

义务教育教科书



英语

ENGLISH

七年级 上册



上海外语教育出版社

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UNIT	TOPIC AREAS	FUNCTIONS
1 Back to School (PP1-11)	Countries, capitals and nationalities School activities Family and friends	Greetings and introductions Talking about people and their nationalities Talking about school activities
2 Our Classroom (PP12-22)	Classroom facilities Stationery Possessions Colours Classroom activities	Identifying objects Talking about positions Talking about colours Giving information
3 Daily Life (PP23-33)	Time School subjects Hobbies Daily activities	Telling the time Talking about school subjects Talking about hobbies and daily activities
4 People Around You (PP34-44)	Family members Personal relationships Occupations Locations	Talking about family members and relatives Introducing oneself Asking about relationships Identifying people
5 After Class (PP45-55)	Likes and dislikes Sports Afterschool activities	Describing what people are doing Expressing likes and dislikes Talking about activities Making suggestions
6 Is Shopping Fun? (PP56-66)	Books and stationery Clothes and shoes Currency	Describing a shop Shopping Talking about prices Specifying things
7 Online Everywhere! (PP67-77)	Ways of communication E-mail addresses	Making telephone calls Taking messages Sending an e-mail Identifying ownership
8 The Weather (PP78-89)	Describing the weather Understanding weather forecasts Days, dates, months and seasons	Talking about the weather Talking about days, dates, months and seasons
9 Enjoy Your Meal! (PP90-100)	Food and drink Eating in a restaurant	Having a meal Offering help Ordering food and drink Expressing preference
10 Enjoy Your Holidays! (PP101-112)	Holidays Sightseeing	Making suggestions Accepting or refusing a suggestion Making plans Making offers

Words and Expressions in Each Unit (PP113-120)

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	Present tense (1): <i>to be</i> Pronouns: <i>I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they</i> Object forms: <i>me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>Meeting new friends</i> Dialogue 2 <i>Greeting a friend</i>	Item 1 <i>A new school</i> Item 2 <i>School TV news</i> *Item 3 <i>Jim's family</i>
	Present tense (2): <i>to be</i> Demonstrative pronouns: <i>this, that, these, those</i> Possessive adjectives: <i>my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their</i> Prepositions: <i>in, on, beside, at, in (the) front of</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>Are these your workbooks?</i> Dialogue 2 <i>Which is your classroom?</i>	Item 1 <i>Betty's desk</i> Item 2 <i>My classmates</i> *Item 3 <i>Our biology lab</i>
	Present tense (3): <i>to do</i> Adverbs: <i>always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, never</i> <i>It's time for ... / It's time to ...</i> Prepositions: <i>at, in</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>John's daily routine</i> Dialogue 2 <i>A visit to John's home</i>	Item 1 <i>School routine</i> Item 2 <i>My daily routine</i> *Item 3 <i>An astronaut's schedule</i>
	Present tense (4): <i>to do, to have got</i> Possessive pronouns (1): <i>mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs</i> Prepositions: <i>like, as, by</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>I come from a big family</i> Dialogue 2 <i>Where are you from?</i>	Item 1 <i>A bit about myself</i> Item 2 <i>The Green family</i> *Item 3 <i>Everybody is happy</i>
	Present continuous tense <i>Let's ...</i> Imperatives: <i>dos and don'ts</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>A letter or an e-mail?</i> Dialogue 2 <i>Which school club do you want to go to this year?</i>	Item 1 <i>My spare time</i> Item 2 <i>Afterschool activities at Shady Side Academy</i> *Item 3 <i>It is time to put away my textbooks</i>
	<i>There be</i> <i>some, any, -body, -one, -thing</i> Adjectives of size and colour Plurals	Dialogue 1 <i>At the stationer's</i> Dialogue 2 <i>At a clothing shop</i>	Item 1 <i>My uncle Paul</i> Item 2 <i>Shopping in different ways</i> *Item 3 <i>Shopping on the Net or in a real shop?</i>
	Modal verbs: <i>can, may, must</i> Possessive pronouns (2): <i>mine, yours, his, hers, yours, ours, its, theirs</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>Taking a message</i> Dialogue 2 <i>Exchanging e-mail addresses</i>	Item 1 <i>Thanks for the message</i> Item 2 <i>How can we use the Internet?</i> *Item 3 <i>Internet safety rules</i>
	Indefinite articles and definite article <i>it</i> used to express weather, time or dates Dates expressed by ordinal numbers Prepositions: <i>in, on, at</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>Hiking at the weekend</i> Dialogue 2 <i>How's the weather in Beijing?</i>	Item 1 <i>A weather forecast</i> Item 2 <i>The seasons in Australia</i> *Item 3 <i>Clouds and rain</i>
	Parts of speech Countable and uncountable nouns Proper nouns The use of <i>some, any, many, much</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>At a snack bar</i> Dialogue 2 <i>At a restaurant</i>	Item 1 <i>An English breakfast</i> Item 2 <i>A taste of Brazil</i> *Item 3 <i>The Healthy Diet Pyramid</i>
	<i>be going to</i> Simple sentences: <i>s + be + p</i> <i>s + v</i> <i>s + v + o</i>	Dialogue 1 <i>My plan for the weekend</i> Dialogue 2 <i>Our weekend in Brighton</i>	Item 1 <i>Our tree-planting tour to Nepal</i> Item 2 <i>A cheap way to see the world</i> *Item 3 <i>A full day excursion to London</i>

UNIT

1

Back to School



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Countries, capitals and nationalities

School activities

Family and friends

FUNCTIONS

Greetings and introductions

Talking about people and their nationalities

Talking about school activities

STRUCTURES

Present tense (1): *to be*

Pronouns: *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they*

Object forms: *me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them*

CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Meeting new friends

Dialogue 2 Greeting a friend

PROGRAMME

Item 1 A new school

Item 2 School TV news

*Item 3 Jim's family



Introduce oneself.

- Hello, everyone.
- My name is Li Ning. My English name is Tom.
- I'm a student.
- I'm from China. I'm Chinese.
- I'm twelve.
- Nice to meet you.
- Good morning.
- My name is Mary Green.
- I'm a student, too.
- I come from the USA. I'm American.
- I'm eleven years old.
- Nice to see you.



Countries and nationalities



China
Chinese



Britain / the UK
British



Germany
German



France
French



Canada
Canadian



Russia
Russian

Pair Work You are back at school now after a long holiday. Is it a new school? Are you new here? Please introduce yourself to others.

2

**Make friends.**

- What's your name?
- What's your English name?
- How do you spell your name?
- Are you a student?
- Where are you from?
- What nationality are you?
- How old are you?

Group Work You want to make some friends in the new school. Ask your classmates their names, ages and so on. Fill in the table.

No.	Chinese name	English name	Country & Nationality	Age
1				
2				
3				
4				

3

**Introduce your new friends to the class.**

This is Li Ning. His English name is Tom. It spells T-O-M. He is a student. He is from China. He is Chinese. He is twelve years old.

4

**Make more friends.**

- What's your new friend's name?
- What nationality is he?
- How old is he?

5

Guess: Who touched your hand?

(A and B are playing a game with their friends. B closes his/her eyes and A is helping B to guess who touched his/her hands.)

A: Who is it?

B: It's Li Ning.

A: Yes, you are right. Tell me his English name / age / nationality.

(No, you are wrong. Guess again.)

Dialogue 1

**Meeting new friends**

- John: Hello, Mary. Come and meet my friend Tim.
We're in the same class.
- Mary: How do you do? I'm Mary Blake. I'm in Class 4.
- Tim: How do you do? I'm Tim Salmon. I'm John's neighbour.
I'm very glad to meet you.
- Mary: I'm very glad to meet you, too.
- John: It's time for class. See you later, Mary.
- Mary: See you.

Dialogue 2

**Greeting a friend**

- Mary: Good afternoon, Tim.
- Tim: Good afternoon, Mary. How are you today?
- Mary: Fine, thank you. And you?
- Tim: I'm fine, too.
- Mary: How is John?
- Tim: He's ill. He's absent from class today.
- Mary: Oh, really? I'm sorry to hear that. Let's go
and see him after school.
- Tim: OK, let's.

Item 1

A new school

1.  Listen to the passage and answer the questions.

- (1) Is it in August?
- (2) Is the girl on holiday?
- (3) Is she a middle school student now?
- (4) Is she happy?
- (5) Is she at a new school this term?

2.  Listen again and answer the questions.

- (1) Who is Helen writing to?
- (2) How many subjects is Helen going to study this year?
- (3) What are they?
- (4) Does she believe she can do well this year?
- (5) Do you believe you can do well, too?

3. Read this letter.

September 10th

Dear Linda,

It is September. I am back at school again after a long summer holiday. I am a middle school student now. I am very happy and proud.

Now I am at a new school and I have new teachers and classmates. They are all nice.

I am going to study many subjects this year: Chinese, maths, English, PE, music, history, geography and biology. And of course, I like English best.

I hope to do well in my new school and I believe I can.

Is everything going well with you? How I miss you! Write to me soon and tell me something about your new school.

Yours,
Helen

4. Suppose you are Linda. Write a letter back to Helen and tell her something about your new school.

Item 2

School TV news

1.  Listen to the school news on TV and answer the questions.
 - (1) Are the group of teachers and students visiting the school this week?
 - (2) How many teachers and students are there in the group?
 - (3) Is the boy in red Japanese?
2.  Listen again and answer the questions.
 - (1) Who is the head teacher?
 - (2) Where is Paul from?
 - (3) What nationality is Hanna?
 - (4) What's the name of the tall boy?
 - (5) Who is the boy in red?
3. Read the passage and fill in the table.

Good afternoon, boys and girls. Here's today's school news on TV: An international group is visiting our school this week. There are three teachers and four students in the team. Let me introduce them to you. The gentleman in a blue jacket here is Mr White, the head teacher. He is from England. Look at the tall man behind him. That's Paul, a French teacher from Paris. The beautiful young woman with a big smile is Hanna. She is from Germany. She is also a language teacher.

Now let's look at the four students. The tall boy is Daniel from New York. The girl with glasses is from Italy. Her name is Laura. The little boy, Dachi, is Japanese. Now look at the boy in red. What nationality is he? Is he Japanese, too? No, he is Mingming and he is also from New York, the United States. He is an overseas Chinese!

Let's give them a warm welcome and hope they will have a good time in our school.

Name	Teacher (T) / Student (S)	Sex (F / M)	Country / Nationality	Description

4. **Role-play** One of the students is going to stay at your home. Introduce him/her to your family. You can begin like this:

Hi Mum, this is my new friend Laura. She is ...

*** Item 3**

Jim's family

1.  Listen and fill in the blanks.

- (1) There are _____ people in Jim's home.
- (2) His father is a _____.
- (3) His mother is a _____.
- (4) His sister is a _____.

2.  Listen again and answer the questions.

- (1) How old is Jim?
- (2) What is his mother?
- (3) Where is his father now?
- (4) Who is Jim's sister?

3. Read the passage and retell it.

Look at the picture. This is a British family. Jim is a British boy. He is 11 years old now. He is a student of an international school. He is good at all subjects, and all his teachers like him.

This is Jim's father. He is a computer engineer. He is 40 years old. But he is in Germany now.

This is Jim's mother. She is a teacher. She is 38.

Jim has a sister, Linda. She is a pupil. She is 9 years old.

Jim's parents love Jim and Linda very much, and the children love them, too. They are a happy family.



4. **Pair Work** Show your deskmate your family album and talk to him/her about your family.

Box 1

Person	Be
I	am
you	are
he	is
she	is
it	is
we	are
you	are
they	are

Box 2

Subjective case	Objective case
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Box 3

Subject	Verb	Object
I	like	him.
She	gives	me a book.
They	believe in	him.

1. Learn the English sounds.

/ i: / / ɪ / / e / / æ /

/ i: / – e	he	we		/ ɪ / – i	ship	thin	sister
/ i: / – e e	these	Chinese		/ e / – e	hen	desk	lesson
/ i: / – ee	bee	green	jeep	/ æ / – a	fat	man	apple
/ i: / – ea	seat	please	teacher				

2. Read aloud.

- (1) A hedge between keeps friendship green.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.
Seeing is believing.
- (2) It is no use crying over spilt milk.
A fall into a pit, a gain in your wit.
A good beginning makes a good ending.
- (3) Good, better, best,
Never let it rest.
Till your good is better,
And your better, best.
- (4) I met a little boy Jack
Who came from another land.
I couldn't speak his language,
But took him by the hand.

1. **Oral Presentation** There is an English summer camp. You are a group leader. Introduce members of your group to the others on the camp.
2. Draw your family tree and explain it to others.
3. **Topic Discussion** Make an English study plan for the term. Discuss it with your classmates.
4. **Problem Solving** Here is "An Invitation to Join". Fill in the form as asked.

I Would Like to Join

FRIENDS OF THE WHITWORTH

Name (Mr Mrs Ms) _____ (Block Capitals)

Address _____

Postcode _____

Telephone _____

E-mail Address _____

Fax _____

Website _____

5. **Internet Surfing** Search online for pictures of families you are interested in, such as the US president's family, Hanna Montana's family, or even families in fairy tales and cartoons. Introduce these families to your classmates.

Time for school

1. Guess and fill in the blanks with numbers, months and dates.

In China, we start to go to school at the age of six. We finish primary school when we are twelve. Then we go to middle school. After three years, we go to high school.

If you are in England, the UK, you start to go to school when you are _____ years old. After _____ years you finish primary school and you go to secondary school at the age of _____.

In China, every year we go back to school after the Spring Festival or in _____. And before the start of a new school year on _____, our father or mother will buy us a new schoolbag, and some new pens or pencils. On the windows of shops we can see these words: "Back to school." Our parents may also buy us new school clothes, too.

2. Compare your school with a British school. you can find support from online information and the keywords below.

much homework
monitor
headmaster
teaching building
schoolyard
walls
playground
Young Pioneer

little homework
class teacher
fixed classroom
school gate
fences
dormitory
many pupils

Britain: _____

China: _____

Which do you like better, a Chinese school or a British school? Why?

3. Draw a school map and explain your picture to your deskmate.



1. Can you guess the letter out?



- (1) I arrive once in every second,
once in every minute and once
in every year. What am I?
(2) What always ends everything?

2. Rhyme.

What are little boys made of?
Snips and snails, and puppy dogs' tails.
That's what little boys are made of!
What are little girls made of?
Sugar and spice, and all things nice.
That's what little girls are made of!

3. Song.**Good morning to you**

Good morning to you. Good morning to you.
Good morning to you all. Good morning to you.

Good afternoon to you. Good afternoon to you.
Good afternoon to you all. Good afternoon to you.

Good evening to you. Good evening to you.
Good evening to you all. Good evening to you.

Good night to you. Good night to you.
Good night to you all. Good night to you.

Goodbye to you. Goodbye to you.
Goodbye to you all. Goodbye to you.



UNIT

2

Our Classroom



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Classroom facilities
Stationery
Possessions
Colours

FUNCTIONS

Classroom activities
Identifying objects
Talking about positions
Talking about colours
Giving information

STRUCTURES

Present tense (2): *to be*
Demonstrative pronouns: *this, that, these, those*
Possessive adjectives: *my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their*
Prepositions: *in, on, beside, at, in (the) front of*

CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Are these your workbooks?
Dialogue 2 Which is your classroom?

PROGRAMME

Item 1 Betty's desk
Item 2 My classmates
*Item 3 Our biology lab

1 *Listen and talk about the things in the classroom.*

What do you see in the picture?

- What's this?
- It's a teacher's desk.
- What's that?
- It's a chair.



blackboard



pencil boxes



books

- What are these?
- They are desks.
- What are those?
- They are chairs.



pencils



window



rulers

2 *Listen and talk about the things in the teachers' office.*

- Is this a TV set?
- No, it isn't. It's a computer.



pencil – ballpoint pen



CD player – DVD player



textbook – dictionary



copier – printer

3 *Listen and talk about the things on your desk.*



pencil box / blue



schoolbag / yellow



ruler / white

4 Answer the questions.

What's this / that?



pencil



ruler



eraser



schoolbag



ballpoint pen

What are these / those?



pencils



rulers



erasers



schoolbags



ballpoint pens

5 Follow Jim and Mike.

Jim: Where's the map?

Mike: It's on the wall.

the book	on the desk
the DVD player	in the box
the teacher's desk	in the front of the classroom
the TV set	on a desk near the window

6 Follow Jim and Mike again.

Jim: Is this your new classroom?

Mike: No, it isn't.

Jim: Where is your new classroom?

Mike: It's at the end of the corridor.

Jim: Is it Room 103?

Mike: No, it's Room 104.

biology lab	Room 203
computer room	Room 304
teachers' office	Room 217

Dialogue 1

***Are these your workbooks?***

- Jim: Are these your workbooks, Betty?
- Betty: No, they aren't. My workbooks are pink.
- Jim: Oh, I see. Look at those workbooks on the desk.
Are they John's workbooks?
- Betty: Yes, they are. His workbooks are brown.

Dialogue 2

***Which is your classroom?***

- Jim: Which is your classroom?
- Mike: The one on the left.
- Jim: Let's go and have a look. Oh, how big! Which is your seat?
- Mike: The third one beside the window.
- Jim: Are these maths books?
- Mike: Yes, they are.
- Jim: Are those maths books, too?
- Mike: No, they aren't. They are English books.
They are my new English books.

Item 1

Betty's desk

1.  Listen to the tape and do the "True or False" exercise.

- _____ (1) Betty's desk is beside the door.
 _____ (2) Betty's desk is an old one.
 _____ (3) The books on the desk are all textbooks.
 _____ (4) Betty's pencil box is not in her schoolbag.

2. Look at the picture of Betty's desk and learn the following passage.

This is my desk. It is by the window. It is nice and new. The book on the desk is an English dictionary. In front of the dictionary is a pencil box. The books beside the pencil box are my new textbooks. My schoolbag is in the desk. My desk is clean and tidy.



3. **Pair Work** Make a conversation with your deskmate based on the passage above.

Example:

- Jim: Hello, Betty. Is this your classroom?
 Betty: Yes, Jim. Good to see you. Come in, please.
 Jim: Is this your desk?
 Betty: Yes, it is.
 Jim: It's nice and new. What's that on the desk?
 Betty: It's an English dictionary.
 Jim: I see. What are those under the pencil box?
 Betty: They are my new textbooks.
 Jim: Let me have a look.
 Betty: Here you are.

4. Talk about a classmate's desk in 6 to 8 sentences.

Item 2

My classmates

1.  Listen to the tape and answer the following questions.

- (1) Is Sally a student?
- (2) Is she in Class Two?
- (3) Is her class very big?
- (4) Is Jim's schoolbag new and big?
- (5) Is Betty's father a maths teacher?

2.  Listen again and answer the following questions.

- (1) Which school is Sally in?
- (2) Which grade is Sally in?
- (3) Who is Sally's deskmate?
- (4) Who sits behind Sally?
- (5) What is Betty's mother?

3. Read the following passage about Sally and learn the possessive adjectives.

I am Sally and I'm a student of Rutland Public School. I am in Class One, Grade Six. **Our** class is not very big. We have twenty students in all. Jim and Betty are **my** best friends. Jim is **my** deskmate. **His** schoolbag is new and big. Betty sits behind me. She is a lovely girl. **Her** mother is an accountant and **her** father is a maths teacher.

4. **Pair Work** Make a conversation based on the passage above with your deskmate.

Item 3*Our biology lab**

1.  Listen to the tape and put a mark on the specimens (Δ), the teacher's desk (□), the pictures (○) and the projector (☆).



2.  Listen again and answer the following questions.

- (1) Where is the biology lab?
- (2) Is the lab large and bright?
- (3) Where is the projector?
- (4) Who is Mrs Dimmer?
- (5) What is Mrs Dimmer doing now?

3. Read and retell the passage with the help of the keywords.

This is the biology lab. The students have biology lessons here. The lab is on the second floor. It's large and bright. There are many desks and chairs in it. There's a teacher's desk in the front of the lab. There's a projector on a desk near the front window. There are some nice pictures on the back wall. You can also see many specimens in the corners of the lab. Mrs Dimmer is the biology teacher. She has brown hair and grey eyes. She is showing the students some butterflies. She is kind to students and her lessons are very interesting. The students like the lab. They also like their biology teacher.

(1) biology lab

- a. on the second floor
- b. large and bright
- c. desks and chairs, and teacher's desk
- d. projector
- e. nice pictures
- f. many specimens

(2) biology teacher

- a. name
- b. hair and eyes
- c. what she is doing
- d. kind to students
- e. interesting lessons

4. Underline the prepositions used in the passage above. Then tell your deskmate what your bedroom looks like using *in*, *on*, *near*, etc.

Box 1

Negative	Interrogative	Answer
I am not (I'm not) a student.	Am I a student?	Yes, you are (a student). No, you aren't (a student).
You are not (aren't) a student.	Are you a student?	Yes, I am (a student). No, I am not (a student).
He (She) is not (isn't) a student.	Is he (she) a student?	Yes, he (she) is (a student). No, he (she) isn't (a student).
It is not (isn't) a pen.	Is it a pen?	Yes, it is (a pen). No, it isn't (a pen).
We (You, They) are not (aren't) students.	Are you (we, they) students?	Yes, we (you, they) are (students). No, we (you, they) aren't (students).

Box 2

Demonstrative pronoun	Example
this	This is an eraser.
that	That isn't my ruler.
these	These are blue pens.
those	Those are new schoolbags.

Box 3

Singular	Plural	Usage
this	these	Nearer in space
that	those	Farther in space

Box 4

Possessive adjective	Example
my	Richard is my classmate.
your	Is Mrs Dimmer your teacher?
his	His father is a driver.
her	Her English books are on the desk.
its	Look at the dog and its nose.
our	Mr Peterson is our new class teacher.
your	Are your sisters all in New York?
their	That is their classroom.

Box 5

Personal pronoun	Possessive adjective
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

1. Learn the English sounds.

/p/ /b/ /t/ /d/ /k/ /g/

/p/ – p	pen	map	people	/k/ – c	cap	come	cup
/b/ – b	bed	black	baby	/k/ – k	Kate	week	worker
/t/ – t	ten	Tom	that	/k/ – ck	back	cock	chick
/d/ – d	day	read	window	/g/ – g	get	bag	glass

2. Read aloud.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(1) Please repeat.
No pain, no gain.
Please keep the peace.
Pay attention to the lamp.
I can see a cap and a map in the picture.</p> <p>(2) the big book
my brother's breakfast
a boy with a blue bag
Don't break the bottle on the bedside table.</p> <p>(3) on Saturday night
stand the test of time
I'll eat my hat.
He went without the meat.
They want to test the water.
Let the cat out of the bag.</p> | <p>(4) a dead end
to dance with the daffodils
Every dog has its day.</p> <p>(5) a piece of cake
Put back the clock.
Keep in touch with Kate.
Don't look for ways to cut corners.
Dick and Nick often talk until
the cows come home.</p> <p>(6) Look at the goat on the
green grass.
Grace has lots of get-up-and-go.
The government will get the
plan off the ground soon.</p> |
|---|--|

3. Study again.

/ iː /	/ ɪ /	/ e /	/ æ /
/ ɪt /	/ ɪt /	/ ef /	/ æt /
/ pɪ:k /	/ pɪk /	/ pek /	/ pæk /
/ bɪ:d /	/ bɪd /	/ bed /	/ bæd /
/ dɪ:d /	/ dɪd /	/ ded /	/ dæd /

/ iː /	/ ɪ /	/ e /	/ æ /
/ sɪ:t /	/ sɪt /	/ set /	/ sæt /
/ bɪ:t /	/ bɪt /	/ bet /	/ bæt /
/ rɪ:d /	/ rɪd /	/ red /	/ ræd /
/ mɪ:t /	/ mɪd /	/ met /	/ mæt /

1. **Pair Work** Work with your deskmate to design a future classroom. Then tell your class what the classroom is like. You may use the following words:

- **Things:** a national flag, pictures, two maps, a computer, etc.
- **Positions:** on the front wall, on the back wall, on the side walls, etc.

2. **Group Work** A new student is joining your class. Take him/her to your classroom and tell him/her about your class. Make friends with him/her.

3. **Problem Solving** The school will hold a competition in decorating the classroom.

How are you going to decorate your classroom? Please draw a picture and paint it. Then introduce your ideas to others.

4. How will you design your bedroom to make it better? Please draw a picture and introduce your ideas to others. This can be a group project.



in China



in the USA

Please compare Picture A with Picture B.

In China all students have a fixed classroom. When the school bell rings, students go back to their own classroom and wait for their teacher.

In the USA, however, students have no fixed classrooms. Before class begins, students go and find the right classroom, and usually the teacher is already in it. At the end of a period the students move to another classroom.

In China	In the USA
Students have a fixed classroom.	Students have no fixed classrooms.
Teachers change classrooms each lesson.	Students change classrooms each lesson.

1. Word puzzle. Find the words in the word square.



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

- (1) eraser
(2) light
(3) teacher
(4) black
(5) wall
(6) class
(7) book
(8) purple
(9) front

2. Rhyme.

Little Boy Blue,
Come blow your horn.
The sheep's in the meadow,
The cow's in the corn.
Where is that boy
Who looks after the sheep?

Under the haystack
Fast asleep.
Will you wake him?
Oh no, not I,
For if I do,
He will surely cry.



3. Song.

Song of colours

Blue is the sea. Green is the grass.
White are the clouds, as they slowly pass.
Black are the crows. Brown are the trees.
Red are the sails of a ship in the breeze.



UNIT

3

Daily Life



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Time
School subjects
Hobbies
Daily activities

FUNCTIONS

Telling the time
Talking about school subjects
Talking about hobbies and daily activities

STRUCTURES

Present tense (3): *to do*
Adverbs: *always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, never*
It's time for ... / It's time to ...
Prepositions: *at, in*

CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 John's daily routine
Dialogue 2 A visit to John's home

PROGRAMME

Item 1 School routine
Item 2 My daily routine
*Item 3 An astronaut's schedule

1 Listen and tell the time.

(1) What time is it?

It's two o'clock.



two o'clock



five o'clock



eight o'clock

(2) What time is it? It's five past eight.



8:05



8:10



8:15



8:20



8:25



8:30

(3) What time is it?

It's eleven minutes past eight.



8:11



9:12



10:29

(4) What time is it?

It's ten minutes to eleven.



10:50



11:55



9:45

(5) What time is it?

It's six minutes to eight.



7:54



6:31



3:46

(6) What's the time, please?

8:05	It's eight o five.	8:45	It's eight forty-five.
8:15	It's eight fifteen.	8:50	It's eight fifty.
8:30	It's eight thirty.	...	...

(7) It is time for lunch.



for class



for sports



for bed

1

Getting Started

2



Listen and talk about school subjects.

Linda: What do you study, John?

John: English.

Linda: Do you like it?

John: Yes, I do.



Chinese



maths



English



politics



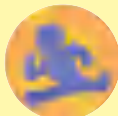
IT



history



music



PE



chemistry



physics



biology



geography

3



Find out what your classmates are good at.

Linda: Are you good at IT, John?

John: I'm afraid I'm not.

Linda: Which subject are you good at?

John: Geography.

Name	Good at (subject)
John	geography

4



Listen, read, and have a conversation of your own.

A: What do you do at weekends?

B: I read books. Do you read books at weekends?

A: No, I don't. I play the piano.

B: What does your father do at weekends?

A: He works in the garden.



watch TV



go swimming



play the piano



play chess



play basketball



work in the garden



ride a horse

Dialogue 1

**John's daily routine**

Linda: When do you get up every morning, John?

John: I usually get up at six.

Linda: Do you go to school at seven?

John: Yes, I do. I am always early. I am never late for school.

Linda: What time does school begin?

John: It begins at eight. I sometimes help to clean the classroom before eight.

Linda: When and where do you have lunch?

John: I usually have lunch at the school canteen at eleven thirty.

Linda: When do you go home?

John: We usually have sports after school and go home at about five.



6:00



7:00



8:00



11:30



17:00

Dialogue 2

**A visit to John's home**

John: Hi! Linda! Come in and have a cup of tea.

Linda: Thank you, John. What a nice photo!

John: Yes, it is. It's a family photo. They are my grandparents.

Linda: Do they live with you?

John: No, they don't. They live in another town.

Linda: Do you often visit them?

John: Yes, we do. We visit them once a month.

Linda: Do they come and stay with you sometimes?

John: Yes, they often come and spend weekends and holidays with us. We always have a good time together.



Item 1

School routine

1.  Listen to the tape and fill in John's timetable.

You may need these words to help you: art, biology, chemistry, Chinese, IT, English, geography, history, maths, music, physics, politics, PE.

Session	Time	Day				
		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1	8: 00-8: 45	computer science	maths	maths	Chinese	PE
2						
3	10: 00-10: 45		history		English	
4	10: 55-11: 40	politics		Chinese	English	physics
Lunch break						
5	14: 00-14: 45		Chinese			
6		art			geography	chemistry

2. Look at the timetable. Answer the following questions.

- (1) How many lessons does John have every day?
- (2) How many English lessons does he have every week?
- (3) When does the first lesson begin every day?
- (4) How long does one lesson last?
- (5) When does the last lesson end?

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Jimmy, Tommy, Brian and John are both classmates and roommates. They study at the No. 9 Middle School and they sleep in the school dorm. They study Chinese, English, maths, history, geography, physics, PE, art and music. Jimmy likes Chinese, English and history. They are his favourite subjects. Tommy is good at maths, physics and music. Brian's favourite subjects are English, history and art. John seems to be good at all subjects.

The four boys all like sports. They often play ball games in the playground after class. Sometimes they go swimming in a gym. In the evening they do their homework or read newspapers together. Sometimes they watch TV.

Questions:

- (1) Where do they study?
- (2) Are the boys in the same class?
- (3) What subjects does Jimmy like?
- (4) What subjects is Tommy good at?
- (5) What are Brian's favourite subjects?
- (6) What do they often do after class?
- (7) What do they do in the evening?

4. Retell the passage with the help of the keywords.

- (1) classmates and roommates
- (2) No. 9 Middle School
- (3) 9 subjects
- (4) Jimmy likes
- (5) Tommy is good at
- (6) Brian's favourite subjects
- (7) sports
- (8) after class
- (9) in the evening

Item 2***My daily routine*****1.** Listen to the passage and fill in the chart.

Time	Activity
_____ am	I jump out of bed and do some exercises.
7: 00 am	_____
about 7: 40 am	_____
_____ am	Class begins.
5: 00 pm	_____
_____ pm	I go to bed.

2. Listen to it again and answer the questions below.

- (1) What does the boy do from 6: 00 am to 7: 40 am?
- (2) What does the boy do during the day in school?
- (3) What does the boy do in the evening?

3. Read the passage and rewrite it. Change "I" to "Robert". The first two sentences have been written out for you.

My alarm clock rings at 6: 00 am. I jump out of bed and do some exercises. I take a quick shower. I have a big breakfast every day. At 7: 00 am I put on my school uniform and go to school.

I go to school by bus. I usually arrive at school at about 7: 40 am. Class begins at 8: 00 am. I attend four classes in the morning. After lunch I always go to the library. I do my homework there.

I usually go home at 5: 00 pm. After supper I watch TV news for half an hour. Then I usually study for about an hour. Sometimes I read newspapers or novels. I go to bed at 9: 30 pm.

Robert's alarm clock rings at 6: 00 am. He jumps out of bed and does some exercises...

4. Write something about a person you know. The following sample may help you.

Jim lives in a small flat. He is a clerk in a bank.

Jim gets up at 6: 30 am every morning. He has breakfast and watches TV news at 7: 00 am. After breakfast, he goes to work by bus.

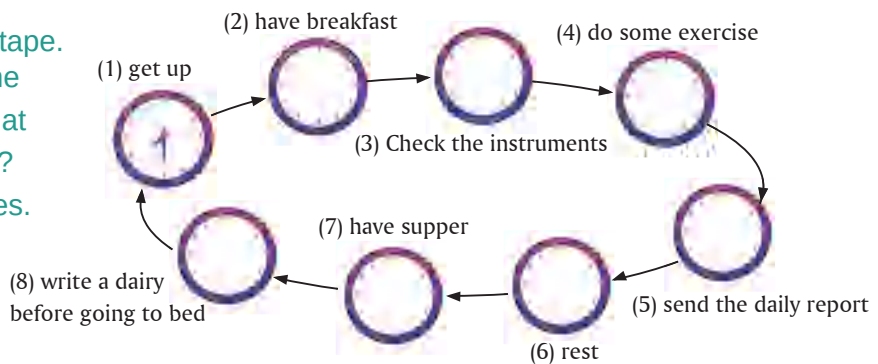
He arrives at the bank at about 8: 25 am. He gets ready to work. He is always busy. He has lunch in a cafeteria near his bank. He finishes work at 4: 30 pm. He likes to have some exercise, so he walks home.

After supper, he sometimes reads newspapers and magazines; sometimes he goes surfing on the Internet. He goes to bed early. He is tired after a day's work.

*** Item 3**

An astronaut's schedule

- 1.**  Listen to the tape. What does the astronaut do at certain times? Mark the times.



2. Read the passage and check your answers.

When astronauts are out in space, they have to do things very regularly. The following is part of the schedule for an astronaut Alex who's working through the day on a spaceship called Apex III.

Every day Alex gets up at half past seven. After washing, he has his breakfast at eight o'clock. After breakfast he has to check the instruments. He has to do it at exactly nine o'clock every morning. It takes a long time for Alex to check the instruments properly, but after he's done it, at about half past ten, he does some exercise. There's lots of work to do on board a spaceship, so the astronaut is kept busy all day. At exactly a quarter past six, he sends his daily report to the headquarters on earth. Then he rests from a quarter to seven till a quarter to eight. At a quarter past eight, he has supper, and from nine o'clock to a quarter to ten, he writes his diary. After that, he goes to bed.

3. Retell the astronaut's schedule with the help of the following keywords.

get up (7: 30 am) → have breakfast (8: 00 am) → check the instruments (9: 00 am) → do exercise (10: 30 am) → send the daily report (6: 15 pm) → rest (6: 45 pm) → have supper (8: 15 pm) → write a diary (9: 00 pm) → go to bed (9: 45 pm)

Box 1

I (You, We, They) play games every day.	Do you (I, we, they) play games every day?	Yes, I (you, we, they) do. No, I (you, we, they) don't.
He (She, It) plays games every day.	Does he (she, it) play games every day?	Yes, he (she, it) does. No, he (she, it) doesn't.

Box 2

+ s	live → lives, listen → listens, read → reads, get → gets
+ es o-, s-, x-, ch-, sh-	go → goes, guess → guesses, mix → mixes, watch → watches, wash → washes
y → i + es	fly → flies, study → studies, but: play → plays

Box 3

/ s /	likes	helps	keeps	takes		
/ z /	does	goes	plays	lives	swims	listens
/ ɪz /	guesses	watches	wishes			

Box 4

I get up at six every morning.
We listen to the English news at half past six every evening.
He does his homework after supper every day.
I usually have some bread and milk for breakfast.
You always come to school early.
She sometimes plays basketball with us.
The earth goes round the sun.
The sun rises in the east.
The sun sets late in summer.

Box 5

I am	always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, never	busy.
I	always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, never	go to school early.

Box 6

What time is it?	What's the time?	
It's 8:00.	It's eight o'clock.	It's eight.
8:05.	five past eight.	eight five.
8:10.	ten past eight.	eight ten.
8:15.	a quarter past eight.	eight fifteen.
8:30.	half past eight.	eight thirty.
8:40.	twenty to nine.	eight forty.
8:45.	a quarter to nine.	eight forty-five.
8:57.	three minutes to nine.	eight fifty-seven.

1. Learn the English sounds.

/ uː / / ʊ / / ɔː / / ɒ / / ɑː /

/ uː / – u blue ruler

/ uː / – oo too school

/ ʊ / – oo book look

/ ɔː / – or horse sport

/ ɔː / – al tall ball small

/ ɒ / – o not cock doctor

/ ɑː / – a(ss) glass class

/ ɑː / – ar car hard

2. Read aloud.

(1) The bootmaker makes

Shoes and boots!

Boots and shoes!

Come and buy

The sort you use.

Try them on

Before you choose.

Shoes and boots!

Boots and shoes!

(2) At noon I took a book

And sat by a pool in the wood,

And put my foot in the pool.

Oh, how cool.

(3) Froggy-boggy sat on a rock;

Froggy-boggy had a great shock!

Froggy-boggy fell off the top;

Into the pond he fell with a plop.

(4) It's hard to draw a dark red car.

Papa's barking dog is right around the harp.

1. Pair Work Follow the example.

Example:



A: What's the time? / What time is it?

B: It's half past six. It's time to get up.

A: _____

B: _____



(for class)

A: _____

B: _____



(for sports)

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____



(for breakfast)



(for lunch)



(for bed)

2. Oral Presentation Your American teacher drops in at your flat. Show him/her round and tell him/her what you usually do at home in the evening.

3. Topic Discussion

- (1) Which subject do you like best? Why?
- (2) What do students do at your school after class?

What's Westerners' routine like?

In many English-speaking countries, people like to take a shower after they get up. But in China people usually take a bath before they go to bed.

In many Western countries, students of different schools do not use the same textbooks. Teachers choose textbooks for students.

1. Word puzzle.



Can you try and find the following subjects in the puzzle? The first one has been picked up for you.

science	music
art	physics
chemistry	psychology
maths	history
biology	computer

P	S	Y	C	H	O	L	O	G	Y	G
S	F	Z	M	C	I	S	H	G	W	E
A	J	C	O	S	C	S	O	W	E	O
I	X	A	H	I	W	L	T	C	M	L
K	I	T	S	E	O	K	N	O	L	O
M	A	Y	Y	I	M	E	K	M	R	G
M	H	M	B	A	I	I	E	P	D	Y
P	X	U	K	C	R	O	S	U	X	S
T	N	S	S	T	C	T	B	T	U	I
R	O	I	O	J	D	W	N	E	R	U
S	J	C	H	Y	Y	E	Z	R	A	Y

2. Rhyme.

We go to school several hours a day.
There's time to learn and there's time to play.
Lots of other kids are there with me.
We're like a great big family.

Starting to learn everything I need,
Like how to add, how to write and read.
Lots of other kids are there with me.
We're like a great big family.

3. Song.**Hickory dickory dock**

Hickory, dickory, dock.
The mouse ran up the clock.
The clock struck one.
The mouse ran down.
Hickory, dickory, dock.
Hickory, dickory, dock.
(Repeat 3 times)

UNIT

4

People Around You



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Family members
Personal relationships
Occupations
Locations

FUNCTIONS

Talking about family members and relatives
Introducing oneself
Asking about relationships
Identifying people

STRUCTURES

Present tense (4): *to do, to have got*
Possessive pronouns (1): *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*
Prepositions: *like, as, by*

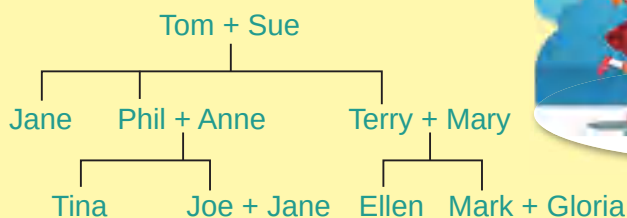
CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 I come from a big family
Dialogue 2 Where are you from?

PROGRAMME

Item 1 A bit about myself
Item 2 The Green family
*Item 3 Everybody is happy

- 1 Look at the family tree and the picture. Then fill in the correct member of the family. Keep to the family tree (picture).



- (1) My _____ is 75 years old. His name is _____.
- (2) My _____ is 72. Her name is _____.
- (3) I have got a (an) _____, Jane, she is 37.
- (4) My _____ Terry is 53. He is married with two _____, Ellen and Mark.
- (5) I've got two children, too. They're a _____ and a _____.
- (6) My _____ is called _____. She is 17 years old.
- (7) My _____ is called Joe. He is married.
- (8) Joe's _____ is called _____, the same as my sister's.
- (9) Do you know who I am? My name is _____.



- A: Who is she?
 B: That's Tina. She's Anne and Phil's daughter.
 A: How many brothers does she have?
 B: She has one.
 A: Does she have any sisters?
 B: No, she doesn't.

3 Identify the relationships in Tina's family.

grandmother / grandfather daughter / son sister / brother
 grandson / granddaughter husband / wife mother / father
 sister-in-law daughter-in-law mother-in-law cousin

Example: Jane (37) is Phil's sister.

- (1) Sue to Tina (2) Phil to Anne (3) Mark to Ellen
 (4) Jane (37 years old) to Anne (5) Tina to Ellen (6) Anne to Sue

4 Read and learn.

- (1) We ride downtown in their car. Our car is in the garage. Ours is in the garage.
 (2) My father is very tall. Her father is very short. Hers is very short.
 (3) Our school is a large one. Their school is small. Theirs is small.
 (4) She often speaks to her teacher, but I don't often speak to my teacher.
 I don't often speak to mine.
 (5) I give the teacher my notebook, but you don't give her your notebook.
 You don't give her yours.
 (6) I like my pencil, but I don't like his pencil. I don't like his.

5 In pairs, complete the questionnaire for yourself and your deskmate.

A: Do you have a piano at home?

B: Yes, I do.

A: Is it yours?

B: No, it isn't. It's my sister's.

WHO DOES IT REALLY BELONG TO?

Do you have a / an ... at home?	Yes / No	Is it yours?	If not, whose is it?
car			
piano			
alarm clock			
bicycle			
digital camera			
computer			

Dialogue 1

***I come from a big family***

Jim: Hello! My name is Jim.

Mary: Hello, I'm Mary. Nice to meet you.

Jim: Good to meet you, too. Could you tell me a little about yourself?

Mary: Sure. What do you want to know?

Jim: Well, where are you from?

Mary: The United States. I live in California and I come from a big family — I have two sisters and two brothers.

Jim: Oh really? My family is very small. It's just me, my mum and my dad. And I don't even have any aunts or uncles! What about you?

Mary: Oh lots... Um, let me think... nine altogether.

Jim: Wow!

Dialogue 2

***Where are you from?***

Tom: Hi, my name is Tom.

Jenny: Hi, Tom. Nice to meet you. My name is Juanita, but everybody calls me Jenny.

Tom: Nice to meet you, Jenny. Where are you from?

Jenny: Well, originally I'm from New Zealand. My family now lives in Australia. How about you, Tom?

Tom: I am from New York. I'm a student at Purdue University.

Jenny: Oh, really? What are you studying?

Tom: I'm majoring in finance. How about you?

Jenny: Well, I'm studying at Stanford University.

Tom: No kidding! My brother studies there, too.

Item 1

*A bit about myself*1. Listen and answer the questions.

- (1) How old is Friederike? (4) What are his hobbies?
 (2) Where is he studying? (5) What is his voicemail number?
 (3) What are his favourite subjects?

2. Read the passage and list all the adjectives used to describe people's character in the following box. You can add more adjectives you know.

Adjectives from the item	Adjectives you know

Hi, my name is Friederike. I'm 18 years old and I'm studying at International College. My favourite subjects are languages, especially English. My hobbies are music, fashion, shopping and chatting with friends. I think I'm an outgoing person, lively and sociable, though people tell me I can sometimes be a bit moody! I'm looking for friends of either sex with similar interests, and I would really like to be able to practise my English conversation with you. If you are interested, please call me and leave a message! My voice mail number is 419-526-2724.

3. **Pair Work** Interview a classmate you don't know quite well. Ask questions like the ones below. Start like this:

- A: Hello! My name is...
 B: Hello! I'm ... Nice to meet you.
 A: Good to meet you, too. Could you tell me a little about yourself?
 B: Sure! What do you want to know?
 A: Well, do you like reading?
 B: Yes, I do.
 ...

Do you have any brothers or sisters?
 What's your hobby?
 What are your favourite subjects at school?

4. **Group Work** Work in groups of four. Introduce yourself to the others in the group.

Item 2

*The Green family*1. Listen and fill in the blanks.

The Green family lives in the _____ of England. Mr Green is a dentist. His wife is a _____. They go to work together by car. They have _____ children. They are _____, _____ and Susan. Susan works in a hospital. She is a _____.

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Where do Mr and Mrs Green live? | (4) Who drives? |
| (2) Is Mrs Green a dentist? | (5) Who doesn't live with the family? |
| (3) How do they go to work? | |

Mr and Mrs Green live in Melksham. Melksham is a small town in the south of England. Mr Green is a dentist. His wife works in a school. She teaches history. Mr and Mrs Green go to work together by car.

Mr Green always drives. Mrs Green never drives.

The Greens have two boys and a girl. Peter is fourteen. He is tall and his hair is black. Martin is sixteen, and he is short. Susan is nineteen.

Susan doesn't live with her family. She lives in London and works as a nurse in a hospital.

3. Talk about your family:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) your father and mother: what they look like, | (3) how you go to school; |
| their ages and jobs; | (4) how your parents go to work; |
| (2) where you live; | (5) what you usually do at the weekend. |

*Item 3

*Everybody is happy*1. Listen to Mary Smith talk about her family and answer the questions.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (1) How many children does Mary Smith have? | (4) What's Jack's job? |
| (2) Who is Jane's husband? | (5) Who loves cooking? |
| (3) Which two look alike? | |

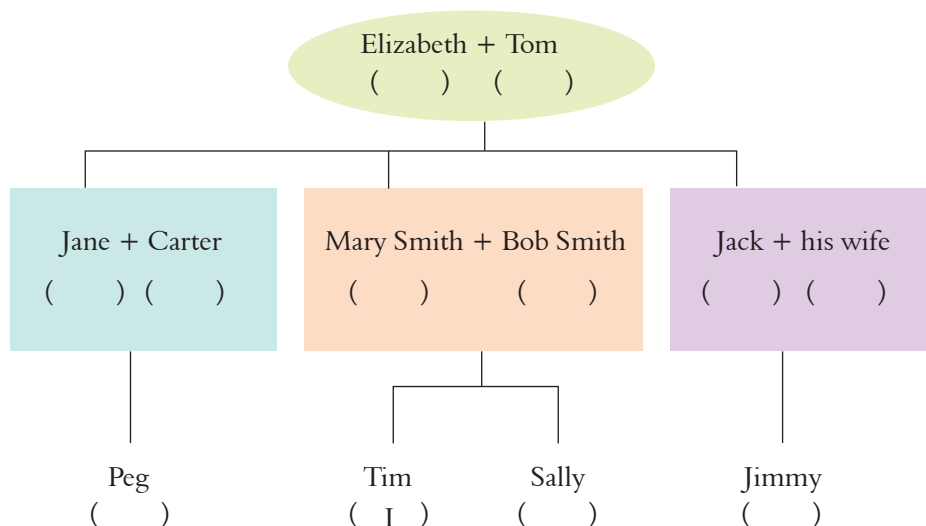
2. Read the passage. Then write true (T) or false (F) before the statements that follow.

Hi, I'm Mary Smith. I'd like to introduce you to some of the people in my family. My husband, Bob Smith, is on the right. Bob is a terrific guy. I'm so glad I've married him. We have two lovely children. Our son, Tim, is nine and our daughter, Sally, is seven. They're great kids but sometimes ... well, you know. I have a sister, Jane, and she's married to a sweet guy, Carter. He's a lovable brother-in-law. My niece, Peg, is their daughter. People always say Peg and I look alike.

Do you see my brother, Jack? Jack is a professional singer and a pianist. My sister-in-law and Jack have the cutest little boy, my nephew, Jimmy. He's a nice child, not like my Tim—but still a nice boy. Can you find my father, Tom? He loves cooking, so when he retires this year he is going to move into the kitchen. My mum, Elizabeth, is a great lady, but having Dad in the kitchen is too much for her. Now Mother has a job and everybody is happy.

- ____ (1) Bob Smith is Jane's brother-in-law. ____ (4) Tom is Carter's father.
 ____ (2) Sally is Peg's aunt. ____ (5) Elizabeth is Tim's grandma.
 ____ (3) Tim is Jimmy's cousin.

3. Complete the relationship map from Tim's point of view.



4. Draw up your own family tree and describe your family relationships to your deskmate.

Box 1

Positive statement	Negative statement	Question	Answer
I (You) study English.	I (You) do not (don't) study English.	Do (Don't) you (I) study English?	Yes, I (you) do. No, I (you) do not (don't).
He (She) studies English.	He (She) does not (doesn't) study English.	Does he (she) study English?	Yes, he (she) does. No, he (she) does not (doesn't).
We (You, They) study English.	We (You, They) do not (don't) study English.	Do you (we, they) study English?	Yes, we (you, they) do. No, we (you, they) do not (don't).
I (You) have got a pen.	I (You) haven't got a pen.	Have you (I) got a pen?	Yes, I (you) have. No, I (you) have not (haven't).
He (She) has got a pen.	He (She) hasn't got a pen.	Has he (she) got a pen?	Yes, he (she) has. No, he (she) has not (hasn't).
We (You, They) have got pens.	We (You, They) haven't got pens.	Have you (we, they) got pens?	Yes, we (you, they) have. No, we (you, they) have not (haven't).

Box 2

Question	Positive statement	Negative statement with contractions
What do you do? Where do you work? Where do you live?	I am a driver. I work in a factory. We live near London.	I'm not a driver. I don't work in a factory. We don't live near London.
What does he do? What does she do?	He teaches French. She drives a taxi.	He doesn't teach French. She doesn't drive a taxi.

Box 3

I → my → mine we → our → ours you → your → yours he → his → his she → her → hers they → their → theirs	It's my money. It's our money. It's your money. It's his money. It's her money. It's their money.	It's mine. It's ours. It's yours. It's his. It's hers. It's theirs.
---	--	--

1. Learn the English sounds.

/ f / / v / / m / / n / / ŋ /

/ f / – f	friend	knife	fifteen	fast	five	find	flower	floor
/ v / – v	have	over	seven	vast	very	view	village	
/ m / – m	me	some	mum	map	moon	mirror	mistake	mind
/ n / – n	name	nine	and	nap	nose	neither	need	
/ ŋ / – ng/n	long	young	morning	anger	outgoing		monkey	donkey

2. Read aloud.

- (1) Five fishes swim in the pond. Fried fish fresh. Fish fried fresh.
 Fresh fried fish, fish fresh fried.
 Freshly fried fresh flesh. For him, bread is the best food.
- (2) In the merry month of May, all the little birds are gay.
 The winter days are far away. Welcome, welcome, the merry May!
- (3) Very well, very well, very well.
- (4) All day long the sun shines bright. The moon and the stars come out at night.
- (5) Evening red and morning gray send the traveller on his way.
 Evening gray and morning red bring the rain upon his head.

3. Study again.

/ f / / iː /	/ v / / e /	/ m / / æ /	/ n / / əʊ /	/ ŋ / / ɪ /
feet feast	vet vest	map mat	know nose	thing sting
flee free	very veg	tram damp	note snow	link string

1. **Pair Work** Think of a famous person you know. Ask your deskmate to guess who he/she is. Ask questions using the following patterns.

Is the person a man? / Is the person a woman?

Is he / she an actor / actress?

Does he / she wear glasses?

Is he / she in her twenties (thirties, forties ...)?

The answers are: “Yes, he/she is (does).” or “No, he/she isn’t (doesn’t).”

When you think you know the person’s name, say: Is he John (Mike...)? or Is she Jenny (Mary...)?

- 2. Problem Solving** Complete the application form for your father or mother.

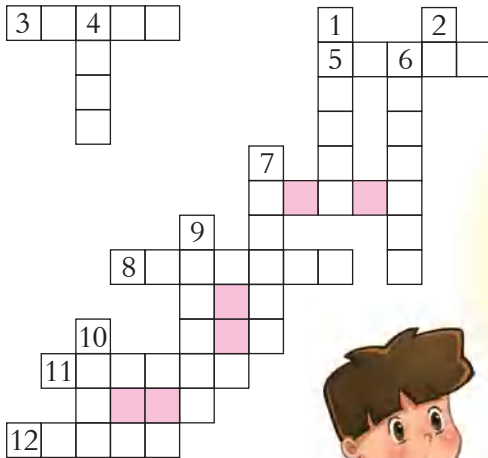
APPLICATION FORM (Please use BLOCK CAPITALS.)	
Surname _____	
First Name _____	
Title (Please tick.)	☐ Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms
State if (Please tick.)	☐ Married ☐ Single ☐ Divorced
Address _____	Postcode _____
Telephone number _____	Age _____

- 3. Internet Surfing** Study the family tree of the British royal family of Elizabeth II on the Internet.

- The word “family” means different things in different countries. In some countries, grandparents live with the family. In other places, only children and parents live together. In some countries, children live with their parents until they get married. In others, young people leave their parents’ home after high school.
Do children live together with their parents and grandparents in China?
- Personal names are people’s names. In both English and Chinese, personal names have two main components: surnames (family names) and given names. In Chinese the surname comes first, with the given name placed after it. But in English the surname is at the end, and the given name is in front.
Pick names of some famous people, Western or Chinese, and ask each other which is the surname, and which is the given name.
- Look at some English family names. They’re also names of jobs. What is the person in each picture? Can you tell? Match the jobs (family names) with the pictures.
(1) Blacksmith (2) Carpenter (3) Farmer (4) Cook (5) Tailor (6) Baker



1. Word puzzle.



ACROSS

3. Your father's mother is your _____ - mother.
5. I'm older than the _____ children of my parents.
8. Your mother's son is your _____.
11. Your aunt is your mother's _____.
12. Your aunt's daughter is your mother's _____.

DOWN

1. Your dad's nephew is your _____.
2. This is one of my parents' children—me.
4. Your mother's sister is your _____.
6. Your father is your mother's _____.
7. Your mother's husband is your _____.
9. Your sister's mother is your _____.
10. Your mother is your father's _____.

2. Rhyme.

Patrick Pole is tall and thin,
With a very small mouth
And a very big chin.
Peter Plump is short and heavy,
With very big knees
And a very small hat.



3. Song.



The more we get together

The more we get together, together, together.
The more we get together, the happier we'll be.
For your friends are my friends, and my friends are your friends.
The more we get together, the happier we'll be.

UNIT

5

After Class



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Likes and dislikes

Sports

Afterschool activities

FUNCTIONS

Describing what people are doing

Expressing likes and dislikes

Talking about activities

Making suggestions

STRUCTURES

Present continuous tense

Let's ...

Imperatives: *dos* and *don'ts*

CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 A letter or an e-mail?

Dialogue 2 Which school club do you want to go to this year?

PROGRAMME

Item 1 My spare time

Item 2 Afterschool activities at Shady Side Academy

*Item 3 It is time to put away my textbooks

1 **Ask what the people in the pictures are doing. Use the example below to help you.**

A: Is the man/woman playing tennis?

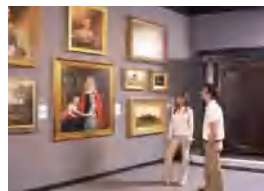
B: Yes, he/she is.



playing tennis



swimming



going to an art club



playing table tennis



skating



hiking

2 **Listen and say.**

A: Is the man cleaning?

(1) having a shower

(4) talking on the phone

B: No, he isn't.

(2) playing the piano

(5) playing football

A: What's he doing, then?

(3) watching TV

B: He is having a shower.

3 **Read the sample. Then have conversations of your own with your deskmate using the words given in the box.**

Linda: Hi, Helen! What are you doing?

Helen: I'm reading.

Linda: What are you reading?

Helen: I'm reading a storybook.

drawing a map

writing a letter

playing basketball

4 **Answer the questions using the correct pronoun.**

Example:

A: Do you like singing?

A: Do you like dancing?

B: Yes, I do. I like it very much.

B: No, I don't. I don't like it at all.

Do you like

your English teacher?
 Chinese?
 jogging?
 swimming?
 travelling?
 sailing?
 drawing?
 playing musical instruments?

- 5** *Work in groups of four. In each group, put your names in the name column. Ask each other whether you like the items on the chart or not. Put a tick (✓) if you do and a cross (×) if you don't.*

Ask like this: Do you like ... ?

Yes, I do. (No, I don't.)

Name	Playing cards	Playing chess	Listening to music	Painting

- 6**  *Your teacher reads these instructions for you to do some exercise. Listen and follow the instructions.*

Stand with your toes pointing forward.
 → Bend to the left, bringing your head to the floor and count to ten. → Stand up straight. → Bend to the right, bringing your head to the floor and count to ten. → Stand up straight again.



- 7**  *Listen, repeat, and mime the action.*

- A. (1) Stand up.
 (2) Move to the side of your desk.
 (3) Turn around.
 (4) Jump forward.
 (5) Turn around and jump back to your seat.
 (6) Sit down.

- B. (1) Stand up.
 (2) Walk to the door.
 (3) Stop and turn around.
 (4) March back to your seat and sit down.
 (5) Close your eyes.
 (6) Raise your hands.
 (7) Put down your hands and open your eyes.

Dialogue 1

***A letter or an e-mail?***

Alex: What are you doing, James? Are you doing your homework?

James: No, I'm writing a letter.

Alex: Who are you writing to?

James: My pen pal in England.

Alex: Why don't you send an e-mail?

James: He likes letters. He doesn't like e-mails.

Dialogue 2

***Which school club do you want to go to this year?***

Sally: Hi, Harry. Which school club do you want to join this year?

Harry: I'm not sure. What about you?

Sally: As you know, I'm not into sports. I want to stay in the school choir but they practise twice a week. I want to have more time to relax.

Harry: How about the dance group? They only practise once a week.

Sally: What a great idea! Dancing is great fun and it's good for our health, too. Why don't you join the dance group with me?

Harry: Hmm... isn't dancing for girls only?

Sally: That's rubbish. There are many male dancers in the world.

Harry: I think I'm going to join the cooking club. I love food, and cooking is a useful skill.

Item 1

*My spare time*1. Listen and tick the things they do in the club.

- ☐ bake cakes ☐ take photos ☐ sing songs ☐ take drama classes
☐ make potteries ☐ play sports ☐ draw pictures

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Hi, I'm Ted. Today I want to tell you something about what I do in my free time. When school is over at 1:00 pm, I go to a club with my classmates and friends from other classes.

This kind of club is very common in Britain. In the club, the teacher arranges activities for us. We bake cakes, play sports or sing songs. We don't have to study. Almost all kids go there and play until their parents come home from work. Sometimes, my parents come and take me home in our car. Sometimes, I go home by bus by myself. I often bring a friend home, or go to his place to play. I also go swimming once a week. When the weather gets warmer, I play football, too!

- (1) Where does Ted go when school is over? (3) How does Ted go home?
 (2) What do the students do in the club? (4) Does Ted like sports?

3. Make a comparison of after-class activities between British students and Chinese students by answering the following questions.

- (1) Where do they go after class? (3) Do they study in the evening?
 (2) What do they do after class? (4) Do they go out most weekends?

You may also draw a chart like this to do the comparison:

	Similarities	Differences
British students	Some students go home on _____, some of them take school _____ and others are picked up by their _____ or _____.	1. School is over at _____. 2. The students go to different _____ after school. 3. They can _____ sports, _____ potteries, _____ drama classes and so on.
Chinese students		1. School is over at 4:30 pm. 2. The students go _____ after school. 3. They have lots of _____ to do.

Item 2

Afterschool activities at Shady Side Academy

1.  Listen to the passage with your book shut. Then read it and fill in the following table with correct information.

It is three o'clock in the afternoon. The students are leaving their last class. Some are getting ready for sports and others are attending club meetings.

The soccer players are doing some warm-up exercise at the weight-training centre. In the school gym, the swimmers are stretching and getting ready for a long swim. The runners are warming up by the school tracks before a track event.

Many students like club meetings. The members of the school band are practising their instruments on the second floor. The students in the ground-floor Spanish club are planning a dinner at a local Spanish restaurant. Next to the Spanish club is the chess club; the students are playing chess with each other by the window. The choir members are practising a beautiful song in the music club on the first floor.

Afterschool activities develop leadership, teamwork and social skills, and prepare students for the future.

Categories	Who	Action	Place
Sports	the (1) _____	doing warm-up exercise	at the weight-training centre
	the (2) _____	stretching and getting ready for a long swim	in the school gym
	the runners	(6) _____	by the school tracks
Club meetings	the students of the (3) _____	practising their instruments	on the (8) _____ floor
	the students in the Spanish club	planning a (7) _____ at a local Spanish restaurant	in the (9) _____ Spanish club
	the students of the (4) _____ club	playing chess	by the (10) _____ in the chess club
	the (5) _____ members	practising a song	in the music club on the first floor

2. Retell the passage with the help of the table on the previous page.

3. **Topic Discussion**

- (1) What do you think of afterschool activities?
- (2) Do you like club meetings?

4. **Oral Presentation** Describe afterschool activities at your school.

*** Item 3**

It is time to put away my textbooks

1.  Listen to Josh's announcement with your book shut. Then read it and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

It is now the spring break. It's time to put away textbooks and get into the spirit of the season. Josh Huang is from Hong Kong and is taking a part-time job in Amsterdam.

Josh Huang is talking to some tourists. They are visiting Holland and are on a coach from Schiphol Airport to the centre of Amsterdam.

"Good morning. My name is Josh Huang and I'm your travel guide. Welcome to Amsterdam.

Now, just bits of information for you. Don't worry if you don't speak Dutch. Almost everybody speaks some English in Amsterdam. Most instructions are usually given in four languages, including English.

About tomorrow's programme: Let's meet outside the hotel at 9:30 am. Bring your tickets for the Van Gogh Museum with you. Please don't be late.

A word of warning: Be careful of pickpockets. Don't take too much money with you.

Now we are just coming to the Royal Palace..."

- ___ (1) The visit is in the afternoon.
- ___ (2) The tourists are visiting Picasso Exhibition.
- ___ (3) Most Dutch people speak some English.
- ___ (4) The Royal Palace might be located in the centre of Amsterdam.
- ___ (5) They are going to meet outside the Van Gogh Museum at 9:30 am the next morning.

2. Read the passage again and fill in the table with DOs and DON'Ts.

DOs	DON'Ts
(1) Meet outside the hotel at _____.	(1) Don't worry if you _____.
(2) Bring your _____ for the Van Gogh Museum with you.	(2) Don't be _____.
(3) Be careful of _____.	(3) Don't take _____ with you.

Box 1

The present continuous tense

am / is / are + v-ing (doing / eating / raining / running / writing, etc)

I	am (not) + v-ing	I'm (not) working.
He	is (not) + v-ing	Tom is (not) writing a letter.
She		She is (not) eating.
It		The telephone is (not) ringing.
We	are (not) + v-ing	We are (not) having dinner.
You		You are (not) listening to me.
They		The children are (not) doing their homework.

Box 2

Spelling rules

come → coming	run → running	lie → lying
smoke → smoking	sit → sitting	die → dying
write → writing	put → putting	
make → making	get → getting	

Box 3

Let's ...	Dos	Don'ts
Let's go.	Turn off the tap.	Don't use a pencil.
Let's listen to her.	Stop talking.	Don't wait for me.
Let's talk in English.	Make some coffee.	Don't open the door.
Let's play football.	Pick up the paper.	Don't paint it blue.

1. Learn the English sounds.

/ ʌ / / ɜː / / ə / / uː / / ʊ / / ɔː / / ɒ /

/ ʌ / – u	bus	cup	rubber	fun	
/ ɜː / – ir	girl	thirty	shirt	skirt	first
/ ə / – er	under	teacher	sister	player	
/ uː / – oo	food	school	too	loose	
/ ʊ / – oo	look	book	good	cook	
/ ɔː / – or/aw	short	horse	draw	claw	
/ ɒ / – o	block	lock	stock	knock	

2. Read aloud.

- (1) I have a little brother. His name is Tiny Tim.
I put him in the bathtub.
He ate up all the soup with a bubble in his throat.
- (2) Birdie birdie in the sky laid a turdie in my eye.
If cows could fly, I'd have a cow pie in my eye.
- (3) Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?
- (4) As a rule, Man is fool. When it's hot, he wants it cool.
When it's cool, he wants it hot. Always wanting what it's not.
- (5) Mr Cook says to a cook: "Look at this cookbook. It's very good."
So the cook takes the book.
- (6) Patrick Pole is tall and thin, with a very small mouth and a very big chin.
Peter Plump is short and heavy, with very big knees and a very small hat.
- (7) Old Jack Fox keeps his old socks in an old black box.
That's where Fox keeps his socks near some rocks in a big box.

3. Study again.

/ ʌ /	/ ɜː /	/ ə /	/ uː /	/ ʊ /	/ ɔː /	/ ɒ /
but run mum cut	term her girl bird	baker ruler bitter finger	two school glue tool	put foot good cook	small daughter short law warm	lock hot not doctor

Find out the popular afterschool activities in elementary and secondary schools in Britain on the Internet.

Elementary Schools	
Secondary Schools	

1. We can use a “title” (Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss) before a man’s/woman’s surname or full name. This is formal, polite and respectful. For example, we can call our teacher of English Mr or Ms Wang, but never call him or her Teacher Wang. More examples:

Can I speak to Mr Lewis, please?

Say hello to Miss Andrews.

We’ve got a new teacher, Mrs Campbell.

Note the pronunciations of the titles:

Mr /'mɪstə/ Mrs /'mɪsɪz/ Ms /mɪz/ Miss /mɪs/

We can call a person by the first name. This is usually friendly and informal.

For example:

Hello, Pamela. How are you?

How’s Maud getting on at school?

2. The difference between British football and American football.

Football is an American sport (wearing a helmet and lots of padding, while running with the ball across the other side of the field). It’s only played in the USA.

Soccer is a different sport. It’s played all over the world. Since people use their feet to play the game, English speakers usually call it soccer, football, footie, footy or footer.

1. Rhyme.

If one day you lose your way,
Just remember that I'm here to stay.
When things go wrong, just be strong.
Don't you give up. Keep your chin up.
Don't you give up. Keep your chin up.
Keep your chin up
And be happy.

2. Song.**I am walking**

I am walking. I am walking.
Watch me. Watch me.
You come walking. You come walking.
Walk like me. Walk like me.

I am jumping. I am jumping.
Watch me. Watch me.
You come jumping. You come jumping.
Jump like me. Jump like me.

I am running. I am running.
Watch me. Watch me.
You come running. You come running.
Run like me. Run like me.

I am hopping. I am hopping.
Watch me. Watch me.
You come hopping. You come hopping.
Hop like me. Hop like me.

I am sleeping. I am sleeping.
Watch me. Watch me.
You come sleeping. You come sleeping.
Sleep like me. Sleep like me.



UNIT

6

Is Shopping Fun?

SCHOOL SUPPLIES



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Books and stationery
Clothes and shoes
Currency

FUNCTIONS

Describing a shop
Shopping
Talking about prices
Specifying things

STRUCTURES

There be
some, any, -body, -one, -thing
Adjectives of size and colour
Plurals

CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 At the stationer's
Dialogue 2 At a clothing shop

PROGRAMME

- Item 1 My uncle Paul
- Item 2 Shopping in different ways
- *Item 3 Shopping on the Net or in a real shop?

1 **Talk about shops.**

What do the following places sell? Do you often go to these places?



shopping centre



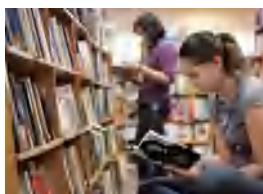
supermarket



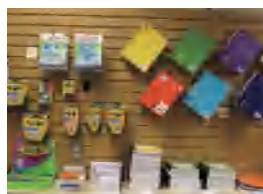
convenience store



open market



bookshop



stationer's

2 **Listen and make similar conversations with your deskmate.**

A: Where are you going?

B: To the convenience store. I want a raincoat.

(1) stationer's, a stapler

(3) bookshop, a dictionary

(2) supermarket, some tomatoes

(4) shopping centre, a pair of shoes

3 **Listen and say.**

Betty: Is there a pencil-box on Jim's desk?

Helen: Yes, there is.

Betty: Are there any pens in the pencil-box?

Helen: Yes, there are.

4 **Listen and say. (Susan and Jane are going on a trip to New York.)**

Jane: Is there a notebook in your package?

Susan: No, there isn't.

Jane: Are there any shoes in it?

Susan: No, there aren't any.

5 Look and say.

A: What's there in Susan's package?

B: There are two skirts.

A: What's there in Jack's package?

B: There are two ties.

Susan's package: silk scarf, blouse, purse, camera, skirts, notebook and pens

Jack's package: shirts, ties, jacket, MP4, raincoat, jeans, notebook, electronic dictionary and pens

What's there in Susan's package?



What's there in Jack's package?



6 Listen and say.

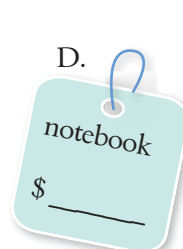
Customer: I like the backpack over there. How much is it?

Shop assistant: Which one? Each backpack has a different price.

Customer: The red one.

Shop assistant: It's £58. The green one is only £35.

7 Listen to the dialogues and mark the prices on the tags.



(1) Mike: How much is your new sweater, James?

James: It's ____ dollars.

(2) Betty: Is this English-Chinese dictionary very expensive?

Linda: No, it's only ____ dollars.

(3) James: Your CD player is pretty nice. How much is it?

Helen: It's ____ dollars.

(4) Helen: I want to buy a notebook like yours. How much is it?

Linda: It's ____ dollars.

Dialogue 1

***At the stationer's***

- Tom: Excuse me, do you have paper clips?
Salesman: Paper clips? Yes, of course.
Tom: How much is a box of paper clips, please?
Salesman: It's eighty cents. How many boxes do you want?
Tom: I want two boxes, please.
Salesman: Anything else?
Tom: I'd like some postcards. How much are they?
Salesman: Thirty cents each.
Tom: OK. Give me five.
Salesman: That's three dollars and ten cents.
Tom: Here you are.
Salesman: Thanks. And here is your change.

Dialogue 2

***At a clothing shop***

- Saleswoman: Hi! Can I help you?
Jane: Yes, I'd like to try on that dress, please.
Saleswoman: What size are you?
Jane: Medium.
Saleswoman: Here you are. The changing room is over there.

Jane: How does it look?
Saleswoman: I think it suits you.
Jane: How much is it?
Saleswoman: It's \$49.99.
Jane: That's a bit expensive.
Saleswoman: Yes, but that's the fashion now.
Jane: OK. I'll take it.

Item 1

My uncle Paul

1.  Listen to the passage and tick what you hear.



a. ()



b. ()



c. ()



d. ()



e. ()



f. ()

2.  Listen again and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- _____ (1) My uncle lives by the River Thames near Oxford.
 _____ (2) My uncle has a shop and a post office.
 _____ (3) Children always buy sweets or ice cream from Uncle Paul on their way home from school.

3. Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

My uncle Paul is a shopkeeper. He has a shop in an old village by the River Thames near Oxford. The shop sells almost everything. There is bread, milk, vegetables, toothpaste and shampoo. It is also the village post office. There are stamps, envelopes and newspapers for sale. The children in the village always stop to spend a few pence on sweets or ice cream on their way home from school.

My uncle is very proud of his shop because it is the only one in the village. He is one of the happiest men I know.

- (1) Is there an old village by the River Thames? Yes, there _____.
 (2) _____ there many shops in the old village? No, _____.
 (3) _____ there any bread in the shop? _____, _____.
 (4) _____ there any envelopes in the shop? _____, _____.
 (5) _____ any _____ in the shop? _____, _____.

4. Read and match.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) have a shop | a. own a shop |
| (2) spend...on... | b. take pride in |
| (3) be proud of | c. pay...for... |

5. Retell the passage with the help of the questions.

- (1) Where is Paul's shop?
 (2) What does it sell?
 (3) Is it also the village post office?
 (4) Do the children stop here on their way home from school?
 (5) What does Paul think about his shop?

Item 2

Shopping in different ways

1. Discuss with your deskmate "How are men and women different in shopping?"
2.  Listen to the passage and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).
 ____ (1) Only women love shopping now.
 ____ (2) Men and women are different when shopping.
 ____ (3) Men spend much more time shopping than women.
3.  Listen again and fill in the blanks.

Women	Men
Go to (1)____ shops.	Go to clothes shops, electronic shops, and (6)____ shops.
Love looking at (2)____, trying (3)____ clothes, and talking to the (4)____ assistants.	Love getting (7)____! Love trying on their new clothes and playing (8)____ their new "toys."
Spend (5) _____ shopping.	Spend (9) _____ or (10) _____ shopping.

4. Read the passage and check your answers.

Not only women love shopping – today men like it, too. Some men say it's their favourite hobby. But men and women shop in very different ways. Where do they go? Women go to clothes shops, clothes shops, and more clothes shops, while men go to clothes shops, electronic shops and music shops. Women love looking at everything, trying on clothes, and talking to the shop assistants. They love finding that they can wear a "small" when they are usually a "medium." However, men love getting home! They love trying on their new clothes and playing with their new "toys." That's why men spend an hour, possibly two shopping, while women, a day!

5. Match each word or phrase with a definition on the right.

(1) hobby	a. sb who serves in a shop
(2) try on	b. sth that you enjoy doing when you are not working
(3) assistant	c. to put on a piece of clothing in order to see how it looks and whether it fits
(4) medium	d. likely, or maybe so, but not definitely so
(5) possibly	e. neither large nor small
6. Ask your classmates questions about shopping.

(1) Where do you usually go for shopping?	(4) With whom do you often go shopping?
(2) How often do you go shopping?	(5) What shops do you often go to?
(3) When do you usually go shopping?	

*** Item 3****Shopping on the Net or in a real shop?**

1. The following words can all be found in the reading. What do you think they mean?

popular

convenient

provide

disappear

relaxation

traditional

local

service

2.  Listen to the passage and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

_____ (1) "Real" shopping will cost more but will be more convenient.

_____ (2) Shopping malls will finally disappear because shopping on the Net will be more popular.

_____ (3) People will always like traditional shops even though shopping on the Net will be more popular.

3. Read and match the persons with what they say.



(1)

a Shopping on the Net will be more popular. It will cost less and will be more convenient than "real" shopping. In the future, most of us will use computers to look for and buy things online. We won't need to move away from the sofa in our sitting room! Isn't it true that we are already able to order food from online when we need it?



(2)

b Shopping malls won't disappear! A lot of people love shopping in shopping malls! And in the future shopping malls will be more accessible to people than they are now. There will be more cinemas, fast food bars and cafés. The relaxation areas will provide better service and there will be bigger and more interesting places for young children to play.



(3)

c I like traditional shops! People will always want to go into real shops. The local corner shops won't close down. In fact, there will be more local shops where people can get newspapers, bread and milk, batteries, etc.

4. **Topic Discussion** How do you think people will go shopping in the future?

5. Match the following words with their definitions.

(1) popular

a. being part of the traditions of a country or group of people

(2) convenient

b. to become invisible or unnoticeable

(3) provide

c. liked by a lot of people

(4) disappear

d. a way of resting and enjoying yourself

(5) relaxation

e. helpful for you because it saves your time

(6) traditional

f. connected with a particular place or area

(7) local

g. to give sth to sb

(8) service

h. a particular type of help or work given by a business to customers

Box 1

Singular	Plural
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
man	men
woman	women
child	children
mouse	mice
sheep	sheep

Box 2

some	There are some... There is some...	We don't need eggs, as there are some in the fridge. There is some butter in the bowl. Can I have some milk in my coffee? Would you like some tea?
any	Are there any ...? There aren't any...	Are there any eggs in the basket? No, there aren't any eggs in it.
	Is there any ...? There isn't any...	Is there any butter in the fridge? No, there isn't any butter in it. He never eats any pork.

Box 3

Full form	Short form
There is...	There's...
There is not...	There isn't...
There are...	There're...
There are not...	There aren't...

Box 4

Indefinite pronouns				
- body	somebody	anybody	everybody	nobody
- one	someone	anyone	everyone	no one
- thing	something	anything	everything	nothing

1. Learn the English sounds.

/ s / / z / / θ / / ð /

/ s / – s	sit	bus	/ z / – s	nose	please
/ s / – c	nice	pencil	/ θ / – th	thank	month
/ z / – z	zoo	zebra	/ ð / – th	this	other

2. Study again.

/ ɑː /	/ ʌ /
/ dɑːk /	/ dʌk /
/ kɑːm /	/ kʌm /
/ bɑːn /	/ bʌn /
/ gɑːd /	/ gʌn /

/ ɔː /	/ ɜː /
/ bɔːd /	/ bɜːd /
/ tɔːn /	/ tɜːn /
/ θɔːt /	/ 'θɜːtɪ /
/ nɔːθ /	/ nɜːs /

	/ ə /
/ bɪɡ /	/ 'bɪɡə /
/ sæd /	/ 'sædə /
/ naɪs /	/ 'naɪsə /
/ dɑːk /	/ 'dɑːkə /

/ z /	/ ð /
/ zɪː /	/ ðɪː /
/ zed /	/ ðen /
/ zɪp /	/ ðɪs /
/ zəʊn /	/ ðəʊ /

/ n /	/ ŋ /
/ sn /	/ sɪŋ /
/ θɪn /	/ θɪŋ /
/ tʌn /	/ tʌŋ /
/ skɪn /	/ kɪŋ /

3. Read aloud.

(1) HOUSES AND MICE

A house and mouse,
 Draw both of them twice:
 Two little houses
 And two little mice;
 Not two little *mouses*
 And two little *hice*,
 But two little houses
 And two little mice.

(2) THE BUSY BEE

Please to think that I'm a bee
 Flitting to and fro.
 I have busy gauzy wings,
 And this is how they go:
 Z ...
 There's a flower. I will go
 Right inside its cup.
 You will hear me buzzing still,
 But rather higher up:
 Z ...

1. Read and match.

Street

Oxford Street •
 Champs – Élysées •
 Fifth Avenue •
 Via Monte Napoleone •

City

• Milan •
 • New York •
 • London •
 • Paris •

Country

• France
 • UK
 • Italy
 • USA

It's your turn to introduce the best shopping street in your city. Make a list of your favourite stores and the products in the stores.

- 2. Pair Work** Talk to your deskmate about the shopping centre nearest to your home. Talk to him / her about your favourite shops in the shopping centre.
- 3. Topic Discussion** Which do you prefer, shopping in a real shop or on the Internet? Why?

	In a real shop	On the Internet
Good points	a. good shopping atmosphere; b. be able to join friends and spend time together; c. be able to try on clothes or see how gadgets work before buying them ...	a. not having to wait in lines to pay; b. not having to carry shopping bags; c. be able to shop 24 hours; d. be able to shop goods from around the world; e. be able to wear whatever you want to while shopping ...
Bad points	a. having to wait in lines to pay; b. having to carry shopping bags; c. having to shop during business time ...	a. not be able to see or feel the goods before buying them; b. be likely to feel lost or tired while shopping online ...

- 4. Internet Surfing** Can you shop online?

Please browse in the shops on the Internet for a bicycle. First download three advertisements for bicycles, and then bring them to the class and see who's found the best bicycle in terms of both cost and quality.

Kate: I am happy. I have my own credit card now.

Henry: Why is that, Kate? Do you do shopping with it?

Kate: Sure. I can now pay by card.

Henry: You have to be careful. Don't lose it and use it wisely.

Kate: You are right, Henry. I'll remember that.

Americans spend a lot of money on entertainment.

Many Americans don't pay cash or write checks for these things.

More and more, they pay for things by credit card.

How do people in China pay for what they buy?

1. The great shopping race.

How to play the game?



- Divide your class into groups.
- Seat each group around a table.
- Give each group a shop name. Put the name on their table.
- Give each group the product cards for their shop.
- Give each group a shopping list.
- Each group sends out a shopper to the other groups (shops) in search of an item on the shopping list. When he / she gets the product, he / she can return to the group's table and the next person can go off in search of another item.
- The group which first finishes shopping wins.
- The whole buying process should be conducted in English only.

Reference structures:

Have you got any...?

Here you are.

How much / many ... do you want?

2. Rhyme.

Rain

Rain on the flowers,
Rain on the tree,
Rain on the green grass,
But not on me!

Rain on the mountains,
Rain on the sea,
Rain on the golden pond,
But not on me!

Rain on the skyscrapers,
Rain on the street,
Rain on the stop sign,
But not on me!

3. Song.

Teddy bear



Teddy bear, teddy bear, turn around.
Teddy bear, teddy bear, touch the ground.
Teddy bear, teddy bear, show your shoe.
Teddy bear, teddy bear, that will do.
Teddy bear, teddy bear, go upstairs.
Teddy bear, teddy bear, say your prayers.
Teddy bear, teddy bear, switch off the light.
Teddy bear, teddy bear, say goodnight.

UNIT

7

Online Everywhere!



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Ways of communication

E-mail addresses

FUNCTIONS

Making telephone calls

Taking messages

Sending an e-mail

Identifying ownership

STRUCTURES

Modal verbs: *can, may, must*

Possessive pronouns (2): *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*

CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Taking a message

Dialogue 2 Exchanging e-mail addresses

PROGRAMME

Item 1 Thanks for the message

Item 2 How can we use the Internet?

*Item 3 Internet safety rules

1 Look and say.

A: How can you keep in touch with friends far away?

B: I can write a letter.



(1) speak to him by telephone
(telephone booth)



(2) make a telephone call
(cell phone)



(3) fax a copy of the letter
(fax machine)



(4) chat online
(laptop)

2 Listen and talk.

A: What's your phone number?

B: My phone number is 5867-6633.

A: Mine is 6633-5867.

B: Let's keep in touch.



(1) e-mail address



(2) fax number

3



Listen and write the telephone numbers.

- (1) San Francisco, the USA _____
- (2) Beijing, China _____
- (3) Barcelona, Spain _____
- (4) Cairo, Egypt _____
- (5) Paris, France _____
- (6) Moscow, Russia _____

4



Listen and say.

- (1) A: Hello?
B: Is Emi there?
A: Who is that?
B: Silvia.

- (2) A: Hello. May I speak to John, please?
B: I'm sorry. He's not in.
A: Will he be back soon?
B: He's now on a trip, but he'll be home tonight.

- (3) A: Hello.
B: Hello. May I speak to Jack, please?
A: Could you hold for a minute, please?



- (4) A: Hello. May I speak to Andy, please?
B (Receptionist): Just a minute... he's not in at the moment.
A: Thank you. I will call back later.

Dialogue 1

**Taking a message**

(Phone rings.)

- A: Good morning. Holiday Inn.
 B: Good morning. Tony White, please.
 A: One moment, please.
 I'm sorry. He's not in. May I take a message?
 B: Yes, please. Tell him that Yuka called.
 A: Yuka. How do you spell that?
 B: It's spelled Y-U-K-A.
 A: OK. Does Mr White have your telephone number?
 B: Yes, he does.
 A: OK, Yuka. I'll give him the message.
 B: Thanks a lot.

Dialogue 2

**Exchanging e-mail addresses**

(Door bell rings.)

- Barbara: Who is it?
 Fred: It's me, Fred!
 Barbara: Hi! Fred. How are you?
 Fred: Fine. I must say good-bye to you. I am going to the United States next Monday.
 Barbara: For how long?
 Fred: I don't know. My mum and dad want me to finish my college there.
 Barbara: Oh! I am so sorry. You are going away for such a long time.
 Fred: Don't worry. We can send each other e-mails, and we can even chat on the Net.
 Barbara: Good idea. May I have your e-mail address?
 Fred: Sure. It's Fred8@yahoo.com. What's yours?
 Barbara: Mine is Barbarachen@iquest.net.
 Fred: Keep in touch. I'll miss you.
 Barbara: Me, too. Take care!

Item 1

*Thanks for the message*1. Listen to the passage and answer the questions.

- (1) Does Wang Lei enjoy his new school year?
- (2) Is Li Gang's new school an international one?
- (3) Can Wang Lei see some photos when he receives this e-mail?
- (4) Are all Li Gang's lessons in English?

2. Read the letter and change it into a telephone conversation between Wang Lei and Li Gang.

Dear Wang Lei,

Thanks for the message. I am always very happy to receive your e-mails. And I am very glad that you are enjoying your new school year.

My new school is an international one – the students and teachers come from all over the world. We have students from the United States, Canada, France, New Zealand and India! I've made lots of new friends and everyone is really friendly to me. You can see our photos attached.

All my lessons are in English. We also use computers often in all our lessons. We use the Internet to search for information and we go to the library and read books as well.

Please let me know more about your school life.

Li Gang

3. Read and match.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) message | a. to fasten or join one thing to another |
| (2) international | b. to meet people and become friendly with them |
| (3) make friends | c. a piece of written or spoken information that you send to sb, |
| (4) attach | especially when you cannot speak to them directly |
| (5) information | d. facts or details that tell you sth about a situation, person, event etc |
| | e. involving two or more countries or their citizens |

4. Reply to this e-mail to tell about your school life.

Item 2

How can we use the Internet?

1. The following words and phrases can all be found in the passage. What do you think they mean?

search engine

keyword

link

instant messaging

chat room

download

website

credit card

2.  Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

We can use the Internet to find (1)_____, get in (2)_____ with others, play online (3)_____, and (4)_____ online.

3. Read the passage and retell the paragraphs with the help of the keywords given.

We can use the Internet to:

FIND INFORMATION

Search engines allow us to type in a few keywords, names or dates and receive thousands of links to the subject we are interested in.

GET IN TOUCH WITH OTHERS

E-mails, instant messaging and chat rooms are the best known ways for making online friends. And we stay in touch with people over the Internet.

PLAY ONLINE GAMES

Playing games is one of the most popular reasons for us to use the Internet. We can either download a game from a website to play or visit a website to play with others online.

BUY ONLINE

We can buy books, CDs, videos, clothes and even food online, although we usually need a credit card to do this.

FIND INFORMATION

Search engines...type in...receive...

GET IN TOUCH WITH OTHERS

E-mails... the best ways... And we stay in touch with...

PLAY ONLINE GAMES

Playing games... popular...download...visit a website...

BUY ONLINE

We can buy...even..., although...a credit card...

4. **Topic Discussion** What are the disadvantages of using the Internet?

*** Item 3****Internet safety rules**

1.  Listen to the passage with your book shut. Then read it paying attention to the underlined phrases. Match the phrases with their meanings in the context.

The Internet is a wonderful place and has many interesting things. Just as we all have safety rules that we live by in our everyday lives, there are also safety rules for the road on the Internet.

- I will not give out personal information such as my address, telephone number, parents' work address/telephone number, or the name and location of my school without my parents' permission.
- I will tell my parents right away if I come across any information that makes me feel uncomfortable.
- I will never get together with someone I "meet" online without first checking with my parents. If my parents agree to the meeting, I will be sure that it is in a public place and bring my mother or father along.
- I will talk with my parents so that we can set up rules for going online. We will decide upon the time of day I can be online, and right areas for me to visit. I will not visit other areas or break these rules without their permission.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| (1) give out | a. to advance or propose |
| (2) set up | b. to announce something, especially officially |
| (3) right away | c. to say yes to an idea, plan, suggestion etc |
| (4) agree to | d. immediately and without any delay |
| (5) get together | e. to meet, find or discover someone or something by chance |
| (6) come across | f. to meet in order to spend time with each other |

2. Use the above phrases to complete the following sentences.

- They will never _____ the plan.
- I _____ an old friend I hadn't seen for years on the street yesterday.
- Let's _____ for a drink sometime in the evening.
- It was _____ that the government would enter into talks with the rebels.
- One must get enough data in order to _____ a theory.
- I phoned the doctor and he said that he'd come _____.

3. Group discussion.

- It's safe for us to give out our address and telephone number on the Net.
- When I come across information that makes me feel uncomfortable, I'll forward it to others.
- I'll agree to meet someone I've got to know online, because that shows I'm quite brave.

Box 1

Whose computer is this?

It's

mine.

yours.

his.

hers.

ours.

theirs.

my	your	his, her, its
mine	yours	his, hers, its
our	your	their
ours	yours	theirs

Box 2

Can I borrow your pen? Yours writes better.

Ours is a boarding school.

Box 3

I forget to bring my pen. Can I borrow yours?

Do you need a bicycle? I'll lend you mine.

Box 4

Can you answer this question?

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

What can you do?

I can answer this question.

Box 5

May I have your telephone number?

Yes, you may. It's 330-5687.

May I speak to Linda, please?

Hold on, please.

Box 6

What must you do?

I must send him an e-mail.

Must I finish it today?

Yes, you must. / No, you needn't.

1. Learn the English sounds.

/ eɪ / / aɪ / / ɔɪ /

/ eɪ / – a e face plane grade

/ aɪ / – i e bike five beside

/ aɪ / – y my why

/ ɔɪ / – oy boy toy

/ ɪə / / eə / / uə /

/ ɪə / – ear near ear

/ eə / – air hair chair

/ uə / – ure sure

2. Study again.

/ iː /	/ eɪ /	/ e /	/ eɪ /	/ s /	/ θ /
/ miː /	/ meɪ /	/ eg /	/ eɪt /	/ sɪn /	/ θɪn /
/ iːt /	/ ert /	/ tel /	/ teɪl /	/ sæŋk /	/ θæŋk /
/ wiːk /	/ weɪk /	/ wet /	/ weɪt /	/ paɪs /	/ paɪθ /
/ griːd /	/ greɪd /	/ pen /	/ peɪn /	/ maʊs /	/ maʊθ /

3. Read aloud.

- (1) “Cook, Cook,
Will you make me a cake?
Please make it quickly
And put it to bake.”
“Look! Look! Here is your cake.
I think it’s the very best
Cake I can make.”
- (2) I’m flying my kite high in the sky,
Bright in the shining light;
Then I’ll wind my string, and try
To guide it nicely down for the night.
- (3) Oh joy, oh joy,
A child with his toy,
Shouting at the top of his voice,
Making such a terrible noise,
Oh joy, oh joy.
- (4) Oh dear, dear!
What bitter beer!
What sweet beer!
Drink all the beer! Oh dear, dear!
- (5) Outside,
The world is fresh air,
And trees and flowers everywhere.

1. **Survey** Work in groups of six. Have one student interview your group members and record their answers in the spaces provided. Then have him / her present your results to the class.

(1) How much time do you usually spend surfing the Internet every day?	Numbers of votes
a. a few minutes	
b. about an hour	
c. one to two hours	
d. more than two hours	

(2) What do you do most frequently on the Internet?	Numbers of votes
a. play games	
b. communicate with friends	
c. watch MTVs	
d. surf websites	
e. do shopping	
f. learn from educational websites	
g. download music	

(3) Why do you think the Internet is so popular?	Numbers of votes
a. easy to get first-hand information	
b. an easy way to meet new friends	
c. fun to play online games	
d. a convenient way to communicate	
e. trendy	

2. Listen and take the messages.

Message one

To: Linda
 Caller: (1) _____
 Message: He wants to
 borrow your (2) _____

 about (3) _____,
 Please (4) _____
 _____.

Message two

To: (1) _____
 Caller: (2) _____
 Message: She wants to go
 (3) _____ with
 you on (4) _____.
 Please call her (5) _____.
 Her number is (6) _____
 _____.

Message three

To: (1) _____
 Caller: (2) _____
 Message: He wants to talk
 about your (3) _____
 _____.
 Please (4) _____ him
 back before (5) _____.
 His number is (6) _____
 _____.

3. Problem Solving

- (1) In an English class, a teacher is teaching the students how to identify and describe stationery. He collects some from the students. Please help the teacher to return each item to its owner.
- (2) You are living and studying in Shanghai. Your parents give you 2,000 yuan for travel, and you want to take a trip to Beijing. Find a travel agency on the Internet, and make a plan and hotel reservations on the Internet.

In China, when people make telephone calls, they usually say “喂, 我是……”; but in English-speaking countries, people usually say “Hello! This is Tom.” When people answer the door, instead of saying “Who are you?”, they say “Who is it?”.

1. Proverb.

Tomorrow never comes again.
One can't put back the clock.

2. Poem.**Holding hands**

Elephants walking
Along the trails
Are holding hands
By holding tails.
Trunks and tails
Are handy things
When elephants walk
In circus rings.

Elephants work
And elephants play.
And elephants walk
And feel so gay.
And when they walk —
It never fails
They're holding hands
By holding tails.

— Lenore M. Link

3. Song.**I can**

I can clap, and I can jump, and stamp my feet.
One, two, three. One, two, three.
I can hop and I can stop
And sit quiet as quiet can be, as can be.



UNIT

8

The Weather



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Describing the weather
Understanding weather forecasts
Days, dates, months and seasons

FUNCTIONS

Talking about the weather
Talking about days, dates, months and seasons

STRUCTURES

Indefinite articles and definite article
it used to express weather, time or dates
Dates expressed by ordinal numbers
Prepositions: *in, on, at*

CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 Hiking at the weekend
Dialogue 2 How's the weather in Beijing?

PROGRAMME

Item 1 A weather forecast
Item 2 The seasons in Australia
*Item 3 Clouds and rain

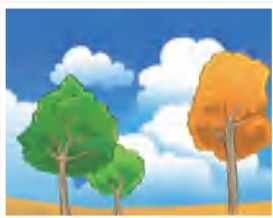
1 Listen and say.

A: What's the weather like today?

B: It's warm.



sunny



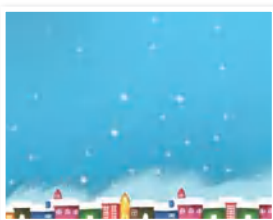
cloudy



windy



rainy



snowy

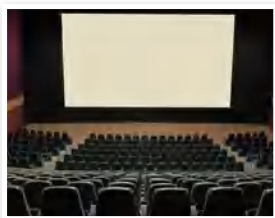


foggy

2 Fill in the blanks according to the tape. Then make conversations in pairs with the help of the pictures.

A: We're _____ tomorrow. Why don't you come with us?

B: I'd like to, but it's going to _____.



going to the movies



hiking in the countryside



having a picnic

but

but

but



drizzle



rain



snow

3 Listen and read.

A: How's the weather? Is it raining
snowing
drizzling now?

B: Yes, it is. The radio says the rain
snow
drizzle is going to stop later in the day.

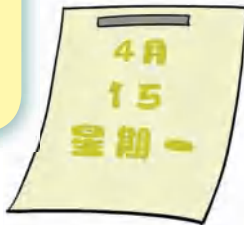
4 Look at the calendar and answer the questions.

A: What day is today?

B: Today is Monday.

A: What day is tomorrow?

B: Tomorrow is Tuesday.



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

5 Look at the calendar. Ask and answer the question.

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



A: What's the date today?

B: It's May 1st.



MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Dialogue 1

**Hiking at the weekend**

A: Let's go hiking this weekend, Bob.

B: What about the weather? What did the weather forecast say?

A: Clear skies for the weekend.

B: I hope the weather stays this way.

A: I think it will. Do you want to go?

B: I don't know. I have a lot of work.

A: Come on. The break will do you good.

B: Yes. You are right. Okay. I'll go.

Dialogue 2

**How's the weather in Beijing?**

A: What's the weather like in spring in Beijing?

B: It's often windy in March. It's always mild in April and May and really nice.
It rains sometimes and everything looks fresh and green in May.

A: What's the weather like in summer in Beijing?

B: It's hot in the day and cool at night. It rains a lot in July and August.
The days are long and the nights are short.

A: Is autumn the best season in Beijing?

B: I think so. It's warm and sunny in September and October. We often go for
an outing on Sundays.

A: What's it like in winter in Beijing?

B: It's very cold. It snows sometimes. The sun always rises late and sets early.

A: How long does winter last here?

B: Three months, from December to February.

Item 1

A weather forecast

1.  Listen to the weather forecast and fill in the table.

City	Max	Min	Weather
Beijing		-5	clear
Changchun	-5		_____ to drizzle
Dalian			overcast to clear
Fuzhou	16	9	_____ and overcast
Xiamen			moderate rain to drizzle

2. Here are some of the symbols you may come across in newspapers or while watching television. Can you guess what they mean? You can look at the choices in the brackets.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)

(light snow, overcast, clear, moderate rain, drizzle)

3. Read the passage and change it into a telephone conversation between Wang Lei and Li Gang.

Now here is the weather forecast for some major cities. Well, as you can see from the weather map, it will be clear in Beijing. The high will be 6 degrees and the low will be minus 5. Changchun will have light snow to drizzle, with a high of minus 5 and a low of minus 17. In Dalian it will be overcast to clear. The temperature will be minus 6 to 2 degrees. Drizzle and overcast is forecast for Fuzhou, but we expect the thermometer to reach a top of 16 degrees and a low of 9 degrees. Moderate rain to drizzle is forecast in Xiamen, but warmer weather is on the way. The temperature will be 19 degrees with a low of 14 degrees.

What will the weather be like in Beijing? (Changchun, Dalian, Fuzhou, Xiamen) What will be the temperature there?

Item 2

*The seasons in Australia*1. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

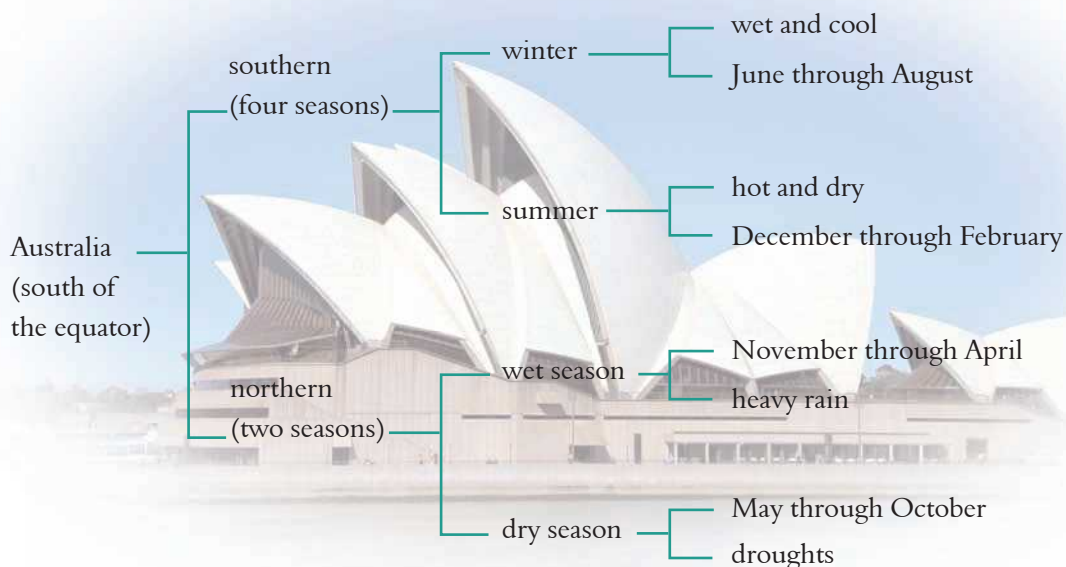
Southern Australia has four distinct seasons. Winter is _____ and _____. It lasts from _____ through _____. Summer is _____ and _____. It lasts from _____ through _____. Northern Australia has only two seasons – a _____ season and a _____ season.

2. Read the passage and check your answer.

Australia lies south of the equator. The southern part of Australia has four distinct seasons. Winter is wet and cool. It lasts from June through August. Summer is hot and dry. It lasts from December through February.

Northern Australia has only two seasons – a wet season and a dry season. The wet season lasts from November through April. It brings heavy rain. The dry season lasts from May through October. There are droughts during the dry season.

3. Retell the passage with the help of the diagram.



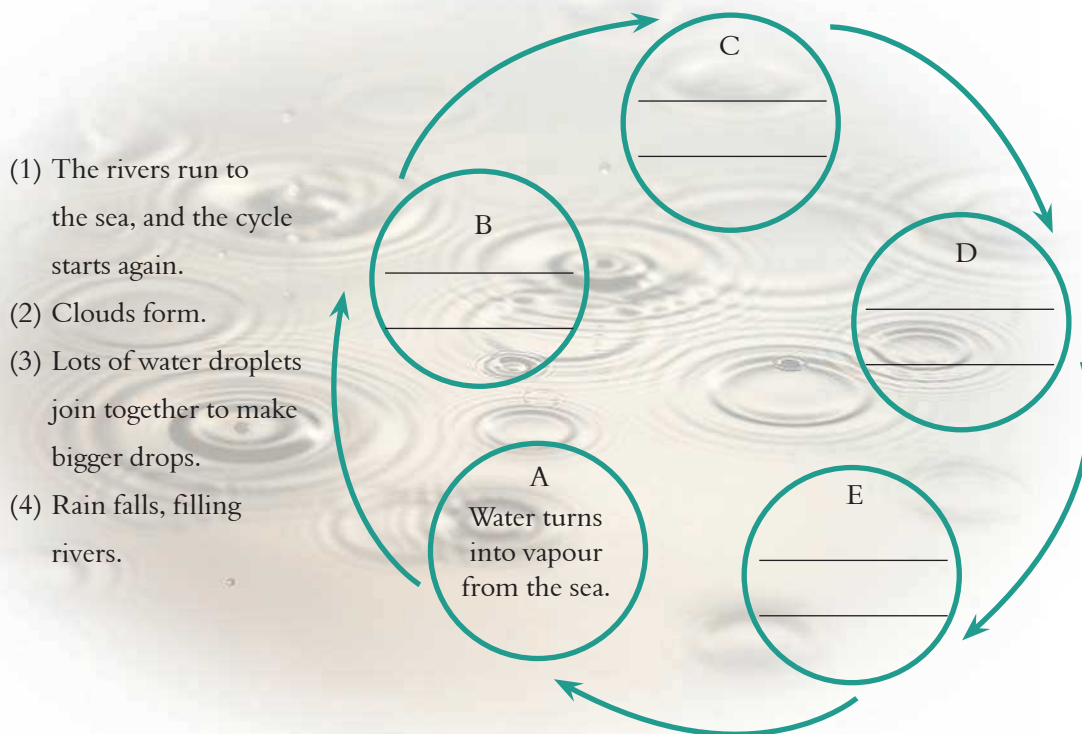
4. **Topic Discussion** Why are Australia's seasons opposite those in the Northern Hemisphere? You may consult your teacher of geography before having a discussion.

* Item 3

Clouds and rain

1.  Listen to the passage with your book shut. Then read it and put the statements on the left in the circle.

Rain comes from the sea. As the sun heats the surface of the ocean, some seawater turns into water vapour and rises into the air. As it rises, it cools and turns back into water droplets. Lots of water droplets make clouds. The droplets join together and make bigger and bigger drops. The drops eventually fall as rain. Some rain seeps into the land, but a lot finds its way back to the sea. We call this the water cycle. The water cycle involves all the water on earth. Water vapour rises from lakes, rivers and the sea. Clouds form and rain falls.



2. An oral presentation on “the water cycle” with the help of the diagram above.
3. Do you know it?

When it is very cold, around 0°C , the water droplets in the clouds freeze and make tiny ice crystals. The crystals join together into snowflakes.

Box 1

a	a man	a boy	a road		
an	an apple	an egg	an island	an hour	an uncle
a	a European	a one-way street			
a	a hundred	a thousand			

Box 2

the	the sun	the moon	the earth	the sky
	the girl in blue		the photo of the boy	
	the first week		the fifth year	
	the Great Wall		the Summer Palace	
	in the morning		on the afternoon of May 3rd	

Box 3

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	40 forty	
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	50 fifty	
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	60 sixty	100 one hundred
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	70 seventy	101 one hundred and one
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	80 eighty	210 two hundred and ten
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	90 ninety	890 eight hundred and ninety
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven		999 nine hundred and ninety-nine
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight		1,000 one thousand
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine		
10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty		

Box 4

in	on
in 1985	on February 7th
in 1969	on April 2nd
in January	on New Year's Day
in October	on Tuesday
in the morning	on Monday morning
in the evening	on Saturday afternoon

Box 5

1st	first	2nd	second
3rd	third	4th	fourth
5th	fifth	6th	sixth
7th	seventh	8th	eighth
9th	ninth	10th	tenth
11th	eleventh	12th	twelfth
13th	thirteenth	14th	fourteenth
15th	fifteenth	16th	sixteenth
17th	seventeenth	18th	eighteenth
19th	nineteenth	20th	twentieth

1. Learn the English sounds.

/l/ /r/ /h/ /w/ /j/

/l/ – l like look play lake lady all ball girl people little
 /r/ – r room red run grade write
 /h/ – h he hand hike hello history
 – wh who whose
 /w/ – w we work wall wind woman
 – wh what when white where why
 /j/ – y your yellow yes year young

2. Read aloud.

(1) Live and learn.

Live and let live.

Look before you leap.

Like father, like son.

Let sleeping dogs lie.

A little pill cures a great ill.

(2) Sorry, I'm in a hurry.

When in Rome, do as Romans do.

Richard is a good reader and a good writer.

I'll see Richard through.

The bride carries a pretty red rose.

(3) Henry looks happy.

How handsome Henry is!

He is holding a hat in his hand.

A cold hand and a warm heart.

(4) I want to drink some water.

No sweet without sweat.

I can't wait. My mouth waters.

Where there's a will, there's a way.

(5) Do you have any plan for the New Year?

The young man is having some
yellow juice.3. Study again.

/ɑ:/	/aɪ/	/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/w/	/v/
/ɑ:m/	/aɪm/	/seɪ/	/saɪ/	/wi:/	/vi:/
/lɑ:k/	/laɪk/	/meɪk/	/maɪk/	/wet/	/vet/
/gɑ:d/	/gaɪd/	/weɪt/	/waɪt/	/weɪt/	/veɪg/
/mɑ:tʃ/	/maɪn/	/teɪm/	/taɪm/	/wɜ:d/	/vɜ:b/

/i:/	/eɪ/	/e/
/li:k/	/leɪk/	/leg/
/hi:t/	/heɪt/	/hed/
/wi:d/	/weɪd/	/wet/
/mi:t/	/meɪt/	/met/

/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/ɔɪ/
/reɪ/	/raɪ/	/rɔɪ/
/feɪl/	/faɪl/	/fɔɪl/
/keɪn/	/kaɪnd/	/kɔɪn/
/heɪ/	/haɪ/	/hɔɪst/

- 1. Group Work** Work in groups. Each student in your group will take turns to make out a sentence by using items from each of the three columns. The group that makes more sentences than other groups will be the winner.

It	can skate	early
Everything	go for an outing	from June through August
People	greet a new year	in February
The rain	be going to stop	in May
The sun	last	in summer
Winter	look fresh	in winter
	often go swimming	late
	often snow	later
	rain	on New Year's Day
	rise	on Sundays
	set	this weekend

- 2. Pair Work** Have a debate with your deskmate.

You like spring and summer. (The days are long and the nights are short. The sun rises early and sets late. It's warm in spring. It's hot in summer.) But your deskmate likes autumn and winter. (It's cool in autumn. Autumn is a harvesting season. It's cold in winter. That's the football season. It often snows in the north. We can make a snowman.)

- 3. Oral Presentation** Your British teacher is coming to your home city for a visit. He / She wants to know about the climate in your country. Tell him / her something about the weather in spring, summer, autumn and winter here.

- 4. Internet Surfing** Study the climate of the British Isles on the Internet, including

- (1) the temperature; (3) the seasons;
- (2) the rainfall; (4) Britain's fog.

1. How to start a conversation?

Mark Twain, an American author, said: “Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about the weather.” It is the most common subject of conversation.

“Isn’t it a nice day?”

“Do you think it is going to rain?”

“I think it’s going to snow.”

These are common ways of starting a conversation.

2. Fahrenheit or centigrade?

If you ask someone “What’s the temperature today?”, in some countries people will probably tell you “It’s about seventy degrees Fahrenheit this evening.” Don’t be afraid when you hear the answer. Fahrenheit is a scale of temperature. On the Fahrenheit scale, the freezing point of water is 32 degrees and the boiling point is 212 degrees. Centigrade (also Celsius) is another temperature scale in which water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees. Fahrenheit is commonly used in England, the USA and some other Western countries while in China people usually use Centigrade.

1. Rhymes.

(1)

Thirty days has September

Thirty days has September,
 April, June and November.
 All the rest have thirty-one
 Excepting February alone
 Which has but 28 days clear
 And 29 in each leap year.

(2)

May

In the merry Month of May,
 All the little birds are gay.
 They all hop and sing and say:
 "Winter days are far away,
 Welcome, welcome, merry May!"
 In the merry month of May,
 All the kids are gay.
 They all dance and sing and say:
 "Winter days are far away,
 Welcome, welcome, First of May!"

2. Song.**Rain, rain, go away**

Rain, rain, go away, go away.
 Rain, rain, go away.
 Please come another day.
 Please come another day.
 Little Johnny wants to play,
 wants to play, wants to play.

UNIT

9

Enjoy Your Meal!



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Food and drink

FUNCTIONS

Eating in a restaurant

Having a meal

Offering help

Ordering food and drink

Expressing preference

STRUCTURES

Parts of speech

Countable and uncountable nouns

Proper nouns

The use of *some*, *any*, *many*, *much*

CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 At a snack bar

Dialogue 2 At a restaurant

PROGRAMME

Item 1 An English breakfast

Item 2 A taste of Brazil

*Item 3 The Healthy Diet Pyramid

1 Match the words to the pictures. Which words are **NOT** shown in the pictures?

bowl

chopsticks

cup

fork

glass

knife

mug

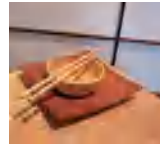
napkin

plate

saucer

spoon

tissue



2  Can you name these vegetables? Practise after the example.

A: What would you like to have?

B: Beans.

(I'd like some beans.)

(I'd like to have some beans.)

(1) _____



(4) _____



(2) _____



(5) _____



(3) _____



(6) _____



Getting Started

Learn to say.



cola

- (1) A: Would you like a drink?
B: Yes, I'll have *an orange juice* please.
A: What size would you like?
B: *Small,*  *Medium,*  *Large,*  please.

- Woman: I'd like a cola, please.

Listen and repeat (offering help).

- Man: Yes, I'd like some spinach, please.

- B: I prefer  tea.
steak.
noodles.

Dialogue 1

**At a snack bar**

John: Good afternoon.
Waiter: Good afternoon. Can I help you, sir?
John: Yes, I'd like a chicken sandwich and a small salad, please.
Waiter: For here or to go?
John: To go.
Waiter: Anything to drink?
John: Could I have a cola, please?
Waiter: Yes. What size?
John: Large.
Waiter: Anything else?
John: No, that's all.
Waiter: Five dollars, please.

Dialogue 2

**At a restaurant**

Waiter: Would you like to order, please?
Diner: Yes, I'd like a steak and chips, please.
Waiter: How would you like the steak? Rare, medium or well-done?
Diner: Rare.
Waiter: Would you like a salad, too?
Diner: Yes, please.
Waiter: Our house salad today is lettuce with some cucumber and tomato slices. How does that sound?
Diner: Great!
Waiter: What dressing would you care for your salad? We have Italian, French, Ranch, Greek ...
Diner: Greek.
Waiter: Excellent! Would you like anything to drink?
Diner: Yes. A glass of soda water, please.
Waiter: Yes, sir.

Item 1

An English breakfast

1. Do you know anything about an English breakfast? Can you mention something that a typical English breakfast has got?



2. Listen and fill in the blanks.

An English breakfast is a _____ meal and could include sausages, bacon, _____, _____, mushrooms and fried _____. However, most people now just have cereal and _____, or _____ and marmalade. Most people drink either _____ or _____.

3. Read the passage and answer the questions.

A traditional English breakfast is a big meal and could include sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms and fried bread. This is filling and tasty! However, most people now just have cereal and milk, or toast and marmalade (made from oranges) or jam (made from other fruits). People often drink fruit juice with breakfast. Most people drink either tea or coffee. Both are served with cold milk.

- (1) What is a traditional English breakfast?
- (2) Is it popular with most people now?
- (3) Do people drink tea or coffee with milk at breakfast?

4. **Topic Discussion** Which do you prefer, a traditional English breakfast or a continental breakfast consisting of coffee and bread with butter and jam? Why?

Item 2

A taste of Brazil

1.  Listen to the passage with your book shut. Then scan it and fill in the blanks.

Brazilian food is like Brazil itself. It's a rich mixture of many things from many places. Some Brazilian dishes are like Portuguese dishes. Many Portuguese people go to live in Brazil. Other dishes are not like any European dishes.

Brazilian cooks are lucky. They can get excellent fish from the ocean. They can get good meat from the farms. And they can get all kinds of tropical fruits and vegetables.

Brazil is a large country. Each area has its own history and traditions, and so each area also has its own way of cooking.

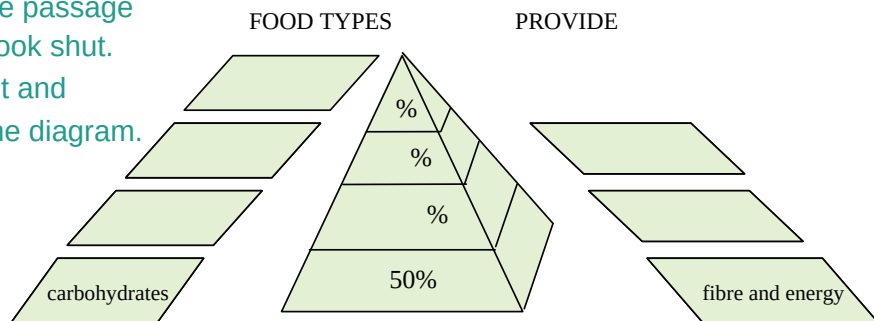
- (1) Brazilian food is like _____.
- (2) Some Brazilian dishes are like _____.
- (3) Other dishes are not like any _____.
- (4) Brazilian cooks are _____.
- (5) They can get good meat from _____.

2. **Pair Work** Ask your deskmate about Brazilian food. Either you or your deskmate should ask at least six questions. You may ask questions like: "Why is Brazilian food like Brazil itself?" or "Why are some Brazilian dishes like Portuguese ones?"
3. **Oral Presentation** Tell the class what you know about foreign food and drink. You may use the information from the passage. You may also borrow information from other sources.

* Item 3

The Healthy Diet Pyramid

1.  Listen to the passage with your book shut. Then read it and complete the diagram.



Here is the Healthy Diet Pyramid. It's a diet for a healthy life. The diet pyramid is very simple. Different kinds of food are at different levels of the pyramid. At the bottom of the pyramid are carbohydrates like bread, pasta and potatoes. These provide fibre and energy. About 50% of your diet should be carbohydrates. At the second level are fruit and vegetables, such as apples and carrots. These should be 30% of your diet. They provide vitamins and minerals. Above fruit and vegetables are the protein-rich foods like meat, fish, beans and cheese. These also provide a lot of calcium. These protein-rich foods should be about 18% of your diet. At the top of the pyramid are fat, oil and sugar. We should eat as little as possible of things at this level.

2. Put each of the following foods on the different levels of the pyramid.

beef cabbages candies chicken chips chocolate
 eggs grapes lamb lemons noodles nuts
 onions pasta potatoes rice toast watermelons

3. Read again and fill in the chart.

Level	Food type	Example	Provide	Percentage
Top				
The 3d level				
The 2nd level				
Bottom				

4. Discuss these questions.

- (1) Is the Healthy Diet Pyramid sensible?
- (2) Is it good for everyone?
- (3) Would it provide an interesting diet?
- (4) Which type of food do you like best?

Box 1

Part of speech	Example				
noun (<i>n.</i>)	apple	milk	David		
pronoun (<i>pron.</i>)	I	our	yours	this	those
verb (<i>v.</i>)	have	ask	go	enjoy	
adjective (<i>adj.</i>)	fast	small	white	favourite	
adverb (<i>adv.</i>)	well	slowly	there		
article (<i>art.</i>)	a	an	the		
preposition (<i>prep.</i>)	in	on	for	of	
conjunction (<i>conj.</i>)	and	but	or		
numeral (<i>num.</i>)	one	four	twenty-nine		
interjection (<i>int.</i>)	oh	ah	hello		

Box 2

Uncountable nouns	Countable nouns			
milk	map	→ maps	lake	→ lakes
coffee	egg	→ eggs	banana	→ bananas
rice	glass	→ glasses	box	→ boxes
tea	watch	→ watches	brush	→ brushes
lemonade	man	→ men	woman	→ women
beef	housewife	→ housewives	knife	→ knives
bread	city	→ cities	baby	→ babies

Box 3

Measure words used with uncountable nouns
a bottle of mineral water
a pound of French fries
one packet of rice
a loaf of bread
a bar of chocolate
half a pound of pork

Box 4

Proper nouns
David Britain London
China Brazil California

Box 5

some	I'd like some milk.
	Would you like some French fries?
	I want some oranges.
any	Have you got any rice?
	We haven't got any green beans today.
many	How many pounds of potatoes do you want?
	Fast food is part of everyday life for many people.
much	How much is all the food?

1. Learn the English sounds.

/ʃ/ /ʒ/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/

/ʃ/ – sh sheep English

/dʒ/ – g page orange

/ʒ/ – s usually

/dʒ/ – j jeep Jack

/tʃ/ – ch China teacher

2. Read aloud.

(1) Shoulder to shoulder.

Measure for measure.

It was a pleasure to see the fashion show.

These kinds of shorts and shoes are fashionable this year.

The two families share a garage.

(2) Great changes have taken place in China.

Jenny had chicken and French fries for lunch.

Jim urged Uncle John to buy a digital watch.

Jane enjoyed sandwiches very much.

3. Study again.

/æ/	/ʌ/	/ɑː/	/s/	/ʃ/
/mætʃ/	/mʌtʃ/	/mɑːtʃ/	/siː/	/fiː/
/kæp/	/kʌp/	/kɑːp/	/saɪn/	/faɪn/
/bæk/	/bʌt/	/bɑːk/	/sɔːt/	/ʃɔːt/
/hænd/	/hʌt/	/hɑːd/	/æs/	/æf/

/ɪə/	/eə/
/hiə/	/heə/
/friə/	/feə/
/ʃiə/	/ʃeə/
/tʃiə/	/tʃeə/

/ɔː/	/ʊə/
/pɔː/	/puə/
/bɔː/	/tuə/
/mɔː/	/luə/
/ʃɔː/	/ʃuə/

/ɪə/	/eə/	/ʊə/
/ʃiə/	/ʃeə/	/ʃuə/
/piə/	/peə/	/puə/
/tiə/	/teə/	/tuə/

1. **Oral Presentation** Make sandwiches or noodles by yourself and then tell your classmates how you made them.
2. **Pair Work** Work with your deskmate to make a menu. Then role-play with him/her: one is a customer and the other is a waiter or waitress.

Example:

Waiter: Good evening. Are you ready to order now, please?

Customer: Yes, I'd like...

3. **Topic Discussion** What food and drink do you like best? Why?
4. **Problem Solving** You are going to entertain your friends with a big meal. Write a shopping list for your meal before doing the shopping:
 - (1) starters; (2) main courses; (3) drinks; (4) dessert.
5. **Internet Surfing** Find information online about macaroni and spaghetti:
 - (1) What shape are they in?
 - (2) How to cook them?
 - (3) Compare them with Chinese noodles and rice-flour noodles.

Topic Discussion

1. If a Westerner invites you to dinner at 6:15 pm, which of the following times will be suitable for you to arrive? Why?
 A. 6:15 pm B. 6:20 pm C. 6:00 pm D. 6:10 pm E. 6:40 pm F. 6:30 pm
 Usually in the West it is impolite for guests to arrive earlier than the stated time. The host is still busy preparing. So people arrive either on time or about five minutes later.
2. In Western countries, when people have a meal at a restaurant, they keep quiet. They do not share the same plate or dish. What is a meal like in a restaurant in China?
3. The Chinese eat jiaozi at the Spring Festival. Do you know why? Can you make jiaozi yourself? (Jiaozi is in the shape of a new moon. It means farewell to the old year.)

1. Rhyme.**An apple a day**

An apple a day
Sends the doctor away.
Apple in the morning,
Doctor's warning.
Roast apple at night
Starves the doctor outright.
Eat an apple going to bed,
Knock the doctor on the head.
Three each day, seven days a week,
Ruddy apple, ruddy cheek.

2. Song.**Apple song**

I have an apple and you have two.
You give me one apple and I have two.
I eat one apple and give one back to you.
I don't have any apple.
You still have two.



UNIT

10

Enjoy Your Holidays!



HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC AREAS

Holidays

FUNCTIONS

Sightseeing

Making suggestions

Accepting or refusing a suggestion

Making plans

Making offers

STRUCTURES

be going to

Simple sentences: s + be + p

s + v

s + v + o

CHAT ROOM

Dialogue 1 My plan for the weekend

Dialogue 2 Our weekend in Brighton

PROGRAMME

Item 1 Our tree-planting tour to Nepal

Item 2 A cheap way to see the world

*Item 3 A full day excursion to London

1 **Make suggestions.**

(1)

Let's

go and have a look.
go out to dinner.
meet at the exit.
have a rest.

(2)

Why don't you
Why not

call him?
buy a computer?
go to a movie?
stay and have lunch with me?

(3)

What
How

about

a drink with me?
a walk this afternoon?
coming round for a meal later?
going to Wimbledon to watch the tennis matches?

2 **Make plans.**

A: What are you going to do for

this weekend?
the summer vacation?
the Easter holidays?

B: I'm going to

visit some friends.
camp by the riverside.
stay at home and watch TV.



have a family gathering



camp in the mountains



watch TV at home

3 *Read the dialogue and then make similar ones.*

Jim: Let's go dancing.
 Linda: I'd love to. When?
 Jim: How about this evening?
 Linda: I'm afraid I can't. I'm going to write some letters to my friends.
 Jim: How about Friday?
 Linda: Yes, that's fine.
 Jim: I'll get the tickets.



dancing



skating



having a party

- (1) A: _____ go skating.
 B: _____?
 A: _____ Saturday afternoon?
 B: _____ going to visit my sister.
 A: _____ Sunday?
 B: _____.
 A: _____ get the tickets.
- (2) A: _____ have a party.
 B: _____?
 A: _____ next Friday?
 B: _____ be in the countryside.
 A: _____ Saturday evening?
 B: _____.
 A: _____ buy something to eat and drink.

Dialogue 1

***My plan for the weekend***

Jim: What are your plans for the weekend, Tom?

Tom: The office is going to have a picnic at the Long Lake. I plan to go there.

Jim: That's a wonderful idea.

Tom: Why don't you come with me? You know almost everyone in my office and we can bring our friends.

Jim: Thanks, Tom, but I'm going to the mountains for the weekend.

Dialogue 2

***Our weekend in Brighton***

Tom: I'm going to Brighton for the weekend. Would you like to come?

Jim: Oh, yes, I'd love to.

Tom: Good. I'm going to catch the 10:00 am train on Saturday morning. Is that OK?

Jim: That's fine.

Tom: Don't be late. It's the only fast train.

Jim: Don't worry. I'm always punctual.

Tom: How about us meeting at the ticket office at half past nine?

Jim: OK. See you at the ticket office then.

Item 1

Our tree-planting tour to Nepal

1.  Listen to two tour guides give information about a tour to Nepal. Number the topics in order.

() Schedule () Activities () Lodging
() Cost () Food

2.  Listen again and fill in the following forms.

Tree-planting tour schedule	
When to leave	March 9th
How many days to spend	(1) _____ days
Where to stay	in a nice hotel for a few days and then (2) _____ while going on our hike

Hiking and camping	
How long to hike and camp	(3) _____ days
What to eat	local food: meat dishes or (4) _____
How much to pay	(5) _____
What to learn	plants and animals in the mountains

3. Read the passage and check your answers.

Doug: Hello, everyone. Welcome to this information meeting. I'm Doug, and this is Lisa. The two of us are your guides for this exciting tree-planting tour to Nepal. Let's start with the tour schedule. This is a 14-day tour. We're going to leave on March 9th and come back on March 22nd. Now let's move on to lodging. In Kathmandu, we're going to stay in a nice hotel for a few days. When we go on our hike, we're going to camp in tents. OK. Now Lisa is going to tell you about the activities we're going to do.

Lisa: Thanks, Doug. We're going to spend four days hiking and camping in the Himalayas. We will learn about the plants and animals in the mountains. On the ninth day of the tour, we are going to arrive at a small village. We'll spend three days planting trees there with the local people. Next, I'm going to talk about the food. We're going to try some local food. Meat dishes are popular, but if any of you don't eat meat, the rice curry with fresh vegetables is wonderful. Doug is going to take over.

Doug: Be quiet. I'm going to tell you about the cost. The trip costs \$2,700. That price includes hotels and all meals...

4. **Topic Discussion** Talk in groups about the plan of the tour and give a presentation.

Item 2

A cheap way to see the world

1.  What's the cheapest way to travel round the world? Listen to the passage and find out.
2. Read the passage and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Sightseeing abroad can be expensive. But there is one type of international vacation almost anyone can afford. Why not travel with a group of friends and stay at a youth hostel?

What is a hostel? It's a friendly, inexpensive type of hotel. In hostels, several people share a room together – mostly students from different countries. The International Hostelling Association (IHA) says its goal is "to help all people, especially the young, gain a greater understanding of the world and its people..." It's also a great way to meet new friends.

Hostels are found in 70 countries around the world. Some hostels have cafeterias and libraries. Most just have a kitchen and everyone prepares meals there together.

- _____ (1) Youth hostels are cheap.
- _____ (2) People who stay at hostels are mostly students from different countries.
- _____ (3) All hostels offer single rooms.
- _____ (4) There are youth hostels in 100 countries.
- _____ (5) Most hostels have libraries.
- _____ (6) Most hostels have common kitchens.

3. Choose the correct answer.

- (1) What's the main idea of the first paragraph? _____
 A. Sightseeing is expensive.
 B. Travelling is fun.
 C. Most people can afford a youth hostel vacation.
- (2) The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
 A. people share rooms in a hostel
 B. hostels are friendly and inexpensive, and they help us understand people from other countries
 C. students usually stay at hostels on vacation

4. Answer the following questions.

- (1) Is there a type of international vacation that anyone can afford?
- (2) What is the goal of the IHA?
- (3) Can students prepare and cook food while staying at a hostel?

*** Item 3*****A full day excursion to London***

1.  With your book shut, listen to the following plan to visit some places in London for a group of Chinese students staying at Studio School in Cambridge. Then fill in the following chart.

PLACES TO VISIT

The British Museum
Hyde Park
St Paul's Cathedral
Greenwich Observatory

THINGS YOU NEED

Studio School Identity Card
Packed lunch (provided by Studio School)
Camera
Comfortable shoes
Raincoat (check the weather report)

Sunday, 23rd August

TIMETABLE FOR TRAVEL

- 7:45 am Meet at Studio Main School on Station Road and get on the coach.
DO NOT BE LATE!
- 10:00 am Arrive at the British Museum for a two-hour visit (free of charge).
- 12:00 am Meet your teachers at the exit of the British Museum.
- 12:15 pm The coach departs from the British Museum.
- 12:30 pm Arrive at Hyde Park – have lunch and enjoy the park.
- 1:30 pm The coach departs from Hyde Park Corner and takes you via
St Paul's Cathedral (10 minutes, for photo stop) to Greenwich Park.
(Entrance fee to St Paul's Cathedral: £2.00)
- 2:15 pm Arrive at Greenwich Park. Walk up the hill to the Greenwich
Observatory. (Entrance fee: £2.50)
- 3:30 pm Meet your teachers and walk back with them to the coach.
- 4:00 pm The coach departs from Greenwich Park.
- 6:00 pm Arrive back at Studio School in Cambridge. (Coach return ticket:
£11.00)

If you get lost, you should call 0403 499040.

Means of transport	
Total time	
Total cost	

2. Read the plan and answer the questions.

- (1) Where does the journey begin?
- (2) How long are they going to stay at the British Museum?
- (3) Where are they going to have their lunch?
- (4) How long are they going to stay at St Paul's Cathedral?
- (5) When does the coach depart from Greenwich Park?
- (6) What should they do if they get lost?

3. Match the time with where the students will probably be.

8:30 am	•	•	at Greenwich Park
11:00 am	•	•	on the way to the British Museum
12:40 pm	•	•	on the way back to Studio School in Cambridge
3:10 pm	•	•	at Hyde Park
5:00 pm	•	•	at the British Museum

4. Suppose a student is 10 minutes late for the coach to London in the morning. Use the information below to help him/her meet his/her classmates at the British Museum.

(1) Coach service to Victoria Coach Station in London

Depart	Arrive	Fare
0700	0945	Adult return £ 11.00
0800	1045	Adult single £ 10.00
0900	1145	Discount return £ 9.00
1000	1245	Discount single £ 8.00
...	...	

(2) Train service to London King's Cross railway station

Depart	Arrive	Fare
0730	0900	Adult return £ 18.00
0800	0930	Adult single £ 16.50
0830	1000	Discount return £ 15.00
0900	1030	Discount single £ 13.50
...	...	

- Notes:**
- (1) Both coach service and train service are within ten minutes' walk from Studio School.
 - (2) It takes £ 5.00 (about 7 minutes) from Victoria Coach Station to the British Museum by taxi or £ 1.70 (about 5 minutes) by underground.
 - (3) It takes £ 7.00 (about 10 minutes) from London King's Cross railway station to the British Museum by taxi or £ 2.30 (about 7 minutes) by underground.

4

Message Box

Box 1

Subject	Link verb	Predicative
I	am	a student.
His eyes	are	black.
The book	is	on the desk.

Box 2

Subject	Verb	Adverb (or Adverbial clause)
The bus	arrives.	
They	run	quickly.
My father	works	in a company.
He	is writing	on the blackboard.
My friends	are going to have a party	next week.

Box 3

Subject	Verb	Object	Adverb (or Adverbial clause)
We	don't watch	TV	every day.
Li Ming	likes	tea.	
Her mother	is going to see	her	this evening.
They	can speak	English	well.
He	is reading	a book	under a tree.

Box 4

There be	Subject	Propositional phrase
There is	a book	on the desk.
There are	some apples	in the basket.
There is	some tea	in the cup.
There is going to be	a meeting	in the hall.

5

Data Bank

1. Learn the English sounds.

/ əʊ / / aʊ /

/ əʊ / – o go no
 / əʊ / – o e rose those
 / əʊ / – oa coat Joan
 / aʊ / – ou house trousers
 / aʊ / – ow now down

/ tr / / dr / / ts / / dz /

/ tr / – tr tree trousers
 / dr / – dr driver hundred
 / ts / – ts goats nuts
 / dz / – ds heads blackboards

2. Study again.

/ ʌ /	/ ɒ /	/ tʃ /	/ tr /
/ dʌg /	/ dɒg /	/ tʃɪk /	/ trɪk /
/ nʌt /	/ nɒt /	/ tʃɪt /	/ tri:t /
/ bʌs /	/ bɒs /	/ tʃeɪn /	/ treɪn /
/ rʌn /	/ rɒŋ /	/ tʃi:z /	/ tri:z /

/ɔ:/	/ɔɪ/	/əʊ/	/aʊ/	/ʃ/	/tʃ/
/bɔ:/	/bɔɪ/	/nəʊ/	/naʊ/	/fu:/	/tʃu:/
/dʒɔ:/	/dʒɔɪ/	/rəʊz/	/raʊz/	/ʃɪp/	/tʃɪp/
/nɔ:θ/	/nɔɪz/	/ʃəʊd/	/ʃaʊt/	/ʃɜ:t/	/tʃɜ:p/
/spɔ:t/	/spɔɪl/	/fəʊn/	/faʊnd/	/fɪʃ/	/fetʃ/

3. Read aloud.

- (1) If the clouds are up high,
It is sure to be dry.
If they're heavy and low,
Rain is coming, or snow.
Children are happy
To see the snow fall,
But the poor little birds
Are not happy at all.
- (2) Cow, cow,
Proud and brown.
Come down to be milked
For the hungry town.
- (3) The tram passed by.
The tramp passed by.
He tried to blow the trumpet properly.
The people pretend to be pleased.

1. **Oral Presentation** It is your mother's birthday. You are going to have a party for her at home. Talk about your plan.
2. **Topic Discussion** What do you know about the twelve Chinese zodiac animals?



The Rat



The Ox



The Tiger



The Rabbit



The Dragon



The Snake



The Horse



The Goat



The Monkey



The Rooster



The Dog



The Boar

You can say:

- (1) 2012 is a Year of the Dragon.
- (2) I was born in the Year of the Horse.

3. Problem Solving How many cats weigh as much as the boy?

The boy and the pig weigh as much as five boxes.

The pig weighs as much as four cats.

Two cats and the pig weigh as much as three boxes.

One of the important customs is giving and receiving gifts. People in different countries do it differently. In China, it's not polite to open a gift in the presence of the giver. But in the West, people are supposed to open their gifts in the presence of family and friends who have given them the gifts. They want to show how much they like the gifts. If you don't open your gift upon receiving it, Westerners may think you don't like it.

When you open your gift, you should express your appreciation by saying, "It's great!" "How beautiful! I really love it!" or "It's lovely. Thank you so much." The giver will say, "I am so glad you like it."

1. What do you think these eight people do for a living? You can find out by rearranging the letters in their names. If you can't, the sentences below the pictures can help you.



(1) ROLF BATOLE



(2) RITA WESS



(3) SID TENT



(4) PETER CARN



(5) TERRY CASE



(6) NIK LAMM



(7) ERNIE GEN



(8) PAN MICELO

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) He is a sportsman. He kicks a ball. | (5) She works in an office and types letters. |
| (2) She works in a place where you can get food. | (6) He delivers milk from door to door. |
| (3) He is a doctor. You go to see him when there is something wrong with your teeth. | (7) He works in a factory but he is not a worker. |
| (4) He can make a wooden table or chair. | (8) He helps you when you have difficulties. |

2. Rhyme.

Growing

I grow,
So do you.
Sister grows,
Brother too.
Everybody in the family
grows and grows.

Puppies become dogs.
Kittens become cats.
Corn on the farm gets taller,
Even the grass.
Everything on the earth
Grows and grows.



3. Song.

Old MacDonald had a farm



1. Old MacDonald had a farm E-I-E-I-O.
And on his farm he had a cat, E-I-E-I-O.
With a meow, meow here, and a meow,
meow there
Here a meow, there a meow
everywhere a meow, meow
Old MacDonald had a farm E-I-E-I-O.

2. Dog—Au
3. Duck—Quack
4. Cow—Moo
5. Turkey—Boo-Hoo
6. Pig—Quell
7. Sheep—Baa

Words and Expressions in Each Unit

[注：标△单词为《义务教育英语课程标准》（2011年版）“五级词汇表”中的单词]

Unit 1

Getting Started

- △ student /'stju:dənt/ *n.* 学生
△ the United States of America (the USA) 美国
△ American /ə'merɪkən/ *adj.* & *n.* 美国的；美国人
△ country /'kʌntri/ *n.* 国家
△ nationality /ˌnæʃə'nælɪti/ *n.* 国籍
△ Britain /'brɪtn/ *n.* 英国
△ British /'brɪtɪʃ/ *adj.* & *n.* 英国的；英国人
△ Germany /'dʒɜ:məni/ *n.* 德国
△ German /'dʒɜ:mən/ *adj.* & *n.* 德国的；德国人
△ France /fra:ns/ *n.* 法国
△ French /frentʃ/ *adj.* & *n.* 法国的；法语；
[the~] 法国人
△ Japan /dʒə'pæn/ *n.* 日本
△ Japanese /ˌdʒæpə'ni:z/ *adj.* & *n.* 日本的；日语；[the~] 日本人
△ Canada /'kænədə/ *n.* 加拿大
△ Canadian /kə'neɪdɪən/ *adj.* & *n.* 加拿大的；加拿大人
△ yourself /jɔ: 'self/ *pron.* 你自己
△ spell /spel/ *v.* 拼写
△ classmate /'kla:smet/ *n.* 同学
△ age /eɪdʒ/ *n.* 年龄

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

- △ same /seɪm/ *adj.* 相同的；同一的
△ neighbour /'neɪbə/ *n.* 邻居

Dialogue 2

- greet /gri:t/ *v.* 打招呼
△ absent /'æbsənt/ *adj.* 缺席的
△ really /'ri:əli/ *adv.* 真正地，确实；当真，果真

Programme

Item 1

- △ September /sep'tembə/ *n.* 九月
△ middle school 中学（校）
△ proud /praʊd/ *adj.* 骄傲的；自豪的
△ history /'hɪstəri/ *n.* 历史
△ geography /dʒɪ'ɒɡrəfi/ *n.* 地理
△ of course 当然
△ believe /br'i:lv/ *v.* 相信
△ everything /'evrɪθɪŋ/ *pron.* 事事；一切
△ miss /mɪs/ *v.* 惦念

Item 2

- △ news /nju:z/ *n.* 新闻，消息
△ international /ˌɪntə'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国际的
△ group /ɡru:p/ *n.* 团体；组
△ team /ti:m/ *n.* 队；团队
△ introduce /ˌɪntrə'dju:s/ *v.* 介绍
△ gentleman /'dʒentlmən/ *n.* 绅士；先生
△ head teacher /hed 'ti:tʃə/ 校长
Paris /'pærɪs/ *n.* 巴黎
△ language /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/ *n.* 语言
New York 纽约
△ glasses /ɡlɑ:sɪz/ *n.* [复] 眼镜
Italy /'ɪtəli/ *n.* 意大利
overseas /'əʊvəsi:z/ *adj.* [仅用于名词前] 在海外的，在海外的
sex /seks/ *n.* 性别

* Item 3

- △ engineer /ˌendʒɪ'nɪə/ *n.* 工程师
album /'ælbəm/ *n.* 相册

Unit 2

Getting Started

- △ teacher's desk 讲台
△ pencil box /'pensəl bɒks/ 铅笔盒
ballpoint pen 圆珠笔

DVD player DVD 播放机
 Δ textbook /'tekstbʊk/ *n.* 课本, 教科书
 Δ dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/ *n.* 字典, 词典
 printer /'prɪntə/ *n.* 打印机
 Δ schoolbag /'sku:l bæɡ/ *n.* 书包
 Δ eraser /'ɪreɪzə/ *n.* 橡皮
 Δ wall /wɔ:l/ *n.* 墙壁
 Δ in the front of 在……前部
 Δ over there 在那边
 Δ classroom /'klɑ:srʊm/ *n.* 教室
 Δ end /end/ *n.* 末端; 尽头
 corridor /'kɒrɪdɔ:/ *n.* 走廊

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

Δ workbook /'wɜ:k bʊk/ *n.* 练习本
 Δ pink /pɪŋk/ *adj. & n.* 粉红色的; 粉红色

Dialogue 2

Δ which /wɪtʃ/ *pron.* 哪个
 Δ on the left 在左边
 Δ seat /si:t/ *n.* 座位

Programme

Item 1

Δ tidy /'taɪdi/ *adj.* 整洁的

Item 2

Δ public /'pʌblɪk/ *adj.* 公共的; 公立的
 Δ grade /greɪd/ *n.* 年级
 Δ in all 总计
 deskmate /'deskmeɪt/ *n.* 同桌 (同学)
 Δ lovely /'lʌvli/ *adj.* 可爱的
 accountant /ə'kaʊntənt/ *n.* 会计

* Item 3

Δ round /raʊnd/ *adj.* 圆的
 Δ lab /læb/ *n.* 实验室
 Δ second /'sekənd/ *adj.* 第二的
 specimen /'spesɪmɪn/ *n.* 标本
 Δ show /ʃəʊ/ *v.* 出示; 展示
 butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/ *n.* 蝴蝶

Unit 3

Getting Started

Δ o'clock点钟
 Δ two /tu:/ *num.* 2
 Δ five /faɪv/ *num.* 5
 Δ eight /eɪt/ *num.* 8
 Δ eleven /'levən/ *num.* 11
 Δ minute /'mɪnɪt/ *n.* 分
 Δ past /pɑ:st/ *prep.* (时间) 过, (几点) 多
 Δ ten /ten/ *num.* 10
 Δ six /sɪks/ *num.* 6
 Δ fifteen /'fɪf'ti:n/ *num.* 15
 Δ thirty /'θɜ:tɪ/ *num.* 30
 Δ forty-five /'fɔ:tɪ faɪv/ *num.* 45
 Δ fifty /'fɪftɪ/ *num.* 50
 Δ sport /spɔ:t/ *n.* 运动
 politics /'pɒlɪtɪks/ *n.* 政治
 Δ chemistry /'kemɪstri/ *n.* 化学
 Δ be good at 善于……
 Δ physics /'fɪzɪks/ *n.* 物理学
 biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* 生物学
 Δ weekend /,wi:k'end/ *n.* 周末
 piano /prɪ'ænəʊ/ *n.* 钢琴
 Δ garden /'gɑ:dn/ *n.* 花园
 Δ chess /tʃes/ *n.* 国际象棋

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

Δ daily /'deɪli/ *adj.* 日常的
 routine /ru:'ti:n/ *n.* 日常之事
 Δ get up 起床
 Δ seven /'sevən/ *num.* 7
 Δ never /'nevə/ *adv.* 从不, 绝不
 canteen /kæn'ti:n/ *n.* 食堂

Dialogue 2

Δ cup /kʌp/ *n.* 杯; 一杯
 Δ grandparent /'græn,peərənt/ *n.* (外) 祖父,
 (外) 祖母
 Δ once /wʌns/ *adv.* 一次
 Δ stay /steɪ/ *v.* 暂住, 逗留
 Δ spend /spend/ *v.* 度过
 Δ together /tə'geðə/ *adv.* 一同, 共同

Programme

Item 1

Δ favourite /'feɪvərɪt/ *adj. & n.* 最喜欢的; 特别喜爱的人或物

Δ go swimming 去游泳

Δ homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ *n.* 家庭作业

Δ newspaper /'nju:z,peɪpə/ *n.* 报, 报纸

Item 2

chart /tʃɑ:t/ *n.* 图表

Δ during /'dʒʊərɪŋ/ *prep.* 在……期间; 在……时候

alarm clock 闹钟

Δ ring /rɪŋ/ *v.* 响 (铃)

Δ jump out of (one's) bed 迅速起床

Δ quick /kwɪk/ *adj.* 快的, 迅速的

Δ shower /'ʃaʊə/ *n.* 淋浴

Δ put on 穿上

uniform /'ju:nəfɔ:m/ *n.* 制服

Δ by bus 乘公共汽车

Δ arrive /ə'raɪv/ *v.* 到达

Δ attend /ə'tend/ *v.* 参加

Δ library /'laɪbrəri/ *n.* 图书馆

supper /'sʌpə/ *n.* 晚餐

novel /'nɒvəl/ *n.* 小说

Δ go to bed 去睡觉

* Item 3

astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ *n.* 宇航员

Δ space /speɪs/ *n.* 太空

Δ check /tʃek/ *v.* 检查; 核对

Δ instrument /'ɪnstɹəmənt/ *n.* 仪表, 仪器

Δ exactly /ɪg'zæktli/ *adv.* 恰好; 精确地

Δ properly /'prɒpəli/ *adv.* 正确地; 完全地

Δ lots of 大量, 许多

Δ on board 在船 (或飞机) 上

Δ spaceship /'speɪs,ʃɪp/ *n.* 宇宙飞船

Δ quarter /'kwɔ:tə/ *n.* 四分之一; 一刻钟, 15 分钟

Δ till /tɪl/ *prep.* 直到

Δ diary /'daɪəri/ *n.* 日记

Unit 4

Getting Started

Δ married /'mærid/ *adj.* 已婚的

Δ daughter /'dɔ:tə/ *n.* 女儿

Δ granddaughter /'græn,dɔ:tə/ *n.* (外) 孙女

Δ husband /'hʌzbənd/ *n.* 丈夫

Δ wife /waɪf/ *n.* 妻子

Δ sister-in-law /'sɪstə ɪn lɔ:/ *n.* 嫂子; 弟妹

Δ daughter-in-law /'dɔ:tə ɪn lɔ:/ *n.* 儿媳

Δ mother-in-law /'mʌðə ɪn lɔ:/ *n.* 婆婆; 丈母娘

Δ cousin /'kʌzən/ *n.* 堂兄 (妹); 表兄 (妹)

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

Δ sure /ʃʊ:/ *adv.* 当然

Δ just /dʒʌst/ *adv.* 仅仅

Δ even /'i:vən/ *adv.* 甚至

Δ nine /naɪn/ *num.* 9

wow /waʊ/ *int.* 哇

Dialogue 2

Δ everybody /'evrɪbɒdi/ *pron.* 每个人

originally /ə'ɪrɪdʒɪnəli/ *adv.* 最初地

New Zealand 新西兰

Δ Australia /ə'streɪliə/ *n.* 澳大利亚

Purdue University (美国) 普渡大学

major /'meɪdʒə/ *v.* 主修

finance /'fɑ:næns/ *n.* 经济

Stanford University (美国) 斯坦福大学

Δ kid /kɪd/ *v.* 开玩笑

Programme

Item 1

Δ college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ *n.* 大学

Δ subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 科目

Δ especially /ɪ'speʃəli/ *adv.* 特别是, 尤其是

Δ hobby /'hɒbi/ *n.* 爱好

fashion /'fæʃən/ *n.* 时尚

chat /tʃæt/ *v.* 聊天

outgoing /ˌaʊt'ɡəʊɪŋ/ *adj.* 外向的

Δ lively /'laɪvli/ *adj.* 活跃的, 活泼的

Δ sociable /'səʊʃəbəl/ *adj.* 好社交的

Δ though /ðəʊ/ *conj.* 尽管

Δ a bit 稍微, 有点

moody /'mu:di/ *adj.* 情绪化的

Δ either /'aɪðə/ *adj.* (二者中) 任一

Δ similar /'sɪmələ/ *adj.* 相似的
 Δ interest /'ɪntrɪst/ *n.* 兴趣, 爱好
 Δ able /'eɪbəl/ *adj.* 能……的; 有才能的
 Δ practise /'præktɪs/ *v.* 练习
 Δ conversation /,kɒnvə'seɪʃən/ *n.* 对话
 Δ interested /'ɪntrɪstɪd/ *adj.* 感兴趣的
 Δ leave /li:v/ *v.* 留下
 Δ message /'mesɪdʒ/ *n.* 信息
 voice mail /vɔɪs meɪl/ 电话留言, 语音信箱

Item 2

Melksham /'melkfæm/ *n.* (英格兰南部小镇) 梅尔克舍姆
 Δ town /taʊn/ *n.* 镇
 dentist /'dentɪst/ *n.* 牙医
 Δ teach /ti:tʃ/ *v.* 教
 Δ drive /draɪv/ *v.* 开车
 Δ fourteen /,fɔ: 'ti:n/ *num.* 14
 Δ nineteen /,naɪn 'ti:n/ *num.* 19
 Δ London /'lʌndən/ *n.* 伦敦

* Item 3

terrific /tə'rifɪk/ *adj.* 极好的
 Δ glad /glæd/ *adj.* 高兴的
 Δ sweet /swi:t/ *adj.* 可爱的, 讨人喜欢的
 guy /gaɪ/ *n.* 家伙
 alike /ə'laɪk/ *adj.* [不能用于名词前] 相同的; 相似的
 professional /prə'feʃənəl/ *adj.* 职业的
 Δ singer /'sɪŋə/ *n.* 歌手
 pianist /'pi:ənɪst/ *n.* 钢琴演奏者; 钢琴家
 Δ cute /kju:t/ *adj.* 可爱的
 retire /rɪ'taɪə/ *v.* 退休
 Δ move /mu:v/ *v.* 移动
 Δ lady /'leɪdi/ *n.* 女士
 Δ job /dʒɒb/ *n.* 工作

Unit 5

Getting Started

Δ tennis /'tenɪs/ *n.* 网球
 Δ table tennis 乒乓球
 Δ skating /'sketɪŋ/ *n.* 滑冰 (运动)

hiking /'haɪkɪŋ/ *n.* 远足
 Δ phone /fəʊn/ *n.* 电话
 Δ storybook /'stɔ:ɪrbʊk/ *n.* 故事书
 Δ point /pɔɪnt/ *v.* 指; 指向
 Δ raise /reɪz/ *v.* 举起

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

pen pal /pen pæl/ 笔友
 Δ send /send/ *v.* 发送

Dialogue 2

Δ club /klʌb/ *n.* 俱乐部
 Δ join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参加, 加入
 choir /kwaɪə/ *n.* 合唱团
 Δ twice /twɑɪs/ *adv.* 两次
 Δ relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* 放松
 Δ fun /fʌn/ *n.* 好玩, 乐趣
 Δ health /helθ/ *n.* 健康
 Δ only /'əʊnli/ *adv.* 只有, 仅仅
 Δ rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ *n.* 垃圾
 male /meɪl/ *adj.* 男性的
 Δ cooking /'kʊkɪŋ/ *n.* 烹饪
 Δ useful /'ju:sfəl/ *adj.* 有用的
 Δ skill /skɪl/ *n.* 技能

Programme

Item 1

drama /'drɑ:mə/ *n.* 戏剧
 Δ free /fri:/ *adj.* 自由的, 闲暇的
 Δ over /'əʊvə/ *adj.* 结束的, 完了的
 Δ common /'kɒmən/ *adj.* 常见的
 arrange /ə'reɪndʒ/ *v.* 安排
 Δ activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ *n.* 活动
 bake /beɪk/ *v.* 烤
 Δ similarity /,sɪmɪ'lærɪti/ *n.* 相似之处, 相似性
 Δ difference /'dɪfərəns/ *n.* 差异, 差别

Item 2

Δ afterschool /,ɑ:ftə'sku:l/ *adj.* 课外的
 Shady Side Academy 沙迪塞德学院 (美国匹兹堡附近一所著名高中)
 academy /ə'kædəmi/ *n.* 私立学校
 Δ last /lɑ:st/ *adj.* 最后的
 Δ ready /'redɪ/ *adj.* 准备好的

Δ meeting /'mi:tɪŋ/ *n.* 聚会
 Δ weight-training centre 举重训练中心
 Δ swimmer /'swɪmə/ *n.* 游泳者
 stretch /stretʃ/ *v.* 舒展 (身体或关节)
 Δ warm up 热身活动
 track /træk/ *n.* 跑道
 event /ɪ'vent/ *n.* 比赛项目
 band /bænd/ *n.* 乐队
 Spanish /'spæniʃ/ *adj.* 西班牙的

Δ plan /plæn/ *v.* 计划
 Δ dinner /'dɪnə/ *n.* 晚饭
 Δ local /'ləʊkəl/ *adj.* 当地的
 Δ restaurant /'restərɒnt/ *n.* 饭店
 Δ develop /dɪ'veləp/ *v.* 发展
 Δ leadership /'li:dəʃɪp/ *n.* 领导能力
 Δ teamwork /'ti:mwɜ:k/ *n.* 团队协作
 Δ prepare /prɪ'peə/ *v.* (使) 做准备
 Δ future /'fju:tʃə/ *n.* 未来, 将来

*** Item 3**

Δ break /breɪk/ *n.* 中断, 间歇
 Δ spirit /'spɪrɪt/ *n.* 精神
 Δ season /'si:zən/ *n.* 季节
 Hong Kong 香港
 Δ part-time /'pɑ:t,taim/ *adj.* [仅用于名词前]
 业余时间的
 Δ tourist /'tʊərɪst/ *n.* 游客
 Holland /'hɒlənd/ *n.* 荷兰
 Δ coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 长途客车
 airport /'eəpɔ:t/ *n.* 机场
 Amsterdam /'æmstədæm/ *n.* (荷兰首都)
 阿姆斯特丹
 Δ guide /gaɪd/ *n.* 向导
 Δ welcome /'welkəm/ *v.* 欢迎
 Dutch /dʌtʃ/ *n.* 荷兰语
 Δ almost /'ɔ:lməʊst/ *adv.* 几乎
 Δ instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃən/ *n.* 指示语
 Δ programme /'prəʊgræm/ *n.* 计划, 安排
 Δ outside /'aʊtsaɪd/ *prep.* 在……外面
 Δ ticket /'tɪkɪt/ *n.* 票
 Van Gogh 梵高
 Δ museum /mju:'ziəm/ *n.* 博物馆

Δ warning /'wɔ:niŋ/ *n.* 警告
 Δ careful /'keəfəl/ *adj.* 小心的
 Δ pickpocket /'pɪk,pɒkɪt/ *n.* 扒手
 royal /'rɔ:əl/ *adj.* 皇家的
 Δ palace /'pælɪs/ *n.* 宫殿
 Picasso /pɪ'kɑ:səʊ/ *n.* 毕加索 (20世纪西班牙画家)
 Δ capital /'kæpɪtl/ *n.* 首都

Unit 6

Getting Started

convenience /kən'vi:niəns/ *n.* 便利, 舒适
 stationer /'steɪʃənə/ *n.* 文具店
 stapler /'steɪplə/ *n.* 订书机
 package /'pækɪdʒ/ *n.* 包裹
 Δ electronic /ɪ'lektrɒnɪk/ *adj.* 电子的
 backpack /'bækpæk/ *n.* 双肩背包
 assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ *n.* 助手; [shop~] 店员
 Δ different /'dɪfərənt/ *adj.* 不同的, 有差异的

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

Δ change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *n.* 找零

Dialogue 2

Δ try on 试穿
 Δ changing room 更衣室
 suit /sju:t/ *v.* 适合
 Δ expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ *adj.* 昂贵的

Programme

Item 1

Δ shopkeeper /'ʃɒp,ki:pə/ *n.* 店主, 零售商人
 the River Thames 泰晤士河
 Oxford 牛津 (地名)
 toothpaste /'tu:θpeɪst/ *n.* 牙膏
 shampoo /ʃæm'pu:/ *n.* 洗发剂
 Δ stamp /stæmp/ *n.* 邮票; 图章, 印
 envelope /'envələʊp/ *n.* 信封

Item 2

medium /'mi:diəm/ *adj.* 中等的, 适中的
 Δ possibly /'pɒsɪblɪ/ *adv.* 可能, 或许

* Item 3

convenient /kən'vi:nɪənt/ *adj.* 便利的, 方便的
Δ traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 传统的

Unit 7

Getting Started

laptop /'læptɒp/ *n.* 便携式电脑

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

inn /ɪn/ *n.* 小旅馆, 客栈

Programme

Item 1

Δ receive /rɪ'si:v/ *v.* 收到, 接到
attach /ə'tætʃ/ *v.* 把……附在 (……上)
Δ information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ *n.* 信息

Item 2

Δ engine /'endʒɪn/ *n.* 发动机, 引擎
Δ link /lɪŋk/ *n.* 链接
Δ online /'ɒnlaɪn/ *adj. & adv.* 联机的; 联机地
download /,daʊn'ləʊd/ *v.* 下载
website /'websaɪt/ *n.* 网站站点

* Item 3

Δ personal /'pɜ:sənəl/ *adj.* 个人的, 私人的
Δ uncomfortable /ʌn'kʌmftəbəl/ *adj.* 不舒服的

Unit 8

Getting Started

Δ weather /'weðə/ *n.* 天气
Δ like /laɪk/ *prep.* 像, 如同
Δ sunny /'sʌni/ *adj.* 阳光充足的
Δ cloudy /'klaʊdi/ *adj.* 多云的
Δ windy /'wɪndi/ *adj.* 有风的
Δ rainy /'reɪni/ *adj.* 下雨的
Δ snowy /'snəʊi/ *adj.* 下雪的
Δ foggy /'fɒgi/ *adj.* 有雾的
Δ picnic /'pɪknɪk/ *n.* 野餐
drizzle /'drɪzl/ *v.* 下毛毛雨
Δ later /'leɪtə/ *adv.* 随后
Δ calendar /'kæləndə/ *n.* 日历
Δ date /deɪt/ *n.* 日期

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

weather forecast 天气预报

Δ clear /kliə/ *adj.* 晴朗的
Δ hope /həʊp/ *v.* 希望
Δ know /nəʊ/ *v.* 知道

Dialogue 2

Δ fresh /frefʃ/ *adj.* 新鲜的
Δ cool /ku:l/ *adj.* 凉爽的
Δ outing /'aʊtɪŋ/ *n.* 外出
Δ rise /raɪz/ *v.* 升起
Δ set /set/ *v.* (太阳) 落下
Δ last /lɑ:st/ *v.* 持续

Programme

Item 1

moderate /'mɒdərɪt/ *adj.* 中等的, 适度的
overcast /,əʊvə'kɑ:st/ *adj.* 阴天的
Δ city /'sɪti/ *n.* 城市
Δ high /haɪ/ *n.* 最高水平
Δ degree /dɪ'ɡri:/ *n.* 度, 度数
Δ low /ləʊ/ *n.* 最低水平
minus /'maɪnəs/ *adj.* 负的
Δ light snow 小雪
Δ temperature /'temprɪtʃə/ *n.* 温度
Δ expect /ɪk'spekt/ *v.* 期待
thermometer /θə'mɒmɪtə/ *n.* 温度计
Δ reach /ri:tʃ/ *v.* 到达
Δ top /tɒp/ *n.* 顶部

Item 2

Δ lie /laɪ/ *v.* 躺
equator /ɪ'kwetə/ *n.* 赤道
Δ southern /'sʌðən/ *adj.* 南方的
Δ part /'pɑ:t/ *n.* 部分
distinct /dɪ'stɪŋkt/ *adj.* 有区别的
Δ through /θru:/ *prep.* 穿过
Δ northern /'nɔ:ðən/ *adj.* 北方的
Δ dry /draɪ/ *adj.* 干的
drought /draʊt/ *n.* 干旱
Northern Hemisphere /'heməsfiə/ 北半球

* Item 3

Δ heat /hi:t/ *v.* 加热

Δ surface /'sɜ:fɪs/ *n.* 表面
 Δ ocean /'əʊʃən/ *n.* 海洋
 Δ turn into 变成
 vapour /'veɪpə/ *n.* 水蒸气
 droplet /'drɒplɪt/ *n.* 小滴
 Δ drop /drɒp/ *n.* 滴状物
 eventually /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/ *adv.* 最后
 seep /si:p/ *v.* 渗透
 Δ land /lənd/ *n.* 陆地
 cycle /'saɪkəl/ *n.* 周期, 循环
 involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *v.* 牵涉
 Δ form /fɔ:m/ *v.* 形成

Unit 9

Getting Started

Δ bowl /bəʊl/ *n.* 碗
 Δ chopsticks /'tʃɒpstɪks/ *n.* [复] 筷子
 mug /mʌg/ *n.* 有手柄的大杯
 napkin /'næpkɪn/ *n.* 餐巾, 餐巾纸
 saucer /'sɔ:sə/ *n.* 碟子
 tissue /'tɪʃu:z/ *n.* 手巾纸; 卫生纸
 Δ bean /bi:n/ *n.* 豆子, 豆类
 cola /'kəʊlə/ *n.* 可乐类饮料
 cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ *n.* 卷心菜
 eggplant /'egpla:nt/ *n.* 茄子
 spinach /'spɪnɪdʒ/ *n.* 菠菜
 prefer /prɪ'fɜ:z/ *v.* 更喜欢
 steak /steɪk/ *n.* 牛排
 Δ noodle /'nu:dl/ *n.* [常用复数] 面条

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

Δ sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/ *n.* 三明治
 Δ salad /'sæləd/ *n.* 色拉
 Δ anything /'eniθɪŋ/ *pron.* 任何事
 Δ could /kʊd/ *v. aux.* [can的过去式, 用于表示礼貌或婉转] 能
 Δ else /els/ *adj.* [常用于疑问代词、不定代词后] 其他的, 别的
 dollar /'dɒlə/ *n.* 美元

Dialogue 2

Δ order /'ɔ:də/ *v.* 点菜
 chip /tʃɪp/ [多用于英国] 炸土豆条
 rare /reə/ *adj.* (肉类) 半熟的
 well-done /,wel-'dʌn/ *adj.* (肉等) 煮得透的, 烧得烂的
 lettuce /'letɪs/ *n.* 生菜
 cucumber /'kju:kʌmbə/ *n.* 黄瓜
 Δ tomato /tə'məʊtəʊ/ *n.* 番茄, 西红柿
 slice /'slaɪs/ *n.* (切下的) 薄片, 片
 dressing /'dresɪŋ/ *n.* (拌制色拉等用的) 调料
 Δ excellent /'eksələnt/ *adj.* 极好的
 soda water 苏打水
 Δ sir /sɜ:, sə/ *n.* 先生

Programme

Item 1

Δ include /ɪn'klu:d/ *v.* 包括
 sausage /'sɒsɪdʒ/ *n.* 香肠
 bacon /'beɪkən/ *n.* 咸肉, 熏肉
 mushroom /'mʌʃru:m/ *n.* 蘑菇
 fried /fraɪd/ *adj.* 油炸的
 Δ tasty /'teɪstɪ/ *adj.* 好吃的, 可口的
 Δ however /haʊ'evə/ *adv.* 然而
 Δ most /məʊst/ *adj.* 大多数的
 cereal /'sɪəriəl/ *n.* 谷类
 toast /təʊst/ *n.* 烤面包
 marmalade /'mɑ:məleɪd/ *n.* (橘子或柠檬等水果制成的) 果酱
 jam /dʒæm/ *n.* 果酱
 Δ serve /sɜ:v/ *v.* 提供, 供应

Item 2

Brazilian /brə'zi:liən/ *n.* 巴西人
 Brazil /brə'zɪl/ *n.* 巴西
 Δ itself /ɪt'self/ *pron.* 它本身
 mixture /'mɪkstʃə/ *n.* 混合物
 Portuguese /,pɔ:tʃu'gi:z/ *adj.* 葡萄牙的
 Δ other /'ʌðə/ *adj.* 其他的
 Δ European /,jʊərə'pi:ən/ *adj.* 欧洲的
 Δ dish /dɪʃ/ *n.* 菜肴, 食品
 Δ lucky /'lʌki/ *adj.* 幸运的
 Δ kind /kaɪnd/ *n.* 种类

tropical /'trɒpɪkəl/ *adj.* 热带的

Δ each /i:tʃ/ *adj.* 各自的

Δ area /'eəriə/ *n.* 区域

Δ own /əʊn/ *adj.* 自己的

Δ tradition /trə'dɪʃən/ *n.* 传统

* Item 3

Δ healthy /'helθi/ *adj.* 健康的

diet /'daɪət/ *n.* 日常饮食

pyramid /'pɪrəmɪd/ *n.* 金字塔

Δ life /laɪf/ *n.* 生活

Δ simple /'sɪmpəl/ *adj.* 简单的

Δ level /'levəl/ *n.* 水平

Δ bottom /'bɒtəm/ *n.* 底部

carbohydrate /,kɑ:bəʊ'hɑ:dreɪt/ *n.* 碳水化合物

Δ should /ʃʊd/ *v. aux.* 应该

Δ such as 例如

vitamin /'vɪtəmiːn/ *n.* 维生素

mineral /'mɪnərəl/ *n.* 矿物

protein /'prəʊtiːn/ *n.* 蛋白质

cheese /tʃiːz/ *n.* 干酪

calcium /'kælsɪəm/ *n.* 钙

Δ oil /ɔɪl/ *n.* 油

Δ beef /bi:f/ *n.* 牛肉

Δ candy /'kændi/ *n.* 糖果

Δ grape /greɪp/ *n.* 葡萄

lamb /læm/ *n.* 羔羊; 羔羊肉

Δ lemon /'lemən/ *n.* 柠檬

nut /nʌt/ *n.* 坚果

onion /'ʌnjən/ *n.* 洋葱

pasta /'pæstə/ *n.* 意大利面食 (通心粉及面条等)

Δ watermelon /'wɔ:təmelən/ *n.* 西瓜

Unit 10

Getting Started

exit /'egzɪt/ *n.* 出口

Δ come round 拜访, 造访

Wimbledon /'wɪmbəldən/ *n.* 温布尔敦 (地名)

Easter /'i:stə/ *n.* 复活节

Δ riverside /'rɪvəsɑɪd/ *n.* 河边

Δ camp /kæmp/ *v.* 野营

Chat Room

Dialogue 1

Δ office /'ɒfɪs/ *n.* 办公室

Δ mountain /'maʊntɪn/ *n.* 山, 山脉

Dialogue 2

Brighton /'braɪtn/ *n.* 布莱顿码头 (英国南部海岸避暑胜地)

punctual /'pʌŋktʃʊəl/ *adj.* 准时的

Δ ticket office 售票处

Programme

Item 1

Δ tour /tuə/ *n.* 旅游, 旅行

Nepal /nɪ'pɔ:l/ *n.* 尼泊尔

schedule /'ʃedju:l/ *n.* 时刻表, 时间表

lodging /'lɒdʒɪŋ/ *n.* 寄宿处

Kathmandu /,kætˌmæn'du:/ *n.* 加德满都 (尼泊尔首都)

tent /tent/ *n.* 帐篷

Himalayas /,hɪmə'leɪəz/ *n.* 喜马拉雅山脉

Δ village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 村庄

Δ plant /plɑ:nt/ *v.* 种

Δ try /traɪ/ *v.* 试吃

curry /'kʌrɪ/ *n.* (印度的) 咖喱菜肴

Δ take over 接收, 接管

Item 2

sightseeing /'saɪt,sɪ:ɪŋ/ *n.* 观光, 游览

Δ afford /ə'fɔ:d/ *v.* 负担得起, 买得起

hostel /'hɒstl/ *n.* (为学生或年轻人提供廉价食宿的) 旅舍, 招待所

Δ mostly /'məʊstli/ *adv.* 主要地; 通常

goal /gəʊl/ *n.* 目标; 目的

* Item 3

Hyde Park (英国伦敦的) 海德公园

cathedral /kə'thi:drəl/ *n.* 大教堂

Δ main /meɪn/ *adj.* 主要的

Δ entrance /'entrəns/ *n.* 入口; 进入

fee /fi:/ *n.* 费用

Greenwich Observatory 格林尼治天文台

Cambridge /'keɪmbɪdʒ/ *n.* 剑桥 (地名)

Vocabulary Index

[注: 标Δ单词为《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011年版)“五级词汇表”中的单词; 词条末尾数字表示该词条所在的单元数]

A

- Δ a bit 稍微, 有点 4
Δ able /'eɪbəl/ *adj.* 能……的; 有才能的 4
Δ absent /'æbsənt/ *adj.* 缺席的 1
 academy /ə'kædəmi/ *n.* 私立学校 5
 accountant /ə'kaʊntənt/ *n.* 会计 2
Δ activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ *n.* 活动 5
Δ afford /ə'fɔ:d/ *v.* 负担得起, 买得起 10
Δ afterschool /,ɑ:ftə'sku:l/ *adj.* 课外的 5
Δ age /eɪdʒ/ *n.* 年龄 1
 airport /'eəpɔ:t/ *n.* 机场 5
 alarm clock 闹钟 3
 album /'ælbəm/ *n.* 相册 1
 alike /ə'laɪk/ *adj.* [不能用于名词前] 相同的; 相似的 4
Δ almost /'ɔ:lməʊst/ *adv.* 几乎 5
Δ American /ə'merɪkən/ *adj. & n.* 美国的; 美国人 1
 Amsterdam /'æmstədəm/ *n.* (荷兰首都) 阿姆斯特丹 5
Δ anything /'eniθɪŋ/ *pron.* 任何事 9
Δ area /'eəriə/ *n.* 区域 9
 arrange /ə'reɪndʒ/ *v.* 安排 5
Δ arrive /ə'raɪv/ *v.* 到达 3
 assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ *n.* 助手; [shop~] 店员 6
 astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ *n.* 宇航员 3
 attach /ə'tætʃ/ *v.* 把……附在(……上) 7
Δ attend /ə'tend/ *v.* 参加 3
Δ Australia /ə'streɪliə/ *n.* 澳大利亚 4

B

- backpack /'bækpæk/ *n.* 双肩背包 6
bacon /'beɪkən/ *n.* 咸肉, 熏肉 9
bake /beɪk/ *v.* 烤 5

- ballpoint pen 圆珠笔 2
band /bænd/ *n.* 乐队 5
Δ be good at 善于…… 3
Δ bean /bi:n/ *n.* 豆子, 豆类 9
Δ beef /bi:f/ *n.* 牛肉 9
Δ believe /bɪ'li:v/ *v.* 相信 1
 biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒi/ *n.* 生物学 3
Δ bottom /'bɒtəm/ *n.* 底部 9
Δ bowl /bəʊl/ *n.* 碗 9
 Brazil /brə'zɪl/ *n.* 巴西 9
 Brazilian /brə'zɪliən/ *n.* 巴西人 9
Δ break /breɪk/ *n.* 中断, 间歇 5
 Brighton /'braɪtn/ *n.* 布莱顿码头(英国南部海岸避暑胜地) 10
Δ Britain /'brɪtn/ *n.* 英国 1
Δ British /'brɪtɪʃ/ *adj. & n.* 英国的; 英国人 1
 butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/ *n.* 蝴蝶 2
Δ by bus 乘公共汽车 3

C

- cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ *n.* 卷心菜 9
Δ calendar /'kæləndə/ *n.* 日历 8
 calcium /'kælsiəm/ *n.* 钙 9
 Cambridge /'keɪmbɪdʒ/ *n.* 剑桥(地名) 10
Δ camp /kæmp/ *v.* 野营 10
Δ Canada /'kænədə/ *n.* 加拿大 1
Δ Canadian /kə'neɪdiən/ *adj. & n.* 加拿大的; 加拿大人 1
Δ candy /'kændi/ *n.* 糖果 9
 canteen /kæn'ti:n/ *n.* 食堂 3
Δ capital /'kæptɪl/ *n.* 首都 5
 carbohydrate /,kɑ:bəʊ'hɑ:dreɪt/ *n.* 碳水化合物 9
Δ careful /'keəfəl/ *adj.* 小心的 5
 cathedral /kə'ti:drəl/ *n.* 大教堂 10

cereal /'siəriəl/ *n.* 谷类 9
 Δ change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *n.* 找零 6
 Δ changing room 更衣室 6
 chart /tʃɑ:t/ *n.* 图表 3
 chat /tʃæt/ *v.* 聊天 4
 Δ check /tʃek/ *v.* 检查; 核对 3
 cheese /tʃi:z/ *n.* 干酪 9
 Δ chemistry /'kemɪstrɪ/ *n.* 化学 3
 Δ chess /tʃes/ *n.* 国际象棋 3
 chip /tʃɪp/ [多用于英国] 炸土豆条 9
 choir /kwaɪə/ *n.* 合唱团 5
 Δ chopsticks /'tʃɒpstɪks/ *n.* [复] 筷子 9
 Δ city /'sɪti/ *n.* 城市 8
 Δ classmate /'kla:smeɪt/ *n.* 同学 1
 Δ classroom /'kla:srʊm/ *n.* 教室 2
 Δ clear /kliə/ *adj.* 晴朗的 8
 Δ cloudy /'klaʊdi/ *adj.* 多云的 8
 Δ club /klʌb/ *n.* 俱乐部 5
 Δ coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 长途客车 5
 cola /'kəʊlə/ *n.* 可乐类饮料 9
 Δ college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ *n.* 大学 4
 Δ come round 拜访, 造访 10
 Δ common /'kɒmən/ *adj.* 常见的 5
 convenience /kən'vi:nɪəns/ *n.* 便利, 舒适 6
 convenient /kən'vi:nɪənt/ *adj.* 便利的, 方便的 6
 Δ conversation /,kɒnvə'seɪʃən/ *n.* 对话 4
 Δ cooking /'kʊkɪŋ/ *n.* 烹饪 5
 Δ cool /ku:l/ *adj.* 凉爽的 8
 corridor /'kɒrɪdɔ:/ *n.* 走廊 2
 Δ could /kʊd/ *v. aux.* [can的过去式, 用于表示礼貌或婉转] 能 9
 Δ country /'kʌntri/ *n.* 国家 1
 Δ cousin /'kʌzən/ *n.* 堂兄(妹); 表兄(妹) 4
 cucumber /'kju:kʌmbə/ *n.* 黄瓜 9
 Δ cup /kʌp/ *n.* 杯; 一杯 3
 curry /'kʌri/ *n.* (印度的) 咖喱菜肴 10
 Δ cute /kju:t/ *adj.* 可爱的 4
 cycle /'saɪkəl/ *n.* 周期, 循环 8

D

Δ daily /'deɪli/ *adj.* 日常的 3
 Δ date /deɪt/ *n.* 日期 8
 Δ daughter /'dɔ:tə/ *n.* 女儿 4
 Δ daughter-in-law /'dɔ:tə ɪn lɔ:/ *n.* 儿媳 4
 Δ degree /drɪ'ɡri:/ *n.* 度, 度数 8
 dentist /'dentɪst/ *n.* 牙医 4
 deskmate /'deskmeɪt/ *n.* 同桌(同学) 2
 Δ develop /drɪ'veləp/ *v.* 发展 5
 Δ diary /'daɪəri/ *n.* 日记 3
 Δ dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/ *n.* 字典, 词典 2
 diet /'daɪət/ *n.* 日常饮食 9
 Δ difference /'dɪfərəns/ *n.* 差异, 差别 5
 Δ different /'dɪfərənt/ *adj.* 不同的, 有差异的 6
 Δ dinner /'dɪnə/ *n.* 晚饭 5
 Δ dish /dɪʃ/ *n.* 菜肴, 食品 9
 distinct /dɪ'stɪŋkt/ *adj.* 有区别的 8
 dollar /'dɒlə/ *n.* 美元 9
 download /,daʊn'ləʊd/ *v.* 下载 7
 drama /'drɑ:mə/ *n.* 戏剧 5
 dressing /'dresɪŋ/ *n.* (拌制色拉等用的) 调料 9
 Δ drive /draɪv/ *v.* 开车 4
 drizzle /'drɪzəl/ *v.* 下毛毛雨 8
 Δ drop /drɒp/ *n.* 滴状物 8
 droplet /'drɒplɪt/ *n.* 小滴 8
 drought /draʊt/ *n.* 干旱 8
 Δ dry /draɪ/ *adj.* 干的 8
 Δ during /'djuəriŋ/ *prep.* 在……期间; 在……时候 3
 Dutch /dʌtʃ/ *n.* 荷兰语 5
 DVD player DVD 播放机 2

E

Δ each /i:tʃ/ *adj.* 各自的 9
 Easter /'i:stə/ *n.* 复活节 10
 eggplant /'egplɑ:nt/ *n.* 茄子 9
 Δ eight /eɪt/ *num.* 8 3
 Δ either /'aɪðə/ *adj.* (二者中) 任一 4

Δ electronic /ɪ'lektɹɒnɪk/ *adj.* 电子的 6
 Δ eleven /ɪ'levən/ *num.* 11 3
 Δ else /els/ *adj.* [常用于疑问代词、不定代词后] 其他的, 别的 9
 Δ end /end/ *n.* 末端; 尽头 2
 Δ engine /'endʒɪn/ *n.* 发动机, 引擎 7
 Δ engineer /,endʒɪ'nɪə/ *n.* 工程师 1
 Δ entrance /'entrəns/ *n.* 入口; 进入 10
 envelope /'envələʊp/ *n.* 信封 6
 equator /ɪ'kweɪtə/ *n.* 赤道 8
 Δ eraser /ɪ'reɪzə/ *n.* 橡皮 2
 Δ especially /ɪ'speʃəli/ *adv.* 特别是, 尤其是 4
 Δ European /,jʊərə'pi:ən/ *adj.* 欧洲的 9
 Δ even /'i:vən/ *adv.* 甚至 4
 event /ɪ'vent/ *n.* 比赛项目 5
 eventually /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/ *adv.* 最后 8
 Δ everybody /'evrɪbɒdi/ *pron.* 每个人 4
 Δ everything /'evrɪθɪŋ/ *pron.* 事事; 一切 1
 Δ exactly /ɪg'zæktli/ *adv.* 恰好; 精确地 3
 Δ excellent /'eksələnt/ *adj.* 极好的 9
 exit /'egzɪt/ *n.* 出口 10
 Δ expect /ɪk'spekt/ *v.* 期待 8
 Δ expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ *adj.* 昂贵的 6

F

fashion /'fæʃən/ *n.* 时尚 4
 Δ favourite /feɪvərɪt/ *adj. & n.* 最喜欢的; 特别喜爱的人或物 3
 fee /fi:/ *n.* 费用 10
 Δ fifteen /fɪfti:n/ *num.* 15 3
 Δ fifty /'fɪftɪ/ *num.* 50 3
 finance /'faɪnæns/ *n.* 经济 4
 Δ five /faɪv/ *num.* 5 3
 Δ foggy /'fɒgi/ *adj.* 有雾的 8
 Δ form /fɔ:m/ *v.* 形成 8
 Δ forty-five /'fɔ:tɪ faɪv/ *num.* 45 3
 Δ fourteen /,fɔ:'ti:n/ *num.* 14 4
 Δ France /fra:ns/ *n.* 法国 1
 Δ free /fri:/ *adj.* 自由的, 闲暇的 5
 Δ French /frentʃ/ *adj. & n.* 法国的; 法语;

[the~] 法国人 1

Δ fresh /freʃ/ *adj.* 新鲜的 8
 fried /fraɪd/ *adj.* 油炸的 9
 Δ fun /fʌn/ *n.* 好玩, 乐趣 5
 Δ future /'fju:tʃə/ *n.* 未来, 将来 5

G

Δ garden /'gɑ:dn/ *n.* 花园 3
 Δ gentleman /'dʒentlmən/ *n.* 绅士; 先生 1
 Δ geography /dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi/ *n.* 地理 1
 Δ German /'dʒɜ:mən/ *adj. & n.* 德国的; 德国人 1
 Δ Germany /'dʒɜ:məni/ *n.* 德国 1
 Δ get up 起床 3
 Δ glad /glæd/ *adj.* 高兴的 4
 Δ glasses /glɑ:sɪz/ *n.* [复] 眼镜 1
 Δ go swimming 去游泳 3
 Δ go to bed 去睡觉 3
 goal /gəʊl/ *n.* 目标; 目的 10
 Δ grade /greɪd/ *n.* 年级 2
 Δ granddaughter /'græn,dɔ:tə/ *n.* (外) 孙女 4
 Δ grandparent /'græn,pæərənt/ *n.* (外) 祖父, (外) 祖母 3
 Δ grape /greɪp/ *n.* 葡萄 9
 Greenwich Observatory 格林尼治天文台 10
 greet /gri:t/ *v.* 打招呼 1
 Δ group /gru:p/ *n.* 团体; 组 1
 Δ guide /gaɪd/ *n.* 向导 5
 guy /gai/ *n.* 家伙 4

H

Δ head teacher /hed 'ti:tʃə/ 校长 1
 Δ health /helθ/ *n.* 健康 5
 Δ healthy /'helθi/ *adj.* 健康的 9
 Δ heat /hi:t/ *v.* 加热 8
 Δ high /haɪ/ *n.* 最高水平 8
 hiking /'haɪkɪŋ/ *n.* 远足 5
 Himalayas /,hɪmə'leɪəz/ *n.* 喜马拉雅山脉 10
 Δ history /'hɪstəri/ *n.* 历史 1
 Δ hobby /'hɒbi/ *n.* 爱好 4

Holland /'hɒlənd/ *n.* 荷兰 5
 Δ homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ *n.* 家庭作业 3
 Hong Kong 香港 5
 Δ hope /həʊp/ *v.* 希望 8
 hostel /'hɒstl/ *n.* (为学生或年轻人提供廉价食宿的) 旅舍, 招待所 10
 Δ however /haʊ'evə/ *adv.* 然而 9
 Δ husband /'hʌzbənd/ *n.* 丈夫 4
 Hyde Park (英国伦敦的) 海德公园 10

I

Δ in all 总计 2
 Δ in the front of 在……前部 2
 Δ include /ɪn'klu:d/ *v.* 包括 9
 Δ information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ *n.* 信息 7
 inn /ɪn/ *n.* 小旅馆, 客栈 7
 Δ instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃən/ *n.* 指示语 5
 Δ instrument /'ɪnstɹʊmənt/ *n.* 仪表, 仪器 3
 Δ interest /'ɪntrɪst/ *n.* 兴趣, 爱好 4
 Δ interested /'ɪntrɪstɪd/ *adj.* 感兴趣的 4
 Δ international /,ɪntə'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国际的 1
 Δ introduce /,ɪntrə'dju:s/ *v.* 介绍 1
 involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *v.* 牵涉 8
 Italy /'ɪtəli/ *n.* 意大利 1
 Δ itself /ɪt'self/ *pron.* 它本身 9

J

jam /dʒæm/ *n.* 果酱 9
 Δ Japan /dʒə'pæn/ *n.* 日本 1
 Δ Japanese /,dʒæpə'ni:z/ *adj. & n.* 日本的; 日语; [the~] 日本人 1
 Δ job /dʒɒb/ *n.* 工作 4
 Δ join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参加, 加入 5
 Δ jump out of (one's) bed 迅速起床 3
 Δ just /dʒʌst/ *adv.* 仅仅 4

K

Kathmandu /,kæt'mæn'du:/ *n.* 加德满都 (尼

泊尔首都) 10
 Δ kid /kɪd/ *v.* 开玩笑 4
 Δ kind /kaɪnd/ *n.* 种类 9
 Δ know /nəʊ/ *v.* 知道 8

L

Δ lab /ləb/ *n.* 实验室 2
 Δ lady /'leɪdi/ *n.* 女士 4
 lamb /læm/ *n.* 羔羊; 羔羊肉 9
 Δ land /lənd/ *n.* 陆地 8
 Δ language /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/ *n.* 语言 1
 laptop /'læptɒp/ *n.* 便携式电脑 7
 Δ last /lɑ:st/ *adj.* 最后的 5
v. 持续 8
 Δ later /'leɪtə/ *adv.* 随后 8
 Δ leadership /'li:dəʃɪp/ *n.* 领导能力 5
 Δ leave /li:v/ *v.* 留下 4
 Δ lemon /'lemən/ *n.* 柠檬 9
 lettuce /'letɪs/ *n.* 生菜 9
 Δ level /'levəl/ *n.* 水平 9
 Δ library /'laɪbrəri/ *n.* 图书馆 3
 Δ lie /laɪ/ *v.* 躺 8
 Δ life /laɪf/ *n.* 生活 9
 Δ light snow 小雪 8
 Δ like /laɪk/ *prep.* 像, 如同 8
 Δ link /lɪŋk/ *n.* 链接 7
 Δ lively /'laɪvli/ *adj.* 活跃的, 活泼的 4
 Δ local /'ləʊkəl/ *adj.* 当地的 5
 lodging /'lɒdʒɪŋ/ *n.* 寄宿处 10
 Δ London /'lʌndən/ *n.* 伦敦 4
 Δ lots of 大量, 许多 3
 Δ lovely /'lʌvli/ *adj.* 可爱的 2
 Δ low /ləʊ/ *n.* 最低水平 8
 Δ lucky /'lʌki/ *adj.* 幸运的 9

M

Δ main /meɪn/ *adj.* 主要的 10
 major /'meɪdʒə/ *v.* 主修 4
 male /meɪl/ *adj.* 男性的 5

marmalade /'mɑ:məleɪd/ *n.* (橘子或柠檬等水果制成的) 果酱 9

Δ married /'mæriɪd/ *adj.* 已婚的 4

medium /'mi:diəm/ *adj.* 中等的, 适中的 6

Δ meeting /'mi:tɪŋ/ *n.* 聚会 5

Melksham /'melkfæm/ *n.* (英格兰南部小镇) 梅尔克舍姆 4

Δ message /'mesɪdʒ/ *n.* 信息 4

Δ middle school 中学 (校) 1

mineral /'mɪnərəl/ *n.* 矿物 9

minus /'maɪnəs/ *adj.* 负的 8

Δ minute /'mɪnɪt/ *n.* 分 3

Δ miss /mɪs/ *v.* 惦念 1

mixture /'mɪkstʃə/ *n.* 混合物 9

moderate /'mɒdəreɪt/ *adj.* 中等的, 适度的 8

moody /'mu:di/ *adj.* 情绪化的 4

Δ most /məʊst/ *adj.* 大多数的 9

Δ mostly /'məʊstli/ *adv.* 主要地; 通常 10

Δ mother-in-law /'mʌðə ɪn lɔ:/ *n.* 婆婆; 丈母娘 4

Δ mountain /'maʊntɪn/ *n.* 山, 山脉 10

Δ move /mu:v/ *v.* 移动 4

mug /mʌg/ *n.* 有手柄的大杯 9

Δ museum /'mju:zɪəm/ *n.* 博物馆 5

mushroom /'mʌʃru:m/ *n.* 蘑菇 9

N

napkin /'næpkɪn/ *n.* 餐巾, 餐巾纸 9

Δ nationality /,næʃə'næltɪ/ *n.* 国籍 1

Δ neighbour /'neɪbə/ *n.* 邻居 1

Nepal /nɪ'pɔ:l/ *n.* 尼泊尔 10

Δ never /'nevə/ *adv.* 从不, 绝不 3

New York 纽约 1

New Zealand 新西兰 4

Δ news /nju:z/ *n.* 新闻, 消息 1

Δ newspaper /'nju:z,peɪpə/ *n.* 报, 报纸 3

Δ nine /naɪn/ *num.* 9 4

Δ nineteen /,naɪn'ti:n/ *num.* 19 4

Δ noodle /'nu:dl/ *n.* [常用复数] 面条 9

Δ northern /'nɔ:ðən/ *adj.* 北方的 8

Northern Hemisphere /'heməsfiə/ 北半球 8

novel /'nɒvəl/ *n.* 小说 3

nut /nʌt/ *n.* 坚果 9

O

Δ o'clock点钟 3

Δ ocean /'əʊʃən/ *n.* 海洋 8

Δ of course 当然 1

Δ office /'ɒfɪs/ *n.* 办公室 10

Δ oil /ɔɪl/ *n.* 油 9

Δ on board 在船 (或飞机) 上 3

Δ on the left 在左边 2

Δ once /wʌns/ *adv.* 一次 3

onion /'ʌnjən/ *n.* 洋葱 9

Δ online /'ɒnlaɪn/ *adj. & adv.* 联机的; 联机地 7

Δ only /'əʊnli/ *adv.* 只有, 仅仅 5

Δ order /'ɔ:də/ *v.* 点菜 9

originally /ə'ɪrɪdʒɪnəli/ *adv.* 最初地 4

Δ other /'ʌðə/ *adj.* 其他的 9

outgoing /,aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/ *adj.* 外向的 4

Δ outing /'aʊtɪŋ/ *n.* 外出 8

Δ outside /'aʊtsaɪd/ *prep.* 在……外面 5

Δ over /'əʊvə/ *adj.* 结束的, 完了的 5

Δ over there 在那边 2

overcast /,əʊvə'kɑ:st/ *adj.* 阴天的 8

overseas /'əʊvəsi:z/ *adj.* [仅用于名词前] 在海外的, 在海外的 1

Δ own /əʊn/ *adj.* 自己的 9

Oxford 牛津 (地名) 6

P

package /'pækɪdʒ/ *n.* 包裹 6

Δ palace /'pælɪs/ *n.* 宫殿 5

Paris /'pærɪs/ *n.* 巴黎 1

Δ part /'pɑ:t/ *n.* 部分 8

Δ part-time /'pɑ:t,taim/ *adj.* [仅用于名词前] 业余时间的 5

Δ past /pɑ:st/ *prep.* (时间) 过, (几点) 多 3

pasta /'pæstə/ *n.* 意大利面食 (通心粉及面条)

等) 9

pen pal /pen pæl/ 笔友 5

Δ pencil box /'pensəl bɒks/ 铅笔盒 2

Δ personal /'pɜːsənəl/ *adj.* 个人的, 私人的 7

Δ phone /fəʊn/ *n.* 电话 5

Δ physics /'fɪzɪks/ *n.* 物理学 3

pianist /'piːənɪst/ *n.* 钢琴演奏者; 钢琴家 4

piano /prɪ'æniəʊ/ *n.* 钢琴 3

Picasso /prɪ'kɑːsəʊ/ *n.* 毕加索 (20世纪西班牙画家) 5

Δ pickpocket /'pɪk,pɒkɪt/ *n.* 扒手 5

Δ picnic /'pɪknɪk/ *n.* 野餐 8

Δ pink /pɪŋk/ *adj.* & *n.* 粉红色的; 粉红色 2

Δ plan /plæn/ *v.* 计划 5

Δ plant /plɑːnt/ *v.* 种 10

Δ point /pɔɪnt/ *v.* 指; 指向 5

politics /'pɒlɪtɪks/ *n.* 政治 3

Portuguese /pɔːtʃu'giːz/ *adj.* 葡萄牙的 9

possibly /'pɒsəblɪ/ *adv.* 可能, 或许 6

Δ practise /'præktɪs/ *v.* 练习 4

prefer /prɪ'fɜː/ *v.* 更喜欢 9

Δ prepare /prɪ'peə/ *v.* (使) 做准备 5

printer /'prɪntə/ *n.* 打印机 2

professional /prə'feʃənəl/ *adj.* 职业的 4

Δ programme /'prəʊgræm/ *n.* 计划, 安排 5

Δ properly /'prɒpəli/ *adv.* 正确地; 完全地 3

protein /'prəʊtiːn/ *n.* 蛋白质 9

Δ proud /praʊd/ *adj.* 骄傲的; 自豪的 1

Δ public /'pʌblɪk/ *adj.* 公共的; 公立的 2

punctual /'pʌŋktʃʊəl/ *adj.* 准时的 10

Purdue University (美国) 普渡大学 4

Δ put on 穿上 3

pyramid /'pɪrəmiːd/ *n.* 金字塔 9

Q

Δ quarter /'kwɔːtə/ *n.* 四分之一; 一刻钟, 15分钟 3

Δ quick /kwɪk/ *adj.* 快的, 迅速的 3

R

Δ rainy /'reɪni/ *adj.* 下雨的 8

Δ raise /reɪz/ *v.* 举起 5

rare /reə/ *adj.* (肉类) 半熟的 9

Δ reach /ri:tʃ/ *v.* 到达 8

Δ ready /'redɪ/ *adj.* 准备好的 5

Δ really /'rɪəli/ *adv.* 真正地, 确实; 当真, 果真 1

Δ receive /rɪ'siːv/ *v.* 收到, 接到 7

Δ relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* 放松 5

Δ restaurant /'restərɒnt/ *n.* 饭店 5

retire /rɪ'taɪə/ *v.* 退休 4

Δ ring /rɪŋ/ *v.* 响 (铃) 3

Δ rise /raɪz/ *v.* 升起 8

Δ riverside /'rɪvəsɑɪd/ *n.* 河边 10

Δ round /raʊnd/ *adj.* 圆的 2

routine /ruː'tiːn/ *n.* 日常之事 3

royal /'rɔɪəl/ *adj.* 皇家的 5

Δ rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ *n.* 垃圾 5

S

Δ salad /'sæləd/ *n.* 色拉 9

Δ same /seɪm/ *adj.* 相同的; 同一的 1

Δ sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/ *n.* 三明治 9

saucer /'sɔːsə/ *n.* 碟子 9

sausage /'sɒsɪdʒ/ *n.* 香肠 9

schedule /'ʃedjuːl/ *n.* 时刻表, 时间表 10

Δ schoolbag /'skuːlbæg/ *n.* 书包 2

Δ season /'siːzən/ *n.* 季节 5

Δ seat /si:t/ *n.* 座位 2

Δ second /'sekənd/ *adj.* 第二的 2

seep /si:p/ *v.* 渗透 8

Δ send /send/ *v.* 发送 5

Δ September /sep'tembə/ *n.* 九月 1

Δ serve /sɜːv/ *v.* 提供, 供应 9

Δ set /set/ *v.* (太阳) 落下 8

Δ seven /'sevən/ *num.* 7 3

sex /seks/ *n.* 性别 1

Shady Side Academy 沙迪塞德学院 (美国匹

兹堡附近一所著名高中) 5
 shampoo /ʃæm'pu:/ *n.* 洗发剂 6
 Δ shopkeeper /'ʃɒp,ki:pə/ *n.* 店主, 零售商人 6
 Δ should /ʃʊd/ *v. aux.* 应该 9
 Δ show /ʃəʊ/ *v.* 出示; 展示 2
 Δ shower /'ʃaʊə/ *n.* 淋浴 3
 sightseeing /'saɪt,si:ɪŋ/ *n.* 观光, 游览 10
 Δ similar /'sɪmələ/ *adj.* 相似的 4
 Δ similarity /ˌsɪmɪ'lærɪtɪ/ *n.* 相似之处, 相似性 5
 Δ simple /'sɪmpəl/ *adj.* 简单的 9
 Δ singer /'sɪŋə/ *n.* 歌手 4
 Δ sir /sɜː, sə/ *n.* 先生 9
 Δ sister-in-law /'sɪstə ɪn lɔː/ *n.* 嫂子; 弟妹 4
 Δ six /sɪks/ *num.* 6 3
 Δ skating /'skeɪtɪŋ/ *n.* 滑冰 (运动) 5
 Δ skill /skɪl/ *n.* 技能 5
 slice /'slaɪs/ *n.* (切下的) 薄片, 片 9
 Δ snowy /'snəʊ/ *adj.* 下雪的 8
 Δ sociable /'səʊfəbəl/ *adj.* 好社交的 4
 soda water 苏打水 9
 Δ southern /'sʌðən/ *adj.* 南方的 8
 Δ space /speɪs/ *n.* 太空 3
 Δ spaceship /'speɪs,ʃɪp/ *n.* 宇宙飞船 3
 Spanish /'spæɪnɪʃ/ *adj.* 西班牙的 5
 specimen /'spesɪmɪn/ *n.* 标本 2
 Δ spell /spel/ *v.* 拼写 1
 Δ spend /spend/ *v.* 度过 3
 spinach /'spɪnɪdʒ/ *n.* 菠菜 9
 Δ spirit /'spɪrɪt/ *n.* 精神 5
 Δ sport /spɔːt/ *n.* 运动 3
 Δ stamp /stæmp/ *n.* 邮票; 图章, 印 6
 Stanford University (美国) 斯坦福大学 4
 stapler /'steɪplə/ *n.* 订书机 6
 stationer /'steɪʃənə/ *n.* 文具店 6
 Δ stay /steɪ/ *v.* 暂住, 逗留 3
 steak /steɪk/ *n.* 牛排 9
 Δ storybook /'stɔːrɪbʊk/ *n.* 故事书 5
 stretch /stretʃ/ *v.* 舒展 (身体或关节) 5
 Δ student /'stjuːdənt/ *n.* 学生 1
 Δ subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 科目 4
 Δ such as 例如 9

suit /sjuːt/ *v.* 适合 6
 Δ sunny /'sʌnɪ/ *adj.* 阳光充足的 8
 supper /'sʌpə/ *n.* 晚餐 3
 Δ sure /ʃʊː/ *adv.* 当然 4
 Δ surface /'sɜːfɪs/ *n.* 表面 8
 Δ sweet /swi:t/ *adj.* 可爱的, 讨人喜欢的 4
 Δ swimmer /'swɪmə/ *n.* 游泳者 5

T

Δ table tennis 乒乓球 5
 Δ take over 接收, 接管 10
 Δ tasty /'teɪstɪ/ *adj.* 好吃的, 可口的 9
 Δ teach /ti:tʃ/ *v.* 教 4
 Δ teacher's desk 讲台 2
 Δ team /ti:m/ *n.* 队; 团队 1
 Δ teamwork /'ti:mwɜ:k/ *n.* 团队协作 5
 Δ temperature /'temprɪtʃə/ *n.* 温度 8
 Δ ten /ten/ *num.* 10 3
 Δ tennis /'tenɪs/ *n.* 网球 5
 tent /tent/ *n.* 帐篷 10
 terrific /tə'rɪfɪk/ *adj.* 极好的 4
 Δ textbook /'tekstbʊk/ *n.* 课本, 教科书 2
 the River Thames 泰晤士河 6
 Δ the United States of America (the USA) 美国 1
 thermometer /θə'mɒmɪtə/ *n.* 温度计 8
 Δ thirty /'θɜːtɪ/ *num.* 30 3
 Δ though /ðəʊ/ *conj.* 尽管 4
 Δ through /θruː/ *prep.* 穿过 8
 Δ ticket /'tɪkɪt/ *n.* 票 5
 Δ ticket office 售票处 10
 Δ tidy /'taɪdɪ/ *adj.* 整洁的 2
 Δ till /tɪl/ *prep.* 直到 3
 tissue /'tɪʃuː/ *n.* 手巾纸; 卫生纸 9
 toast /təʊst/ *n.* 烤面包 9
 Δ together /tə'geðə/ *adv.* 一同, 共同 3
 Δ tomato /tə'mɑ:təʊ/ *n.* 番茄, 西红柿 9
 toothpaste /'tuːθpeɪst/ *n.* 牙膏 6
 Δ top /tɒp/ *n.* 顶部 8
 Δ tour /tuə/ *n.* 旅游, 旅行 10
 Δ tourist /'tuəɪst/ *n.* 游客 5

- Δ town /taʊn/ *n.* 镇 4
 track /træk/ *n.* 跑道 5
 Δ tradition /trə'dɪʃən/ *n.* 传统 9
 Δ traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 传统的 6
 tropical /'trɒpɪkəl/ *adj.* 热带的 9
 Δ try /traɪ/ *v.* 试吃 10
 Δ try on 试穿 6
 Δ turn into 变成 8
 Δ twice /twɑɪs/ *adv.* 两次 5
 Δ two /tuː/ *num.* 2 3

U

- Δ uncomfortable /ʌn'kʌmftəbəl/ *adj.* 不舒服的 7
 uniform /'juːnɪfɔːm/ *n.* 制服 3
 Δ useful /'juːsfəl/ *adj.* 有用的 5

V

- Van Gogh 梵高 5
 vapour /'veɪpə/ *n.* 水蒸气 8
 Δ village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 村庄 10
 vitamin /'vɪtəmiːn/ *n.* 维生素 9
 voice mail /vɔɪs meɪl/ 电话留言, 语音信箱 4

W

- Δ wall /wɔːl/ *n.* 墙壁 2
 Δ warm up 热身活动 5
 Δ warning /'wɔːnɪŋ/ *n.* 警告 5
 Δ watermelon /'wɔːtəˌmelən/ *n.* 西瓜 9
 Δ weather /'weðə/ *n.* 天气 8
 weather forecast 天气预报 8
 website /'websaɪt/ *n.* 网站站点 7
 Δ weekend /ˌwiːk'end/ *n.* 周末 3
 Δ weight-training centre 举重训练中心 5
 Δ welcome /'welkəm/ *v.* 欢迎 5
 well-done /ˌwel-'dʌn/ *adj.* (肉等) 煮得透
 的, 烧得烂的 9
 Δ which /wɪtʃ/ *pron.* 哪个 2
 Δ wife /waɪf/ *n.* 妻子 4
 Wimbledon /'wɪmbəldən/ *n.* 温布尔敦 (地
 名) 10
 Δ windy /'wɪndɪ/ *adj.* 有风的 8
 Δ workbook /'wɜːkbʊk/ *n.* 练习本 2
 wow /waʊ/ *int.* 哇 4

Y

- Δ yourself /jɔː'self/ *pron.* 你自己 1

后 记

上海外语教育出版社《义务教育教科书 英语》（七年级上册~九年级下册）是本社出版的《英语（全国外国语学校系列教材）综合教程》（1~6）的修订本，根据教育部最新颁布的《义务教育英语课程标准》（2011年版）修订而成。

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