n.*草坪;草地 (16)
point /pɔɪnt/ *n.*得分;观点,要点 (16)
v.(用手指头或物体)指
hit /hɪt/ *v.*击(球);碰撞 (16)
bat /bæt/ *n.*球棒;球拍;蝙蝠 (16)

Topic 3 The school sports meet is coming.

exciting /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ *adj.*令人激动的,使人兴奋的 (17)

relay race 接力赛 (18)
hear /hɪə(r)/ *v.*听见,听到 (18)
shall /ʃæl/ *modal v.* ……好吗? 要不要……? (19)
message /ˈmesɪdʒ/ *n.*信息;消息 (20)
theater /ˈθiːətər/; /ˈθɪətə(r)/ *n.*剧场,戏院 (20)
neck and neck 不分上下,并驾齐驱 (20)
line /laɪn/ *n.*线;线条; 电话线路 (20)
modern /ˈmɑːdərn/; /ˈmɒdn/ *adj.*现代的 (21)
Olympics /əˈlɪmpɪks/ *n.*奥林匹克运动会 (21)
motto /ˈmɑːtəʊ/; /ˈmɒtəʊ/ *n.*箴言,格言 (21)
Olympic /əˈlɪmpɪk/ *adj.*奥林匹克运动会的 (21)
ring /rɪŋ/ *n.*环形物(如环,圈,戒指等);铃声 (21)
*v.*打电话;(钟、铃等)响 (45)
symbol /ˈsɪmbl/ *n.*象征,标志 (21)
stand /stænd/ *v.*站立;位于;忍受,承受 (21)
stand for 代表,象征 (21)
least /liːst/ *adv.*最少,最少量 (21)
*pron.*最少的;程度最轻的
at least 至少,不少于 (21)
nowadays /ˈnaʊədeɪz/ *adv.*现今;现在 (21)
compete /kəmˈpiːt/ *v.*竞争;对抗 (21)
chance /tʃæns/; /tʃɑːns/ *n.*机会;机遇 (21)
host /həʊst/ *n.*主办国(或城市、机构);主人 (22)
*v.*举办,主办;做主人招待
feel /fiːl/ *v.*觉得,感到 (22)
beginning /bɪˈgɪnɪŋ/ *n.*开头,开端 (22)
whether /ˈweðə(r)/ *conj.*是否 (22)
gold /gəʊld/ *n.*金,金子 (22)
*adj.*金色的
medal /ˈmedl/ *n.*奖章;勋章 (22)
badly /ˈbædli/ *adv.*差;很,非常;严重地 (23)
able /ˈeɪbl/ *adj.*能够;有能力的 (23)

Review of Unit 1

really /ˈriːəli/ *adv.*答话时表示感兴趣或惊讶; 真正地 (25)
another /əˈnʌðə(r)/ *pron.*另一(事物或人) (25)
break /breɪk/ *v.*(使)破,碎;打破(纪录) (25)
freestyle /ˈfriːstaɪl/ *n.*自由泳;自由式 (26)
*adj.*自由式的
male /meɪl/ *adj.*男性的;男的 (26)
swimmer /ˈswɪmə(r)/ *n.*(会)游泳者 (26)
record /ˈrekərd/; /ˈrekɔːd/ *n.*记录;唱片 (26)
/rɪˈkɔː(r)d/ *v.*记录,记载
successful /səkˈsesfl/ *adj.*获得成功的 (26)
Jamaican /dʒəˈmeɪkən/ *adj.*牙买加(人)的 (26)
widely /ˈwaɪdli/ *adv.*普遍地;广泛地 (26)
regard /rɪˈgɑː(r)d/ *v.*认为……是;把……视为 (26)

Unit 2

Topic 1 You should brush your teeth twice a day.

toothache /ˈtuːθeɪk/ *n.*牙痛 (27)
dentist /ˈdentɪst/ *n.*牙科医生 (27)
backache /ˈbækeɪk/ *n.*背痛 (27)
headache /ˈhedeɪk/ *n.*头痛 (27)
suggest /səˈdʒest/ *v.*建议,提议 (27)
fever /ˈfiːvə(r)/ *n.*发烧,发热 (27)
cough /kɔːf/; /kɒf/ *n.*& *v.*咳嗽 (27)
stomachache /ˈstʌməkeɪk/ *n.*胃疼 (27)
have a cold 患感冒 (27)
coffee /ˈkɑːfi/; /ˈkɒfi/ *n.*咖啡 (28)
tea /tiː/ *n.*茶;茶叶 (28)
enough /ɪˈnʌf/ *adj.*足够的,充分的 (28)
*adv.*足够
boil /bɔɪl/ *v.*沸腾;烧开 (28)
lift /lɪft/ *v.*举起,抬起;(云、烟等)消散 (28)
n.(英)电梯 (93)
hey /heɪ/ *interj.*(引起注意或表示兴趣、惊讶或生气)嘿,喂 (29)
terrible /ˈterəbl/ *adj.*糟糕的;可怕的 (29)
flu /fluː/ *n.*流行性感冒 (29)
medicine /ˈmedsn; ˈmedɪsn/ *n.*药 (29)
suggestion /səˈdʒestʃən/ *n.*建议,提议 (29)
day and night 日日夜夜 (29)
candy /ˈkændi/ *n.*糖果 (30)
brush /brʌʃ/ *v.*刷;擦 (30)
*n.*刷子
tooth /tuːθ/ *n.*(*pl.*teeth /tiːθ/)牙齿 (30)
lie /laɪ/ *v.*躺,平躺 (30)
lie down 躺下 (30)
while /waɪl/ *conj.*当……时候; 而,然而 (31)

*n.*一段时间,一会儿
skateboard /ˈskeɪtbɔː(r)d/ *n.*滑板 (31)
cry /kraɪ/ *n.*叫喊,叫声 (31)
*v.*哭;喊叫
taxi /ˈtæksi/ *n.*出租车 (31)
X-ray /ˈeks reɪ/ *n.*X 光照片;X 射线 (31)
serious /ˈsɪrɪəs/; /ˈsɪəriəs/ *adj.*严重的;严肃的;认真的 (31)
pill /pɪl/ *n.*药丸,药片 (31)
check /tʃek/ *v.*查看,核实;检查 (32)
care / keə(r)/ *n.*照顾,照看;小心,谨慎 (32)
*v.*关心,关怀;关注,在意
take care of 关心,照顾 (32)
sincerely /sɪnˈsɪəli/ *adv.*真诚地;诚实地 (32)
still /stɪl/ *adv.*仍然,还是 (33)
fruit /fruːt/ *n.*水果;果实;结果 (33)
worry /ˈwɜːri/; /ˈwʌri/ *v.*& *n.*担心,担忧 (33)
worry about 担心,烦恼 (33)
advice /ədˈvaɪs/ *n.*忠告,劝告,建议 (33)

Topic 2 I must ask him to give up smoking.

tired /ˈtaɪə(r)d/ *adj.*疲倦的,疲劳的 (35)
cause /kɔːz/ *v.*使发生,引起,导致 (35)
*n.*原因,起因
litter /ˈlɪtə(r)/ *n.*废弃物,垃圾 (36)
*v.*乱丢杂物
dustbin /ˈdʌstbɪn/ *n.*垃圾箱 (36)
fingernail /ˈfɪŋgə(r)neɪl/ *n.*指甲 (36)
meal /miːl/ *n.*一餐(饭) (36)
without /wɪˈðaʊt/ *prep.*没有,缺乏;不和……在一起 (36)
article /ˈɑː(r)tɪkl/ *n.*文章;物品;冠词 (37)
smoke /sməʊk/ *v.*吸烟;冒烟 (37)
*n.*烟
even /ˈiːvn/ *adv.*甚至,即使 (37)
cancer /ˈkænsə(r)/ *n.*癌,癌症 (37)
energy /ˈenə(r)dʒi/ *n.*精力,活力,干劲 (37)
necessary /ˈnesəseri/; /ˈnesəsəri/ *adj.*必要的;必需的 (37)
active /ˈæktɪv/ *adj.*活跃的;积极的 (38)
tomato /təˈmeɪtəʊ/; /təˈmɑːtəʊ/ *n.*西红柿,番茄 (39)
cabbage /ˈkæbɪdʒ/ *n.*卷心菜,洋白菜 (39)
staple /ˈsteɪpl/ *n.*主食 (39)
wheat /wiːt/ *n.*小麦 (39)
salt /sɔːlt/ *n.*盐,食盐 (39)
sugar /ˈʃʊgə(r)/ *n.*食糖 (39)
illness /ˈɪlnəs/ *n.*病,疾病 (39)
weak /wiːk/ *adj.*虚弱的,无力的 (39)
cream /kriːm / *n.*奶油,乳脂 (39)
ice cream 冰淇淋 (39)
force /fɔː(r)s/ *v.*强迫,迫使 (39)
childhood /ˈtʃaɪldhʊd/ *n.*童年,幼年 (39)
plate /pleɪt/ *n.*盘子,碟子;一盘 (39)
mad /mæd/ *adj.*疯的 (39)
taste /teɪst/ *v.*尝,品,吃 (39)
*n.*品味,审美 (69)
surprised /sə(r)ˈpraɪzd/ *adj.*感到惊讶的,出人意料的 (39)
watermelon /ˈwɔːtə(r)melən/ *n.*西瓜 (40)
potato /pəˈteɪtəʊ/ *n.*土豆,马铃薯 (40)
potato chips /tʃɪps/ 薯条 (40)
sandwich /ˈsænwɪtʃ; ˈsænwɪdʒ/ *n.*三明治(夹心面包片) (40)
strawberry /ˈstrɔːberi/; /ˈstrɔːbəri/ *n.*草莓 (40)
beef /biːf/ *n.*牛肉 (40)
biscuit /ˈbɪskɪt/ *n.*饼干 (40)
etc. /etˈsetərə/ *abbr.*等等,以及其他 (40)
shower /ˈʃaʊə(r)/ *n.*& *v.*淋浴 (41)
fact /fækt/ *n.*事实,真相;现实 (42)
in fact 事实上,实际上 (42)
unhealthy /ʌnˈhelθi/ *adj.*不健康的 (42)
chemical /ˈkemɪkl/ *n.*化学品 (42)
cigarette /ˈsɪgəret/; /ˌsɪgəˈret/ *n.*香烟,纸烟 (42)
body /ˈbɑːdi/; /ˈbɒdi/ *n.*身体 (42)
disease /dɪˈziːz/ *n.*病,疾病 (42)
harm /hɑː(r)m/ *v.*&*n.*危害,伤害,损害 (42)
smoker /ˈsməʊkə(r)/ *n.*吸烟者 (42)
second-hand *adj.* 二手的,旧的 (42)
risk /rɪsk/ *n.*危险,风险 (42)
v.(使)冒……的风险
possible /ˈpɑːsəbl/; /ˈpɒsəbl/ *adj.*可能;能做到 (42)
as … as possible 尽量……地 (42)

Topic 3 Must we exercise to prevent the flu?

journalist /ˈdʒɜː(r)nəlɪst/ *n.*记者，新闻工作者 (43)
question /ˈkwestʃən/ *n.*问题 (43)
*v.*询问
ahead /əˈhed/ *adv.*向前；提前，预先 (43)
go ahead (尤指经某人允许)开始，开始做；走在前面 (43)
prevent /prɪˈvent/ *v.*阻止，阻碍，阻挠 (43)
build /bɪld/ *v.*增强；建筑，建造 (43)
build sb. up 增强……的体质 (43)
all the time 一直 (43)
finally /ˈfaɪnəli/ *adv.*最后；最终，终于 (43)
crowded /ˈkraʊdɪd/ *adj.*拥挤的 (43)
sore /sɔː(r)/ *adj.*(发炎)疼痛的，酸痛的 (44)
throat /θrəʊt/ *n.*咽喉，喉咙 (44)
Internet /ˈɪntə(r)net/ *n.*互联网，因特网 (44)
themselves /ðəmˈselvz/ *pron.*他/她/它们自己 (46)
habit /ˈhæbɪt/ *n.*习惯 (47)
fat /fæt/ *adj.* 胖的，肥胖的 (47)
n. 脂肪
happen /ˈhæpən/ *v.*发生，出现 (47)
first aid /eɪd/ 急救 (47)
happiness /ˈhæpɪnəs/ *n.*愉快，幸福 (47)
on the other hand 另一方面 (47)
unhappy /ʌnˈhæpi/ *adj.*不高兴的，伤心的 (47)
herself /hɜː(r)ˈself/ *pron.*她自己 (49)
itself /ɪtˈself/ *pron.*它自己 (49)
stretch /stretʃ/ *v.*伸展，舒展 (50)
equipment /ɪˈkwɪpmənt/ *n.*设备，器材 (50)
choose /tʃuːz/ *v.*选择；挑选 (50)
instead /ɪnˈsted/ *adv.*代替，反而 (50)
instead of 代替 (50)

Review of Units 1–2

cooker /ˈkʊkə(r)/ *n.*厨灶，炉具 (51)
off /ɔːf/；/ɒf/ *prep.*离开 (51)
*adv.*离开
advise /ədˈvaɪz/ *v.*建议，劝告 (52)
kill /kɪl/ *v.*杀死 (52)
symptom /ˈsɪmptəm/ *n.*症状 (53)
suitable /ˈsuːtəbl/；/ˈsjuːtəbl/ *adj.*合适的，适宜的 (53)
dose /dəʊs/ *n.*(药的)一剂，一服 (53)
*v.*给(某人)服药
instruction /ɪnˈstrʌkʃən/ *n.*用法说明，操作指南 (53)
carefully /ˈkeəfəli/ *adv.*小心地；慎重地；仔细地 (53)
religious /rɪˈlɪdʒəs/ *adj.*宗教(信仰)的 (53)
except /ɪkˈsept/ *prep.*除……之外 (53)
war /wɔː(r)/ *n.*战争；战争状态 (53)
athlete /ˈæθliːt/ *n.*运动员 (53)
oneself /wʌnˈself/ *pron.*自己，自身；亲自 (54)
grandmother /ˈgrænmʌðə(r)/ =grandma /ˈgrænmɑː/ *n.*(外)祖母，奶奶，外婆 (54)

Unit 3

Topic 1 What's your hobby?

hobby /ˈhɑːbi/；/ˈhɒbi/ *n.*业余爱好，嗜好 (55)
recite /rɪˈsaɪt/ *v.*背诵，朗诵 (55)
poem /ˈpəʊəm/；/ˈpəʊɪm/ *n.*诗；韵文 (55)
maybe /ˈmeɪbi/ *adv.*可能，或许，也许 (55)
be interested in 对……感兴趣 (56)
fond /fɑːnd/；/fɒnd/ *adj.*喜爱的，爱好的 (56)
be fond of 喜欢 (56)
pet /pet/ *n.*宠物；宠儿，宝贝 (56)
collect /kəˈlekt/ *v.*收集，搜集 (56)
plant /plænt/；/plɑːnt/ *v.*种植，播种 (56)
*n.*植物
collection /kəˈlekʃn/ *n.*收藏品，收集物 (57)
doll /dɑːl/；/dɒl/ *n.*玩偶，玩具娃娃 (58)
coin /kɔɪn/ *n.*硬币 (58)
hate /heɪt/ *v.*厌恶，讨厌；仇恨 (58)
pop /pɑːp/；/pɒp/ = popular *adj.*(口语)(音乐、艺术等)大众的，通俗的 (58)
scrapbook /ˈskræpbʊk/ *n.*剪贴簿 (59)
friendship /ˈfrendʃɪp/ *n.*友谊，友好，友情 (59)
funny /ˈfʌni/ *adj.*滑稽的，好笑的 (59)
stupid /ˈstuːpɪd/；/ˈstjuːpɪd/ *adj.*愚蠢的，笨的 (59)
ugly /ˈʌgli/ *adj.*丑陋的，难看的 (59)

background /ˈbækgraʊnd/ *n.*背景 (59)
paper /ˈpeɪpə(r)/ *n.*纸,纸张 (59)
scissors /ˈsɪzə(r)z/ *n.*(*pl.*)剪刀 (59)
glue /gluː/ *n.*胶,胶水 (59)
v.(用胶水)粘合,粘贴
cut /kʌt/ *v.*剪,切,割 (59)
*n.*伤口;开口
stick /stɪk/ *v.*粘贴,粘住 (59)
lazy /ˈleɪzi/ *adj.*懒惰的 (59)
title /ˈtaɪtl/ *n.*题目,标题 (59)
passage /ˈpæsɪdʒ/ *n.*章节,段落 (59)
introduction /ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃn/ *n.*介绍;引进 (60)
everyday /ˈevrideɪ/ *adj.*日常的,每日的 (61)
snake /sneɪk/ *n.*蛇 (61)
provide /prəˈvaɪd/ *v.*提供,给予 (61)
owner /ˈəʊnə(r)/ *n.*主人,物主 (61)
comfort /ˈkʌmfə(r)t/ *n.*安慰;舒服 (61)
*v.*安慰,抚慰
pig /pɪg/ *n.*猪;贪婪的人 (61)
bath /bæθ/; /bɑːθ/ *n.*洗澡;浴室;浴盆 (61)
pond /pɑːnd/; /pɒnd/ *n.*池塘 (61)
dirty /ˈdɜː(r)ti/ *adj.*肮脏的,污秽的 (62)
unfriendly /ʌnˈfrendli/ *adj.*不友好的,有敌意的 (62)

Topic 2 What sweet music!

concert /ˈkɑːnsərt/; /ˈkɒnsət/ *n.*音乐会;演奏会 (63)
What a pity! 真遗憾,真可惜 (63)
hmm /hm/;/m/*interj.*(表示有疑问或犹豫时发出的声音)嗨,嗯,唔 (63)
lend /lend/ *v.*借给,借出 (63)
singer /ˈsɪŋə(r)/ *n.*歌手,歌唱家 (63)
violin /ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/ *n.*小提琴 (64)
drum /drʌm/ *n.*鼓 (64)
instrument /ˈɪnstrəmənt/ *n.*乐器;工具 (64)
hip hop 说唱;嘻哈乐(节奏强烈,说唱形式的一种流行伴舞音乐) (64)
folk /fəʊk/ *adj.*民俗的;民间的 (65)
classical /ˈklæsɪkl/ *adj.*古典的;传统的 (65)
rock /rɑːk/;/rɒk/ *n.*摇滚乐;岩石,大石块 (65)
jazz /dʒæz/ *n.*爵士音乐,爵士舞曲 (65)
type /taɪp/ *n.*类型,种类 (66)
quickly /ˈkwɪkli/ *adv.*迅速地,很快地 (66)
be famous for 因……而出名 (66)
wonder /ˈwʌndə(r)/ *n.*奇才;奇迹;惊奇 (67)
*v.*想知道;感到惊讶
composer /kəmˈpəʊzə(r)/ *n.*作曲家,创作者 (67)
note /nəʊt/ *n.*音符;笔记,记录;注释 (67)
papa /ˈpɑːpə/; /pəˈpɑː/ *n.*(儿语)爸爸 (67)
press /pres/ *v.*按,压;挤,推 (67)
smile /smaɪl/ *v.*微笑,笑 (67)
*n.*微笑,笑容
amazing /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ *adj.*令人惊奇的 (67)
peace /piːs/ *n.*宁静,平静;和平 (69)
culture /ˈkʌltʃə(r)/ *n.*文化,文明 (69)
own /əʊn/ *adj.*自己的,本人的 (69)
*v.*拥有,有
south /saʊθ/ *n.*南部;南方;南风;南 (69)
*adj.*南(方)的;向南的;从南来的
*adv.*在南方;向南方;自南方

Topic 3 What were you doing at this time yesterday?

answer /ˈænsə(r)/; /ˈɑːnsə(r)/ *v.*答复,回答 (71)
*n.*答复,回答;答案
take a shower 洗淋浴 (71)
pack /pæk/ *v.*把……打包 (72)
*n.*包,捆;(猎犬、野兽等的)一群
serve /sɜː(r)v/ *v.*端上(饭菜);接待,服务 (72)
chat /tʃæt/ *v.*& *n.*聊天,闲谈 (72)
news /nuːz/; /njuːz/ *n.*消息;新闻 (72)
museum /mjuˈziːəm/ *n.*博物馆 (72)
roast /rəʊst/ *adj.*烤的;烤(肉等) (72)
duck /dʌk/ *n.*鸭子 (72)
agree /əˈgriː/ *v.*同意,应允 (73)
so-so *adj.*一般,不怎么样,凑合 (73)
pleasant /ˈpleznt/ *adj.*令人愉快的,舒适的 (73)
agree with sb. 同意某人的看法,与某人看法一致 (73)
brave /breɪv/ *adj.*勇敢的 (73)
useful /ˈjuːsfl/ *adj.*有用的,有益的 (74)
match /mætʃ/ *n.*火柴;比赛,竞赛 (75)
*v.*将……配对
dark /dɑː(r)k/ *adj.*黑暗的;暗色的 (75)
*n.*黑暗;暗处
voice /vɔɪs/ *n.*嗓音,说话声 (75)

in a low voice 低声地说 (75)
sell /sel/ *v.*卖出……;出售;转让 (75)
hungry /ˈhʌŋgri/ *adj.*饥饿的 (75)
beat /biːt/ *v.*打,击打;(在比赛中)打败(某人) (75)
burn /bɜː(r)n/ *v.*燃烧;烧毁 (75)
stove /stəʊv/ *n.*炉子,火炉 (75)
goose /guːs/ *n.*(*pl.* geese /giːs/)鹅 (75)
disappear /ˌdɪsəˈpɪə(r)/ *v.*消失;灭绝 (75)
flame /fleɪm/ *n.*火焰;火舌 (75)
dead / ded/ *adj.*死的 (75)
wake /weɪk/ *v.*醒来;弄醒,唤醒 (76)
wake up 醒来,唤醒 (76)
happily /ˈhæpɪli/ *adv.*快乐地,高兴地,幸福地 (76)
however /haʊˈevə(r)/ *adv.*然而;不管怎样 (77)
solve /sɑːlv/; /sɒlv/ *v.*解决(问题) (77)
factory /ˈfæktri;ˈfæktərɪ/ *n.*工厂 (77)
closed /kləʊzd/ *adj.*关闭的 (78)
pray /preɪ/ *v.*祈祷;祈求 (78)

Review of Unit 3

lake /leɪk/ *n.*湖,湖泊 (79)
make faces 做鬼脸 (79)
laugh /læf/; /lɑːf/ *v.*& *n.*笑,大笑;发笑 (79)

Unit 4

Topic 1 What's the strongest animal on the farm?

sky /skaɪ/ *n.*天,天空 (81)
river /ˈrɪvə(r)/ *n.*河,江 (81)
clear /klɪə(r)/ *adj.*清澈的;明白清楚的,明显的;晴朗的 (81)
*v.*移走,清除
beauty /ˈbjuːti/ *n.*美丽;美人 (81)
nature /ˈneɪtʃə(r)/ *n.*自然;性质 (81)
horse /hɔː(r)s/ *n.*马 (81)
sheep /ʃiːp/ *n.*(*pl.*sheep)(绵)羊;驯服者 (81)
hen /hen/ *n.*母鸡 (82)
cow /kaʊ/ *n.*母牛,奶牛 (82)
thin /θɪn/ *adj.*瘦的;薄的;稀的 (82)
rose /rəʊz/ *n.*玫瑰花 (83)
frog /frɔːg;frɑːg/;/frɒg/ *n.*青蛙,蛙 (84)
rainforest /ˈreɪnfɔːrɪst/; /ˈreɪnfɒrɪst/ *n.*(热带)雨林 (85)
thick /θɪk/ *adj.*茂密的;厚的;浓的 (85)
forest /ˈfɔːrɪst/; /ˈfɒrɪst/ *n.*森林 (85)
ground /graʊnd/ *n.*地,地面 (85)
wet /wet/ *adj.*湿的,潮湿的 (85)
cover /ˈkʌvə(r)/ *v.*覆盖,遮盖;掩盖 (85)
*n.*盖子;罩
earth /ɜː(r)θ/ *n.*地球;土,泥;大地 (85)
surface /ˈsɜː(r)fɪs/ *n.*表面 (85)
thousands of 成千上万,几千 (85)
nowhere /ˈnəʊweə(r)/ *adv.*无处,哪里都不 (85)
control /kənˈtrəʊl/ *v.*& *n.*控制 (85)
climate /ˈklaɪmət/ *n.*气候 (85)
die /daɪ/ *v.*死,死亡 (85)
die out 灭绝;消失 (85)
wood /wʊd/ *n.*木头,木材;(*pl.*)树木,森林 (85)
reason /ˈriːzn/ *n.*原因,理由,解释 (85)
*v.*推理,推断
protect /prəˈtekt/ *v.*保护 (85)
southwest /ˈsaʊθwest/ *n.*西南 (87)
feed /fiːd/ *v.*喂(养),饲养 (87)
feed on 以……为食 (87)
bamboo /ˌbæmˈbuː/ *n.*竹 (87)
less /les/ *det.*(与不可数名词连用)较少的,更少的 (87)
less and less 越来越少 (87)
land /lænd/ *n.*陆地;土地 (87)
*v.*登岸(陆);降落
whale /weɪl/ *n.*鲸 (87)
sea /siː/ *n.*海,海洋 (87)
in danger 处在危险状态 (87)
ocean /ˈəʊʃn/ *n.*海洋 (87)
fur /fɜ(ː)r/ *n.*毛皮;皮子 (88)
bone /bəʊn/ *n.*骨头,骨质 (88)
feature /ˈfiːtʃə(r)/ *n.*特征;特点;特色 (88)

Topic 2 How can we protect ourselves from the earthquake?

earthquake /ˈɜː(r)θkweɪk/ *n.*地震 (89)
strike /straɪk/ *v.*侵袭,爆发;撞,撞击 (89)
province /ˈprɑːvɪns/; /ˈprɒvɪns/ *n.*省份,

（某些国家的）一级行政区 (89)
missing /ˈmɪsɪŋ/ *adj.*失踪的，找不到的，丢失的；缺少的 (89)
mobile /ˈməʊbaɪl/ *adj.*可移动的 (90)
phone /fəʊn/ *n.*电话，电话机 (90)
fire /ˈfaɪə(r)/ *n.*失火，火灾；火 (90)
rainstorm /ˈreɪnstɔː(r)m/ *n.*暴风雨 (90)
snowstorm /ˈsnəʊstɔː(r)m/ *n.*雪暴，暴风雪 (90)
level /ˈlevl/ *n.*级别；水平，程度 (91)
sad /sæd/ *adj.*难过的；悲哀的 (91)
calm /kɑːm/ *adj.*镇静的，沉着的 (91)
downstairs /ˌdaʊnˈsteəz/ *adv.*往楼下，去楼下 (93)
middle /ˈmɪdl/ *n.*中间，中央，中心 (93)
indoors /ˌɪnˈdɔː(r)z/ *adv.*在室内 (93)
doorway /ˈdɔː(r)weɪ/ *n.*出入口，门道 (93)
furniture /ˈfɜː(r)nɪtʃə(r)/ *n.*家具 (93)
power /ˈpaʊə(r)/ line 电源线，输电线 (93)
shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.*摇动，（使）颤动；抖（掉） (93)
shock /ʃɑːk/；/ʃɒk/ *n.*剧烈震动 (93)
*v.*使震惊
aftershock /ˈæftərʃɑːk/；/ˈɑːftəʃɒk/ *n.*（地震后的）余震 (93)
understand /ˌʌndə(r)ˈstænd/ *v.*理解，懂 (94)
gas /gæs/ *n.*气体燃料；气体 (94)
million /ˈmɪljən/ *n.*百万 (95)
whole /həʊl/ *adj.*整体的，全部的 (95)
*n.*整个，整体
nation /ˈneɪʃən/ *n.*国家；民族 (95)
rebuild /ˌriːˈbɪld/ *v.*重建，重组；使复原 (95)
normal /ˈnɔː(r)ml/ *adj.*正常的，一般的 (95)
appear /əˈpɪə(r)/ *v.*出现；看来；好像 (96)
injured /ˈɪndʒə(r)d/ *adj.*受伤的，有伤的 (96)
send /send/ *v.*派遣；打发；安排去 (96)
army /ˈɑː(r)mi/ *n.*军队 (96)

Topic 3 The Internet makes the world smaller.

cheap /tʃiːp/ *adj.*便宜的；廉价的 (97)
online /ˌɑːnˈlaɪn/；/ˌɒnˈlaɪn/ *adv.*在线，联网 (97)
*adj.*在线的，联网的 (103)
information /ˌɪnfə(r)ˈmeɪʃn/ *n.*资料；信息 (97)
face to face 面对面 (97)
language /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.*语言 (97)
headmaster /ˌhedˈmæstə(r)/；/ˌhedˈmɑːstə(r)/ *n.*（尤指私立学校的）校长 (98)
Mars /mɑː(r)z/ *n.*火星 (99)
pizza /ˈpiːtsə/ *n.*比萨饼 (99)
website /ˈwebsaɪt/ *n.*网站，网址 (99)
reporter /rɪˈpɔː(r)tə(r)/ *n.*记者 (99)
perfect /ˈpɜː(r)fɪkt/ *adj.*完美的；最佳的 (101)
safely /ˈseɪfli/ *adv.*安全地 (101)
true /truː/ *adj.*确实的，真的；真正的 (101)
cheat /tʃiːt/ *v.*& *n.*欺骗；作弊 (101)
correct /kəˈrekt/ *adj.*正确的；恰当的 (101)
*v.*改正，纠正，修正
search /sɜː(r)tʃ/ *v.*& *n.*搜索，搜查 (102)
result /rɪˈzʌlt/ *n.*结果，后果；成绩，得分 (103)
grammar /ˈgræmə(r)/ *n.*语法 (103)
English-speaking *adj.*讲英语的 (103)
dictionary /ˈdɪkʃənerɪ/；/ˈdɪkʃənrɪ/ *n.*字典，词典 (103)
improve /ɪmˈpruːv/ *v.*改进，改善 (104)
look up 查阅 (104)
expensive /ɪkˈspensɪv/ *adj.*昂贵的，花钱多的 (104)

Review of Units 3–4

poster /ˈpəʊstə/ *n.*招贴画，海报 (106)
redwood /ˈredwʊd/ *n.*红杉，红木 (107)
pleasure /ˈpleʒə(r)/ *n.*快乐，愉快，满意 (107)
knowledge /ˈnɑːlɪdʒ/；/ˈnɒlɪdʒ/ *n.*知识，学问 (107)
lose oneself in … 沉迷于……；专心致志于…… (107)
drop /drɑːp/；/drɒp/ *n.*滴，水珠 (108)
tear /tɪə(r)/ *n.*眼泪，泪水 (108)
/teə(r)/ *v.*撕裂，撕碎

说明：本词汇表音标根据《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》（第 6 版）标注。

Vocabulary 词汇表

注：黑体词为《英语课程标准》要求掌握的词，白体词为课文中要求理解的词。单词后的数字是指此词第一次出现的页码。本词汇表采用 IPA（International Phonetic Alphabet 国际音标）标注系统。

A

able /ˈeɪbl/ *adj.*能够；有能力的 (23)
active /ˈæktɪv/ *adj.*活跃的；积极的 (38)
advice /ədˈvaɪs/ *n.*忠告，劝告，建议 (33)
advise /ədˈvaɪz/ *v.*建议，劝告 (52)
aftershock /ˈæftərʃɑːk/；/ˈɑːftəʃɒk/ *n.* （地震后的）余震 (93)
against /əˈgenst；əˈgeɪnst/ *prep.*对着；反对 (1)
agree /əˈgriː/ *v.*同意，应允 (73)
agree with sb. 同意某人的看法，与某人看法一致 (73)
ahead /əˈhed/ *adv.*向前；提前，预先 (43)
all over 到处，遍及 (6)
all the time 一直 (43)
amazing /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ *adj.*令人惊奇的 (67)
angry /ˈæŋgri/ *adj.*发怒的，愤怒的，生气的 (11)
another /əˈnʌðə(r)/ *pron.*另一（事物或人） (25)
answer /ˈænsə(r)/；/ˈɑːnsə(r)/ *v.*答复，回答 (71)
*n.*答复，回答；答案
appear /əˈpɪə(r)/ *v.*出现；看来；好像 (96)
army /ˈɑː(r)mi/ *n.*军队 (96)
article /ˈɑː(r)tɪkl/ *n.*文章；物品；冠词 (37)
as /æz；əz/ *prep.*作为，当作 (13)
*adv.& conj.*像……一样，如同；因为
as … as possible 尽量……地 (42)
at first 起初，起先 (13)
athlete /ˈæθliːt/ *n.*运动员 (53)
at least 至少，不少于 (21)

B

backache /ˈbækeɪk/ *n.*背痛 (27)
background /ˈbækgraʊnd/ *n.*背景 (59)
bad /bæd/ *adj.*令人不愉快的；坏的 (7)
badly /ˈbædli/ *adv.*差；很，非常；严重地 (23)
bamboo /ˌbæmˈbuː/ *n.*竹 (87)
baseball /ˈbeɪsbɔːl/ *n.*棒球 (5)
basket /ˈbæskɪt/；/ˈbɑːskɪt/ *n.*（篮球运动的）篮；篮子 (13)
bat /bæt/ *n.*球棒；球拍；蝙蝠 (16)
bath /bæθ/；/bɑːθ/ *n.*洗澡；浴室；浴盆 (61)
be angry with 对……生气 (11)
beat /biːt/ *v.*打，击打；（在比赛中）打败（某人） (75)
beauty /ˈbjuːti/ *n.*美丽；美人 (81)
become /bɪˈkʌm/ *v.*变得，变成 (13)
beef /biːf/ *n.*牛肉 (40)
be famous for 因……而出名 (66)
be fond of 喜欢 (56)
beginning /bɪˈgɪnɪŋ/ *n.*开头，开端 (22)
be good at … 擅长……；精通…… (5)
be good for 对……有益 (6)
be interested in 对……感兴趣 (56)
biscuit /ˈbɪskɪt/ *n.*饼干 (40)
body /ˈbɑːdi/；/ˈbɒdi/ *n.*身体 (42)
boil /bɔɪl/ *v.*沸腾；烧开 (28)
bone /bəʊn/ *n.*骨头，骨质 (88)
brave /breɪv/ *adj.*勇敢的 (73)
break /breɪk/ *v.*（使）破，碎；打破（纪录） (25)
brush /brʌʃ/ *v.*刷；擦 (30)
*n.*刷子
build /bɪld/ *v.*增强；建筑，建造 (43)
build sb. up 增强……的体质 (43)
burn /bɜː(r)n/ *v.*燃烧；烧毁 (75)

C

cabbage /ˈkæbɪdʒ/ *n.*卷心菜,洋白菜 (39)
calm /kɑːm/ *adj.*镇静的,沉着的 (91)
cancer /ˈkænsə(r)/ *n.*癌,癌症 (37)
candy /ˈkændi/ *n.*糖果 (30)
care / keə(r)/ *n.*照顾,照看;小心,谨慎 (32)
*v.*关心,关怀;关注,在意
carefully /ˈkeəfəli/ *adv.*小心地;慎重地;仔细地 (53)
cause /kɔːz/ *v.*使发生,引起,导致 (35)
*n.*原因,起因
century /ˈsentʃəri/ *n.*世纪, 百年 (13)
certainly /ˈsɜː(r)tnli/ *adv.*当然,确定,肯定 (10)
chance /tʃæns/; /tʃɑːns/ *n.*机会;机遇 (21)
chat /tʃæt/ *v.*& *n.*聊天,闲谈 (72)
cheap /tʃiːp/ *adj.*便宜的;廉价的 (97)
cheat /tʃiːt/ *v.*& *n.*欺骗;作弊 (101)
check /tʃek/ *v.*查看,核实;检查 (32)
cheer /tʃɪə(r)/ *v.*加油;欢呼,喝彩 (1)
*n.*欢呼声,喝彩声
cheer … on 为……加油 (1)
chemical /ˈkemɪkl/ *n.*化学品 (42)
childhood /ˈtʃaɪldhʊd/ *n.*童年,幼年 (39)
choose /tʃuːz/ *v.*选择;挑选 (50)
cigarette /ˈsɪgəret/; /ˌsɪgəˈret/ *n.*香烟,纸烟 (42)
classical /ˈklæsɪkl/ *adj.*古典的;传统的 (65)
clear /klɪə(r)/ *adj.*清澈的;明白清楚的,明显的;晴朗的 (81)
*v.*移走,清除
climate /ˈklaɪmət/ *n.*气候 (85)
closed /kləʊzd/ *adj.*关闭的 (78)
coffee /ˈkɑːfi/; / ˈkɒfi/ *n.*咖啡 (28)
coin /kɔɪn/ *n.*硬币 (58)
collect /kəˈlekt/ *v.*收集,搜集 (56)
collection /kəˈlekʃn/ *n.*收藏品,收集物 (57)
come into being 形成,产生 (13)
comfort /ˈkʌmfə(r)t/ *n.*安慰;舒服 (61)
*v.*安慰,抚慰
compete /kəmˈpiːt/ *v.*竞争;对抗 (21)
composer /kəmˈpəʊzə(r)/ *n.*作曲家,创作者 (67)
concert /ˈkɑːnsərt/; /ˈkɒnsət/ *n.*音乐会;演奏会 (63)
control /kənˈtrəʊl/ *v.*& *n.*控制 (85)
cooker /ˈkʊkə(r)/ *n.*厨灶,炉具 (51)
correct /kəˈrekt/ *adj.*正确的;恰当的 (101)
*v.*改正,纠正,修正
cough /kɔːf/; /kɒf/ *n.*& *v.*咳嗽 (27)
court /kɔː(r)t/ *n.*球场,运动场;法庭 (13)
cover /ˈkʌvə(r)/ *v.*覆盖,遮盖;掩盖 (85)
*n.*盖子;罩
cow /kaʊ/ *n.*母牛,奶牛 (82)
cream /kriːm / *n.*奶油,乳脂 (39)
cricket /ˈkrɪkɪt/ *n.*板球(运动) (15)
crowded /ˈkraʊdɪd/ *adj.*拥挤的 (43)
cry /kraɪ/ *n.*叫喊,叫声 (31)
*v.*哭;喊叫
culture /ˈkʌltʃə(r)/ *n.*文化,文明 (69)
cup /kʌp/ *n.*杯子,杯 (16)
cut /kʌt/ *v.*剪,切,割 (59)
*n.*伤口;开口
cycle /ˈsaɪkl/ *v.*骑自行车 (2)
*n.*循环;周期 (85)

D

dark /dɑː(r)k/ *adj.*黑暗的;暗色的 (75)
*n.*黑暗;暗处
day and night 日日夜夜 (29)
dead / ded/ *adj.*死的 (75)
dentist /ˈdentɪst/ *n.*牙科医生 (27)
dictionary /ˈdɪkʃəneri/; /ˈdɪkʃənri/ *n.*字典,词典 (103)
die /daɪ/ *v.*死,死亡 (85)
die out 灭绝;消失 (85)
dirty /ˈdɜː(r)ti/ *adj.*肮脏的,污秽的 (62)
disappear /ˌdɪsəˈpɪə(r)/ *v.*消失;灭绝 (75)
disease /dɪˈziːz/ *n.*病,疾病 (42)
doll /dɑːl/;/dɒl/ *n.*玩偶,玩具娃娃 (58)
do one's best 尽某人最大努力 (11)
doorway /ˈdɔː(r)weɪ/ *n.*出入口,门道 (93)
dose /dəʊs/ *n.*(药的)一剂,一服 (53)
*v.*给(某人)服药
do well in 在某方面做得好 (9)
downstairs /ˌdaʊnˈsteəz/ *adv.*往楼下,去楼下 (93)

dream /driːm/ *n.*梦想;梦 (3)
*v.*做梦
drop /drɑːp/; /drɒp/ *n.*滴,水珠 (108)
drum /drʌm/ *n.*鼓 (64)
duck /dʌk/ *n.*鸭子 (72)
during /ˈdʊrɪŋ/; /ˈdjʊərɪŋ/ *prep.*在……期间 (1)
dustbin /ˈdʌstbɪn/ *n.*垃圾箱 (36)

E

earth /ɜː(r)θ/ *n.*地球;土,泥;大地 (85)
earthquake /ˈɜː(r)θkweɪk/ *n.*地震 (89)
energy /ˈenə(r)dʒi/ *n.*精力,活力,干劲 (37)
English-speaking *adj.*讲英语的 (103)
enough /ɪˈnʌf/ *adj.*足够的,充分的 (28)
*adv.*足够
equipment /ɪˈkwɪpmənt/ *n.*设备,器材 (50)
etc. /etˈsetərə/ *abbr.*等等,以及其他 (40)
even /ˈiːvn/ *adv.*甚至,即使 (37)
everyday /ˈevrideɪ/ *adj.*日常的,每日的 (61)
example /ɪgˈzæmpl/; /ɪgˈzɑːmpl/ *n.*例子,实例;样品 (13)
except /ɪkˈsept/ *prep.*除……之外 (53)
excited /ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/ *adj.*激动的,兴奋的 (7)
exciting /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ *adj.*令人激动的,使人兴奋的 (17)
exercise /ˈeksə(r)saɪz/ *v.*锻炼 (5)
*n.*锻炼;练习 (49)
expensive /ɪkˈspensɪv/ *adj.*昂贵的,花钱多的 (104)

F

face to face 面对面 (97)
fact /fækt/ *n.*事实,真相;现实 (42)
factory /ˈfæktri;ˈfæktərɪ/ *n.*工厂 (77)
fall ill 患病,病倒 (9)
famous /ˈfeɪməs/ *adj.*著名的 (7)
fat /fæt/ *adj.* 胖的,肥胖的 (47)
n. 脂肪
feature /ˈfiːtʃə(r)/ *n.*特征;特点;特色 (88)
feed /fiːd/ *v.*喂(养),饲养 (87)
feed on 以……为食 (87)
feel /fiːl/ *v.*觉得,感到 (22)
fever /ˈfiːvə(r)/ *n.*发烧,发热 (27)
fight /faɪt/ *v.*争论;打仗(架) (11)
*n.*打仗(架);争论
final /ˈfaɪnl/ *adj.*最终的,最后的 (16)
*n.*决赛
finally /ˈfaɪnəli/ *adv.*最后;最终,终于 (43)
fingernail /ˈfɪŋgə(r)neɪl/ *n.*指甲 (36)
finish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ *v.*完成,做好 (12)
n. 最后部分,结尾,结局 (23)
fire /ˈfaɪə(r)/ *n.*失火,火灾;火 (90)
first aid /eɪd/ 急救 (47)
fisherman /ˈfɪʃə(r)mən/ *n.*(*pl.*-men)渔民;钓鱼的人 (4)
fit /fɪt/ *adj.*健康的;适合的 (6)
v.(使)适合;安装
flame /fleɪm/ *n.*火焰;火舌 (75)
flu /fluː/ *n.*流行性感冒 (29)
folk /fəʊk/ *adj.*民俗的;民间的 (65)
follow /ˈfɑːləʊ/; /ˈfɒləʊ/ *v.*遵守规则;跟随;仿效;跟得上 (13)
fond /fɑːnd/; /fɒnd/ *adj.*喜爱的,爱好的 (56)
football /ˈfʊtbɔːl/ *n.*足球运动;足球;橄榄球 (1)
force /fɔː(r)s/ *v.*强迫,迫使 (39)
forest /ˈfɔːrɪst/; /ˈfɒrɪst/ *n.*森林 (85)
for example 例如,举例 (13)
freestyle /ˈfriːstaɪl/ *n.*自由泳;自由式 (26)
*adj.*自由式的
friendship /ˈfrendʃɪp/ *n.*友谊,友好,友情 (59)
frog /frɔːg;frɑːg/; /frɒg/ *n.*青蛙,蛙 (84)
fruit /fruːt/ *n.*水果;果实;结果 (33)
funny /ˈfʌni/ *adj.*滑稽的,好笑的 (59)
fur /fɜ(ː)r/ *n.*毛皮;皮子 (88)
furniture /ˈfɜː(r)nɪtʃə(r)/ *n.*家具 (93)
future /ˈfjuːtʃə(r)/ *n.*将来 (3)

G

gas /gæs/ *n.*气体燃料;气体 (94)
give sb. a hand 帮某人一个忙 (9)
glue /gluː/ *n.*胶,胶水 (59)
v.(用胶水)粘合,粘贴
go ahead (尤指经某人允许)开始,开始做;走在前面 (43)
goal /gəʊl/ *n.*目标;进球得分,射门 (13)
gold /gəʊld/ *n.*金,金子 (22)
*adj.*金色的

goose /ɡuːs/ *n.*(*pl.* geese /ɡiːs/)鹅 (75)
grammar /ˈɡræmə(r)/ *n.*语法 (103)
grandfather /ˈɡrænfɑːðə(r)/ =grandpa /ˈɡrænpɑː/ *n.*(外)祖父;爷爷;外公 (12)
grandmother /ˈɡrænmʌðə(r)/ =grandma /ˈɡrænmɑː/ *n.*(外)祖母,奶奶,外婆 (54)
grass /ɡræs/; /ɡrɑːs/ *n.*草坪;草地 (16)
ground /ɡraʊnd/ *n.*地,地面 (85)
grow /ɡrəʊ/ *v.*成长,生长;发育;种植;变成 (3)
grow up 长大成人,成长 (3)

H

habit /ˈhæbɪt/ *n.*习惯 (47)
happen /ˈhæpən/ *v.*发生,出现 (47)
happily /ˈhæpɪli/ *adv.*快乐地,高兴地,幸福地 (76)
happiness /ˈhæpɪnəs/ *n.*愉快,幸福 (47)
harm /hɑː(r)m/ *v.*& *n.*危害,伤害,损害 (42)
hate /heɪt/ *v.*厌恶,讨厌;仇恨 (58)
have a cold 患感冒 (27)
headache /ˈhedeɪk/ *n.*头痛 (27)
headmaster /ˌhedˈmæstə(r)/;/ˌhedˈmɑːstə(r)/ *n.*(尤指私立学校的)校长 (98)
health /helθ/ *n.*健康;保健 (6)
healthy /ˈhelθi/ *adj.*健康的,健壮的 (6)
hear /hɪə(r)/ *v.*听见,听到 (18)
heart /hɑː(r)t/ *n.*心脏,心 (6)
hen /hen/ *n.*母鸡 (82)
hero /ˈhɪrəʊ/; /ˈhɪərəʊ/ *n.*英雄,豪杰 (16)
herself /hɜː(r)ˈself/ *pron.*她自己 (49)
hey /heɪ/ *interj.*(引起注意或表示兴趣、惊讶或生气)嘿,喂 (29)
hip hop 说唱;嘻哈乐(节奏强烈,说唱形式的一种流行伴舞音乐) (64)
hit /hɪt/ *v.*击(球);碰撞 (16)
hmm /hm/;/m/*interj.*(表示有疑问或犹豫时发出的声音)呣,嗯,唔 (63)
hobby /ˈhɑːbi/; /ˈhɒbi/ *n.*业余爱好,嗜好 (55)
hold /həʊld/ *v.*抓住;举办;保持;包含 (13)
horse /hɔː(r)s/ *n.*马 (81)
host /həʊst/ *n.*主办国(或城市、机构);主人 *v.*举办,主办;做主人招待 (22)
however /haʊˈevə(r)/ *adv.*然而;不管怎样 (77)
hungry /ˈhʌŋgri/ *adj.*饥饿的 (75)

I

ice cream 冰淇淋 (39)
ill /ɪl/ *adj.*有病的;不健康的 (9)
illness /ˈɪlnəs/ *n.*病,疾病 (39)
improve /ɪmˈpruːv/ *v.*改进,改善 (104)
in a low voice 低声地说 (75)
in danger 处在危险状态 (87)
indoor /ˈɪndɔː(r)/ *adj.*室内的 (13)
indoors /ˌɪnˈdɔː(r)z/ *adv.*在室内 (93)
in fact 事实上,实际上 (42)
information /ˌɪnfə(r)ˈmeɪʃn/ *n.*资料;信息 (97)
injured /ˈɪndʒə(r)d/ *adj.*受伤的,有伤的 (96)
instead /ɪnˈsted/ *adv.*代替,反而 (50)
instead of 代替 (50)
instruction /ɪnˈstrʌkʃən/ *n.*用法说明,操作指南 (53)
instrument /ˈɪnstrəmənt/ *n.*乐器;工具 (64)
Internet /ˈɪntə(r)net/ *n.*互联网,因特网 (44)
in the future 今后 (3)
into /ˈɪntə/ *prep.*进入,到……里面 (13)
introduction /ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃn/ *n.*介绍;引进 (60)
invent /ɪnˈvent/ *v.*发明,创造 (13)
inventor /ɪnˈventə(r)/ *n.*发明者,发明家;创造者 (13)
itself /ɪtˈself/ *pron.*它自己 (49)

J

Jamaican /dʒəˈmeɪkən/ *adj.*牙买加(人)的 (26)
jazz /dʒæz/ *n.*爵士音乐,爵士舞曲 (65)
join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.*加入,参加;连接 (2)
journalist /ˈdʒɜː(r)nəlɪst/ *n.*记者,新闻工作者 (43)
jump /dʒʌmp/ *v.*& *n.*跳跃 (5)

K

keep fit 保持健康 (6)
kick /kɪk/ *v.*踢;踹;踢(腿) (9)

kill /kɪl/ *v.*杀死 (52)
knowledge /ˈnɑːlɪdʒ/；/ˈnɒlɪdʒ/ *n.*知识，学问 (107)

L

lake /leɪk/ *n.*湖，湖泊 (79)
land /lænd/ *n.*陆地；土地 (87)
*v.*登岸（陆）；降落
language /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.*语言 (97)
laugh /læf/；/lɑːf/ *v.& n.*笑，大笑；发笑 (79)
lazy /ˈleɪzi/ *adj.*懒惰的 (59)
least /liːst/ *adv.*最少，最少量 (21)
*pron.*最少的；程度最轻的
leave /liːv/ *v.*离开；把……留下，剩下 (7)
*n.*假期，休假 (32)
leave for 动身去某地 (7)
lend /lend/ *v.*借给，借出 (63)
less /les/ *det.*（与不可数名词连用）较少的，更少的 (87)
less and less 越来越少 (87)
level /ˈlevl/ *n.*级别；水平，程度 (91)
lie /laɪ/ *v.*躺，平躺 (30)
lie down 躺下 (30)
lift /lɪft/ *v.*举起，抬起；（云、烟等）消散 (28)
n.（英）电梯 (93)
line /laɪn/ *n.*线；线条；电话线路 (20)
litter /ˈlɪtə(r)/ *n.*废弃物，垃圾 (36)
*v.*乱丢杂物
look up 查阅 (104)
lose oneself in … 沉迷于……；专心致志于…… (107)
lover /ˈlʌvə(r)/ *n.*爱好者；热爱者 (15)
lung /lʌŋ/ *n.*肺；肺脏 (6)

M

mad /mæd/ *adj.*疯的 (39)
main /meɪn/ *adj.*主要的；最重要的 (15)
make faces 做鬼脸 (79)
male /meɪl/ *adj.*男性的；男的 (26)
Mars /mɑː(r)z/ *n.*火星 (99)
match /mætʃ/ *n.*火柴；比赛，竞赛 (75)
*v.*将……配对
maybe /ˈmeɪbi/ *adv.*可能，或许，也许 (55)
meal /miːl/ *n.*一餐（饭） (36)
medal /ˈmedl/ *n.*奖章；勋章 (22)
medicine /ˈmedsn；ˈmedɪsn/ *n.*药 (29)
message /ˈmesɪdʒ/ *n.*信息；消息 (20)
middle /ˈmɪdl/ *n.*中间，中央，中心 (93)
million /ˈmɪljən/ *n.*百万 (95)
mind /maɪnd/ *v.*介意；关心 (9)
*n.*思想，想法
missing /ˈmɪsɪŋ/ *adj.*失踪的，找不到的，丢失的；缺少的 (89)
mobile /ˈməʊbaɪl/ *adj.*可移动的 (90)
modern /ˈmɑːdərn/；/ˈmɒdn/ *adj.*现代的 (21)
motto /ˈmɑːtəʊ/；/ˈmɒtəʊ/ *n.*箴言，格言 (21)
museum /mjuˈziːəm/ *n.*博物馆 (72)
musician /mjuˈzɪʃn/ *n.*乐手，音乐家，乐师 (4)

N

nation /ˈneɪʃən/ *n.*国家；民族 (95)
nature /ˈneɪtʃə(r)/ *n.*自然；性质 (81)
necessary /ˈnesəseri/；/ˈnesəsəri/ *adj.*必要的；必需的 (37)
neck and neck 不分上下，并驾齐驱 (20)
news /nuːz/；/njuːz/ *n.*消息；新闻 (72)
normal /ˈnɔː(r)ml/ *adj.*正常的，一般的 (95)
note /nəʊt/ *n.*音符；笔记，记录；注释 (67)
nothing /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ *pron.*无关紧要的东西；没有什么 (11)
nowadays /ˈnaʊədeɪz/ *adv.*现今；现在 (21)
nowhere /ˈnəʊweə(r)/ *adv.*无处，哪里都不 (85)

O

ocean /ˈəʊʃn/ *n.*海洋 (87)
off /ɔːf/；/ɒf/ *prep.*离开 (51)
*adv.*离开
Olympic /əˈlɪmpɪk/ *adj.*奥林匹克运动会的 (21)
Olympics /əˈlɪmpɪks/ *n.*奥林匹克运动会 (21)
oneself /wʌnˈself/ *pron.*自己，自身；亲自 (54)
online /ˌɑːnˈlaɪn/；/ˌɒnˈlaɪn/ *adv.*在线，联网 (97)
*adj.*在线的，联网的 (103)
on the other hand 另一方面 (47)
outdoors /ˌaʊtˈdɔː(r)z/ *adv.*在户外，在野外 (13)
*n.*郊野；露天

own /əʊn/ *adj.*自己的,本人的 (69)
*v.*拥有,有
owner /ˈəʊnə(r)/ *n.*主人,物主 (61)

P

pack /pæk/ *v.*把……打包 (72)
*n.*包,捆;(猎犬、野兽等的)一群
papa /ˈpɑːpə/; /pəˈpɑː/ *n.*(儿语)爸爸 (67)
paper /ˈpeɪpə(r)/ *n.*纸,纸张 (59)
part /pɑː(r)t/ *n.*部分;一些;片断 (5)
pass /pæs/; /pɑːs/ *v.*传球;传递;经过;推移;及格 (9)
passage /ˈpæsɪdʒ/ *n.*章节,段落 (59)
peace /piːs/ *n.*宁静,平静;和平 (69)
perfect /ˈpɜː(r)fɪkt/ *adj.*完美的;最佳的 (101)
person /ˈpɜː(r)sn/ *n.*人;个人 (15)
pet /pet/ *n.*宠物;宠儿,宝贝 (56)
phone /fəʊn/ *n.*电话,电话机 (90)
pig /pɪg/ *n.*猪;贪婪的人 (61)
pill /pɪl/ *n.*药丸,药片 (31)
pilot /ˈpaɪlət/ *n.*飞行员;驾驶员 (4)
pity /ˈpɪti/ *n.*遗憾,可惜;同情,怜悯 (8)

pizza /ˈpiːtsə/ *n.*比萨饼 (99)
plant /plænt/; /plɑːnt/ *v.*种植,播种 (56)
*n.*植物
plate /pleɪt/ *n.*盘子,碟子;一盘 (39)
player /ˈpleɪə(r)/ *n.*运动员;比赛者,选手 (3)
pleasant /ˈpleznt/ *adj.*令人愉快的,舒适的 (73)
pleasure /ˈpleʒə(r)/ *n.*快乐,愉快,满意 (107)
poem /ˈpəʊəm/; /ˈpəʊɪm/ *n.*诗;韵文 (55)
point /pɔɪnt/ *n.*得分;观点,要点 (16)
v.(用手指头或物体)指
policeman /pəˈliːsmən/ *n.*(*pl.*-men) 男警察 (4)
policewoman /pəˈliːswʊmən/ *n.*(*pl.*-women) 女警察 (4)
pond /pɑːnd/; /pɒnd/ *n.*池塘 (61)
pop /pɑːp/; /pɒp/ = popular *adj.*(口语)(音乐、艺术等)大众的,通俗的 (58)
popular /ˈpɑːpjələ(r)/; /ˈpɒpjələ(r)/ *adj.*流行的,大众的,受欢迎的 (6)
possible /ˈpɑːsəbl/; /ˈpɒsəbl/ *adj.*可能;能做到 (42)
poster /ˈpəʊstə/ *n.*招贴画,海报 (106)
postman /ˈpəʊstmən/ *n.*(*pl.*-men)邮递员,邮差 (4)
potato /pəˈteɪtəʊ/ *n.*土豆,马铃薯 (40)
potato chips /tʃɪps/ 薯条 (40)
power /ˈpaʊə(r)/ line 电源线,输电线 (93)
practice /ˈpræktɪs/ *v.*& *n.*练习;实践 (1)
pray /preɪ/ *v.*祈祷;祈求 (78)
prefer /prɪˈfɜː(r)/ *v.*更喜欢,宁愿(选择) (2)
press /pres/ *v.*按,压;挤,推 (67)
prevent /prɪˈvent/ *v.*阻止,阻碍,阻挠 (43)
protect /prəˈtekt/ *v.*保护 (85)
provide /prəˈvaɪd/ *v.*提供,给予 (61)
province /ˈprɑːvɪns/; /ˈprɒvɪns/ *n.*省份,(某些国家的)一级行政区 (89)

Q

question /ˈkwestʃən/ *n.*问题 (43)
*v.*询问
quickly /ˈkwɪkli/ *adv.*迅速地,很快地 (66)
quite /kwaɪt/ *adv.*相当,很,十分 (2)

R

rainforest /ˈreɪnfɔːrɪst/; /ˈreɪnfɒrɪst/ *n.*(热带)雨林 (85)
rainstorm /ˈreɪnstɔː(r)m/ *n.*暴风雨 (90)
really /ˈriːəli/ *adv.*答话时表示感兴趣或惊讶;真正地 (25)
reason /ˈriːzn/ *n.*原因,理由,解释 (85)
*v.*推理,推断
rebuild /ˌriːˈbɪld/ *v.*重建,重组;使复原 (95)
recite /rɪˈsaɪt/ *v.*背诵,朗诵 (55)
record /ˈrekɔːd/; /ˈrekɔːd/ *n.*记录;唱片 (26)
/rɪˈkɔː(r)d/ *v.*记录,记载
redwood /ˈredwʊd/ *n.*红杉,红木 (107)
regard /rɪˈgɑː(r)d/ *v.*认为……是;把……视为 (26)
relax /rɪˈlæks/ *v.*(使)放松,轻松 (6)
relay race 接力赛 (18)
religious /rɪˈlɪdʒəs/ *adj.*宗教(信仰)的 (53)
reporter /rɪˈpɔː(r)tə(r)/ *n.*记者 (99)
result /rɪˈzʌlt/ *n.*结果,后果;成绩,得分 (103)
ring /rɪŋ/ *n.*环形物(如环,圈,戒指等);铃声 (21)

*v.*打电话;(钟、铃等)响 (45)
risk /rɪsk/ *n.*危险,风险 (42)
v.(使)冒……的风险
river /ˈrɪvə(r)/ *n.*河,江 (81)
roast /rəʊst/ *adj.*烤的;烤(肉等) (72)
rock /rɑːk/;/rɒk/ *n.*摇滚乐;岩石,大石块 (65)
rocket /ˈrɑːkɪt/;/ˈrɒkɪt/ *n.*火箭 (3)
rose /rəʊz/ *n.*玫瑰花 (83)
row /rəʊ/ *v.*划(船) (2)
*n.*一排,一行

S

sad /sæd/ *adj.*难过的;悲哀的 (91)
safely /ˈseɪfli/ *adv.*安全地 (101)
salt /sɔːlt/ *n.*盐,食盐 (39)
sandwich /ˈsænwɪtʃ; ˈsænwɪdʒ/ *n.*三明治(夹心面包片) (40)
scientist /ˈsaɪəntɪst/ *n.*科学家 (3)
scissors /ˈsɪzə(r)z/ *n.*(*pl.*)剪刀 (59)
score /skɔː(r)/ *v.*& *n.*得分,进球 (14)
scrapbook /ˈskræpbʊk/ *n.*剪贴簿 (59)
sea /siː/ *n.*海,海洋 (87)
search /sɜː(r)tʃ/ *v.*&*n.*搜索,搜查 (102)
second-hand *adj.* 二手的,旧的 (42)
sell /sel/ *v.*卖出……;出售;转让 (75)
send /send/ *v.*派遣;打发;安排去 (96)
serious /ˈsɪriəs/; /ˈsɪəriəs/ *adj.*严重的;严肃的;认真的 (31)
serve /sɜː(r)v/ *v.*端上(饭菜);接待,服务 (72)
shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.*摇动,(使)颤动;抖(掉) (93)
shall /ʃæl/ *modal v.* ……好吗? 要不要……? (19)
sheep /ʃiːp/ *n.*(*pl.*sheep)(绵)羊;驯服者 (81)
shock /ʃɑːk/; /ʃɒk/ *n.*剧烈震动 (93)
*v.*使震惊
shout at sb.斥责某人;对某人大声说 (11)
shower /ˈʃaʊə(r)/ *n.*& *v.*淋浴 (41)
side /saɪd/ *n.*一边,一侧;一旁,侧面 (13)
sincerely /sɪnˈsɪəli/ *adv.*真诚地;诚实地 (32)
singer /ˈsɪŋə(r)/ *n.*歌手,歌唱家 (63)
skate /skeɪt/ *v.*溜冰,滑冰;滑(滑板) (2)
skateboard /ˈskeɪtbɔː(r)d/ *n.*滑板 (31)
skill /skɪl/ *n.*技艺;技能 (13)
sky /skaɪ/ *n.*天,天空 (81)
smile /smaɪl/ *v.*微笑,笑 (67)
*n.*微笑,笑容
smoke /sməʊk/ *v.*吸烟;冒烟 (37)
*n.*烟
smoker /ˈsməʊkə(r)/ *n.*吸烟者 (42)
snake /sneɪk/ *n.*蛇 (61)
snowstorm /ˈsnəʊstɔː(r)m/ *n.*雪暴,暴风雪 (90)
solve /sɑːlv/; /sɒlv/ *v.*解决(问题) (77)
somewhere /ˈsʌmweə(r)/ *adv.*在某处 (10)
sore /sɔː(r)/ *adj.*(发炎)疼痛的,酸痛的 (44)
so-so *adj.*一般,不怎么样,凑合 (73)
south /saʊθ/ *n.*南部;南方;南风;南 (69)
*adj.*南(方)的;向南的;从南来的
*adv.*在南方;向南方;自南方
southwest /ˈsaʊθwest/ *n.*西南 (87)
spend /spend/ *v.*花费(金钱、时间等);度过 (5)
stand /stænd/ *v.*站立;位于;忍受,承受 (21)
stand for 代表,象征 (21)
staple /ˈsteɪpl/ *n.*主食 (39)
stick /stɪk/ *v.*粘贴,粘住 (59)
still /stɪl/ *adv.*仍然,还是 (33)
stomachache /ˈstʌməkeɪk/ *n.*胃疼 (27)
stove /stəʊv/ *n.*炉子,火炉 (75)
strawberry /ˈstrɔːberi/; /ˈstrɔːbəri/ *n.*草莓 (40)
stretch /stretʃ/ *v.*伸展,舒展 (50)
strike /straɪk/ *v.*侵袭,爆发;撞,撞击 (89)
stupid /ˈstuːpɪd/; /ˈstjuːpɪd/ *adj.*愚蠢的,笨的 (59)
successful /səkˈsesfl/ *adj.*获得成功的 (26)
such /sʌtʃ/ *pron.*这样的,那样的,类似的 (15)
sugar /ˈʃʊgə(r)/ *n.*食糖 (39)
suggest /səˈdʒest/ *v.*建议,提议 (27)
suggestion /səˈdʒestʃən/ *n.*建议,提议 (29)
suitable /ˈsuːtəbl/;/ˈsjuːtəbl/ *adj.*合适的,适宜的 (53)
supper /ˈsʌpə(r)/ *n.*晚饭,晚餐 (6)
surface /ˈsɜː(r)fɪs/ *n.*表面 (85)
surprised /sə(r)ˈpraɪzd/ *adj.*感到惊讶的,出人意料的 (39)
swimmer /ˈswɪmə(r)/ *n.*(会)游泳者 (26)

symbol /ˈsɪmbl/ *n.*象征,标志 (21)
symptom /ˈsɪmptəm/ *n.*症状 (53)

T

table tennis 乒乓球 (2)
take a shower 洗淋浴 (71)
take care of 关心,照顾 (32)
take part in 参加,加入 (5)
talk about 谈论;讨论 (11)
taste /teɪst/ *v.*尝,品,吃 (39)
*n.*品味,审美 (69)
taxi /ˈtæksi/ *n.*出租车 (31)
team /tiːm/ *n.*队,组 (1)
teammate /ˈtiːmmeɪt/ *n.*队友 (7)
teamwork /ˈtiːmwɜː(r)k/ *n.*协同工作,配合 (11)
tea /tiː/ *n.*茶;茶叶 (28)
tear /tɪə(r)/ *n.*眼泪,泪水 (108)
/teə(r)/ *v.*撕裂,撕碎
tennis /ˈtenɪs/ *n.*网球 (2)
terrible /ˈterəbl/ *adj.*糟糕的;可怕的 (29)
than /ðən/ *prep.*(用以引出比较的第二部分)比 (14)
theater /ˈθiːətər/; /ˈθɪətə(r)/ *n.*剧场,戏院 (20)
the day after tomorrow 后天 (6)
themselves /ðəmˈselvz/ *pron.*他/她/它们自己 (46)
thick /θɪk/ *adj.*茂密的;厚的;浓的 (85)
thin /θɪn/ *adj.*瘦的;薄的;稀的 (82)
thousands of 成千上万,几千 (85)
throat /θrəʊt/ *n.*咽喉,喉咙 (44)
through /θruː/ *prep.*穿过,贯穿 (13)
throw /θrəʊ/ *v.*扔,投,掷 (10)
tired /ˈtaɪə(r)d/ *adj.*疲倦的,疲劳的 (35)
title /ˈtaɪtl/ *n.*题目,标题 (59)
tomato /təˈmeɪtəʊ/; /təˈmɑːtəʊ/ *n.*西红柿,番茄 (39)
tooth /tuːθ/ *n.*(*pl.*teeth /tiːθ/)牙齿 (30)
toothache /ˈtuːθeɪk/ *n.*牙痛 (27)
true /truː/ *adj.*确实的,真的;真正的 (101)
type /taɪp/ *n.*类型,种类 (66)

U

ugly /ˈʌgli/ *adj.*丑陋的,难看的 (59)
understand /ˌʌndə(r)ˈstænd/ *v.*理解,懂 (94)
unfriendly /ʌnˈfrendli/ *adj.*不友好的,有敌意的 (62)
unhappy /ʌnˈhæpi/ *adj.*不高兴的,伤心的 (47)
unhealthy /ʌnˈhelθi/ *adj.*不健康的 (42)
useful /ˈjuːsfl/ *adj.*有用的,有益的 (74)

V

violin /ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/ *n.*小提琴 (64)
voice /vɔɪs/ *n.*嗓音,说话声 (75)

W

wake /weɪk/ *v.*醒来;弄醒,唤醒 (76)
wake up 醒来,唤醒 (76)
war /wɔː(r)/ *n.*战争;战争状态 (53)
watermelon /ˈwɔːtə(r)melən/ *n.*西瓜 (40)
weak /wiːk/ *adj.*虚弱的,无力的 (39)
website /ˈwebsaɪt/ *n.*网站,网址 (99)
weekend /ˈwiːkend/; /ˌwiːkˈend/ *n.*周末 (5)
wet /wet/ *adj.*湿的,潮湿的 (85)
whale /weɪl/ *n.*鲸 (87)
What a pity! 真遗憾,真可惜 (63)
wheat /wiːt/ *n.*小麦 (39)
whether /ˈweðə(r)/ *conj.*是否 (22)
while /waɪl/ *conj.*当……时候;而,然而 (31)
*n.*一段时间,一会儿
whole /həʊl/ *adj.*整体的,全部的 (95)
*n.*整个,整体
widely /ˈwaɪdli/ *adv.*普遍地;广泛地 (26)
win /wɪn/ *v.*获胜,赢得 (1)
without /wɪˈðaʊt/ *prep.*没有,缺乏;不和……在一起 (36)
wonder /ˈwʌndə(r)/ *n.*奇才;奇迹;惊奇 (67)
*v.*想知道;感到惊讶
wood /wʊd/ *n.*木头,木材;(*pl.*)树木,森林 (85)
world /wɜː(r)ld/ *n.* 世界;地球 (6)
worry /ˈwɜːri/; /ˈwʌri/ *v.*& *n.*担心,担忧 (33)
worry about 担心,烦恼 (33)

X

X-ray /ˈeks reɪ/ *n.*X 光照片;X 射线 (31)

Attached Word List 附表单词

（注：本词汇表仅供参阅，不要求学生掌握）

according to /əˈkɔː(r)dɪŋ tə/ 依照，按照
advantage /ədˈvæntɪdʒ/；/ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.* 优势，有利条件；优点
among /əˈmʌŋ/ *prep.* 在……中
appearance /əˈpɪrəns/；/əˈpɪərəns/ *n.* 外观
attitude /ˈætɪtuːd/；/ˈætɪtjuːd/ *n.* 态度，看法
bracket /ˈbrækɪt/ *n.* 括号
briefly /ˈbriːfli/ *adv.* 简短地，简要地
chain /tʃeɪn/ *n.* 一连串（人或事）；链子
comma /ˈkɒmə/ *n.* 逗号
comparative /kəmˈpærətɪv/ *n.* 比较级形式
compare /kəmˈpeə(r)/ *v.* 比较，对比
concern /kənˈsɜː(r)n/ *n.* 担心，忧虑
conclusion /kənˈkluːʒn/ *n.* 结论，推论
content /ˈkɑːntent/；/ˈkɒntent/ *n.* 主要内容
detail /dɪˈteɪl/；/ˈdiːteɪl/ *n.* 细节，详情
dialog /ˈdaɪəlɑːg/；/ˈdaɪəlɒg/ *n.* 对话；对白
direct /dɪˈrekt/；/daɪˈrekt/ *adj.* 直接的
direct object 直接宾语
disadvantage /ˌdɪsədˈvæntɪdʒ/；/ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.* 劣势；不利条件
disagree /ˌdɪsəˈgriː/ *v.* 持不同意见
disagreement /ˌdɪsəˈgriːmənt/ *n.* 分歧；争论
disaster /dɪˈzæstə(r)/；/dɪˈzɑːstə(r)/ *n.* 灾难
element /ˈelɪmənt/ *n.* 要素；基本部分
especially /ɪˈspeʃəli/ *adv.* 特别，尤其
exclamation /ˌekskləˈmeɪʃn/ *n.* 感叹语，感叹词
feeling /ˈfiːlɪŋ/ *n.* 感觉；感情
fluently /ˈfluːəntli/ *adv.* （尤指外语）流利地
future tense /tens/ 将来时态
general /ˈdʒenrəl/ *adj.* 概括性的，大体的
guide /gaɪd/ *n.* 向导，导游
handwritten /ˌhændˈrɪtn/ *adj.* 手写的
imagine /ɪˈmædʒɪn/ *v.* 想象，设想
imitate /ˈɪmɪteɪt/ *v.* 模仿
importance /ɪmˈpɔː(r)tns/ *n.* 重要性，重要
include /ɪnˈkluːd/ *v.* 包含，包括
incomplete plosion /ˌɪnkəmˈpliːt/ /ˈpləʊʒən/ 不完全爆破音
indirect /ˌɪndəˈrekt/ object 间接宾语
lifestyle /ˈlaɪfstaɪl/ *n.* 生活方式
link /lɪŋk/ *v.* （与……）连接
magazine /ˈmægəˌzɪn/；/ˌmægəˈziːn/ *n.* 杂志
mainly /ˈmeɪnli/ *adv.* 主要地
mascot /ˈmæskɑːt/；/ˈmæskət/ *n.* 吉祥物
meaningful /ˈmiːnɪŋfl/ *adj.* 意义明显的
measure /ˈmeʒə(r)/ *n.* 措施；方法
mention /ˈmenʃn/ *v.* 提到；写到；说到
mistake /mɪˈsteɪk/ *n.* 错误，失误
modal /ˈməʊdl/ verb 情态动词
object complement /ˈkɑːmplɪmənt/；/ˈkɒmplɪmənt/ *n.* 宾语补足语
occur /əˈkɜː(r)/ *v.* 出现，发生
opinion /əˈpɪnjən/ *n.* 意见，想法，看法
paragraph /ˈpærəgræf/；/ˈpærəgrɑːf/ *n.* 段落
passenger /ˈpæsɪndʒə(r)/ *n.* 乘客；旅客
past continuous /kənˈtɪnjuəs/ 过去进行时
patient /ˈpeɪʃnt/ *n.* 病人
pause /pɔːz/ *n.&v.* 中止，停止
preparation /ˌprepəˈreɪʃn/ *n.* 准备；预备

pronounce /prəˈnaʊns/ *v.*发音
proper /ˈprɑːpə(r)/; /ˈprɒpə(r)/ *adj.*恰当的
recipe /ˈresəpi/ *n.*食谱;烹饪法
recognize /ˈrekəgnaɪz/ *v.*辨别出;认出
refer /rɪˈfɜː(r)/ to 描述;涉及
reflexive /rɪˈfleksɪv/ pronoun 反身代词
replace /rɪˈpleɪs/ *v.*(用……)替换
request /rɪˈquest/ *n.*要求,请求
resource /rɪˈsɔː(r)s/ *n.*资源;资料
sense /sens/ group 意群
several /ˈsevrəl/ *det.& pron.*几个,数个,一些
silence /ˈsaɪləns/ *n.*沉默,缄默
slogan /ˈsləʊgən/ *n.*标语,口号
statement /ˈsteɪtmənt/ *n.*陈述
source /sɔː(r)s/ *n.*信息来源;出处
summary /ˈsʌməri/ *n.*总结,概括
superlative /suːˈpɜː(r)lətɪv/ *n.*最高级形式
support /səˈpɔː(r)t/ *v.*支持;援助
surf /sɜː(r)f/ *v.*冲浪;浏览
tape /teɪp/ *n.*磁带
text /tekst/ *n.*课本;教科书
tick /tɪk/ *v.*打对号;标记号
usage /ˈjuːzɪdʒ/ *n.*(词语的)用法,惯用法

English Names 英文姓名表

Male Names(男名)

James /dʒeɪmz/ 詹姆斯
Nick /nɪk/ 尼克
Bolt /bəʊlt/ 博尔特
Wolfgang Amadeus /ˈwɒlfgæŋ æməˈdɪəs/ 沃尔夫冈·阿马德乌斯

Female Names(女名)

Betty /ˈbeti/ 贝蒂
Celine /ˈsɪlɪn/ 席琳
Nannerl /ˈnaːnəl/ 娜奈尔

Family Names(姓)

Beckham /ˈbekəm/ 贝克汉姆
Beethoven /ˈbeɪˌtəʊvən/ 贝多芬
Charlton /ˈtʃɑːltən/ 查尔顿
Dion /dɪən/ 狄翁
Mozart /ˈməʊtsɑːt/ 莫扎特
Naismith /ˈneɪsmɪθ/ 内史密斯
Phelps /felps/ 费尔普斯
Potter /ˈpɑːtə(r)/; /ˈpɒtə(r)/ 波特

Names of Places 地名表

Athens /ˈæθənz/ 雅典
Austria /ˈɔːstriə; ˈɒstriə/ 奥地利
California /ˌkælɪˈfɔː(r)niə/ 加利福尼亚州
Greece /ɡriːs/ 希腊
Italy /ˈɪtəli/ 意大利
Los Angeles /ˌlɔːs ˈændʒələs/; /ˌlɒs ˈændʒəliːz/洛杉矶
New York /ˌnuː ˈjɔːrk; ˌnjuː ˈjɔːk/ 纽约州
Sydney /ˈsɪdni/ 悉尼

Irregular Verbs
不规则动词表

Infinitive	Past tense
be(am, is)	was /wɒz; wəz/
(are)	were /wɜː(r);wə(r)/
beat	beat/biːt/
become	became/bɪˈkeɪm/
begin	began /bɪˈgæn/
blow	blew /bluː/
break	broke/brəʊk/
bring	brought /brɔːt/
build	built/bɪlt/
burn	burnt/bɜː(r)nt/
	burned/bɜː(r)nd/
buy	bought /bɔːt/
can	could /kʊd/
catch	caught /kɔːt/
come	came /keɪm/
cost	cost /kɔːst/;/kɒst/
cut	cut/kʌt/
do	did /dɪd/
draw	drew /druː/
drink	drank /dræŋk/
drive	drove /drəʊv/
eat	ate /eɪt/;/et/
fall	fell /fel/
feed	fed/fed/
feel	felt/felt/
fight	fought/fɔːt/; /fɒt/
find	found /faʊnd/
fit	fit/fɪt/
fly	flew /fluː/
forget	forgot /fərˈgɑːt/;/fəˈgɒt/
get	got /gɑːt/;/gɒt/
give	gave /geɪv/
go	went /went/
grow	grew/gruː/
have	had /hæd; həd/
hear	heard/hɜː(r)d/
hit	hit/hɪt/
hold	held/held/
hurt	hurt /hɜː(r)t/
keep	kept /kept/
know	knew /nuː/;/njuː/
learn	learnt /lɜː(r)nt/
	learned /lɜː(r)nd/
leave	left/left/
lend	lent/lent/
let	let /let/
lie	lay/leɪ/
light	lit /lɪt/
	lighted /ˈlaɪtɪd/
lose	lost /lɒst/
make	made /meɪd/
mean	meant /ment/
meet	met /met/
put	put /pʊt/
read	read /red/
rebuild	rebuilt/rɪˈbɪlt/
ride	rode /rəʊd/
ring	rang/ræŋ/
run	ran /ræn/
say	said /sed/
see	saw /sɔː/
sell	sold/səʊld/
send	sent/sent/
shake	shook/ʃʊk/
shine	shone /ʃəʊn/;/ʃɒn/
sing	sang /sæŋ/
sit	sat /sæt/
sleep	slept /slept/
speak	spoke /spəʊk/
speed	sped /sped/
	speeded /ˈspiːdɪd/
spend	spent/spent/
spell	spelt /spelt/
	spelled /speld/
stand	stood/stʊd/
stick	stuck/stʌk/
swim	swam /swæm/
tear	tore/tɔː(r)/
take	took /tʊk/
teach	taught /tɔːt/
tell	told /təʊld/
think	thought /θɔːt/
throw	threw/θruː/
wake	woke/wəʊk/
wear	wore /wɔː(r)/
will	would /wʊd/
win	won/wʌn/
write	wrote /rəʊt/

后　记

本册教科书由北京市仁爱教育研究所依据教育部《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》编写，经教育部基础教育课程教材专家工作委员会2013年审查一次性通过。

自教育部2011年7月下发《义务教育英语课程标准》(送审稿)之日起，北京市仁爱教育研究所的数十位英语教材编写专家及近百位教材编写人员在加拿大主编Jim Greenlaw博士和中方主编王德春教授、副主编杨晓钰教授的带领下，对仁爱版初中英语教材进行了深入、细致的修订改编工作。

修订后的仁爱版初中英语教材更加注重培养学生的语感和良好的语音、语调基础，使他们形成用英语进行日常交际的思维和能力；注重培养学生良好的学习习惯，提高他们自主学习的能力；注重培养学生的观察、记忆、思维、想象和创造能力，促进心智和综合人文素养的全面发展。同时，仁爱版初中英语教材还注重培养学生的爱国主义精神及跨文化交际意识，为学生的进一步学习奠定良好的基础。

在教材修订的过程中，我们所有参与教材修订的专家、教授、编写、审校人员每天坚持工作10个小时以上(包括兔年大年三十至龙年正月初九以及所有的节假日和公休日)，一直连续坚持工作到教材送审截止日期的最后一天下午。**我们执着的追求最后终于获得了丰厚的回报**——在2012年1月31日开始的第一阶段送审(七上—七下)和2012年12月31日开始的第二阶段送审(八上—九下)的过程中，仁爱版初中英语教材均分别于2012年3月17日和2013年3月2日率先一次性通过教育部基础教育课程教材专家工作委员会审查(唯一一套无需参加2012年4月9日和2013年4月8日的再次会议复核审查)，且2012年3月17日第一阶段和2013年3月2日第二阶段审查通过的唯一结论要求均是：请参照修改意见自行修改。

仁爱版初中英语教材在编写及数百次的修改、审校过程中得到了全国诸多英语教育专家、教研员和优秀一线教师的指导与帮助，其中有：任正康、李琨、张红祥、金颖、宗泽、黄明玉(按姓氏笔画排序)等同志。同时，仁爱版初中英语教材的每一次修改、审校还吸纳了很多教研员和一线教师的宝贵意见。在此，北京市仁爱教育研究所向他们表示诚挚的谢意！

由于时间的关系，教材中可能还存在不足及需要完善之处，衷心希望广大英语专家、教研员、一线教师、在校学生及学生家长等来电来函批评指正，以便下次修订时改正。

本教科书的绝大部分(99%以上)作品均为北京市仁爱教育研究所原创作品，极少部分(1%以下)选用的经典作品、图片由于无法与作者取得联系，特委托北京版权代理有限责任公司向权利人转付稿酬。请您与北京版权代理有限责任公司联系并领取稿酬。联系方式：(010)82357058/57/56

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