教育部审定
2012

义务教育教科书

英语

Project English

七年级 上册

北京市仁爱教育研究所 编著

科学普及出版社
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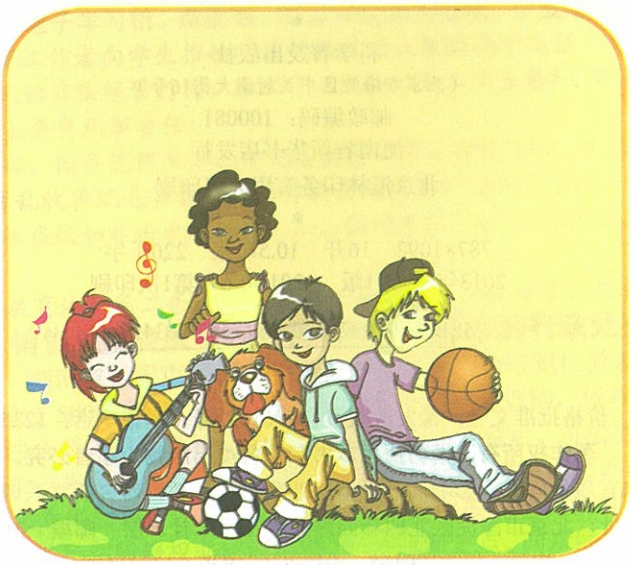

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出版说明

仁爱版初中英语教材是北京市仁爱教育研究所的数十位英语教材编写专家历时14年呕心沥血、耗费近亿元巨资研究的成果。仁爱版初中英语教材的著作权为北京市仁爱教育研究所独家享有。

仁爱版初中英语教材包括：经教育部基础教育课程教材专家工作委员会审查通过的义务教育英语教科书及**原配英语产品**。

仁爱版初中英语教科书及**原配英语产品**均标有“北京市仁爱教育研究所编著或研制”字样、“ ”商标及“ ”商标，凡没有以上三种标志的其他任何单位开发的配仁爱版初中英语教科书的点读笔、学习机、录音带、教辅、教辅类报纸等产品均属于盗版、侵权产品（**盗版及虚假宣传电子、纸质产品，无法下载或提供内容与教材不相配套，诱导师生犯错，降低学习成绩，无法正常使用**）。

仁爱版初中英语教材有如下一些特点：

1. 六套教材中坡度最缓，适用范围最广：教材针对中国5000多万初中学生现阶段英语学习的国情现状特点而编写，从学习和复习基本的英文字母和读音规则及话题设置的基本功能用语开始，纠正不正确的发音习惯，循序渐进地帮助学生正确掌握学习英语的方法。教材以图文结合的形式呈现教学内容，教材内容安排由浅入深、由简单到复杂逐步递进；重视新旧知识的结合和语言现象的复现。话题环环相扣，学生的词汇量和语言知识像滚雪球一样不断循环滚动，逐渐增加，学生的英语水平呈螺旋式逐步提高。

2. 体例、体系新：教材创造了国内最新的新课标英语教材编写体例、体系，以康康等四个小主人公相识、相知、成长、学习、生活的故事情节为主线贯穿教材始终，学习、生活气息浓厚。

整套教材共六册，每册由四个模块单元（九年级下册为两个模块单元）组成。每个模块由单元——话题——功能——任务构成，编写思路清晰，符合学生的认知发展规律。单元按语言功能、意念项目编排，话题按相关教学任务编排，每一话题四个小节(section)，按听、说、读、写的语言技能编排。

3. 语言地道：本套书的加拿大主编Jim Greenlaw先生是加拿大著名英语教育专家，不列颠哥伦比亚大学教育学博士。他所率领的加拿大编写团队的每位成员均为ESL教育专家，具有丰富的教材编写经验，这保证了教材语言的纯正、地道、原汁原味。同时，丰富地展现了英语国家的风土人情、传统习俗、历史等。

4. 中国特色鲜明：中方编写团队由英语语言学、英语课程与教学论、心理学等方面的专家组成，如中国修辞学会原会长、中外语言文化比较学会原副会长、享受国务院特殊津贴的国家级突出贡献专家、博士生导师王德春教授，西南大学杨晓钰教授等，也有资深教学研究人员和丰富教学经验的骨干教师参与，保证了本套教材适应中国初中学生英语教育现状和中国的地域文化特色。

5. 好教易学：教材充分体现了《义务教育英语课程标准（2011年版）》的指导思想，通过“任务链”式的活动设计，将各活动更加紧密地联系在一起，环环相扣，逻辑性更强，有利于教师进行课堂教学，使教师施教更具主动性。幽默可爱的卡通形象，简练生动的语言，新颖、有趣且贴近实际生活的对话，突出主题富有真实感的语篇，设计巧妙的学习策略，让学生在学习中倍感轻松，从而激发他们的英语学习兴趣，更好地体现了教材的“导教”和“导学”的功能。

6. 原配英语产品配备齐全：为了让广大师生更好地使用仁爱版初中英语教材，教材主编及原创设计人员花费了大量时间、精力为广大师生创作设计了丰富完备的近30种仁爱版初中英语教材的原配电子、纸质助学产品。

（1）功能完备、使用方便的原配电子、音像产品

多媒体互动电子教科书、原配课堂（同步辅导DVD）、原配音标课堂、教科书录音带等教育电子产品是唯一合法授权使用的原配电子音像产品，由教材主编及原创设计人员亲自研制，唯一能按课本教学时间顺序同步配套使用教材学习内容，能让中国学生迅速摆脱“哑巴英语”和“方言英语”的困扰，帮助广大学生快速掌握正确的英语发音，开辟英语学习的第二课堂，营造全方位的英语学习环境，使学生能够真正地把英语当作一种交流的工具来学习。

（2）品种齐全的原配纸质助学产品

唯一合法授权、教材主编及原创设计人员自己编著的《同步学案》《同步练习簿》《英汉互动讲解》《教材讲解》《同步练习册》《同步练习与测试》《练测考》《同步整合方案》《同步听力训练》《同步阅读与完形填空周周练》《同步活页AB卷》《专用词典》《同步语法》《中考总复习用书》等20多种原配教辅资料分别从不同角度、不同层次对教材内容进行补充、完善和拓展延伸。

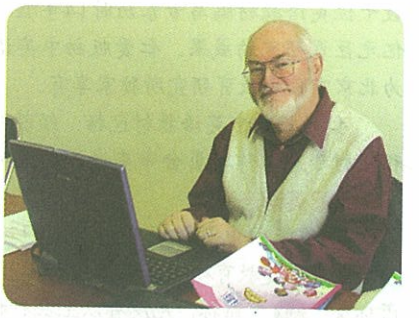
（3）丰富的网络课程资源

专为广大师生免费提供教学服务的仁爱教育网站（http://www.renai-edu.com），除了配有供广大一线教师和教研员**免费下载的同步多媒体教学课件、优质示范课、教学案例设计**之外，还为广大一线师生及教研员提供更加丰富实用的其他相关教学课程资源和最新的教育资讯。

作为教育部六套初中英语教材中坡度最缓的一套初中英语教科书，**本套教材最适合经过4～6年小学阶段的英语学习之后的初中学生使用。**

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

前 言



亲爱的同学们：

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

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

同学们，你们经过了4～6年小学阶段的英语学习后，都有了一定的英语学习基础。你们已经能够读出26个英文字母并了解简单的拼读规则，学习了600～700个单词并能初步运用400个左右的英语核心词汇进行简短的口语表达。所有这些小学英语知识的学习和积累都为你们能够顺利地进入初中阶段仁爱版初中英语教材的学习打下了扎实的基础。

仁爱版初中英语教材在你们所学的小学英语知识的基础上循序渐进地导入了教育部《义务教育英语课程标准（2011年版）》所规定的初中阶段必须掌握的英语知识，将语音学习系统地贯穿于整套6册教材之中，使你们能了解语音在语言学习中的重要意义，培养根据读音规则和音标拼读单词、听音写单词的能力。整套6册教材还均匀融入了更多新奇、有趣的话题，让你们在轻松愉悦的氛围中掌握1500～1600个五级英语词汇并能加以灵活运用。我们真诚地希望你们每一个人都能通过学习使用仁爱版初中英语教材达到综合语言运用能力的提升，成为具有探究精神的自主学习者。

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

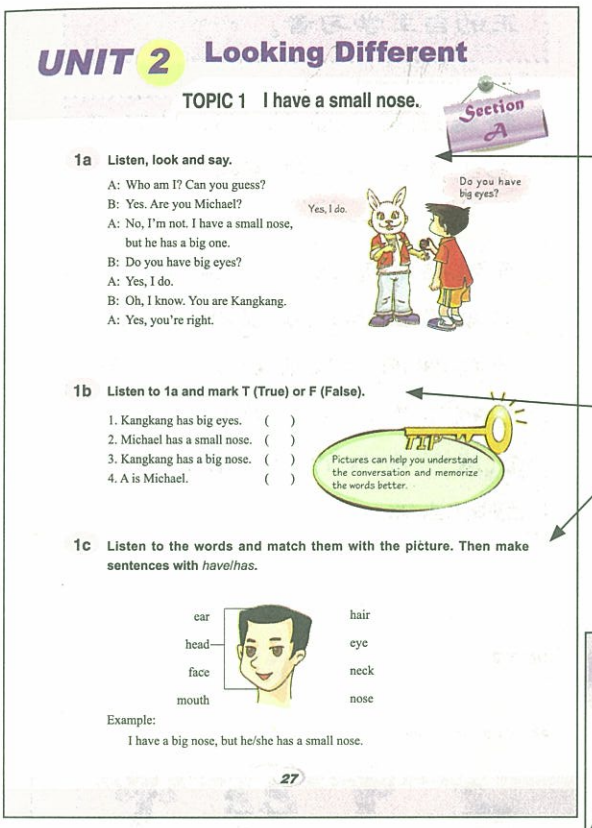
在本册教材中，从第一课起你们就会结识许多新朋友，他们是中国男孩康康、加拿大女孩简、古巴女孩玛丽亚、美国男孩迈克尔等，并将与他们一起学习四个话题：结交新朋友、谈论外貌、朋友聚会和郊游乐趣。相信你们会乐于融入到他们的学习生活中，并逐步地学会用英语谈论这些话题；你们还有很多机会参与到双人或小组活动当中去，与同伴们一起用英语完成任务。另外，你们还会在教材中发现一些闪闪发光的金钥匙，它们是你们学习的小贴士，能极大地帮助你们提高英语学习效率、逐步养成自主学习的能力。

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

北京市仁爱教育研究所

2013年6月

Guide to Project English
使用指南



UNIT 2 Looking Different

TOPIC 1 I have a small nose.

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

A: Who am I? Can you guess?
B: Yes. Are you Michael?
A: No, I'm not. I have a small nose, but he has a big one.
B: Do you have big eyes?
A: Yes, I do.
B: Oh, I know. You are Kangkang.
A: Yes, you're right.

Do you have big eyes?
Yes, I do.

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

1. Kangkang has big eyes. ( )
2. Michael has a small nose. ( )
3. Kangkang has a big nose. ( )
4. A is Michael. ( )

Pictures can help you understand the conversation and memorize the words better.

1c Listen to the words and match them with the picture. Then make sentences with *have/has*.

ear
head
face
mouth
hair
eye
neck
nose

Example:
I have a big nose, but he/she has a small nose.

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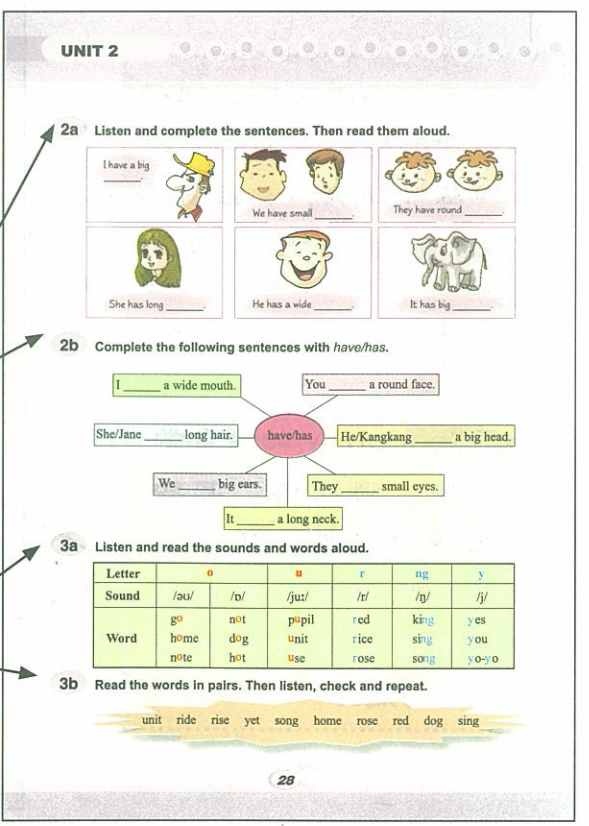
Section A 和 Section B 以对话形式在真实的语境中呈现新的语言材料，为语言的输出做准备。

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

同一主题下的语言输入，以多种活动形式进一步提高学生听的能力，同时引导学生综合所学词汇、语法和功能进行练习，提高其综合应用语言的能力。

呈现字母及字母组合的读音规则，系统训练学生拼读单词的能力。



UNIT 2

2a Listen and complete the sentences. Then read them aloud.

I have a big _____.
We have small _____.
They have round _____.
She has long _____.
He has a wide _____.
It has big _____.

2b Complete the following sentences with *have/has*.

I _____ a wide mouth.
You _____ a round face.
She/Jane _____ long hair.
have/has
He/Kangkang _____ a big head.
We _____ big ears.
They _____ small eyes.
It _____ a long neck.

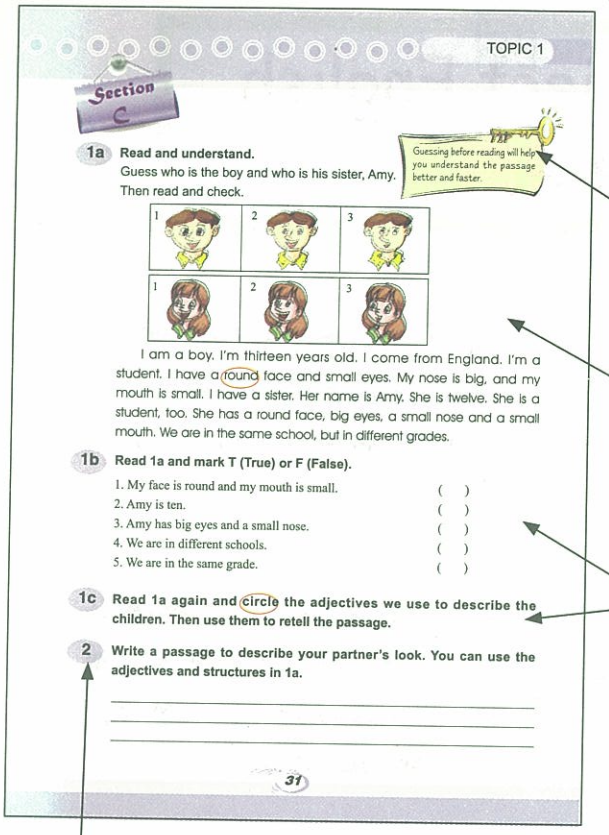
3a Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.

Letter	o		u	r	ng	y
Sound	/əʊ/	/ɒ/	/juː/	/r/	/ŋ/	/j/
Word	go home note	not dog hot	pupil unit use	red rice rose	king sing song	yes you yo-yo

3b Read the words in pairs. Then listen, check and repeat.

unit ride rise yet song home rose red dog sing

28



TOPIC 1

Section C

1a Read and understand.
Guess who is the boy and who is his sister, Amy. Then read and check.

Guessing before reading will help you understand the passage better and faster.

I am a boy. I'm thirteen years old. I come from England. I'm a student. I have a round face and small eyes. My nose is big, and my mouth is small. I have a sister. Her name is Amy. She is twelve. She is a student, too. She has a round face, big eyes, a small nose and a small mouth. We are in the same school, but in different grades.

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

1. My face is round and my mouth is small. ( )
2. Amy is ten. ( )
3. Amy has big eyes and a small nose. ( )
4. We are in different schools. ( )
5. We are in the same grade. ( )

1c Read 1a again and circle the adjectives we use to describe the children. Then use them to retell the passage.

2 Write a passage to describe your partner's look. You can use the adjectives and structures in 1a.

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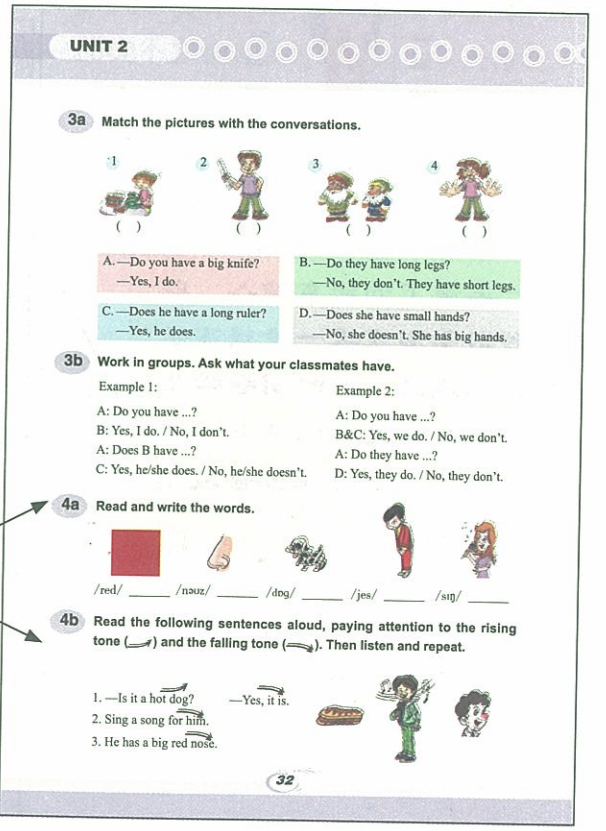
帮助学生养成良好的学习习惯，形成科学的学习方法，从而提高学习效率，成为真正的自主学习者。

精选题材丰富的阅读材料及形式多样的读前活动。

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

基于同一主题的读、说与写结合的练习，帮助学生巩固基础知识，掌握读写技能，形成综合语言运用能力。

基于Section A 的语音学习板块，通过读、写和其他活动形式，鼓励学生积极应用所学语音知识，培养学生拼读和听写单词的能力。



UNIT 2

3a Match the pictures with the conversations.

1 ( ) 2 ( ) 3 ( ) 4 ( )

A. —Do you have a big knife? —Yes, I do.
B. —Do they have long legs? —No, they don't. They have short legs.
C. —Does he have a long ruler? —Yes, he does.
D. —Does she have small hands? —No, she doesn't. She has big hands.

3b Work in groups. Ask what your classmates have.

Example 1:
A: Do you have ...?
B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
A: Does B have ...?
C: Yes, he/she does. / No, he/she doesn't.

Example 2:
A: Do you have ...?
B&C: Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
A: Do they have ...?
D: Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

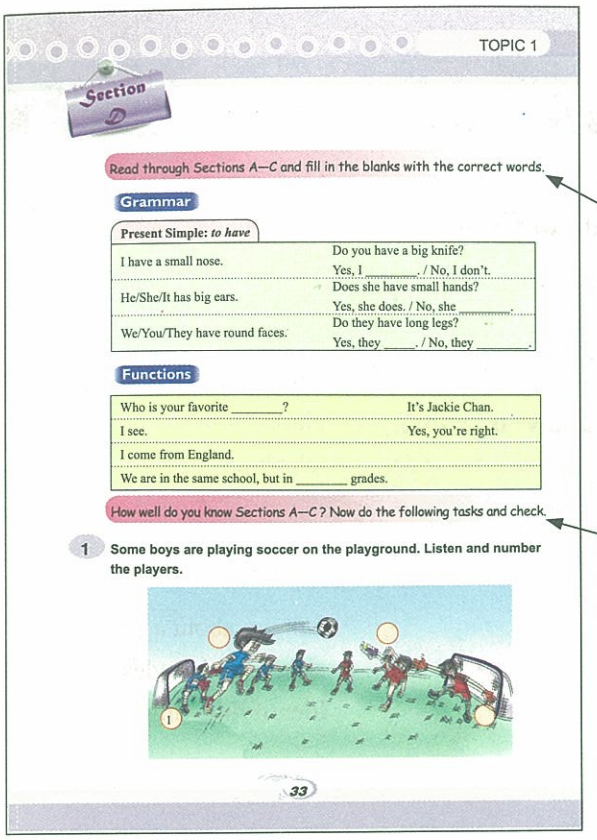
4a Read and write the words.

/red/ _____ /naʊz/ _____ /dɒg/ _____ /jes/ _____ /sɪŋ/ _____

4b Read the following sentences aloud, paying attention to the rising tone (↗) and the falling tone (↘). Then listen and repeat.

1. —Is it a hot dog? —Yes, it is.
2. Sing a song for him.
3. He has a big red nose.

32



TOPIC 1

Section D

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

Grammar

Present Simple: *to have*

I have a small nose.	Do you have a big knife? Yes, I _____. / No, I don't.
He/She/It has big ears.	Does she have small hands? Yes, she does. / No, she _____.
We/You/They have round faces.	Do they have long legs? Yes, they _____. / No, they _____.

Functions

Who is your favorite _____?	It's Jackie Chan.
I see.	Yes, you're right.
I come from England.	
We are in the same school, but in _____ grades.	

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

1 Some boys are playing soccer on the playground. Listen and number the players.

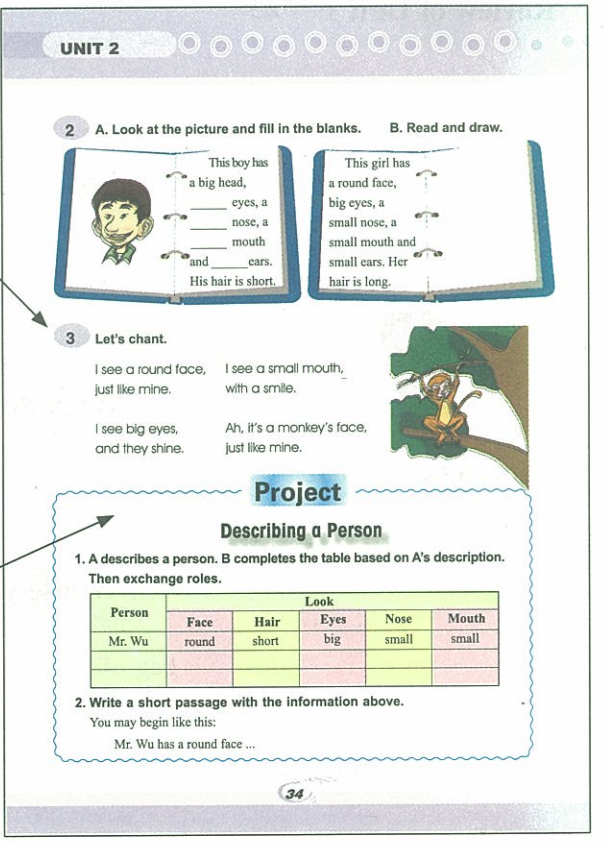
33

引导学生通过完成任务的方式归纳本话题所学知识，培养他们定期自主复习所学内容的学习习惯，形成一定的学习策略。

通过听、说、读或写的练习，巩固所学知识，培养学生综合应用语言的能力。

通过学生喜爱的歌曲、游戏、童谣等课堂活动形式，巩固所学知识，从而激发学生学习英语的兴趣。

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



UNIT 2

2 A. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks. B. Read and draw.

This boy has a big head, _____ eyes, a _____ nose, a _____ mouth and _____ ears. His hair is short.

This girl has a round face, big eyes, a small nose, a small mouth and small ears. Her hair is long.

3 Let's chant.

I see a round face, just like mine.
I see a small mouth, with a smile.
I see big eyes, and they shine.
Ah, it's a monkey's face, just like mine.

Project

Describing a Person

1. A describes a person. B completes the table based on A's description. Then exchange roles.

Person	Look				
	Face	Hair	Eyes	Nose	Mouth
Mr. Wu	round	short	big	small	small

2. Write a short passage with the information above.
You may begin like this:
Mr. Wu has a round face ...

34

Scope and Sequence

Unit/Title	Topic	Function
1 Making New Friends	1. Welcome to China! Page 1	Greetings Introducing Saying farewells
	2. Where are you from? Page 9	Talking about names, places of birth and telephone numbers
	3. What class are you in? Page 17	Talking about ages, classes and grades Identifying things
Review of Unit 1 25		
2 Looking Different	1. I have a small nose. Page 27	Describing appearances
	2. What does she look like? Page 35	Describing appearances and clothes Identifying colors
	3. Whose jacket is this? Page 43	Talking about possessions
Review of Units 1–2 51		

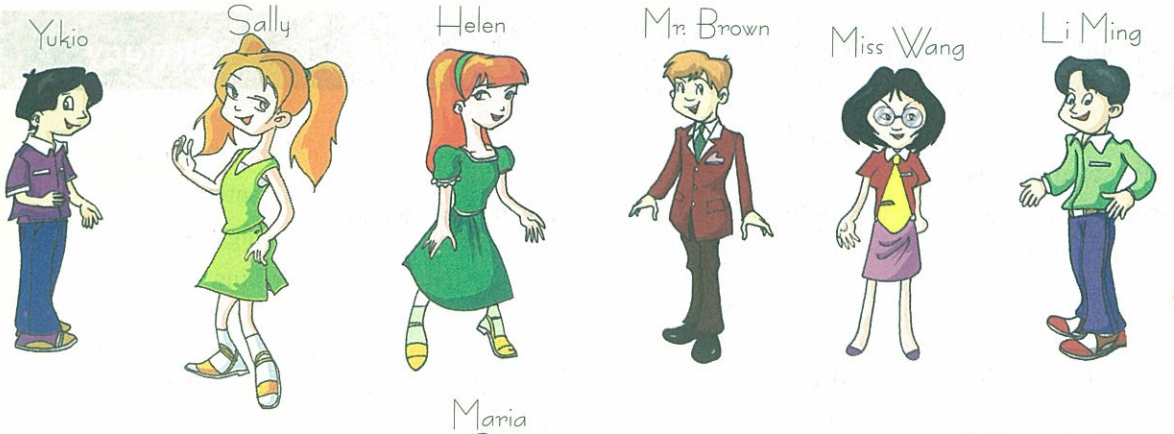
Structure	Pronunciation	Vocabulary	Strategy
Present simple *to be*: *am/is/are*	Alphabet: A–Z	Words for greetings Names of countries and cities (I)	Listening to English every day Singing English songs
Wh- questions: *What/Where/Who* Subject pronouns	Vowels: /eɪ/ /æ/ /iː/ /e/ Consonants: /p / /b/ /t/ /d/ /k/ /g/	Names of countries and cities (II) Words for numbers (I)	Comparing names Using capital letters
Demonstrative pronouns Wh- questions: *What/How* Articles: *a/an* Plurals	Vowels: /aɪ/ /ɪ/ Consonants: /f / /v/ /m/ /n/ /s/ /z / /h/ Intonation	Words for numbers (II) Names of objects in the classroom	Using objects to remember words Talking in pairs
Present simple *to have*: *have/has*	Vowels: /əʊ/ /ɒ/ Consonants: /r/ /ŋ/ Others: /j/ /juː/ Intonation	Names of body parts Adjectives to describe appearances	Using pictures Guessing before reading
Wh- questions: *What*	Vowels: /ʌ/ /uː/ /ʊ/ Consonants: /l/ /w/ Intonation	Words for colors Names of clothes	Grouping words
Possessive pronouns Wh- questions: *Whose* The possessive case of nouns	Vowels: /ɑː/ /ɔː/ Consonants: /θ/ /ð/ /ts/ /dz/	Pronouns to show ownership	Chanting Reviewing

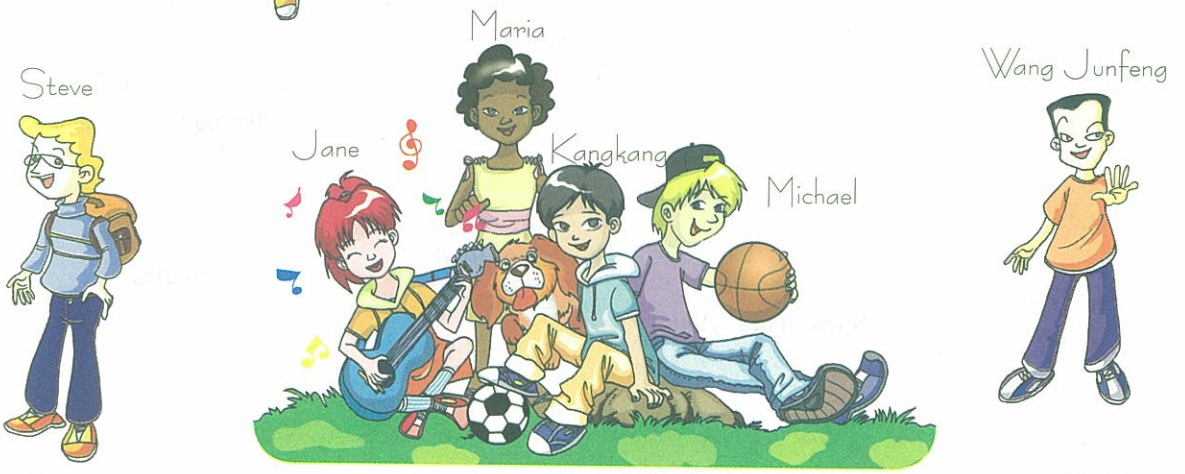
Scope and Sequence

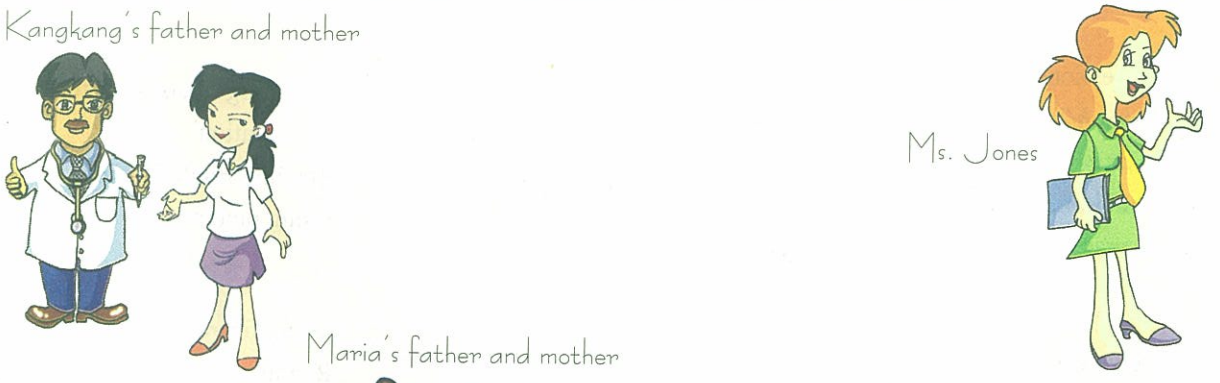
Unit/Title	Topic	Function
3 Getting Together	1. Does he speak Chinese? Page 55	Making requests Making friends Expressing likes and dislikes
	2. What do your parents do? Page 63	Talking about occupations Identifying family members
	3. What would you like to drink? Page 71	Having meals Making suggestions
Review of Unit 3 79		
4 Having Fun	1. What can I do for you? Page 81	Shopping Talking about weight Making suggestions
	2. Would you like to cook with us? Page 89	Making telephone calls Inviting someone Making suggestions
	3. What time is it now? Page 97	Talking about time Talking about daily routines
Review of Units 3–4 105		
Appendices 109		

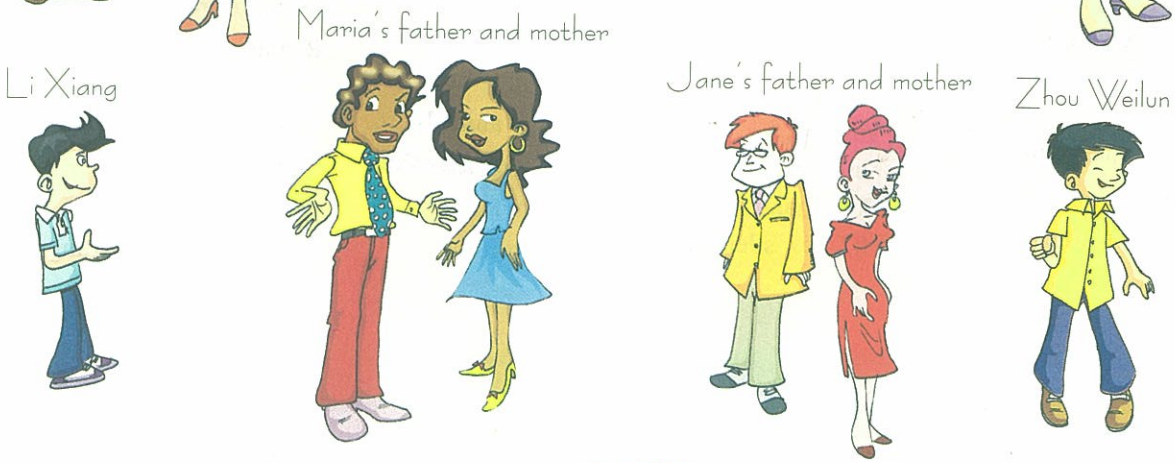
Structure	Pronunciation	Vocabulary	Strategy
Personal pronouns Present simple: *to like/want/speak ...*	Vowels: /ɜː/ /ə/ Consonants: /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/ Liaison & Stress and rhythm	Words for introduction	Joining words Chanting Using tables Asking for help
Wh- questions: *What/Where* Word formation Present simple *to do*: *do/does*	Vowels: /aʊ/ /ɔɪ/ /ɪə/ /eə/ /ʊə/ Consonants: /tr/ /dr/	Names of jobs and workplaces Names of family members	Guessing words with pictures Using word formation Predicting before reading
Wh- questions: *What* Countable nouns and uncountable nouns (I)	Vowels: /eɪ/ /æ/ /ɑː/ Stress and rhythm	Names of food and drinks	Using formulas
Wh- questions: *How much/How many* *some/any* Countable nouns and uncountable nouns (II)	Vowels: /ɔː/ /ɑː/ Consonants: /s/ /k/ Other: /ɔːl/ Stress and rhythm	Words for numbers (III) Measure words	Guessing according to the situation Reading English signs Using pictures
Review of present simple	Vowels: /eə/ /ɔː/ /eɪ/	Words to plan an activity	Using formulas Reading English stories
Wh- questions: *What* Expressions of time	Vowels: /ɑː/ /ɒ/ Consonants: /tʃ/ /b/ silent "b"	Names of animals Words to express time Words to describe everyday life	Predicting with the help of questions Pronouncing words Organizing your writing

Main Characters in the Book







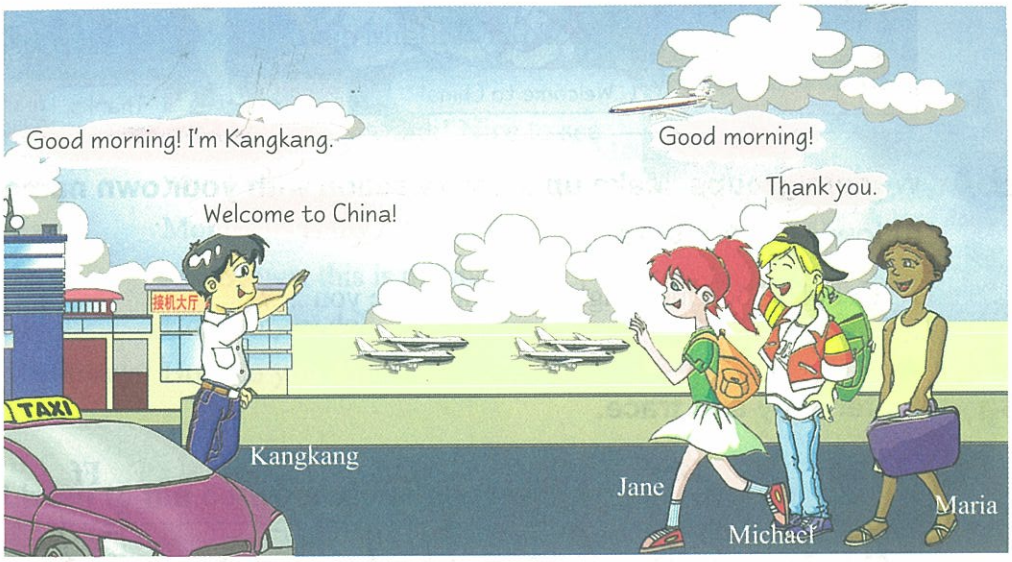


UNIT 1 Making New Friends

TOPIC 1 Welcome to China!

Section A

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



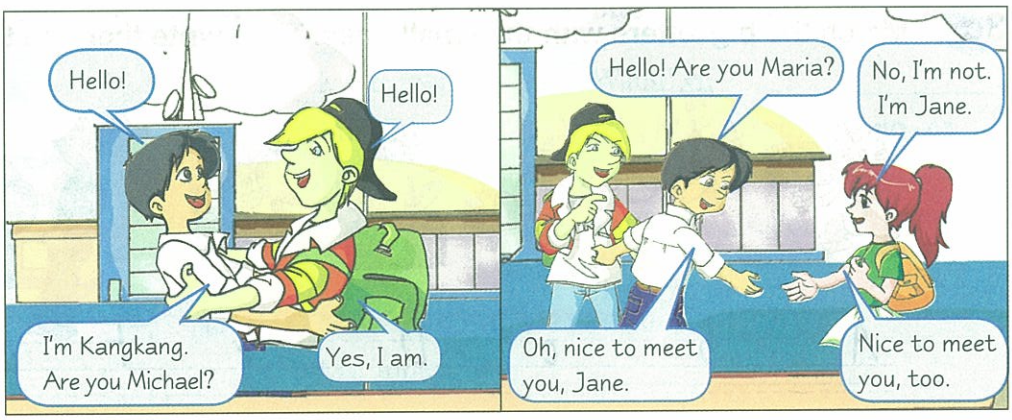
1b **Listen and number the following names.**

Jane ◯ Maria ◯ Kangkang ① Michael ◯

1c **Work in groups. Introduce yourself using *I'm* ... Then practice 1a with your own hometown or the following places.**

China the USA the UK Hong Kong Beijing

2a **Look, listen and understand. Then practice the conversation.**



2b **Work in groups. Make up a conversation with your own name and the following structures.**

A: Hello! / Good morning! / Hi! I'm ... Are you ... ?

B: ...

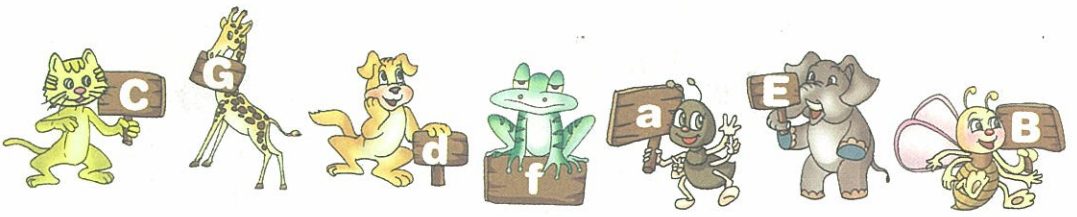
3a **Listen, say and trace.**

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg

3b **Listen and number the following letters. Then circle the letters with the same sound as *Bb*.**

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

3c **Match the big letters with the small ones. Then write them on the lines.**



A b c D e F g

Section B

TIP
Try to listen to English every day.

1a Look, listen and say.

Maria: Good morning, Mr. Brown! Nice to see you.
Mr. Brown: Good morning, Maria! Nice to see you, too.
Maria: Mom, this is my teacher, Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown, this is my mom.
Mom: How do you do?
Mr. Brown: How do you do?

1b Listen to the conversations and number the pictures.

1c Work in groups. Read 1a and act out the conversation. Then make up new ones with the words in the box.

mom dad teacher Mr. Zhang Miss Wang

1d Complete the conversation and then practice with your partner.

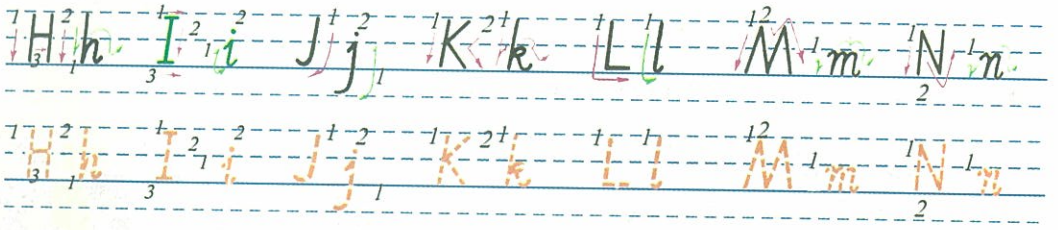
Mr. Brown: Hi, Miss Wang! _____.
Miss Wang: _____, Mr. Brown! Nice to see you, too.
Mr. Brown: Miss Wang, this is Ms. Jones. Ms. Jones, _____.
Miss Wang: How do you do?
Ms. Jones: _____?

2 Read and match the following sentences with the correct responses.

1. How do you do?	A. Good morning!
2. Welcome to Beijing!	B. How do you do?
3. Nice to see you.	C. Thank you.
4. Are you Miss Wang?	D. Nice to see you, too.
5. Good morning!	E. Yes, I am.

3a Listen, say and trace.

Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn



3b Listen and number the following letters. Then circle the letters with the same sound as *Aa*.

Aa	Gg	Hh	Mm	Ff	Ll	Jj	Nn	Ii	Kk
( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

3c Rewrite the words with big or small letters.

hi AM nice MEET

Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

Look at the pictures and try to guess what they are saying. Then read the conversations and match them with the pictures.

( ) — Good afternoon, Mr. Chen!
— Good afternoon, Xiao Zeng!

( ) — Goodbye, Mr. Chen!
— Bye.

( ) — How are you?
— Fine, thanks. And you?
— I'm OK.

( ) — Here you are.
— Thank you.

1b **Work in pairs. Read 1a and act out the conversation. Then make up a new one.**

2a **Listen, say and trace.**

Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt

Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

2b Listen and fill in the blanks.

Ff _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Pp _____ _____

Qq _____ _____

2c Rewrite the words with big or small letters.

GOOD bye AFTERNOON THANKS

3 Listen to the song and fill in the blanks.

TIP

Singing English songs is a good way to learn English.

The ABC Song

1= C $\frac{2}{4}$

1 1 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 5 - | 4 4 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 1 - |
A B C D E __ G, H I __ K L M N,
5 5 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 2 - | 5 5 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 2 - |
O P __ and R S T, __ V W X Y __.
1 1 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 5 - | 4 4 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 1 - ‖
Hap-py, hap-py we shall be, when we learn our __ __ __.

Section D

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

Grammar

Present Simple: *to be*

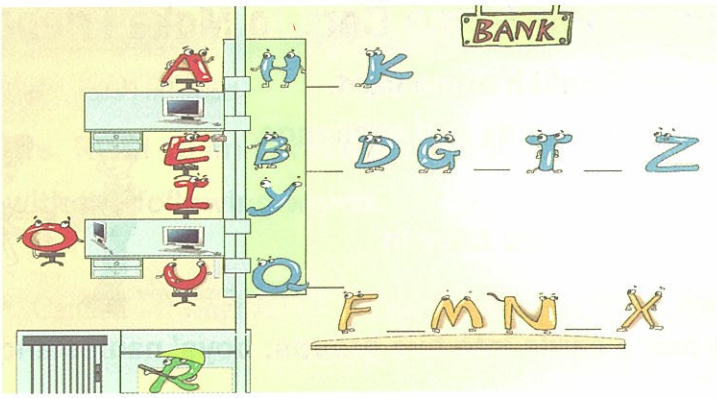
I'm Kangkang.	I'm = I _____
_____ you Michael?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Mr. Brown, this _____ my mom.	

Functions

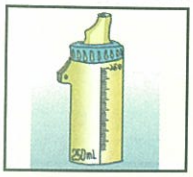
Good morning/afternoon!	Good _____/afternoon!
Hello! / Hi!	_____! / Hi!
Nice to meet/see you.	Nice to meet/see you, too.
How do you do?	_____?
Welcome to China!	_____. / Thanks.
How are you? I'm OK.	Fine, thanks. And you?
Goodbye. / Bye.	Mom, this is my teacher, Mr. Brown.
Here you are.	Thank you.

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

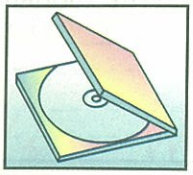
1 **Listen and fill in the blanks. Then find the same sound in each line.**



2 **Listen and guess the meaning of the following words. Then find more and write them on the line.**



ml


CD

NBA

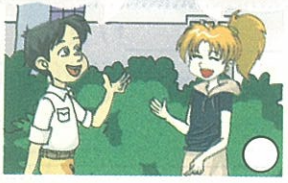
TV

UN

More examples: _____

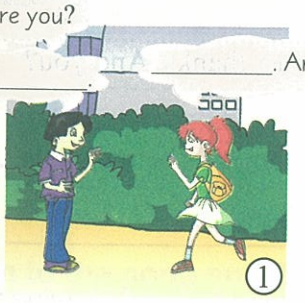
3 **Look at the pictures and complete the conversations. Then listen, number the pictures and check your answers.**

Hello! I'm Kangkang.
_____ Nancy? No. _____ Lily.

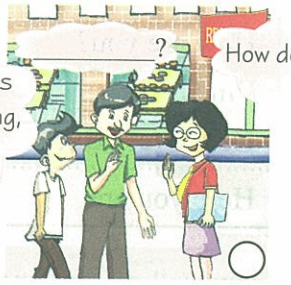


Good morning, _____, Kangkang!
Miss Wang!
_____.
Nice to see you.

How are you?
I'm _____. _____. And you?



_____?
How do you do?
Dad, this is Miss Wang. Miss Wang, this is my dad.



Project

Using Your Name Card to Make Friends

1. Make your own English name card.
2. Try to make more friends and exchange your name cards.
3. Put the name cards you have in alphabetical order.
4. Divide the name cards into two groups: boys' names and girls' names.

Diana
Carrie
Ben
Alice

Hello! I'm Peter. Hi, I'm Jane.

Nice to meet you.
Nice to meet you, too.

TOPIC 2 Where are you from?

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Sally: Excuse me, are you Jane?
Jane: Yes, I am. What's your name, please?
Sally: My name is Sally. Where are you from?
Jane: I'm from Canada. Are you from Canada, too?
Sally: No, I'm not. I'm from America.

1b Listen and number the pictures. Then listen again and match the names with the countries.

Canada ( )

America ( )

Japan ( )

A. Zhao Lin
B. Kumiko
C. Jim
D. Tom

China (A)

1c Work in pairs. Read 1a and practice the conversation. Then make up new ones with the following words.

Canada England China America Japan

2a Listen and complete the conversation. Then practice with your partner.

① Are they from England? ② Where are they from? ③ who are they?

A: Excuse me, _____

B: They're Maria and Jane.

A: _____

B: No, they aren't.

A: _____

B: Maria is from Cuba and Jane is from Canada.

2b Look at the picture and complete the conversation.

Huanhuan: _____ are they?

Yingying: _____ are Dingding and Nana.

Huanhuan: Oh, is Dingding from America?

Yingying: No, he isn't. _____ is from Japan.

Huanhuan: _____ is Nana from?

Yingying: She is from England.

3a Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.

Letter	a		e		p	b	t	d	k	g
Sound	/eɪ/	/æ/	/iː/	/e/	/p/	/b/	/t/	/d/	/k/	/g/
Word	date	at	be	bed	gap	bake	ate	add	Kate	bag
	gate	bad	bee	beg	pat	bat	bet	dad	kept	egg
	tape	bag	keep	bet	pet	beg	tag	date	take	get

3b Read the words by yourself. Then listen, check (✓) and repeat.

☐ bag ☐ dad ☐ bad ☐ bed ☐ pet

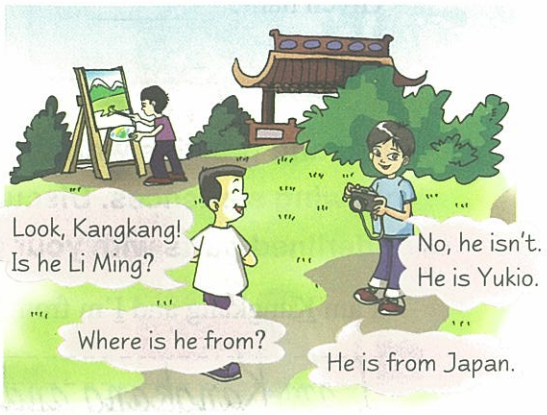
☐ get ☐ bet ☐ gate ☐ take ☐ date

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Read the following sentences and mark T (True) or F (False).

1. Jane is from America. ( ) 2. Yukio is from Japan. ( )



1b Work in pairs and make up conversations with the following information.

Name: Michael (✓)
From: America

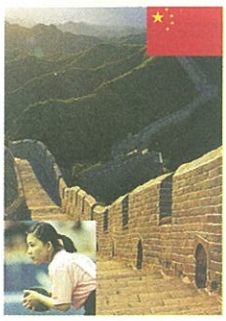
Name: Jane (×) Maria (✓)
From: Cuba

2a Look at the pictures. Then ask and answer questions with your partner.

A: Who's he/she?
B: He/She is ...

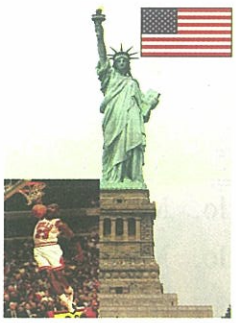
A: Is he/she ... ?
B: Yes, ... / No, ...

A: Where's he/she from?
B: He/She is from ...



Deng Yaping/China

Stephen Hawking/England



Michael Jordan/America

2b Complete the following name cards and find out the differences.

TIP

In China, the family name often goes first, but in America, England, Canada, etc., it always goes last.

Full name: Deng Yaping
Family name: _____
Given name: _____
From: _____

Full name: Stephen Hawking
Family name: _____
Given name: _____
From: _____

3 Read and practice writing the following sentences. Discuss the underlined parts with your partner.

TIP

They begin with capital letters:
1. the first word of sentences;
2. Mr., Mrs., Ms., Miss and I;
3. names of people, cities and countries.

1. I am Kangkang and I'm from Beijing.

I am Kangkang and I'm from Beijing.

2. Nice to meet you.

Nice to meet you.

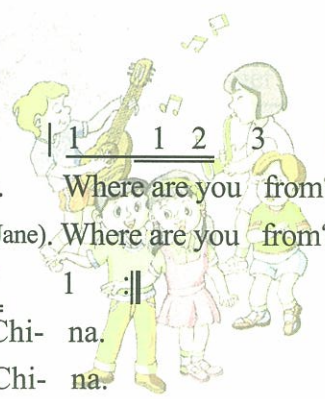
3. Mr. Smith is from Canada.

Mr. Smith is from Canada.

4 Sing and circle the name of each country.

Where Are You From?

1=F $\frac{2}{4}$



5·	5	1·	1	| 7	7	1	2	| 5·	5	2·	2	| 1	1	2	3 |
Hel-	lo,	Ma-	ria.	Where	are	you	from?	Hel-	lo,	Ma-	ria.	Where	are	you	from?
Hel-	lo,	Michael	(Jane).	Where	are	you	from?	Hel-	lo,	Michael	(Jane).	Where	are	you	from?
2·	3	4·	4	|3·	2	1	| 2·	2	7·	5	|6·	7	1	:‖	
I'-	m	from		Cu-	ba.		Wel-	come	to	Chi-	na.				
I'-	m	from		America	(Canada).		Wel-	come	to	Chi-	na.				

Section C

1a Read and understand.

1b A. Listen and learn the numbers before reading.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
zero	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten

B. Look at the following pictures and read the numbers.

1c Read 1a and make a name card for Li Jie.

Name: _____
From: _____
Tel: _____

2 Ask your partner the following questions and fill in the blanks. Then make up a conversation.

A: Hello! What's your name? B: My name is _____
A: Where are you from? B: I'm from _____
A: What's your telephone number? B: It's _____

3 Look at Miss Wang's name card and complete the passage about her.

Full name: Wang Yuyue
From: Beijing
Tel: (010)79860980

This is my teacher, _____ Wang. _____ is her family name and _____ is her given name. She's from _____, China. And her telephone number is _____.

4a Read aloud and match. Then listen and repeat.

/deɪt/ /geɪt/ /eg/ /teɪk/ /get/ /æd/

take add date gate get egg

4b Read the following sounds aloud and write the words.

/bæg/ _____ /pet/ _____ /bed/ _____ /dæd/ _____ /bæd/ _____

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

Grammar

Subject Pronouns

I you he she it	
we you they	
isn't = is not	aren't = are not
what's = what is	who's = who is where's = where is
_____ she from Canada?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
_____ he Li Ming?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
_____ you from Canada, too?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
_____ they from England?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
Who are they?	_____ Maria and Jane.
Who's she/he?	_____ is Deng Yaping. / _____ is Stephen Hawking.

Functions

Excuse me, are you Jane?	Yes, I am. / No, _____.
What's your name, please?	_____ is Sally.
What's your telephone number?	It is 6807-5335.
_____?	I'm from Canada.
Where is he/she from?	He/She is from Japan.

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

1 **Match the numbers with the pictures.**

A. 110 B. 114 C. 119 D. 120 E. 122

1. ( ) 2. ( ) 3. ( ) 4. ( ) 5. ( )

2 **Listen to the conversation and match each number with the name. Then listen again and match the people with their national flags.**

4	6	7	9	10
Yukio	Kangkang	Jane	Linda	Michael

Project

Introducing Yourself

1. Make your name card.

Your Name Card

Name: _____
Family name: _____
Given name: _____
From: _____
Tel: _____

Your Partner's Name Card

Name: _____
Family name: _____
Given name: _____
From: _____
Tel: _____

2. Introduce yourself to the class with your name card.

You may begin like this:

Hello! My name is ... / I'm ... My family name is ... and my given name is ...

3. Listen to your partner and fill in his/her name card. Then introduce him/her to the class.

TOPIC 3 What class are you in?

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Li Ming: Hello, I'm Li Ming! What's your name?
Jane: My name's Jane.
Li Ming: I am twelve years old. How old are you?
Jane: I'm twelve, too.
Li Ming: What class are you in?
Jane: I'm in Class Four, Grade Seven. Are you in Class Four, too?
Li Ming: No, I'm not. I'm in Class Five.

1b Listen to 1a and complete Jane's name card. Then introduce her to the class.

Name: _____
Age: _____
Class: _____
Grade: _____

2a Work out the rules and complete the numbers. Then listen and check.

11	12	13	14	15
eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen	fifteen

16	17	18	19	20
six _____	seven _____	eight _____	nine _____	twenty

2b Listen and match.

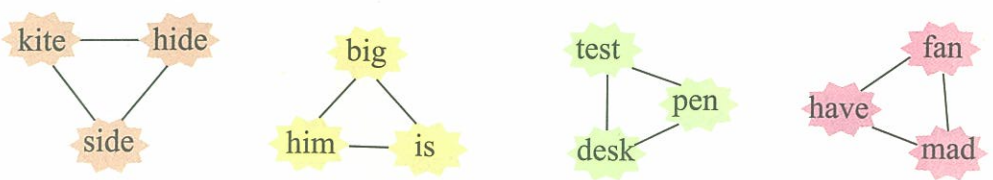
Nancy	fifteen	Class 16, Grade 9
Mark	twelve	Class 3, Grade 7
Dick	thirteen	Class 5, Grade 7
Julia	fourteen	Class 11, Grade 8

3 Listen and complete the conversations. Then practice with your partner.

4a Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.

Letter	i		f	v	m	n		s		z	h
Sound	/aɪ/	/ɪ/	/f/	/v/	/m/	/n/		/s/	/z/	/z/	/h/
Word	bike	big	fan	five	map	name	man	best	has	zoo	hate
	kite	dig	fat	have	game	nine	pen	desk	his	zip	hen
	side	kid	gift	save	make	net	sand	sit	is	zap	hit

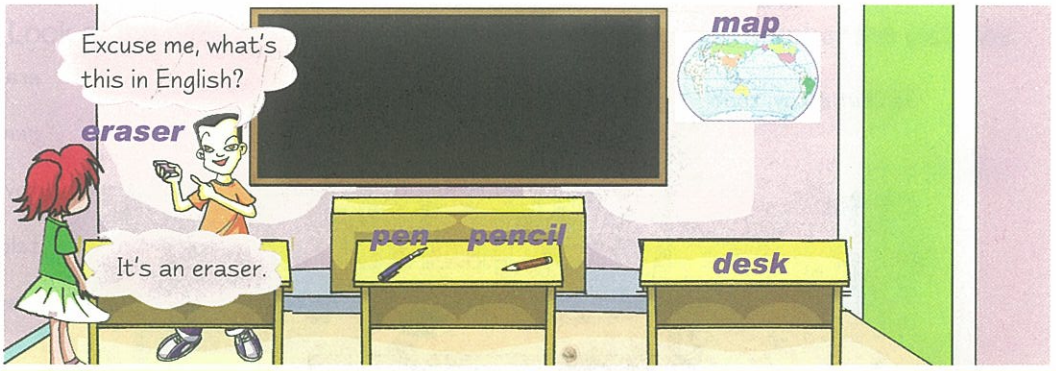
4b Read the words by yourself. Then listen, check and repeat.



er.

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

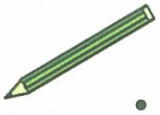


Wang Junfeng: Excuse me, what's this in English?
Jane: It's an eraser.
Wang Junfeng: How do you spell it?
Jane: E-R-A-S-E-R, eraser.
Wang Junfeng: Thank you.
Jane: That's OK.

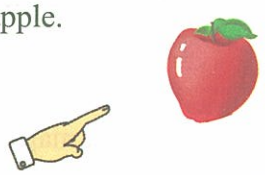
Wang Junfeng: What's that in English, Jane?
Jane: It's a map.
Wang Junfeng: Can you spell it, please?
Jane: Yes. M-A-P, map.
Wang Junfeng: Thanks.
Jane: You're welcome.

1b Listen and complete the conversations.

A: Excuse me, what's _____ in English?
B: It's _____ pencil.
A: How do you spell it?
B: P-E-N-C-I-L, _____.
A: Thank you.
B: _____ _____.



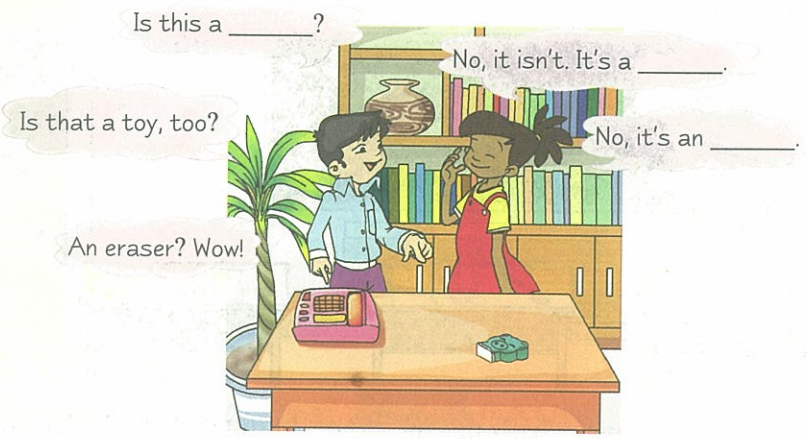
A: Excuse me, what's _____ in English?
B: It's _____ apple.
A: _____ _____ _____ _____, please?
B: Yes. A-P-P-L-E, apple.
A: _____.
B: That's OK.



1c Work in pairs. Read 1a and practice the conversation. Then make up new ones with the following words.

map eraser pen pencil desk

2a Listen and complete the conversation with the correct words. Then practice with your partner.



eraser
pencil
toy
telephone
map

2b Let's play. Guess the objects by touching them.

TIP
Remembering words with objects will help you learn them more quickly.

Example:

Kangkang: What's this in English?
Jane: Is it a/an ...?
Kangkang: Yes, it is. How do you spell it? / No, it isn't. Please try again.
Jane: ...

3 Write the sentences, paying attention to the use of capital letters and punctuations.

Example:

A: what's that in english jane ⟶ What's that in English, Jane?
B: it's a map ⟶ It's a map.

who's that

_____
_____
_____
_____

that's nancy

_____
_____
_____
_____

is that an eraser

_____
_____
_____
_____

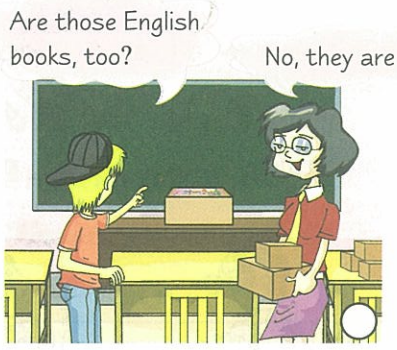
no it isn't

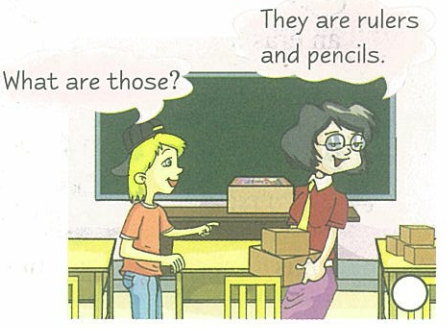
_____
_____
_____
_____

Section C

1a Read and understand.

Look at the pictures and read the conversations. Then number the pictures.





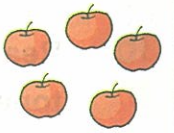
1b Complete the conversations. Then practice with your partner.

A: What are these?
B: _____ _____ cars.
A: Thank you.
B: That's OK.

A: Are _____ eggs?
B: Yes, _____ _____.
A: Thank you.
B: _____ _____.

A: _____ _____ _____?
B: They are books.
A: Thanks.
B: You're welcome.

A: Are those oranges?
B: No, _____ _____.
A: What are they?
B: They are _____.
A: Thanks.
B: _____ _____.



2 **Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks. Then ask and answer questions with the following structures.**

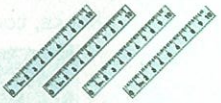
A: What's this/that? B: It's ...

A: What are these/those? B: They're ...

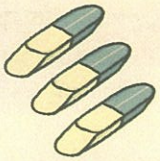
a book

___ books

a ruler


___ rulers

an eraser


___ erasers

an orange

___ oranges

a bus

___ buses

a box

___ boxes

3a **Read and write the words.**

/neɪm/_____

/bɪg/_____

/sæd/_____

/ˈsevn/_____

/naɪn/_____

/ten/_____

/faɪv/_____

/desk/_____

/mæp/_____

/pen/_____

3b **Read the following sentences aloud, paying attention to the rising tone (↗) and the falling tone (↘). Then listen and repeat.**

I am Miss Wang↘. He is fine↘. I have nine bags↘.

Is his name Kangkang↗? Is it a big bag↗?

Section D

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

Grammar

Demonstrative Pronouns: *this/that/these/those*

Is this/that a/an ...?	Yes, it is. / No, _____.
Are these/those oranges?	Yes, _____. / No, they aren't.
What's this/that in English?	_____ an eraser/a map.
What are these/those?	_____ books/rulers and pencils.
that's = that is	

Functions

_____ are you?	I'm twelve, too.
_____ are you in?	I'm in Class Four, Grade Seven.
_____ are you in?	I'm in Grade Seven.
Excuse me, what' s this/that in English?	It's an eraser/a map.
_____ do you spell it?	E-R-A-S-E-R, eraser.
Can you spell it, please?	Yes. M-A-P, map.
_____. / Thanks.	That's OK. / _____ welcome.

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

1 **Read the passage and complete the table on the next page. Then write your own information.**

Jane is from Canada. She is twelve years old. Now she is in Beijing International School. She is in Class Four, Grade Seven. Her telephone number is (010) 9267-6929.

Huang Hua is from China. His English name is Tom. He is twelve, too. He is in Class Three, Grade Seven. His telephone number is (010) 9252-5233. Huang Hua and Jane are not in the same class, but they are good friends.

Name	Country	Age	Class	Grade	Telephone number
Jane					
Huang Hua					

2 **Complete the passage with the information on the name card. Then write about yourself, paying attention to the use of capital letters.**

Name: Bai Lili English name: Lily
Age: 12 From: Heilongjiang
Class: Four Grade: Seven
Telephone number: 6298-6575
ID number: 230123200012062261
School: Yuying Junior High School

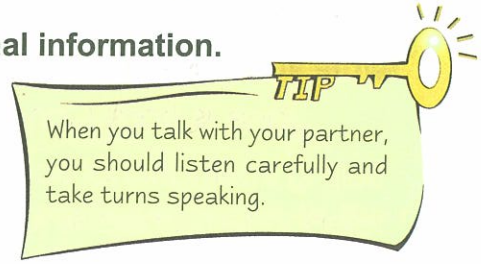
Bai Lili is from _____. Her _____ name is Lily. She is _____. Now she is in Yuying Junior High School. She is in _____ _____, _____ _____. Her telephone number is _____. Her _____ _____ is 230123200012062261.

Project

Communicating Personal Information

1. List at least 5 questions about personal information.

What's your name?
Where are you from?
What class are you in?
...



2. Interview your group members with the questions in your list.

3. Write down their personal information.

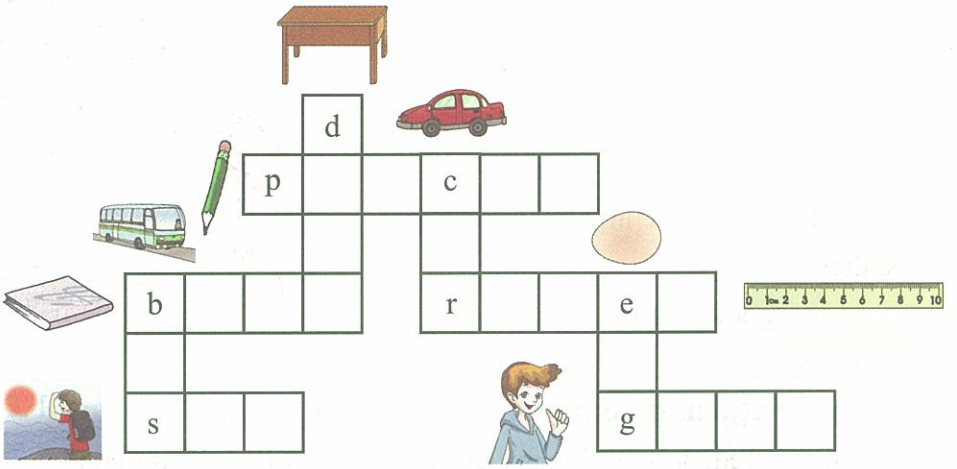
Review of Unit 1

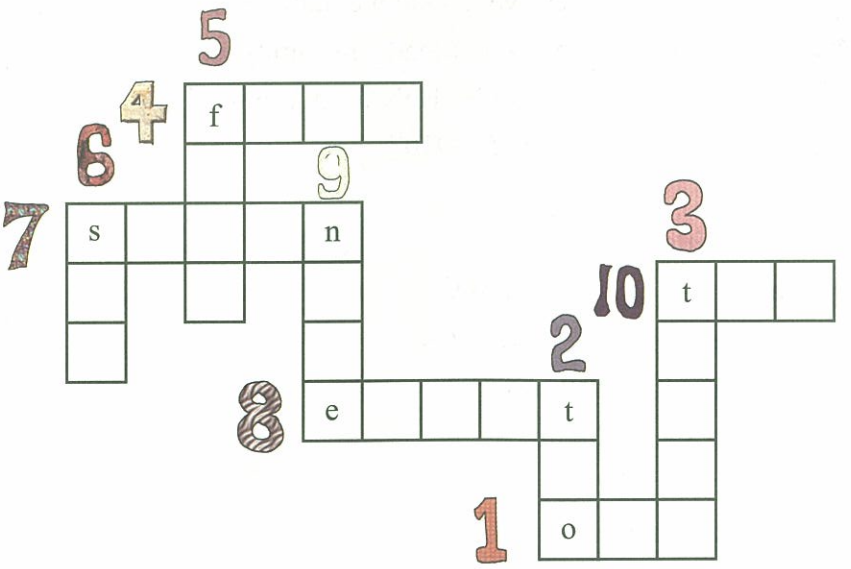
1 **Listen and circle the word with the different sound for the colored letters in each group.**

Example: date gate tape (at)

1) bad	bag	date	fat	2) be	beg	bet	bed
3) hide	kite	fine	kid	4) eggs	books	rulers	eyes
5) big	fit	kid	five	6) desk	save	best	has

2 **Look at the pictures and complete the words.**





3 Complete the sentences with *a/an*. Then tell the difference between them.

Ⓐ

That's _____ ruler.
It's _____ desk.
This is _____ ruler.
Is that _____ car?
Is this _____ bus?
It is _____ nice map.

Ⓑ

—What's that? —That is _____ eraser.
—What's that? —It is _____ orange.
—What's this? —It is _____ egg.
—Is that _____ English book? —Yes, it is.
—Is this _____ orange pencil? —No, it isn't.
—My mom is _____ English teacher.

4 Complete the conversation and then practice with your partner.

A: Hello! _____ you Michael?
B: Yes, I _____.
A: Michael, who _____ that girl?
_____ she Jane?
B: No, she _____. She _____ Maria.
A: _____ Maria and Jane in the same school?
B: Yes, they _____.
A: _____ you good friends?
B: Yes, we _____.

5 Read the passage and complete the following tasks.

My name is Ted Best. Ted is my given name and Best is my family name. I'm 12 years old. I'm from England. Now I'm a student in Class Three, Grade Seven. My telephone number is 17906680325.

Ren Yue is my good friend. His family name is Ren and Yue is his given name. He is 11 years old. He's from Tianjin. He's in Class Three, too. His telephone number is 45329107.

1) Choose a good title for the passage.
A. My Teacher B. My Family C. My Friend and Me
2) Make an information card for Ted Best.
3) Answer the following questions.
A. Can Ted Best speak English?
B. What class is Ren Yue in?
C. Are Ted Best and Ren Yue good friends?

6 Write a passage about you and your friend.

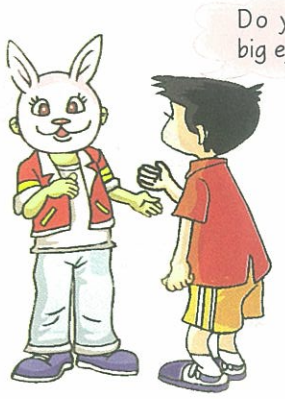
UNIT 2 Looking Different

TOPIC 1 I have a small nose.

Section A

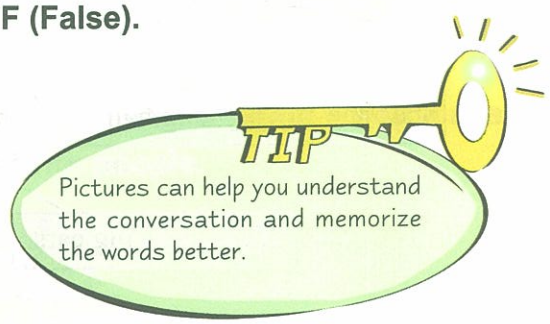
1a Listen, look and say.

A: Who am I? Can you guess?
B: Yes. Are you Michael?
A: No, I'm not. I have a small nose, but he has a big one.
B: Do you have big eyes?
A: Yes, I do.
B: Oh, I know. You are Kangkang.
A: Yes, you're right.



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

1. Kangkang has big eyes. ( )
2. Michael has a small nose. ( )
3. Kangkang has a big nose. ( )
4. A is Michael. ( )



1c Listen to the words and match them with the picture. Then make sentences with *have/has*.

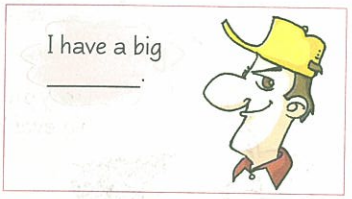
ear
head
face
mouth

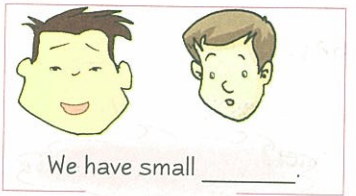
hair
eye
neck
nose

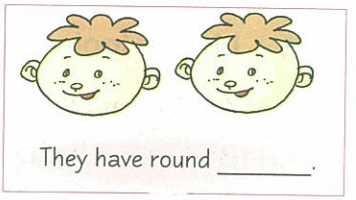
Example:

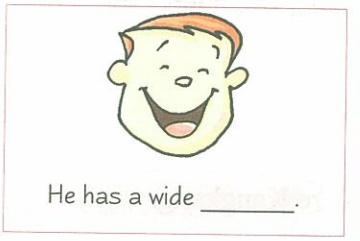
I have a big nose, but he/she has a small nose.

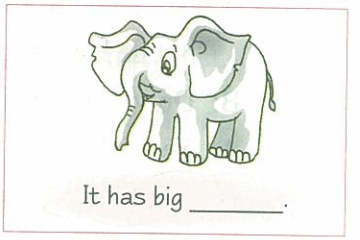
2a Listen and complete the sentences. Then read them aloud.



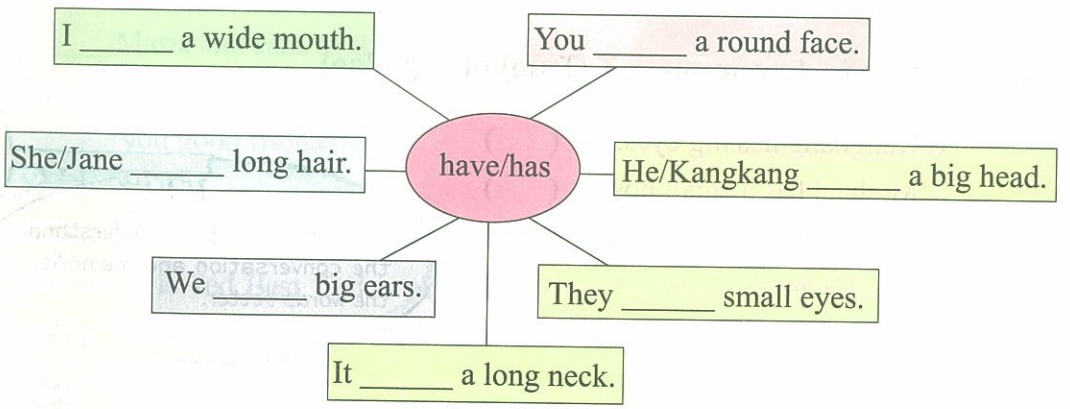








2b Complete the following sentences with *have/has*.



3a Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.

Letter	o		u	r	ng	y
Sound	/əʊ/	/ɒ/	/juː/	/r/	/ŋ/	/j/
Word	go home note	not dog hot	pupil unit use	red rice rose	king sing song	yes you yo-yo

3b Read the words in pairs. Then listen, check and repeat.

unit ride rise yet song home rose red dog sing

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

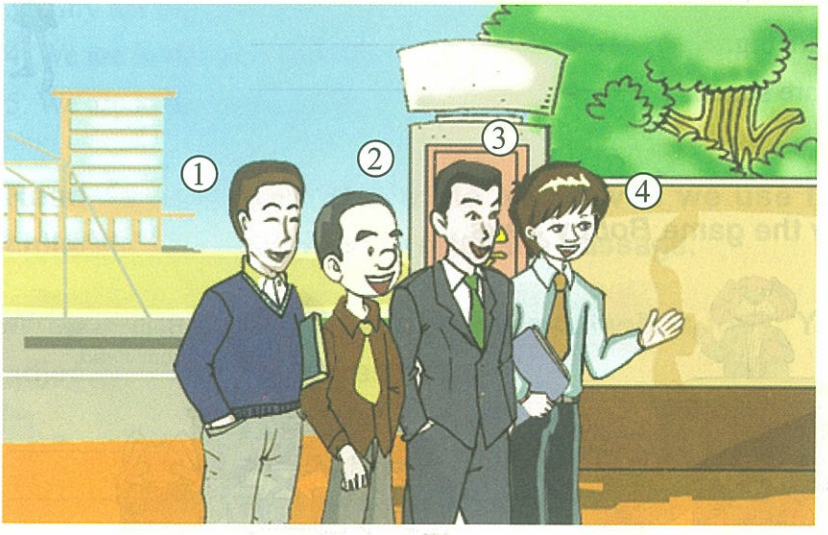
Kangkang: Michael, who is your favorite actor?
Michael: Guess. He's Chinese and he has a big nose.
Kangkang: Does he have long hair?
Michael: No, he doesn't.
Kangkang: Does he have a wide mouth?
Michael: Yes, he does.
Kangkang: I see. It's Jackie Chan.

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

Jackie Chan is Michael's favorite actor. He is from _____. He has a _____ nose and his hair is not _____. He has a _____ mouth. His Chinese name is _____.

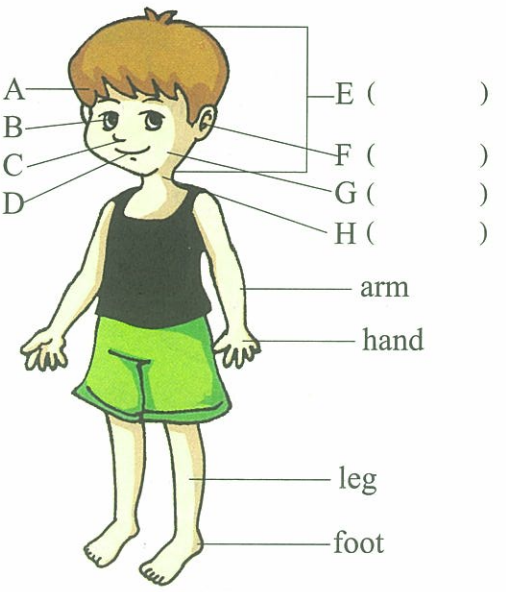
1c Work in pairs. Read 1a and practice the conversation. Then make up a new one, talking about your favorite people.

2 Listen and check (√) who is Mr. Wang.



① ☐
② ☐
③ ☐
④ ☐

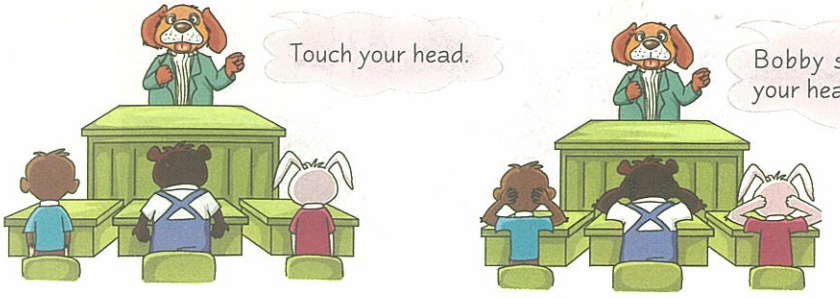
3 Look at the boy and write the name of each part.



4 Rewrite the sentences with *have/has*. Then make more sentences.

My face is round.	→	I have a round face.
Your face is long.	→	_____
His hair is short.	→	_____
Her hair is long.	→	_____
His arms are long.	→	_____
Her arms are short.	→	_____
His feet are big.	→	_____
Her feet are small.	→	_____
…		…

5 Let's play the game *Bobby Says*.



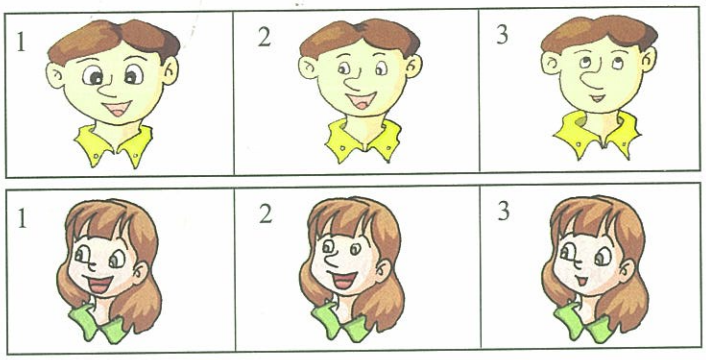
Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

Guess who is the boy and who is his sister, Amy. Then read and check.

TIP

Guessing before reading will help you understand the passage better and faster.



I am a boy. I'm thirteen years old. I come from England. I'm a student. I have a round face and small eyes. My nose is big, and my mouth is small. I have a sister. Her name is Amy. She is twelve. She is a student, too. She has a round face, big eyes, a small nose and a small mouth. We are in the same school, but in different grades.

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

1. My face is round and my mouth is small. ( )
2. Amy is ten. ( )
3. Amy has big eyes and a small nose. ( )
4. We are in different schools. ( )
5. We are in the same grade. ( )

1c **Read 1a again and circle the adjectives we use to describe the children. Then use them to retell the passage.**

2 **Write a passage to describe your partner's look. You can use the adjectives and structures in 1a.**

3a Match the pictures with the conversations.

1

( )

2

( )

3

( )

4

( )

A. —Do you have a big knife?
—Yes, I do.

B. —Do they have long legs?
—No, they don't. They have short legs.

C. —Does he have a long ruler?
—Yes, he does.

D. —Does she have small hands?
—No, she doesn't. She has big hands.

3b Work in groups. Ask what your classmates have.

Example 1:

A: Do you have ...?
B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
A: Does B have ...?
C: Yes, he/she does. / No, he/she doesn't.

Example 2:

A: Do you have ...?
B&C: Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
A: Do they have ...?
D: Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

4a Read and write the words.

/red/ _____ /nəʊz/ _____ /dɒg/ _____ /jes/ _____ /sɪŋ/ _____

4b Read the following sentences aloud, paying attention to the rising tone (↗) and the falling tone (↘). Then listen and repeat.

1. —Is it a hot dog? —Yes, it is.
2. Sing a song for him.
3. He has a big red nose.

Section D

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

Grammar

Present Simple: *to have*

I have a small nose.	Do you have a big knife? Yes, I _____. / No, I don't.
He/She/It has big ears.	Does she have small hands? Yes, she does. / No, she _____.
We/You/They have round faces.	Do they have long legs? Yes, they _____. / No, they _____.

Functions

Who is your favorite _____?	It's Jackie Chan.
I see.	Yes, you're right.
I come from England.	
We are in the same school, but in _____ grades.	

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

1 **Some boys are playing soccer on the playground. Listen and number the players.**

2 A. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks. B. Read and draw.

This boy has a big head, _____ eyes, a _____ nose, a _____ mouth and _____ ears. His hair is short.

This girl has a round face, big eyes, a small nose, a small mouth and small ears. Her hair is long.

3 Let's chant.

I see a round face,
just like mine.

I see a small mouth,
with a smile.

I see big eyes,
and they shine.

Ah, it's a monkey's face,
just like mine.

Project

Describing a Person

1. A describes a person. B completes the table based on A's description. Then exchange roles.

Person	Look				
	Face	Hair	Eyes	Nose	Mouth
Mr. Wu	round	short	big	small	small

2. Write a short passage with the information above.

You may begin like this:

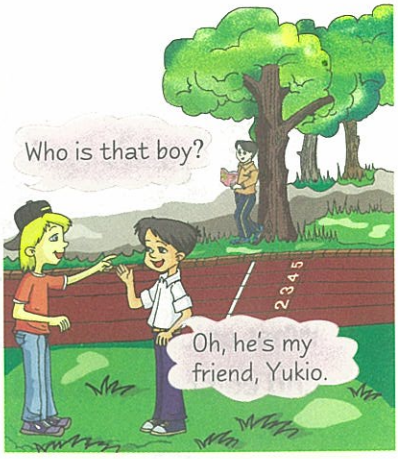
Mr. Wu has a round face ...

TOPIC 2 What does she look like?

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Michael: Hello, Kangkang! Who is that boy?
Kangkang: Oh, he's my friend, Yukio.
Michael: Where is he from?
Kangkang: He's from Japan.
Michael: But you look the same.
Kangkang: That's right. We have black hair and black eyes.
Michael: I have blond hair and blue eyes.
Kangkang: We don't look the same, but we're good friends, too!



1b Listen to 1a and complete the table.

Name	Country	Color of hair	Color of eyes
Yukio		black	
Michael	America		
Kangkang	China		black

1c Work in groups and introduce the three boys based on 1b.

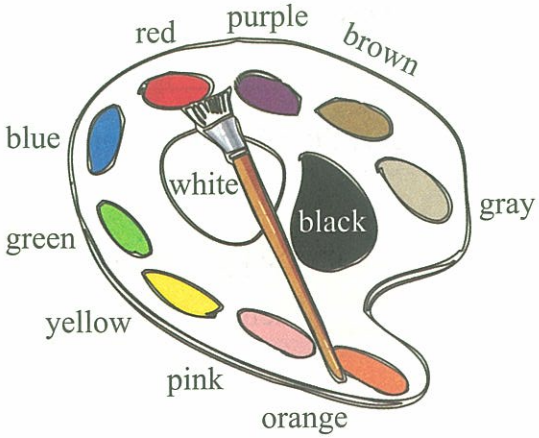
Example:

Yukio is my friend. He is from ... He has ... We don't look the same, but we are friends.

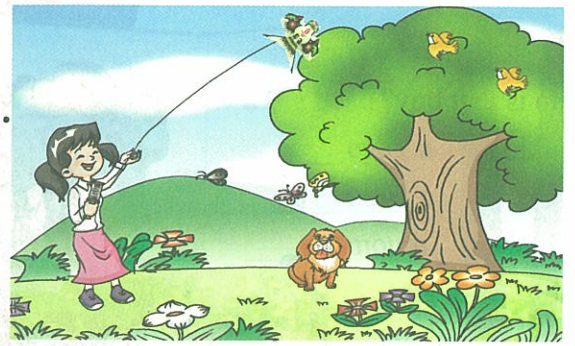
2a Ask and answer questions about colors with your partner.

Example:

A: What color is it?
B: It's *pink*.



2b **Point out the colors in the picture and write them down.**



Colors

_____

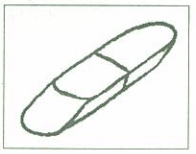
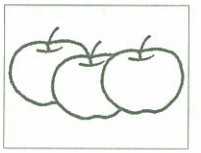
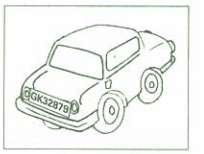
_____

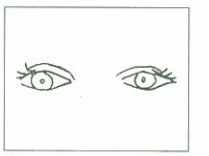
_____

_____

_____

3 **What color do you think they might be? Guess first. Then listen, check (✓) and color the pictures.**



☐ purple	☐ green	☐ gray	☐ blond	☐ brown
☐ white	☐ red	☐ purple	☐ black	☐ blue
☐ pink	☐ yellow	☐ black	☐ yellow	☐ black

4a **Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.**

Letter	u			l		w/wh	
Sound	/ʌ/	/uː/	/ʊ/	/l/		/w/	
Word	bus	rule	put	lake	milk	swim	white
	must	blue	pull	like	old	wife	when
	sun	June	full	long	role	well	where

4b **Read the phrases by yourself. Then listen, check and repeat.**

old bus	long list	blue bell	red sun
left hand	swim in the lake	white milk	pull well

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Man: Please give this letter to Maria. She is in Class Four, Grade Seven.
Girl: Sorry, I don't know her. What does she look like?
Man: She is tall and she has short brown hair.
Girl: Oh, I see. I'll give it to her.
Man: Thanks.
Girl: You're welcome!

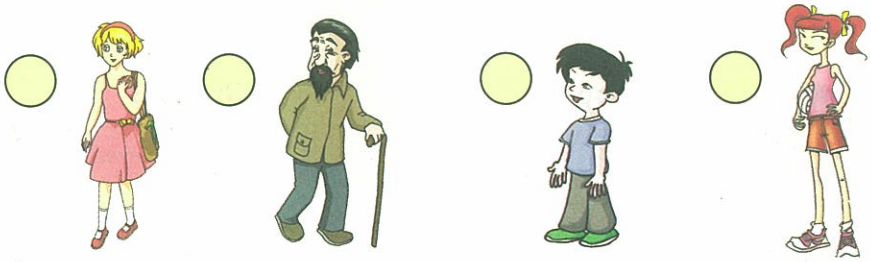
1b Listen to 1a and fill in the blanks.

Here is a _____ for Maria. Maria is in Class _____, Grade _____. She is _____. Her hair is _____ and _____. The _____ will give the letter to her.

1c Work in pairs. Read 1a and practice the conversation. Then make up a new one with your partner.

2 Match the descriptions with the pictures. Then ask and answer questions with your partner.

1. He is short. He has black hair and big black eyes.
2. She is tall. She has red hair and long legs.
3. She is young. She has short blond hair and a small nose.
4. He is old, but he doesn't have gray hair. His hair is black.



Example:

A: What does the man/woman/boy/girl look like?

B: ...

3 Write down the colors of the national flags. Then ask and answer questions with your partner.

A: Where is he/she from? B: He/She is from ...

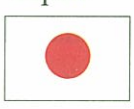
A: What does he/she look like? B: He/She has ...

Cuba

①

red, white and blue brown hair/black eyes

Japan



②

_____ black hair/black eyes

Canada

③

_____ red hair/gray eyes

America

④

_____ blond hair/blue eyes

4 Listen to the passage and color the snowman. Then listen again and answer the following questions.

1. Does the snowman have black eyes? _____
2. What color is his nose? _____
3. Does he have short arms? _____
4. Does he have hair? _____

5 Let's play.

Group A

I have big eyes. →

Group B

I don't have big eyes. ↓

Linda doesn't have a red ruler. ←

Linda has a red ruler. ↓

... →

...

Section C

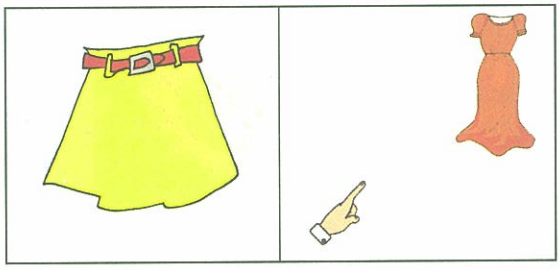
1a Read and understand.

Girl: Mom, I want to buy a T-shirt, a cap and a pair of shoes.
Mom: What color is that T-shirt?
Girl: It's red.
Mom: What color is that cap?
Girl: It's yellow.
Mom: What color are those shoes?
Girl: They're green.
...

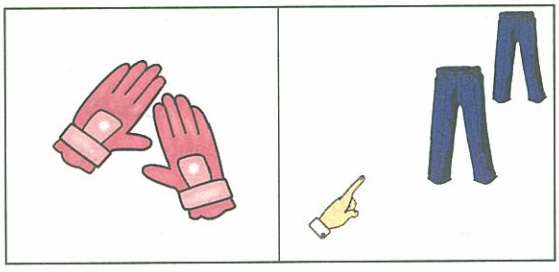
1b Work in pairs. Read 1a and practice the conversation. Then make up a new one with the following words.

coat	T-shirt	dress	pants
skirt	gloves	shoes	cap

1c Complete the conversations and then practice with your partner.



A: _____ _____ is this skirt?
B: It's yellow.
A: What color _____ that _____?
B: It's _____.



A: What color _____ these _____?
B: They're _____.
A: What color are _____ pants?
B: _____ blue.

2a Read and understand.

Underline the children's clothes and circle the words of colors.

Look at this photo. The girl in a yellow dress is Maria. She is tall. She has short brown hair. Michael is strong. He is in a black cap and blue shoes. He has blond hair. Jane is in a purple T-shirt and a pink skirt. Her hair is red. The boy in a white T-shirt is Kangkang. His pants are blue. They are good friends and they look happy.

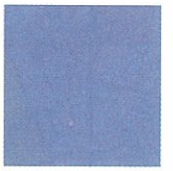
TIP

Grouping similar words can help you learn English better.
Clothes: dress, cap ...
Colors: yellow, brown ...

2b Read 2a and complete the table.

Name	Maria	Michael	Jane	Kangkang
Hair	short, brown			
Clothes				a white T-shirt and blue pants

3a Read and write the words.



/waɪt/ _____ /waɪd/ _____ /leg/ _____ /sʌn/ _____ /bluː/ _____

3b Read the following sentences aloud, paying attention to the rising tone (↗) and the falling tone (↘). Then listen and repeat.

1. What does he look like? ↘
2. Does he have short arms? ↗
3. Let me have a look at your yellow shoes. ↘
4. Jane, lift your left hand ↗ and left leg. ↘

Section D

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

Grammar

Wh-questions: *What*

What does she _____?	She is tall.
What color is that T-shirt?	_____ red.
_____ are those shoes?	They're green.

Functions

Please give this letter to Maria.	The girl in a yellow dress is Maria.
Oh, I see. I'll give it to her.	He is in a black cap and blue shoes.
But you look the same.	

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

1 **A. Listen to the conversations and find out the children in the picture.**

Helen ( )
Lisa ( )
Bill ( )
Peter ( )

B. Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. The girl in a _____ skirt is Helen.
2. The girl in _____ is Lisa.
3. The boy in a _____ coat is Bill.
4. The boy in _____ pants is Peter.

2 **Read the passage and color Michael in the photo.**

Hello! My name is Kangkang. I come from China. I'm 12 years old. Now I'm a student in Beijing International School. I'm in Class 4, Grade 7. Look at the photo. The boy next to me is my good friend, Michael.

He is from America. He has big blue eyes and a wide mouth. His hair is blond and his nose is big. We don't look the same. In this photo, I am in my favorite white shirt and blue pants. He is in a yellow T-shirt and gray pants. His cap is orange and his shoes are green. Isn't he cool?

3 **Write a passage about one of your friends. The following information may help you.**

Look	Face	long, small, round ...
	Eyes	big, small, round ...
	Nose	long, short, big, small ...
	Mouth	small, wide ...
	Hair	long, short, black, brown, blond, red ...
	Others	tall, short, old, young, strong ...
Clothes	yellow T-shirt, blue pants, brown shoes ...	

You may begin like this:

Wang Jia is my friend. She is tall. She has a round face ...

Project

Guessing My Favorite Cartoon Characters

1. **Make one mask of your favorite cartoon characters. Then collect all the masks in your group.**
2. **Work in groups. Ask one student in your group to wear a mask, but don't let him/her see it.**
3. **The other students in the group describe the mask. Then ask the student wearing the mask to guess the character.**
4. **Give each group member only one chance to wear a mask and guess. The student who can guess correctly is the "Guessing Star".**

TOPIC 3 Whose jacket is this?

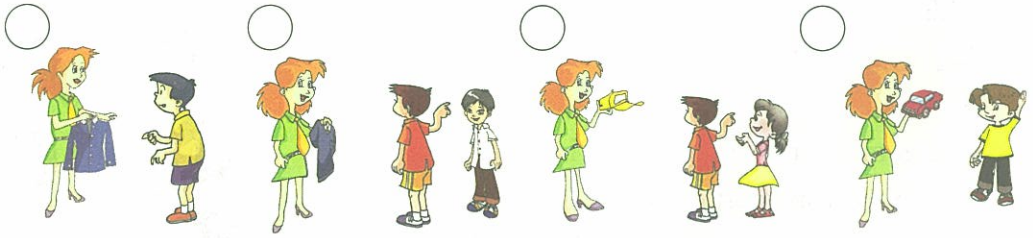
Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Maria: Hi, Jane! Is this your cap?
Jane: No, it's not mine.
Maria: Whose cap is it, then?
Jane: It's Sally's.

Maria: Hi, Sally! Is this cap yours?
Sally: Oh, yes. It's mine. Thanks, Maria.
Maria: That's OK.

1b Listen to the conversations and number the pictures.



1c Work in pairs. Read 1a and act out the conversations. Then make up new ones with the things in the classroom.

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the following words. Then read the sentences aloud.

hers ours his yours theirs

Whose bike is this?
It's his bike.
It's _____.

Whose cat is that?
It's her cat.
It's _____.

Whose shoes are those?
They're our shoes.
They're _____.

Whose bananas are these?
They're their bananas.
They're _____.

Whose toys are those?
They are your toys.
They are _____.

3 **Look at the picture and complete the conversation with the following words. Then practice with your partner.**

my mine your yours whose

A: _____ shirt is this?
B: It's _____.
A: Is it my shirt? But _____ is white.
B: I know. Your shirt is white. But _____ pants are blue. Now _____ shirt is blue and white.

4a **Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.**

Letter	ar	or/oor	th		ts	ds
Sound	/ɑː/	/ɔː/	/θ/	/ð/	/ts/	/dz/
Word	arm hard park	horse north door	three thing think	these this those	its parts lots	beds deeds kids

4b **Read the words by yourself. Then listen, check and repeat.**

park dark mark horse fork
thank thin that goods cats

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Ben: Whose jacket is this? Is it yours, Michael?

Michael: No, it's not mine. Mine is here. I think it's Kangkang's.

Ben: Kangkang, is this jacket yours?

Kangkang: No, my jacket is blue and white. That one is blue. I think it's Li Ming's.

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

This is a blue jacket. It's not Ben's. It's not _____. And it isn't _____. His is blue and white. Then _____ jacket is it? Kangkang thinks it's _____.

2a Listen and match the clothes with the people.

A.

B.

C.

D.

1. ( )

2. ( )

3. ( )

4. ( )

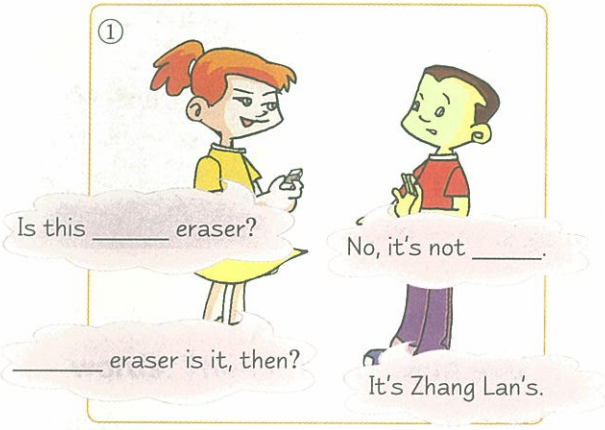
2b Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions with the information in 2a. The following expressions may help you.

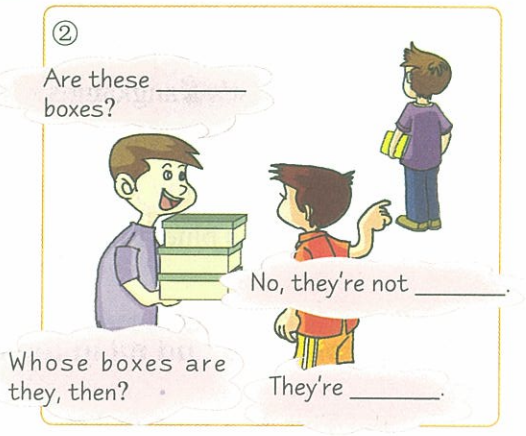
A: Whose ... is this/that?
B: It's ...

A: Whose ... are these/those?
B: They're ...

3 Complete the conversations with the following words. Then practice with your partner.

his mine your whose





4 Look at the pictures. Then rewrite the sentences after the example.

Example:

Those are our bikes.

Those bikes are ours.

That is his schoolbag.

_____

These are her babies.

_____

This is Lily's skirt.

_____

5 Match the questions with the correct answers.

1. Whose pants are these?
2. What does Steve look like?
3. Is this coat his?
4. What color is your coat?
5. Whose jacket is this?

A. He is short and he has blond hair.
B. No, it's hers.
C. It's Kangkang's.
D. It's pink.
E. They are his.

Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

Look at the boys in 1b and think about the words we may use to describe them. Then read the passage.

I'm Kangkang. I have a new classmate. He is from Japan. He has black hair and black eyes. We look the same, but we are in different clothes. He is in a purple T-shirt and my T-shirt is red. His pants are blue and mine are white. My shoes are blue and his are brown. Guess! Who is he?

1b **Read 1a again and complete the table. Then color the pictures.**

Person / Color / Clothes	Kangkang	Kangkang's classmate
T-shirt		
Pants		
Shoes		

1c **Describe Kangkang and his classmate based on 1b.**

2 **Look at the pictures of Tom and Dick carefully and write a passage to describe them.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Tom Dick

3 **Work in groups. Mix your things together and find out the owners. You may use the following expressions.**

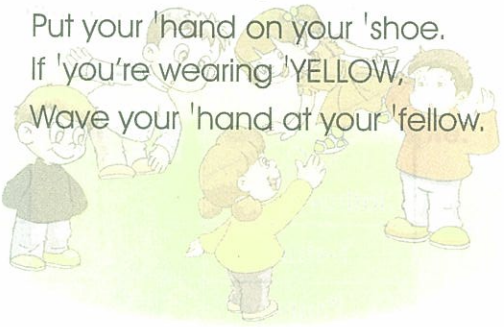
A: Is this/Are these ...?
B: Yes. It's/They're ... / No. It's/They're ...
A: Whose ... is this/are these?
B: I think it's/they're ...

TIP
Chanting helps you to speak English clearly and smoothly.

4 **Let's chant.**

If 'you're wearing 'RED,
Put your 'hand on your 'head.
If 'you're wearing 'BLACK,
Put your 'hand on your 'back.
If 'you're wearing 'BROWN,
Put your 'hand on the 'ground.

If 'you're wearing 'BLUE,
Put your 'hand on your 'shoe.
If 'you're wearing 'YELLOW,
Wave your 'hand at your 'fellow.



5a **Read and write the words.**

/hɔːs/ _____

/dɔː/ _____

/ðæt/ _____

/θriː/ _____

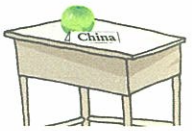
/bedz/ _____

/ðəʊz/ _____

5b **Read the sentences aloud, paying attention to the underlined parts. Then listen and repeat.**

1. Those three kids are singing in the morning.

2. This green orange is from China.



Section D

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

TIP
Review tests your memory and tells you what you have not learnt.

Grammar

Possessive Pronouns

I	you	he/she	we	you	they
my	_____	his/her	_____	_____	_____
_____	yours	his/hers	_____	_____	theirs

***Whose* for Possession**

Whose cap is it, then?	It's Sally's.
Whose bananas are these?	They're their bananas/theirs.

Functions

We look the same, but we are in different clothes.
I think it's Kangkang's.

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

1 Listen and match the things with the owners.

A.	B.	C.	D.

Michael's ____ Peter's ____ Jane's ____ Kangkang's ____

2 **Read the passage and complete the table.**

WANTED

This man is from Canada. He is twenty years old. He is tall and he has brown hair. He has small eyes, a big nose and a wide mouth. He is in black. Please help us find him. The police telephone number is (902) 877-3641.

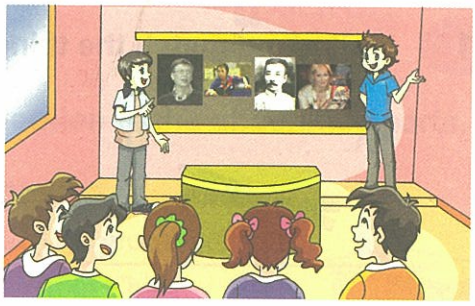
Country	
Age	
Look	
The _____ telephone number is (902) 877-3641.	

Project

Finding the Famous People

1. **Collect the pictures of famous people.**
2. **Work in groups and talk about their looks and clothes.**
3. **Choose some pictures and put them up on the blackboard. Then ask one of the owners some questions to find the correct picture. The following questions may help you.**

   1) Is it a boy/girl/man/woman ...?
   2) Is he/she tall?
   3) Does he/she have a round face?
   4) What color is his/her coat?
   5) Is this picture yours?
   ...

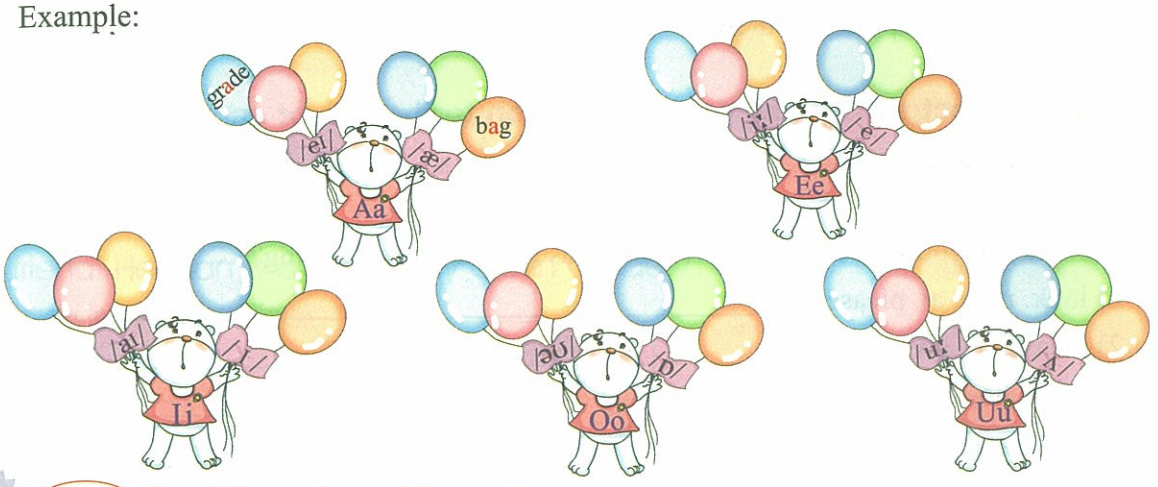


Review of Units 1–2

1 **Put the following words with the same sound of the red letters into the balloons. Try to add more words you know.**

face	six	ruler	white	bus	not	these	nose	blue	name
yes	she	big	hand	egg	knife	box	go	but	cap

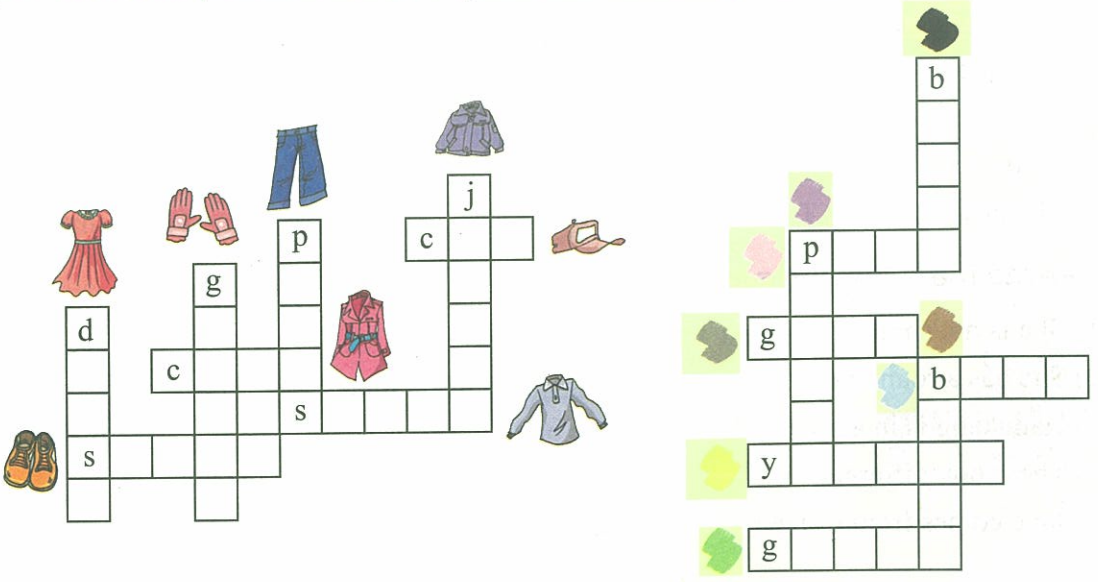
Example:



2 **Circle the different word in each group.**

1) book pen eraser bike
2) mouth hand apple nose
3) red yellow long black
4) shirt brown coat pants
5) China Beijing England Canada
6) ear big small wide

3 **Look at the pictures and complete the following words.**



4 Match the questions with the correct answers.

( ) 1) What's your telephone number?	a. 883-8641.
( ) 2) How are you?	b. Fine, thank you.
( ) 3) Where is Jim from?	c. Jackie Chan.
( ) 4) Who is your favorite actor?	d. He is from Canada.
( ) 5) What color are these shoes?	e. They're theirs.
( ) 6) Whose apples are these?	f. They're pink.

5 Make correct sentences, paying attention to the use of capital letters and punctuations.

Example:

excuse, me, you, are, li ming Excuse me, are you Li Ming?

1) look, map, at, please, the _____

2) please, to, give, it, jane _____

3) what, he, does, look, like _____

4) is, class five, she, grade seven, in _____

5) can, you, it, spell, please _____

6 Read the sentences carefully and complete the questions.

Example:

Li Ping is twelve years old. → How old is Li Ping?

1) Nancy is in Grade Eight. → _____ _____ is Nancy in?

2) It's an eraser. → _____ is this in English?

3) It's Jane's schoolbag. → _____ schoolbag is it?

4) They are books. → _____ are these?

5) Sally is from America. → _____ is Sally from?

6) The boy in a white T-shirt is Kangkang. → _____ is the boy in a white T-shirt?

7 Rewrite the following sentences.

1) She is not short. She is _____.

2) She has a round face. _____ _____ is round.

3) Kangkang is in a blue T-shirt. The boy _____ _____ _____ _____ is Kangkang.

4) They look different. They don't look _____ _____.

5) Jane comes from Canada. Jane _____ _____ Canada.

8 Listen and complete the table.

Name	Clothes
Li Ming	a _____ shirt and blue _____
Jane	a _____ T-shirt and a pink _____
Tom	a yellow _____ and a _____ jacket

9 Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

Nancy White is from America. She is twelve. She is a junior high school student. Her favorite color is red. She has a red coat, a red dress and a red skirt. Her shoes are red, too. Her favorite actor is Bruce Lee. She has a good friend. Her name is Lucy. They are in Grade 7. Nancy is in Class Four and Lucy is in Class Nine.

Nancy White

From: _____ Age: _____	Favorite color: _____ Her _____ are red.	Favorite actor: _____	Good friend: _____ They are in the _____ grade but in _____ classes.

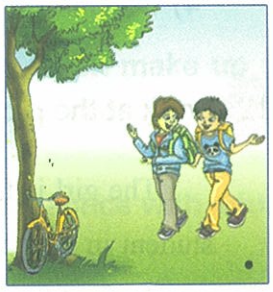
10 Complete the conversations with the correct forms of pronouns.

Jim: Kangkang, what's that?

Kangkang: _____ is a yellow bike.

Jim: Whose bike is it?

Kangkang: _____ don't know. Oh, look at that boy in black. I think it's _____.



Jim: Excuse me, is this _____ bike?

Boy: No, it isn't. _____ bike is blue. But I know Nancy's and Lucy's bikes are yellow.

Jim: What class are _____ in?

Boy: They're in Class 6, Grade 7.

Jim: Excuse me, are _____ Lucy and Nancy?

Lucy & Nancy: Yes, _____ are.

Jim: Is this _____ bike?

Lucy: Yes, it's _____.

Jim: Here you are.

Lucy: Thank you very much.

Jim: You are welcome.

11 Read the passage and find me in the photo. Then answer the following questions.

Look at the photo. They are Sam, Amy and me. We are good friends. Sam is brown. He is tall and he has big ears. Amy is white and her ears are long. She likes carrots. I am Kitty. I am black and white. I have blue eyes and short legs. Fish is my favorite. Can you find me in the photo?

1) What does Amy look like? _____

2) Whose ears are big? _____

3) Does Kitty like carrots? _____

4) Who am I? _____

12 Look at the picture and read the passage about the girl. Then describe the man.

The girl is from England. Her name is Emma and she is thirteen years old. She is a student in No. 2 Junior High School. The girl has big eyes and a small nose. She has a small round face and her hair is red. She is in a pink T-shirt and her shoes are yellow and orange.

The man _____

_____

_____

_____

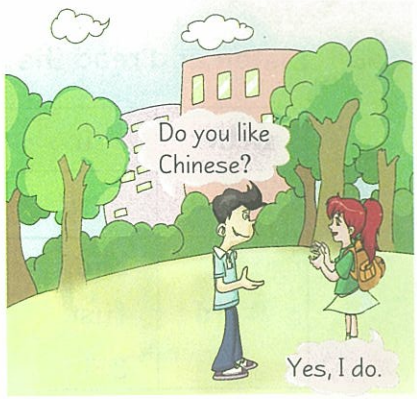
UNIT 3 Getting Together

TOPIC 1 Does he speak Chinese?

Section A

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

Li Xiang: Excuse me, could you please tell me your name?
Jane: Sure. My name is Jane.
Li Xiang: Do you come from America?
Jane: No, I don't. I come from Canada.
Li Xiang: Oh, I have a pen pal in Canada. He can speak some Chinese. Do you like Chinese?
Jane: Yes, I do. I like it very much. But my Chinese is not very good. Could you help me with it?
Li Xiang: No problem.



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

1. Jane likes Chinese. ( )
2. Li Xiang's pen pal is from America, too. ( )
3. Li Xiang's pen pal can speak Chinese very well. ( )
4. Li Xiang will help Jane with her Chinese. ( )

1c **Work in pairs. Read 1a and practice the conversation. Then make up a new one.**

1d **Put the following sentences in the correct order. Then practice with your partner.**

( ) Can you speak English?
( ) No problem.
( ) Sure. My name is Yukio.
(1) Excuse me, could you please tell me your name?
( ) No, I don't. I come from Japan.
( ) Do you come from China?
( ) Yes, I can. But my English is not very good. Could you help me with it?

2 Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

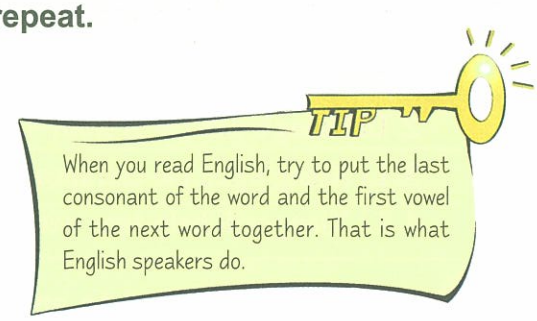
I'm Li Wei. My _____ is very good. I often _____ my friends _____ Chinese. I like _____ very much. But my English is not very good. I want to _____ a pen pal. Could you help me with it?

3a Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.

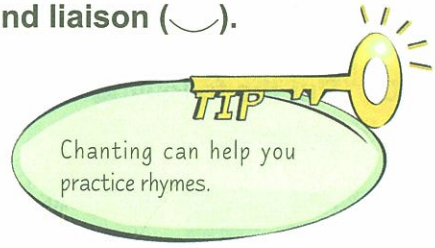
Letter	ir	er	sh	s	ch	ge
Sound	/ɜː/	/ə/	/ʃ/	/ʒ/	/tʃ/	/dʒ/
Word	bird first girl	driver sister farmer	shop ship fish	casual pleasure usual	Chinese China March	age huge orange

3b Read the following sentences aloud. Pay attention to the liaison (‿) in each sentence. Then listen and repeat.

1. Shut that orange door.
2. Read the Chinese word again, please.
3. Class is over, boys and girls.
4. Sing an English song.



4 Let's chant. Pay attention to the stress and liaison (‿).



I 'have a 'friend from 'England.
He 'comes from 'far a'way.

We 'always 'help each 'other.
We 'learn and 'play all 'day.

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Jane: Who is the letter from?
Kangkang: It's from my pen pal, Sam.
Jane: Does he speak Chinese?
Kangkang: No, he doesn't. He speaks English. But he knows a lot about China.
Jane: Does he live in England?
Kangkang: Yes, he does.
Jane: What does he say in the letter?
Kangkang: He wants to visit Beijing.
Jane: Oh, he can help you with your English.
Kangkang: Yes, you're right.

TIP
Read the table before listening. It can help you get the main idea of the conversation.

1b Listen to 1a and complete the table.

The letter is from	He lives in	He speaks	He doesn't speak	He knows about	He wants to visit

1c Work in pairs. Read 1a and practice the conversation. Then make up a new one.

1d Complete the passage based on 1b. Then report it to the class.

This letter is from Sam. He is Kangkang's pen pal. He _____ in England and _____ English. He doesn't _____ Chinese, but he _____ a lot about China. He _____ to visit Beijing. He can help Kangkang with his English.

2a **Listen to the passage and answer the questions.**

1. Where does Lucy come from?

_____

2. Where does Lucy live now?

_____

3. Does Lucy like China?

_____

4. Does Lucy speak Chinese?

_____

2b **Make a short report with the information in 2a. The words and expressions in the box may help you.**

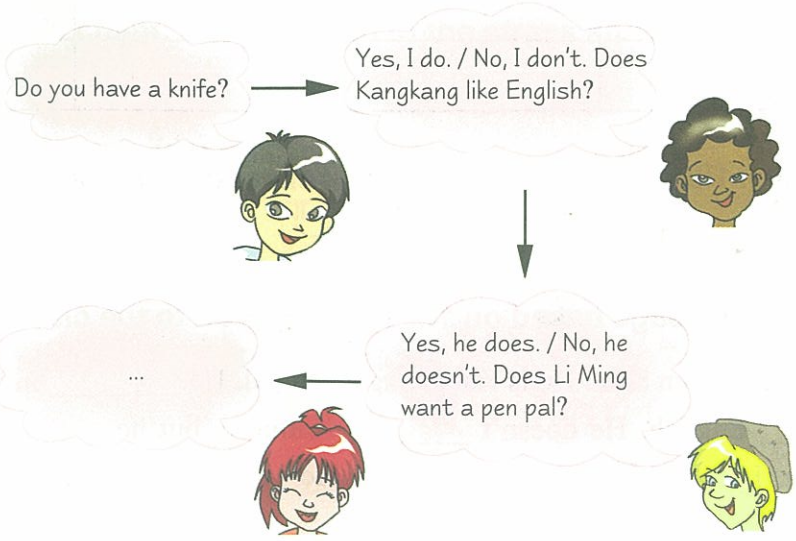
TIP

Learn to ask for help from your teacher and classmates.

Lucy, come from England,
live in, like, very much,
speak English, Chinese

This is Lucy. She comes from ...

3 **Work in groups. Ask and answer questions one by one with the verbs in the box.**



have	like
want	know
speak	come
help	live

Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

Jane, Sally and I are good friends. Guess and check (√) the reason(s) before reading.

- ☐ Jane and Sally are very nice.
- ☐ We often help each other.
- ☐ Jane can speak Chinese very well.

Jane and Sally are my new classmates. They are very nice. Jane comes from Canada and Sally is from America. They speak English. Many students in our class like English a lot, but I like it a little. So my English is not very good. Jane and Sally often help me with it. They like Chinese very much. But their Chinese is not good, so I help them. We are good friends and we help each other.

1b **Read 1a and circle True or False.**

1. Jane, Sally and I are in the same class.	True	False
2. Jane is from America.	True	False
3. I don't like English at all.	True	False
4. Sally speaks English very well.	True	False
5. Jane helps me with my English.	True	False

2a **Listen, read and learn.**

A: Jane, do you like Chinese?
B: Yes, I like it very much.
A: What about you, Sam?
C: No, I don't like it at all.

A: Does Jane like Chinese?
B: Yes, she likes it a lot.
A: Does Sam like Chinese?
B: No, he doesn't like it at all.

2b **Read the table below. Then ask and answer questions with your partner about how these students like English and Chinese.**

Example:

A: Does Li Xiang like English?

B: Yes, he likes it a little.

Likes or Dislikes / Name	likes ... very much	likes	likes ... a little	doesn't like	doesn't like ... at all
Li Xiang			😐		
Yukio		🙂			
Wang Junfeng					☹ ☹
Li Ming				☹	
Li Hong	🙂 🙂				

3 **Talk about your pen pal with the help of the following questions. Then write a passage.**

1. Who is he/she?
2. Where does he/she come from?
3. Does he/she like Chinese?
4. Can you help him/her with his/her Chinese?

...

4a **Look and match the pictures with the sounds. Then write each word on the line.**

/ˈtʃaɪnə/ _____ /ʃɜːt/ _____ /ˈsɪstə/ _____ /fɪʃ/ _____ /bɜːd/ _____ /ˈɒrɪndʒ/ _____

4b **Read aloud and understand the sentences with the help of the pictures. Then listen and repeat.**

1. In March, the farmer will go to China by ship.

2. My sister is the first to see the Chinese bird.

Section D

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

Grammar

Personal Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	I	_____	he	_____	it	we	you	they
Object Pronouns	me	you	_____	her	it	_____	you	_____

I help _____ (she/her). _____ (I/me) like it very much.

Present Simple: *to like/want/speak …*

He _____ (want/wants) to visit Beijing.	She _____ (like/likes) it a lot.
(Does/Do) _____ he speak Chinese?	Yes, he _____ (do/does). / No, he doesn't.
(Does/Do) _____ Lucy speak Chinese?	Yes, she does. / No, she _____ (don't/doesn't).

Functions

Excuse me, _____ (could/do) you please tell me your name?	Sure. My name is Jane.
Could you help me with it?	_____ (No/Not) problem.
Do you _____ Chinese?	Yes, I like it very much/a lot/a little. / No, I don't like it at all.

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

1 **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of each given word. Then practice with your partner.**

Example:

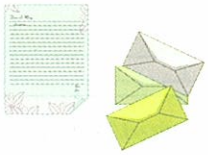
A: Do you know them?

B: Yes. They are my new classmates. (they/them)

1. A: Excuse _____, are you from Canada?
   B: Yes, _____ am.
   A: Is Mr. Brown your English teacher?
   B: Yes, _____ is. We like _____ very much. (I/me, he/him)

2. A: _____ want to give this letter to Miss Wang. But we don't know _____. Could you help _____?
   B: No problem. _____ is the teacher in red. (we/us, she/her)

2 Read the following sentences and match them with the pictures.



A. I like English very much. I have many English books. I often read them. These books help me a lot with my English.

B. I am an actor. I often visit America, Canada and England. I meet a lot of people. Some of them have blond hair and blue eyes.

C. Every day I read many letters from my pen pals. These letters are in English.

D. I have many friends. They come from America. Some of them can speak Chinese well. They often help me with my English.

Project

The Drift Bottle

1. **Write a short passage to introduce yourself, including your likes and dislikes.**
2. **Put the passage in a bottle and pass it to a classmate.**
3. **When you get a bottle, read the passage and decide if you want him/her to be your friend. If yes, keep the bottle and be his/her pen pal. Otherwise, keep the bottle drifting.**
4. **Check who finds his/her friend(s) through the "drift bottle".**

TOPIC 2 What do your parents do?

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

1

2 Maria: Kangkang, what does your mother do?
Kangkang: She is a teacher.
Jane: And your father?
Kangkang: He is a doctor. Michael, what do your parents do?
Michael: They are office workers.

TIP
Use the pictures to guess the meaning of the conversation before listening or reading.

1b Listen to 1a and complete the table.

Person	Job
Kangkang's mother	
Kangkang's father	
Michael's mother	an office worker
Michael's father	

1c **Work in groups. Make up conversations with the following structures and words.**

What does he/she/your ... do? He/She is a/an ...

a driver

a farmer

a cook

an actor

an office worker

a teacher

a nurse

a student

2 **Listen to the conversation and complete the passage with the correct words.**

Yukio's father is a _____ (doctor, driver) and his mother is a _____ (teacher, nurse). His sister is an office worker. Wang Junfeng's mother is an _____ (office worker, actor), too. His father is a _____ (cook, farmer).

3a **Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.**

Letter	ow	oy	ear		ure	tr	dr
Sound	/aʊ/	/ɔɪ/	/ɪə/	/eə/	/ʊə/	/tr/	/dr/
Word	brown	boy	dear	bear	lure	trade	dress
	down	joy	hear	pear	sure	tree	drive
	how	toy	year	wear	insure	trip	drop

3b **Work in pairs and read the words. Then listen, check (✓) and repeat.**

☐ cow ☐ town ☐ now ☐ toy ☐ year

☐ near ☐ pear ☐ sure ☐ trust ☐ dream

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

(*Maria shows a photo of her family to Kangkang.*)

Kangkang: Maria, what does your mother do?
Maria: She is a nurse.
Kangkang: Where does she work?
Maria: She works in a hospital.
Kangkang: And what does your father do?
Maria: He is a cook.
Kangkang: Where does he work?
Maria: He works in a restaurant.

1b Listen to 1a and match the pictures with Maria's parents' jobs and workplaces.

doctor
nurse
cook
farmer

office
restaurant
farm
hospital

1c Work in pairs. Read 1a and practice the conversation. Then make up new ones with the following information.

a teacher/in a school

farmers/on a farm

office workers/in an office

2 **Make new words by adding *-er/-or* at the end of the root words. Then complete the sentences with the correct forms.**

TIP
When you understand word formation, you will be able to learn words more easily.

Example:

My father works on a farm. He is a farmer.

1. She teaches English in a school. She is a _____.
2. The boy acts in *Harry Potter*. He is an _____.
3. He drives a bus. He is a _____.
4. Her mother works in an office. She is an office _____.

3 **Listen and match the people's names with the cities. Then listen again and write down their jobs.**

Fuzhou	David	→	_____
Shenzhen	Lisa	→	_____
Nanjing	Paul	→	_____
Beijing	Danny	→	_____

4 **Work in groups. Survey your classmates about their parents' jobs and workplaces. Then complete the table.**

Person	What does he/she do?	Where does he/she work?
Li Xiang's father		

Section C

TIP

Pre-reading questions and pictures can help you predict the main idea of the passage.

1a Read and understand.

Look at the pictures and do the following tasks. Then read and check.

1. Who is the boy in the photo?
2. Guess and circle his mom and dad.

Look! This is a photo of my family.

Who's the young woman in yellow?

①

She's my aunt.

A Photo of Kangkang's Family

Is the young man in a green T-shirt your uncle?

③

Yes, he's my uncle, my father's brother.

Is the young woman in red your mother?

②

Right. That's my mother.

My grandparents, my cousin and I.

Who are they on the sofa?

④

You have a big family.

1b Read 1a again and complete the passage.

This is a photo of Kangkang's _____. The young man in a green T-shirt is his _____. The young woman in yellow is his _____. They have a daughter and she is in pink. She is Kangkang's _____. The young woman in red and the young man in black are his _____. The old man and the old woman are Kangkang's _____. Kangkang has a big family.

1c **Complete Kangkang's family tree. Then ask and answer questions with your partner.**

Example:

A: Who is the man in black?

B: He is Kangkang's father.

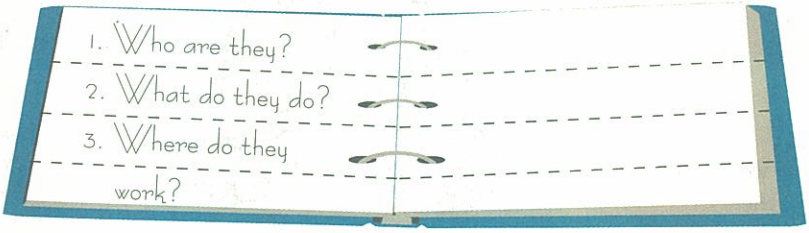
Kangkang's Family Tree

grandparents

father ( ) ( ) aunt

Kangkang (son) ( )

2 **Draw your own family tree. Then write a passage about it. The following questions may help you.**

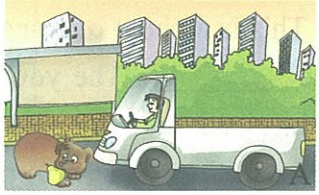


3a **Read and complete the following words. Then read them aloud.**

1. /daʊn/ d ___ n
2. /jɪə/ y ___ ___
3. /bɔɪ/ b ___ ___
4. /dres/ ___ ___ ess
5. /braʊn/ br ___ ___ n
6. /draɪv/ ___ ___ ive
7. /triː/ ___ ___ ee
8. /ʃʊə/ s ___ ___ ___

3b **Read aloud and match the sentences with the pictures. Then listen and repeat.**

1. The big boy has a brown toy.
2. The driver hears the bear eating a pear.



( ) ( )

Section D

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

Grammar

Word Formation

teach	work	_____	drive	_____
teacher	_____	farmer	_____	actor

Present Simple: *to do*

What _____ (do/does) your father do?	He is a cook.
What _____ (do/does) your parents do?	They are office workers.
Where _____ (do/does) he/she work?	He/She works in a hospital.
Where _____ (do/does) you/they work?	I/We/They work on a farm.

Functions

Glad to meet you.	Glad to meet you, too.
What does your mother do?	She's a nurse.

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

1 **Listen to the conversation about Jack's family photo and mark T (True) or F (False).**

1. Jack's father is a doctor. ( )
2. Jack's mother is in red. ( )
3. The little boy is Jack's cousin. ( )
4. Jack is very cute. ( )

2a **What is the passage about? Look at the picture on the next page and guess the title of the passage. Then read and check.**

A. My Family B. My Parents
C. My Grandparents D. My Little Sister

_____

My name is Peter. I come from America. I am twelve years old. I'm a student in Grade Seven.

I have a happy family. We live in Beijing now. My father is a doctor. He works in a hospital. My mother is a teacher. She teaches in a high school.

My grandparents live with us. My little sister, Rose, is four years old. She likes to play with Kitty. It is a cute cat. Its color is black and white.

I love my family!

2b **Read 2a again and answer the following questions.**

1. Where does Peter live now? _____
2. Where does his father work? _____
3. What does his mother do? _____
4. Do his grandparents live with them? _____
5. How old is Rose? _____

Project

Learning About Your Partner's Family

1. **Take one of your family photos to school and describe it to your partner.**
2. **Exchange the information with your partner and complete the table.**

Person	Age	Look	Clothes	Job	Workplace

3. **Draw your partner's family tree. Then write a short passage about his/her family.**

TOPIC 3 What would you like to drink?

Section A

TIP

People who speak English often say "please" and "thank you".

1a Listen, look and say.

Kangkang: Help yourselves!
Michael: Thank you. I would like an egg and some fish.
Kangkang: Would you like some eggs, Maria?
Maria: No, thanks. I'd like some chicken.
Kangkang: What about you, Jane?
Jane: Rice and chicken, please.
Kangkang: All right. What would you like to drink?
Jane: Apple juice, please. I like it very much.
Maria: Milk for me, please.
Michael: Me, too.

1b Listen to 1a and complete the table.

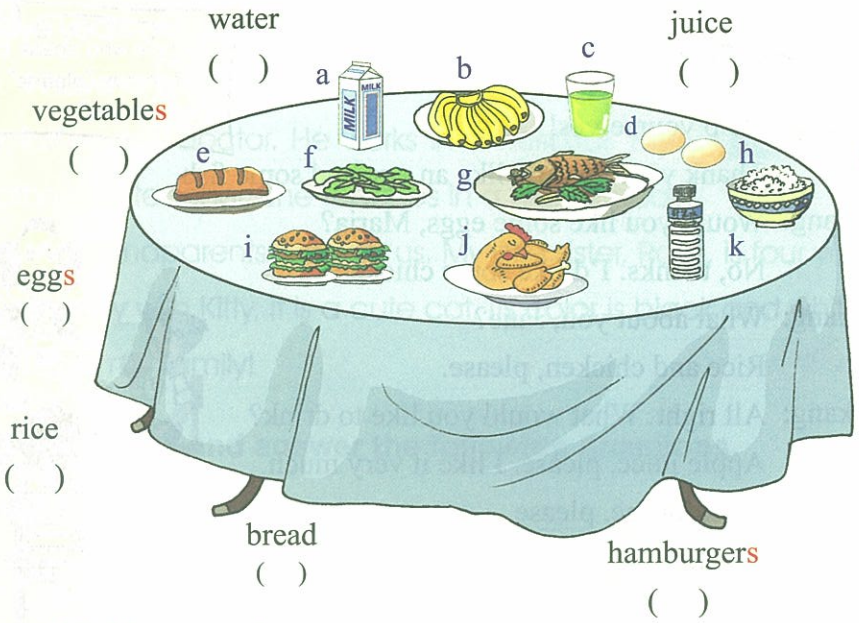
Name	Michael	Maria	Jane
Food			
Drinks			

1c Work in groups. Write down what you and your group members would like to eat or drink. Then make up a new conversation.

2 Listen and complete the conversation.

A: What would you like to have?
B: I'd like some _____ and _____.
A: Would you like some _____ _____?
B: No, thanks.
A: What about some _____?
B: Good idea!

3 Look and match. Then divide the words into countable nouns and uncountable nouns.



Countable Nouns: bananas

Uncountable Nouns: milk

4a Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.

Letter	a		a+ss, st, sk, sp	ar	ai	ay
Sound	/eɪ/	/æ/	/ɑː/	/ɑː/	/eɪ/	
Word	grade sale wake	ant mad rabbit	pass fast ask grasp	art dark farmer	rain train wait	day may say

4b Read and circle the word with the different sound in each group.

Example:	class	past	gain	glass
1.	lake	grass	made	hate
2.	park	dark	rat	art
3.	mad	brain	pain	main
4.	pay	lay	may	park

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Kangkang: What do you usually have for breakfast, Michael?

Michael: I usually have milk and bread for breakfast.

Kangkang: What about lunch?

Michael: I usually have chicken with vegetables and some rice.

Kangkang: And dinner?

Michael: *Jiaozi*. It's my favorite food. I like Chinese food very much.

1b Listen to 1a and match the following pictures with each meal.

Breakfast

Lunch

Dinner

1c Read 1a and fill in the blanks. Then report it to your class.

Michael usually has _____ and _____ for breakfast. And for lunch, he would like _____ with _____ and some rice. _____ is his favorite Chinese food and he has it for dinner. What do you usually have for breakfast, lunch and dinner?

2 Work in groups. Survey your group members about what they usually have for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Then make a short report.

A: Hello! What do you usually have for breakfast?

B: I usually have ...

Name / Meal	Li Hua			
Breakfast	milk ...			
Lunch				
Dinner				

You may begin like this:

This is my friend, Li Hua. He/She usually has ... for breakfast. And ...

3a Look at the picture and complete the conversation.

Waitress: May I take your order, sir?

Mr. Brown: _____ with vegetables and _____, please.

Waitress: Would you like something to drink?

Mr. Brown: Yes. A glass of apple _____, please.

Waitress: OK. Thank you.

3b Complete the conversation with correct sentences. Then act it out.

A. Would you like some vegetables?
B. OK. Something to drink?
C. May I take your order?
D. Oh ... All right.
E. What do you usually have for lunch?

Rabbit: _____

Monkey: Let me see. Mm ...

Rabbit: _____

Monkey: No, thanks.

Rabbit: _____

Monkey: Bananas. Well, I'd like seven bananas.

Rabbit: _____

Monkey: Banana juice, please.

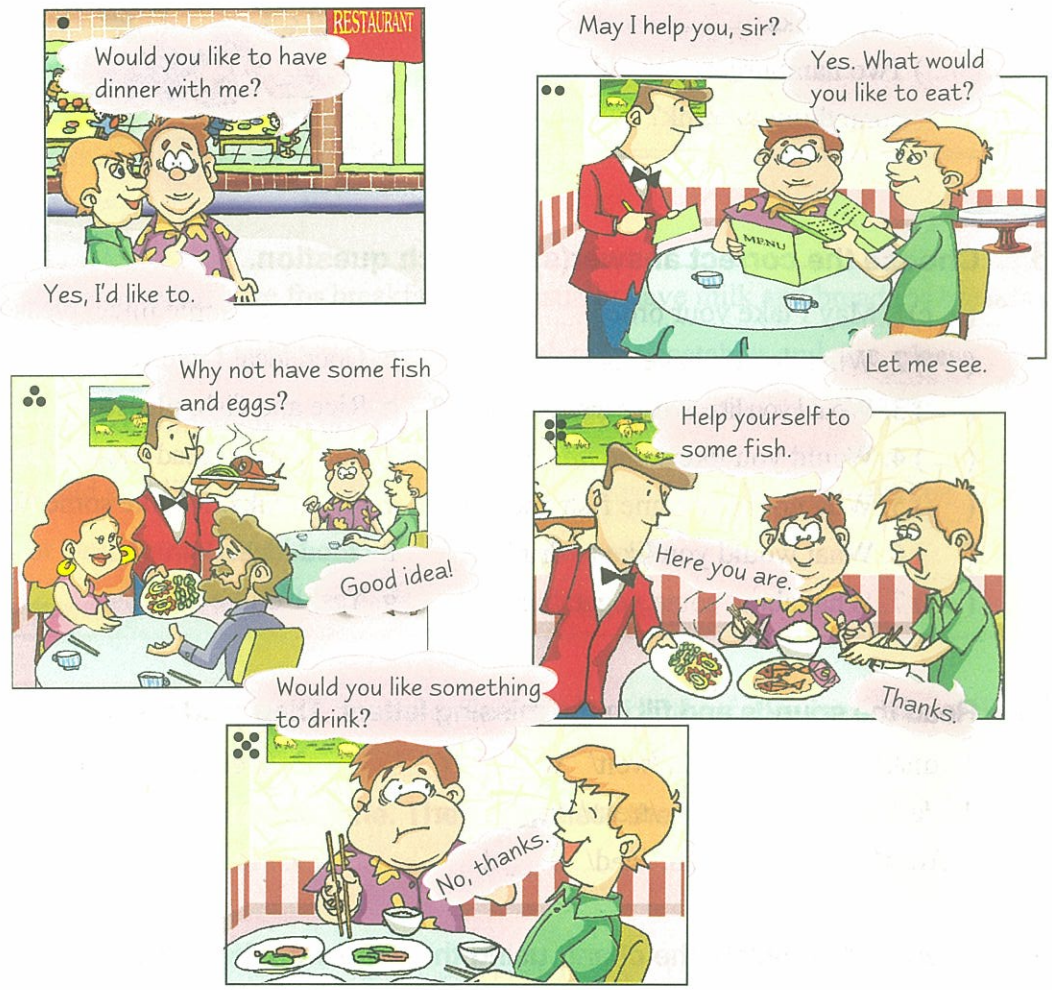
Rabbit: _____

Section C

1a Read and understand.

Look at the pictures and guess the title of the passage. Then read and check.

A. Visiting a Friend B. Eating Out



1b Read 1a again and mark T (True) or F (False).

1. The two men want to have dinner in a restaurant. ( )
2. The man in green doesn't like fish or eggs. ( )
3. They want something to drink. ( )

1c Work in groups and act out the conversation. Then make up a new one.

2 Put the following sentences in the correct order. Then practice with your partner.

( ) Here you are.
(1) May I help you, sir?
( ) OK. 16 *yuan*, please.
( ) Yes, two hamburgers, please.
( ) No, thanks.
( ) Two hamburgers. Would you like something to drink?

3 Choose the correct answer(s) for each question.

(a, c)1. May I take your order?
( ) 2. What do you have for breakfast?
( ) 3. Would you like to have dinner with me?
( ) 4. Would you like some *jiaozi*?
( ) 5. Why not have some fish and eggs?
( ) 6. What would you like to drink?
( ) 7. What about some vegetables?

a. A glass of apple juice, please.
b. Good idea! I like vegetables very much.
c. Rice and fish, please.
d. I often have bread and milk for breakfast.
e. No, thanks. I'd like some rice.
f. Good idea!
g. Yes, I'd like to.

4a Read the sounds and fill in the missing letters. Then read the words aloud.

1. /ɑːsk/ __ sk
2. /weɪt/ w __ __ t
3. /greɪd/ gr __ de
4. /deɪ/ d __ __
5. /treɪn/ tr __ __ n
6. /seɪm/ s __ me
7. /ɑːm/ __ __ m
8. /sæd/ s __ d
9. /'fɑːmə/ f __ __ m __ __

4b Read and complete the chant, using the word with the same sound as the letter in each line. Then listen, check and repeat.

'A, 'A, 'A. 'Go and _____.
'E, 'E, 'E. 'Come with _____.
'I, 'I, 'I. 'Don't be _____.
'O, 'O, 'O. 'Let us _____.
'U, 'U, 'U. 'You look _____.

go shy play
cute me

Section D

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

Grammar

Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns (I)

bananas _____ _____	chicken _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____

Functions

_____ do you usually have for breakfast?	I usually have milk and bread for breakfast.
May I take your _____, sir?	Fish with vegetables and rice, please.
Would you like something to drink?	Yes. A glass of apple juice, please. / No, thanks.
What would you like to eat?	Let me see. / I'd like some chicken.
Why not have some fish and eggs?	Good idea.
Help yourself/yourselves (to some fish).	Milk for me, please.

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

1 **Read the letter from Jane. Then complete the sentences on the next page.**

Dear Jack,

I'm in China now. I have many friends here. They are all kind to me. I often have dinner with them. I usually have many vegetables. I like Sichuan food and Guangdong food very much. They are nice. I'm very glad to be here.

Yours,

Jane

1. _____ is in China now.
2. Her friends are very _____.
3. Sichuan food and Guangdong food are very _____.
4. Jane likes to live in _____.

2 Write a letter to your friend, paying attention to its form. The letter in 1 may help you.

_____,

I'm in America now. _____

_____

_____

_____

Would you like to visit me?

_____,

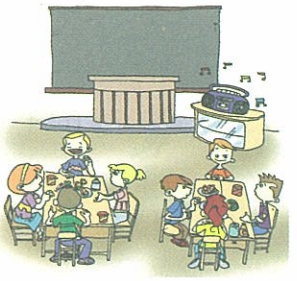
_____

Project

Sharing Favorite Food

1. **Survey the students in your group about their favorite food, and write the foods on cards.**
2. **Work in groups and have a party. Use the cards as real food. One student acts as the host, and the others act as guests.**
3. **Make up a conversation. The following sentences may help you.**

1) Would you like something to ...?
2) What would you like to ...?
3) Why not ...?
4) What do you usually have for ...?
5) Help yourself/yourselves to ...



Review of Unit 3

1 Read aloud and match the sentences with the pictures.

1) May has to wait for the same train in the rain.
2) The girl in a dress is my dear sister.
3) The farmer and the boy drive to China in May.

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

1) Maria _____ (have) many friends in her school.

2) What do they _____ (look) like?

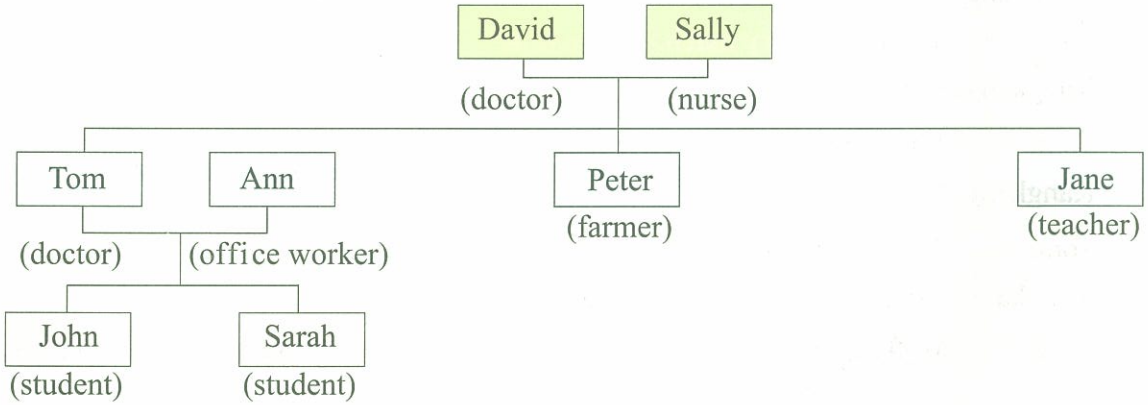
3) A: Does his father _____ (work) in an office?

B: No, he _____ (do).

4) A: _____ (be) Miss Lin from Japan?

B: No, she _____ (come) from China, but she _____ (speak) English very well. She _____ (help) us a lot, so we all _____ (like) her.

3 Look at Sarah's family tree. Then talk about her family.



Example:

A: Who is Tom? B: He is John and Sarah's father.
A: What does he do? B: He is a doctor.
A: Where does he work? B: He works in a hospital.

1) Tom/John and Sarah
2) Ann/John and Sarah
3) John/Tom and Ann
4) Sarah/Tom and Ann
5) Sarah/John
6) Tom/Peter
7) Peter/Sarah
8) Jane/John
9) David and Sally/John and Sarah

4 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

1) A: _____ can't find _____ pen. Could you help _____?
B: Is this yours?
A: Oh, it's _____ . Thank you. (I)

2) Sorry, it's not _____ book. _____ is there. _____ can go and get it. (you)

3) In _____ class, all of _____ like English very much. _____ often speak English to each other. (we)

4) _____ is our Chinese teacher. _____ name is Cao Ying.We all like _____. (she)

5) _____ is an English boy. _____ parents often take _____ to the zoo on Sundays. (he)

6) _____ are new students here. We need to help _____ with _____ English. (they)

7) _____ is a cute dog. _____ color is brown. I like _____ very much. (it)

5a Kangkang's American friend Tom and his parents will visit Kangkang's family. Listen and complete the conversation.

Kangkang: Hi, Tom! I look forward to your visit next Sunday.
Tom: Thank you very much.
Kangkang: What _____ you like to _____?
Tom: I don't know. My favorite food is fish.
Kangkang: OK. Do you like _____ _____?
Tom: Yes. I like *jiaozi* very much.
Kangkang: What _____ your mother and father _____?
Tom: Well, my father _____ chicken and fish. And my mother likes vegetables.

5b Look at the picture and write down their likes with the information in 5a.

	Likes
Tom:	_____ _____
Tom's father:	_____ _____
Tom's mother:	_____

UNIT 4 Having Fun

TOPIC 1 What can I do for you?

Section A

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

(*Maria and her mother are in a shop.*)

Salesman: What can I do for you, madam?

Mother: I want to buy some clothes for my daughter.

Salesman: The clothes are there, madam.

Mother: Thanks.

Salesman: Not at all.

Saleswoman: May I help you?

Maria: Yes, please. I like the red coat. Can I try it on?

Saleswoman: Sure.

(*Maria tries on the coat.*)

Mother: Wow! It looks very nice on you. How much is it?

Saleswoman: It's seventy *yuan*, madam.

Mother: That's fine. We'll take it.

1b **Listen to 1a and check (√) the correct answer for each sentence.**

1. Mother wants to buy _____ (shoes, clothes, gloves) for Maria.
2. Maria likes _____ (the red coat, the yellow skirt, the yellow coat).
3. It is _____ (17.00, 70.00, 700.00) *yuan*.

1c **Complete the following conversation. Then practice with your partner.**

Salesman: _____

Mother: Yes, please. I want a T-shirt for my son.

Salesman: _____

Mother: White.

Salesman: What about this one?

Mother: All right. _____

Salesman: Twenty *yuan*.

Mother: OK. _____

2a **Read the numbers, work out the rules and fill in the blanks. Then listen, check and repeat.**

20 twenty	30 thirty	100 one hundred/a hundred
21 twenty-one	32 _____	101 one hundred and one
22 twenty-two	40 forty	184 one hundred and eighty-four
23 _____	43 _____	215 two hundred _____
24 _____	50 fifty	355 three hundred _____
25 _____	54 _____	468 four hundred _____
26 _____	60 _____	673 _____
27 _____	70 _____	739 _____
28 _____	80 _____	841 _____
29 _____	90 _____	999 nine hundred and ninety-nine

2b **Listen and match the clothes with the right prices.**

cap

skirt

T-shirt

pants

1. ¥18.00 ¥80.00

2. ¥16.00 ¥60.00

3. ¥17.00 ¥70.00

4. ¥15.00 ¥50.00

3a **Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.**

Letter	al		au		c+e,i,y	c	ck
Sound	/ɔː/	/ɔːl/	/ɑː/	/ɔː/	/s/	/k/	
Word	small	also	aunt	autumn	rice	cake	back
	talk	always	laugh	August	city	can	duck
	walk	already		because	cycle	cat	neck

3b **Let's chant. Pay attention to the stress in the sentences.**

'On the 'weekend, We 'talk, we 'walk,
'On the 'weekend, We also 'have a 'picnic,
We 'have a 'lot of 'fun. A 'picnic in the 'sun.

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

A

B

C

Maria: Jane, what do you think of this yellow skirt?

Jane: Oh, I don't like it at all. How about the blue one?

Maria: Mm, how much is it?

Saleswoman: It's 280 *yuan*.

Jane: 280 *yuan*! Are you kidding? I'll think about it. Thank you all the same.

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

TIP

When you are listening or reading, you may guess the meaning of a word or sentence according to the situation.

1. A saleswoman comes to you, but you don't want to buy anything. You can say "_____".
2. The trousers are _____, so Michael doesn't like them.
3. The blue skirt is _____ *yuan*.
4. "Are you kidding?" means _____ in Chinese.

1c Work in groups. Read 1a and practice the conversations. Then make up new ones.

2a **Maria's parents are in a supermarket. They want to buy something for Maria. Listen to the conversation and write down the prices.**

¥ 7.00 _____

_____

¥ 25.00 _____

_____

¥ 100.00 _____

_____

_____

¥ 180.00 _____

2b **Look at the things in 2a. Suppose Maria's parents have only 300 *yuan* with them. What can they buy? Help them make a shopping list.**

Shopping List

_____

_____

_____

_____

3 **Look at the picture and play this number game under the following rule. The student who breaks the rule will be out.**

S_1: One → S_2: Two → S_3: Three → ... → S_7: (*Clap*) → S_8: Eight→ ... → S_{14}: (*Clap*) → ... → S_{21}: (*Clap*)→ ...

Section C

1a Read and understand.

Look at the picture and choose the correct word for each item.

kilo bag loaf bar bottle tin

TIP
You can learn English in your daily life. Look for English signs like this one.

Big Sale! Buy more and save more!

bread	¥ 3.00 / loaf	Buy ten for ¥ 28.00.
rice	¥ 26.00 /_____	
apples	¥ 9.00 / _____	Buy two kilos for ¥ 15.00.
chocolate	¥ 12.00 / _____	
Coke	¥ 3.00 / _____	
milk	¥ 7.00 / _____	Buy three for ¥ 20.00.

Dad: Could you help me do some shopping, Ben?
Ben: Sure. What do we need?
Dad: We need two kilos of apples and some rice.
Ben: How much rice do we need?
Dad: One bag of rice. Oh, we don't have any milk.
Ben: How many bottles?
Dad: Six bottles.
Ben: Is that all?
Dad: Yes, I think so.
Ben: OK, two kilos of apples, one bag of rice and six bottles of milk.
Dad: That's right.

1b Read 1a and fill in the blanks.

Ben's father wants Ben to help him do some shopping. They need two _____ of _____, one _____ of _____ and six _____ of _____. Ben can save ¥ _____.

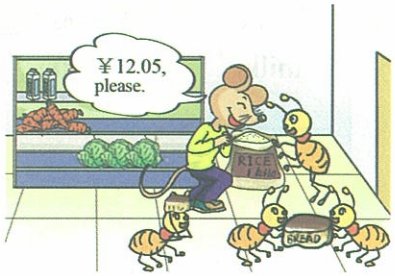
1c **Work in pairs. Complete the shopping list and make up a new conversation.**

Shopping List	
rice	_____ bags
bananas	_____ kilos
orange juice	_____ bottles

2 **Look at the picture and complete the conversation.**

Mickey: May I help you?
Ant: Yes, please. I want to buy _____ _____.
Mickey: Here it is. Would you like some _____?
Ant: Yes. How heavy is it?
Mickey: It's _____ _____ a bag.
Ant: OK. I'll take it. How much are they?
Mickey: _____ *yuan* and _____ *fen*, please.
Ant: Here you are.
Mickey: Thank you very much.
Ant: Oh, it's too heavy.
Mickey: Let me help you.
Ant: _____ _____.

TIP
Try to use pictures to help understand a conversation.



3a **Listen and write. Then match the words with the pictures.**

1. _____an
_____an
_____an

2. _____all
_____all
_____all

3. _____uck
_____uck
_____uck

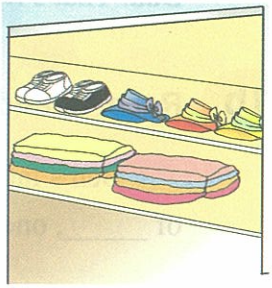
4. _____ake
_____ake
_____ake

5. _____ack
_____ack
_____ack

6. _____un
_____un
_____un

3b **Let's chant. Pay attention to the stress in the sentences.**

'Let's go 'shopping. 'Let's go 'shopping.
'I need a 'hat. 'I want some 'shoes.
A 'red one, a 'blue one, 'White ones, 'black ones.
'This one or 'that? 'Which will I 'choose?



Section D

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

Grammar

Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns (II)

an egg two bananas	some milk/rice/bread/juice
some coats/bananas	one bag of rice
a pair of trousers two kilos of apples	six bottles of milk

Functions

May/_____ I help you?	Yes, please. I like the red coat. / I _____ buy some bread.
What can I do for you, madam?	I want to buy some clothes for my daughter. / I'm just _____, thanks.
How do you like the trousers?	They are too long.
What do you _____ this yellow skirt?	Oh, I don't like it at all.
Can I try it on?	Sure.
Is that all?	Yes, I think so.
How much is it?	It's 280 *yuan*.
How _____ bottles?	Six bottles.
How heavy is it?	It's one kilo a bag.
How _____ rice do we need?	One bag of rice.

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

1 **Listen to the conversation between the woman and the salesman and complete the table.**

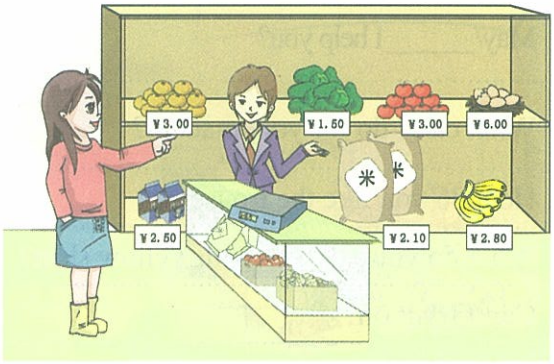
Item	Price	Quantity
apples	¥ _____ a kilo	_____ kilos
_____	¥ _____ a kilo	_____ kilos
Total: ¥ _____		

2 **Complete the conversation with *some/any*. Then practice with your partner.**

Mother: Would you like to buy _____ food for us?
Helen: Sure. What do we need?
Mother: Mm, _____ apples, _____ chicken and _____ bread. Oh, we don't have _____ milk.
Helen: OK. I'll buy _____. Do we need _____ juice?
Mother: Er, how about _____ orange juice?
Helen: Good idea!

3 **Look at the picture and write a conversation between the customer and the saleswoman.**

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

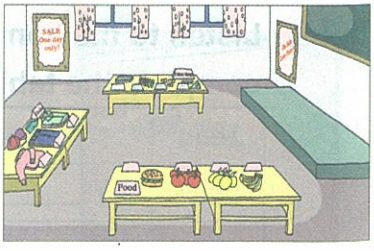


Project

School Sale

Your class is holding a school sale. Do the following steps and role-play a conversation.

1. Bring at least one thing from home. Group all of the things like this: food, clothes ...
2. Make price tags for these things and role-play conversations.
3. Try to buy and sell something. Decide who is the best salesperson in your class.



TOPIC 2 Would you like to cook with us?

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Jane: Hello!
Kangkang: Hello, Jane! This is Kangkang.
Jane: Hi, Kangkang!
Kangkang: Are you free this Sunday?
Jane: Yes. What's up?
Kangkang: Would you like to go to the West Hill for a picnic?
Jane: Oh, I'd love to.
Kangkang: Please tell Maria about it.
Jane: Sure. I'll call her.
Kangkang: See you then.
Jane: See you.

TIP
Before you invite someone, you need a pre-invitation like the underlined sentence.

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

This _____ (when), Kangkang and his friends, _____ and _____ (who), will go to the _____ _____ (where) for a _____ (what).

1c Complete the following telephone conversation between Jane and Maria. Then practice with your partner.

Maria: Hello!
Jane: Hi, Maria! _____ Are you free this Sunday?
Maria: Sure. _____
Jane: Would you like to go to the West Hill for a picnic?
Maria: _____
Jane: See you then.
Maria: _____

2 **Listen to the telephone conversation between Lucy and Linda and mark T (True) or F (False).**

1. Lucy and Linda are free tomorrow. ( )
2. Lucy doesn't want to go shopping with Linda. ( )
3. Linda wants to buy a toy car for her cousin. ( )
4. Linda and Lucy are good friends. ( )

3 **Suppose your class will have a picnic. Discuss and make a picnic plan in groups and then share it with others.**

Picnic Plan

Time		Food	
Place		Drinks	
People		Other things	

4a **Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.**

Letter	air	are	augh	aw	a+ble	a+nge
Sound	/eə/		/ɔː/		/eɪ/	
Word	air	care	caught	draw	able	change
	fair	dare	taught	law	fable	danger
	hair	share	daughter	saw	table	strange

4b **Circle the letters with different sounds in each pair. Then listen and repeat.**

1. lawn	dawn	2. pair	fair	3. table	fable
4. caught	taught	5. dare	hare	6. saw	law
7. mouse	house	8. read	lead	9. sing	ring
10. mail	fail	11. tell	bell	12. call	ball

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

Jane: Would you like to sing some songs with me, Kangkang?
Kangkang: I'm sorry I can't. I have to cook.

Maria: Would you like to cook with us?
Wang Junfeng: Yes, I'd love to.

Steve: Michael, how about flying a kite with me?
Michael: I'd like that, but I'm sorry I have no time. I have to get some water.
Steve: How about you, Bobby?
Bobby: Bow-wow ...

1b Listen to 1a and write what the children do.

Jane _____ Kangkang _____ Michael _____
Maria _____ Steve _____ Wang Junfeng _____

1c Complete the passage with the correct form of each word or phrase in the box.

want	have to	for	food	fly	get

On Sunday, Kangkang goes out _____ a picnic with his friends. They take some _____ with them. Jane _____ Kangkang to sing some songs with her, but he has no time. He _____ cook. Wang Junfeng and Maria would like to help Kangkang. Michael _____ some water for them. And Steve _____ a kite with the dog. They are all very happy!

2a **Listen and complete the conversation with the sentences in the box. Then act it out with your partner.**

Maria's mother: Hello!
Sally: Hello! _____
Maria's mother: Who's this, please?
Sally: _____
Maria's mother: Oh, hello, Sally. Maria isn't in now.
Sally: _____
Maria's mother: Sure.
Sally: _____
Maria's mother: Bye.

a. This is Sally.
b. Thank you. Goodbye.
c. May I speak to Maria?
d. Could you ask her to call me back this evening?

2b **Read 2a and complete the telephone message.**

Telephone Message
From: _____
To: _____
Message: Call Sally back _____.
Mom

3 **Work in pairs. Complete the telephone message and make up a telephone conversation.**

Telephone Message
From: Father
To: Jack
Message: Buy _____ and _____ on the way home.
Joe

Section C

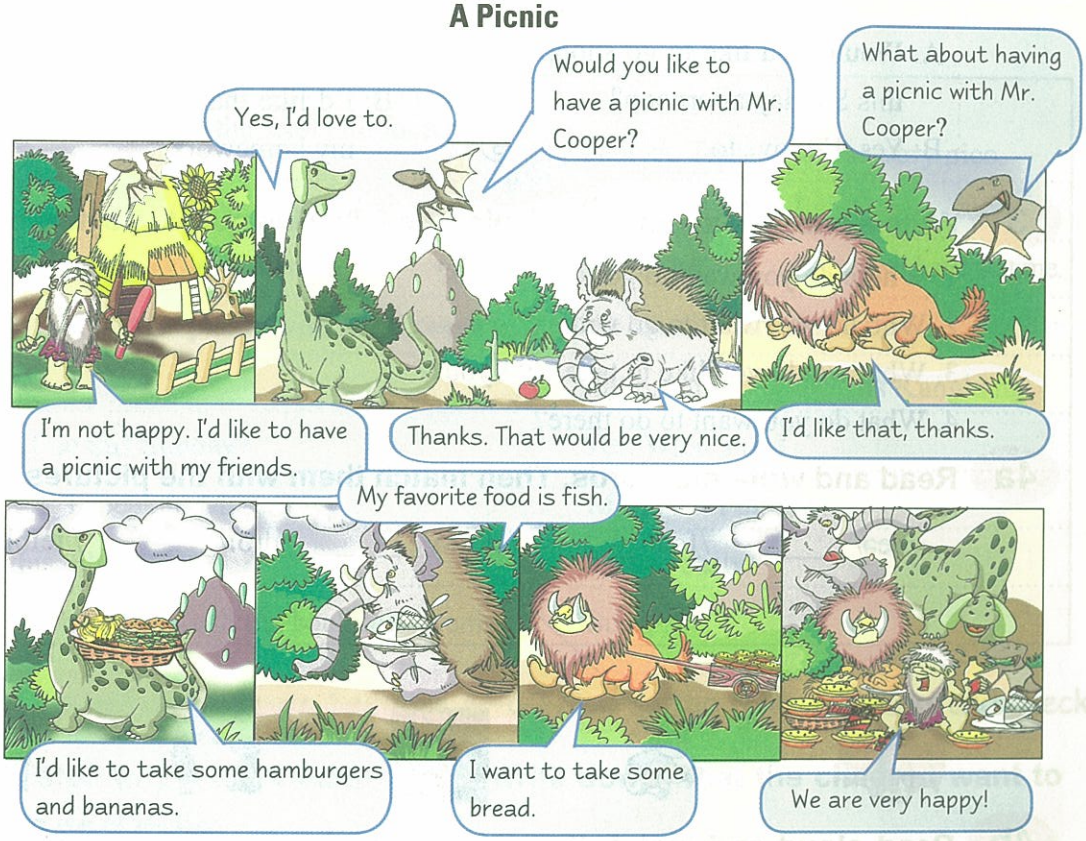
TIP
Reading English stories will help you learn new words and improve your reading.

1a Read and understand.

Look at the pictures and discuss the following questions before reading. Then read the story and check.

1. How does the old man feel at the beginning of the story?
2. What would he like to do?
3. What do the old man's friends take with them?
4. Are they happy in the end?

A Picnic



1b Read 1a again and complete the passage.

Mr. Cooper is _____. He wants to _____ with his friends. His friends are very _____ and have a picnic with him. They take some _____, _____ and _____. They have a _____ picnic.

1c Work in groups and act out 1a. Then make up a new story.

2 Match the conversations with the pictures.

A: How about having some apple juice?
B: Good idea! ①

A: How about going for a picnic?
B: All right. ②

A: Would you like to go shopping this Sunday afternoon?
B: Yes, I'd love to. ③

A: Would you like to go fishing?
B: I'd like that, but I have to do my homework. ④

3 Write a passage about your picnic. The following questions may help you.

1. Where do you want to go for a picnic?
2. Who do you want to go with?
3. What would you like to take with you?
4. What do you want to do there?

4a Read and write the words. Then match them with the pictures.

/heə/ _____ /ʃeə/ _____ /ˈdɔːtə/ _____ /drɔː/ _____ /ˈteɪbl/ _____

4b Read aloud and match the sentences with the pictures. Then listen and repeat.

1. I saw the hare flying in the air.
2. The woman taught her able daughter to set the table.

( )

( )

Section D

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

Grammar

Review of Present Simple

I have to cook/get some water.	I want to take some bread.
Linda wants to buy a toy car for her cousin.	Lucy doesn't want to go shopping with Linda.

Functions

Would you like to go to the West Hill for a picnic?	Oh, I'd love/like to. / Thanks. That would be very nice.
Would you like to sing some songs with me?	I'm sorry I can't. I _____ cook.
How about flying a kite with me?	I'd like that, _____ I'm sorry I have no time.
What about having a picnic with Mr. Cooper?	I'd like that, thanks.
Hello!	Hello, Jane! _____ is Kangkang.
Are you free this Sunday?	Yes. What's up?
_____ I speak to Maria?	Maria isn't in now.
Who's this, please?	This is Sally.
Could you ask her to call me back this evening?	Sure.

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

1 **Listen to the conversation and write down what the children want to do on Sunday.**

Name	What to do on Sunday
Billy	
Peter	fly a kite
Sally	

2a **Look at the picture and guess what food Kangkang's family take for their picnic. Circle them in the picture and then read and check.**

Going out for a Picnic

I'm Kangkang. My family often go out for a picnic on Sundays. We take some apples, bananas, hamburgers and eggs with us. We take drinks like milk and orange juice. My father likes eating apples. Bananas are my mother's favorite. I like hamburgers and orange juice. I like fish, too. My father and I go fishing. Then my father gets water. My mother likes to cook for us and she cooks fish and eggs. I fly a kite with our dog, Dingding. We sing some songs. We are all very happy!

2b **Read again and answer the following questions.**

1. Who likes bananas very much?
2. What does Kangkang like eating?
3. What does Kangkang's mother cook?
4. Is Dingding Kangkang's brother?

Project

Planning a Picnic and Inviting Friends

1. Discuss in groups and make a picnic plan.
2. Make up a telephone conversation to tell your friends about the picnic plan.
3. Role-play the conversation in pairs.

Picnic Plan

People: _____
Time: _____
Place: _____
Food: _____
Drinks: _____
Other things: _____

TOPIC 3 What time is it now?

Section A

1a Listen, look and say.

Kangkang: Do you have any time tomorrow?
Michael: Yes. What's up?
Kangkang: We want to go to the zoo. Would you like to go with us?
Michael: Good idea! Can we see pandas there?
Kangkang: Yes. We can see monkeys, lions, tigers and elephants, too.
Michael: Oh, very nice.
Kangkang: Let's meet at 9 o'clock at my home.
Michael: OK.
Kangkang: See you then.
Michael: See you.

1b Listen to 1a and complete the table. Then practice the conversation based on it.

Where to go	When to go	What to see	When to meet	Where to meet

2 A. Listen to the descriptions of the animals and number the pictures.

( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

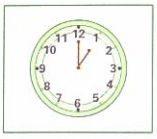
nine o five _____ _____ _____

B. Listen to the conversations and write down the time of animal shows.

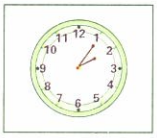
3a Look, listen and learn. Then ask and answer questions with your partner.

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

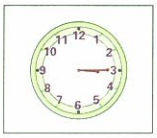
B: It's *one o'clock.*



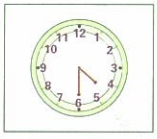
It's one o'clock.
(It's one.)



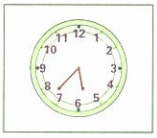
It's five past two.
(It's two o five.)



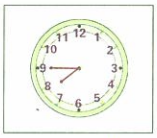
It's a quarter past three.
(It's three fifteen.)



It's half past four.
(It's four thirty.)



It's twenty-three to six.
(It's five thirty-seven.)



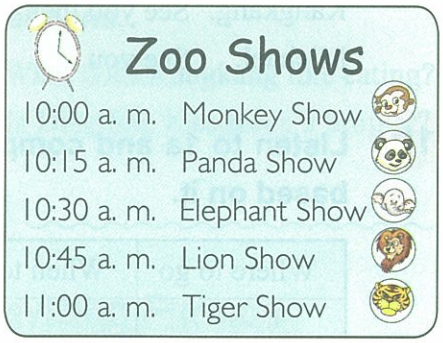
It's a quarter to eight.
(It's seven forty-five.)

3b Look at the poster of the Zoo Shows. Then ask and answer questions with your partner.

Example:

A: What can we see at *10 o'clock* in the morning?

B: We can see the *Monkey Show.*



4a Listen and read the sounds and words aloud.

Letter	a+th,n,f	w+a	ch	tch	b	mb,bt
Sound	/ɑː/	/ɒ/	/tʃ/	/tʃ/	/b/	silent "b"
Word	father	want	chair	catch	banana	climb
	dance	wash	check	match	boss	comb
	after	watch	chess	watch	brave	debt

4b Read the words by yourself. Then listen, check (✓) and repeat.

☐ afternoon ☐ dance ☐ plant ☐ path ☐ wash

☐ doubt ☐ chalk ☐ climb ☐ fetch ☐ each

Section B

1a Look, listen and say.

(*At Kangkang's home*)

Kangkang: What time is it now?
Michael: It's 9 o'clock.
Jane and Maria: It's time to go to the zoo.
Kangkang: OK. Let's go.

(*At the zoo*)

Kangkang: Look at those monkeys. They're so clever. I like them very much.
Michael: I like pandas. They are cute. What are your favorite animals, Jane?
Jane: Elephants. They're so kind and they have long noses. What about you, Maria?
Maria: Tigers. They're very strong.

(*One hour later*)

Jane: Oh, what's the time now?
Maria: Mm, it's half past eleven.
Kangkang: It's time to go home.
Michael: Yes. We have to go now.
All: Goodbye, animal friends!

1b Listen to 1a and match the children with their favorite animals. Then write down their reasons.

Kangkang	pandas	→	cute
Michael	monkeys	→	_____
Maria	elephants	→	_____
Jane	tigers	→	_____

1c Work in groups. Read 1a and practice the conversations. Then make up new ones.

2 Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

It's Sunday today. I get up at _____ in the morning and have breakfast at _____. I read English at 9:10. At about 10:45 I help my mother _____. And we _____ _____ at 12:10. I go shopping with my friends at about _____ in the afternoon. We _____ _____ at 5:20. I have a very happy day.

3a Work in pairs. Match the phrases with the pictures. Then make up conversations.

Example:

A: Excuse me, what time is it, please?

B: It's *a quarter past six*.

A: It's time to *get up*.

have breakfast	go home
go to the zoo	see the animals
meet friends at home	

get up

3b Describe Kangkang's day with the information in 3a.

You may begin like this:

Kangkang gets up at a quarter past six in the morning ...

Section C

1a **Read and understand.**

Look at the pictures and guess the storyline. The following questions may help you.

1. What happens to Baby Monkey?
2. How does Kangkang help him?
3. What's the end of the story?

TIP

Try to make full use of the pre-reading questions to guess the main idea in your reading.

Kangkang Helps Baby Monkey

(*Kangkang meets Baby Monkey on his way home in the afternoon.*)

1b **Read the story and check your understanding with the questions in 1a.**

1c **Work in groups and act out the story in 1a. Then make up a new one.**

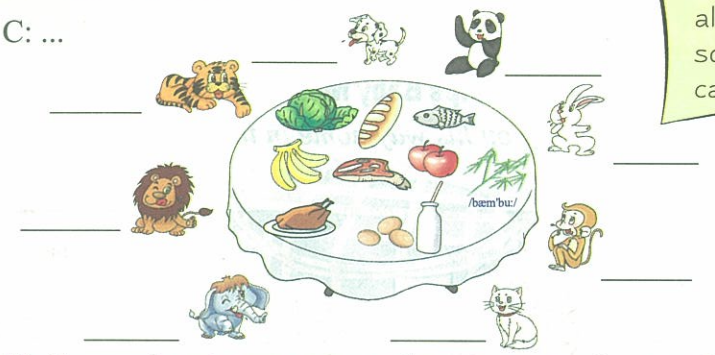
2 **Write down the words for animals in the picture. Then talk about their favorite food in groups.**

Example:

A: I think meat is the tiger's favorite food.

B: I think the rabbit likes ...

C: ...



TIP

Read the word "bamboo" aloud according to its sound. Have a try! You can do it.

3 **Write a short passage about one of your favorite animals. The following information may help you.**

Animal	dog, panda, monkey ...
Color	white, black, brown ...
Size	small, big, short ...
Food	meat, vegetable, banana ...
Reason	cute, strong, kind ...

TIP

Before you write a passage, first write down some words and sentences, and then organize them.

4a **Listen, write and make new words.**

Change one letter

boy→toy	box→____ox
goat→____oat	fall→____all
fun→____un	lake→____ake
game→____ame	bear→____ear

Add one letter

now→snow	low→____low
arm→____arm	hair→____hair
hat→____hat	eat→____eat
ear→____ear	old→____old

4b **Read and complete each sentence with the correct word. Then listen, check and repeat.**

1. I _____ (match/teach) music and fine art.
2. Please _____ (teach/catch) the fat rat.
3. The bear eats a pear on the _____ (hair/chair).

Section D

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

Grammar

***Wh*-questions & Expressions of Time**

What time is it, please? / What's the time, please?	
It's one o'clock. (It's one.)	It's five _____ two. (It's two o five.)
It's a quarter past three. (It's three fifteen.)	It's _____ past four. (It's four thirty.)
It's twenty-three _____ six. (It's five thirty-seven.)	It's a quarter to eight. (It's seven forty-five.)

Functions

Do you have any time tomorrow?	We want to go to the zoo.
Let's meet at 9 o'clock at my home.	It's time to go to the zoo.
They are cute/strong/clever.	They are so kind and they have long noses.
What's up, Baby Monkey?	I can't find my way home.
Let me help you.	Thank you.
It's very kind of you.	Thank you for your help.

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

1a **Listen to the passage and write down the time of Michael's daily activities.**

gets up	6:30 a. m.	goes to school	_____
has lunch	_____	flies a kite	_____
goes home	_____	has dinner	_____

1b **Listen to 1a again and write down the whole passage.**

_____

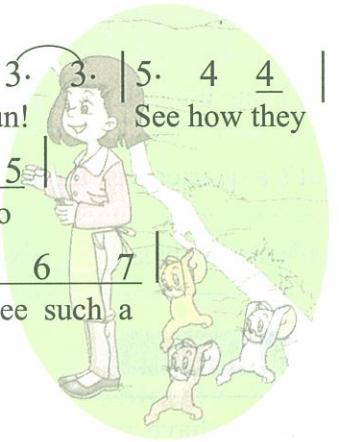
_____

2 Listen to the song and choose the best title.

A. Three Mice
B. Three Blind Mice
C. The Farmer
D. The Farmer's Wife

$1 = D\frac{6}{8}$

Moderate time

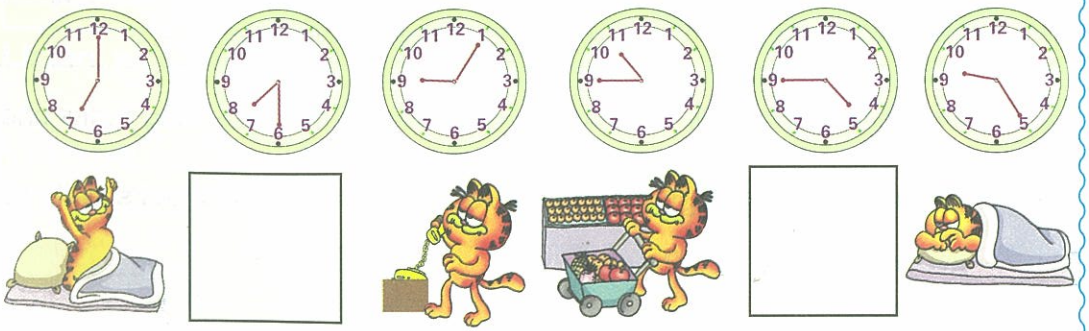


3· 2· | 1· 1· | 3· 2· | 1· 1· | 5· 4 4 | 3· 3· | 5· 4 4 |
Three blind mice, three blind mice. See how they run! See how they
3· 3 5 | i i 7 6 7 | i 5 5 5 |
run! They all ran af - ter the far- mer's wife, who
i i i 7 6 7 i 5 5 5 5 i i 7 6 7 |
cut off their tails with a carv - ing knife. Did you ev- er see such a
i 5 5 5 4 3· 2· 1· 1· ‖
thing in your life as three blind mice?

Project

Describing Garfield's Day

1. Guess Garfield's activities in Pictures 2 and 5, and then draw them.



(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

2. Look at the pictures again and make up a story. Then share it with your partner.

You may begin like this:

Garfield gets up at 7 o'clock ...

Review of Units 3–4

1 **Read and circle the word with the different sound in each group. Then listen and check.**

1) ready	neck	head	meter
2) green	meat	gray	feet
3) word	again	person	work
4) have	watch	chalk	wash
5) aunt	eight	grade	wait
6) August	small	draw	laugh

2 **Put the following words into different groups.**

skirt Japan shirt driver Coke chicken milk panda bread China cook pants chocolate juice water America meat teacher tiger monkey actor dress restaurant elephant

Persons	Places	Animals
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Clothes	Food	Drinks
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3 Match the questions with the correct responses.

1) May I take your order, sir?	a. It's nine.
2) What do your father and mother do?	b. Elephants.
3) What about some milk?	c. They're too long.
4) How much is this skirt?	d. They are doctors.
5) What time is it?	e. No, thanks.
6) What are your favorite animals?	f. It's 36 *yuan*.
7) How do you like the pants?	g. Yes. Rice and chicken, please.

4 Fill in the blanks with *a, an, some* or *any* if necessary.

Julia: Hi, Tom. You have _____ new classmates, right?

Tom: Yes. Bruce and Steve come from the USA, and Lucy is _____ English girl.

Julia: Oh, I see.

Julia: I want to buy something for _____ supper.

Lisa: Me, too. I'd like to buy _____ vegetables, _____ bread and _____ bag of rice. What about you?

Julia: I don't want _____ vegetables. I want _____ cake and _____ hamburger. Let's go.

5 Make correct sentences, paying attention to the use of capital letters and punctuations.

Example:

Lily, work, doesn't, this, in, office — Lily doesn't work in this office.

1) would, what, like, you, to, drink _____

2) have, do, you, usually, for, what, breakfast _____

3) have, not, some, why, eggs, and, fish _____

4) it's, go, time, to, home _____

6 Listen to the conversations and number the pictures.

○

○

7 **A. Listen to the conversation and complete the shopping list.**

Shopping List	
rice	_____
_____	3 kilos
apples	_____
_____	4 bottles

B. Listen to the conversation and complete the telephone message.

Telephone Message

From: _____

To: _____

Message: _____

Mom

8 **Work in groups. Read the ad and make up a conversation.**

Enjoy Our Delicious Food!

Hamburger	¥ 12.00	¥ 22.00 for TWO
Fried chicken（炸鸡肉）	¥ 8.00 /bag	
Coke	¥ 6.00 /bottle	¥ 9.00 for TWO
Chocolate	¥ 15.00 /bar	

Lunch Time Special Sale (11:30 a.m.–13:30 p.m. every day)

Hamburger	¥ 10.00
Chocolate	¥ 13.00/bar

A: What time is it?

B: It's _____

A: It's time _____

B: Yes, let's go.

Salesman: _____

A: Yes, please. I want to buy _____

Salesman: Yes. What would you like?

B: _____ How much are they?

Salesman: Let me see. _____

A&B: That's fine. _____

9 A. Read and answer the following questions.

To	Jane@sina.com
From	Michael@yahoo.com
Dear Jane, Would you like to have a picnic with Linda, Kangkang and me this Sunday morning? If yes, please meet us at my home at 9 o'clock.	

1) Who writes this email? _____

2) What does Michael want Jane to do?

_____

3) Who would like to go to the picnic? _____

4) When and where will they meet? _____

B. Work in pairs, acting as Michael and Jane, and make up a conversation based on the email in A.

C. Suppose you are Jane. Write an email to Michael to accept his invitation.

10 Ask your partner about his/her timetable. Then write a passage.

Timetable	
6:30 a. m.	_____
_____	have breakfast
_____	go to school
12:20 p. m.	_____
2:40 p. m.	_____
_____	go home
_____	have dinner

You may begin like this:

... is my friend. He/She gets up at 6:30 a. m.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Appendices 附录

Notes to the Texts 课文注释

Unit 1 Making New Friends

Topic 1 Welcome to China!

ction A

1. Welcome to China! 欢迎到中国来!

welcome 在此用作感叹词,意为"欢迎",用于对客人或刚刚到达的人表示欢迎。如:

—Welcome! 欢迎!

—Thank you! / Thanks! 谢谢!

2. Hello! 喂! / 你好!

通常用于打招呼、打电话、表示惊讶或引起对方注意等。hi 比 hello 更通俗,使用更普遍。

3. —Oh, nice to meet you, Jane. 噢,简,见到你很高兴。

—Nice to meet you, too. 见到你我也很高兴。

Nice to meet you. 通常用于双方初次见面经介绍相识之后的场合,是一种礼貌用语。回答时常 Nice to meet you, too.

ction B

1. —Good morning, Mr. Brown! Nice to see you. 布朗老师,早上好! 见到你我很高兴。

—Good morning, Maria! Nice to see you, too. 玛丽亚,早上好! 见到你我也很高兴。

Nice to see you. 通常是熟人之间见面时的礼貌用语。回答时常用 Nice to see you, too.

2. Mr. Brown, this is my mom. 布朗老师,这是我妈妈。

(1)初次见面介绍某人时常用 This is ...

(2)在学校,Mr. 是学生对男教师的称呼,Miss 是对女教师的称呼,意为"老师",放在姓氏或全前。如:

Mr. Chen 陈老师,Miss Wang Hong 王红老师。

此外,英美国家的人习惯把 Mr. "先生"(婚否不限),Mrs. "夫人"(已婚女子),Miss"女士,小"(未婚女子)和 Ms. "女士"(没必要说明其婚姻状况或其婚姻状况不明)用在姓氏或全名前,作

为称呼。如：

Mr. Green 格林先生，Mrs. White 怀特夫人，Miss Nancy White 南希·怀特小姐，Ms. Jones 琼斯女士。

3. How do you do? 你好！

该句为首次见面时的正式问候语。通常回答也用 How do you do?

Section C

1. How are you? 你好吗?

通常用于熟人之间的问候。回答时常用 I'm fine. Thank you. / Fine, thanks. 也可用 I'm OK. 进行回答。

2. Here you are. 给你。

该句常用于口语中，表示把东西给某人。

Topic 2 Where are you from?

Section A

1. Excuse me, are you Jane? 请问，你是简吗?

excuse me 意为“请问，打扰了，对不起，借光，劳驾……”，常用于引起别人的注意、请求让路、向某人问路或打听消息等场合。如：

Excuse me, where is the shop? 请问，商店在哪里?

2. I'm from Canada. 我来自加拿大。

be from 意为“从……来”或“来自……”，用于表示某人的籍贯或来自哪里。

Section B

文化背景知识

邓亚萍

邓亚萍，河南郑州人，是中国乒乓球运动历史上最优秀的女运动员之一。她先后 14 次获得世界冠军，在世界乒乓球坛连续 8 年排名第一。

史蒂芬·霍金

史蒂芬·霍金，英国人。21 岁患上卢伽雷氏症，被禁锢在轮椅上。1985 年，因患肺炎做了穿气管手术，彻底失去了说话的功能，演讲和问答只能通过语言合成器来完成。他被誉为继爱因斯坦之后世界上最杰出的理论物理学家之一。

迈克尔·乔丹

迈克尔·乔丹，美国著名篮球运动员，曾率队数次夺得美国职业篮球联赛总冠军。他是公认的全世界最棒的篮球运动员。

英美姓名的基本常识：

full name 全名。如：

My full name is Michael Jordan. 我的全名是迈克尔·乔丹。

family name 姓,姓氏,也称 last name。如:

My family name is Jordan. 我的姓是乔丹。

given name 名,名字, 也称 first name。如:

My given name is Michael. 我的名字是迈克尔。

Topic 3 What class are you in?

Section A

Who's that? 那是谁?

that 在此句中指代人,答语是 That's ... / It's ...

文化背景知识

在西方国家,年龄往往属于个人隐私,特别是对女性来说。此外,工资收入、家庭情况、居住地址、个人经历、宗教信仰等均属于个人隐私。在日常交往中,应尊重别人的隐私,同时注意维护个人的隐私权。

Section B

1. Excuse me, what's this in English? 请问,这用英语怎么说?

in 与表示语言的名词连用,表示"用某种语言"。

2. You're welcome. 不用谢。/ 别客气。

用于回答别人的感谢,与 That's OK. 意思相近。

Section C

Let me help you. 让我来帮您。

Let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事。如:

Let me have a look. 让我看一看。

Unit 2 Looking Different

Topic 1 I have a small nose.

Section A

1. I have a small nose, but he has a big one. 我长着小鼻子,但他长着大鼻子。

one 在此用作代词,为避免重复,用来代替前文已提及的或交谈双方已知的某个同类的人或物。如:

I have an eraser. Do you have one? 我有一块橡皮，你有吗？

2. He has a wide mouth. 他长着一张大嘴巴。

描述某人的嘴巴大时用 wide mouth 或 large mouth，而 big mouth 则常用来表示某人嘴巴不严，多嘴多舌。

Section B

It's Jackie Chan. 是成龙。

it 在这里指代人，用于明确身份。如：

It's your mother on the phone. 是你母亲来的电话。

Section C

I come from England. 我来自英格兰。

come from 意为“来自”，相当于 be from。如：

She comes from Hangzhou. = She is from Hangzhou.

Topic 2 What does she look like?

Section A

I have blond hair and blue eyes. 我长着金黄色的头发和蓝色的眼睛。

blond 意为“浅黄色的，金黄色的”，多用于形容人的头发颜色。如：

Michael has blond hair, but Jane has red hair. 迈克尔长着金黄色的头发，而简长着红头发。

Section B

1. Please give this letter to Maria. 请把这封信给玛丽亚。

give sth. to sb. = give sb. sth. 把某物给某人。如：

Give the cake to Jane. = Give Jane the cake. 把这个蛋糕给简。

2. I'll give it to her. 我会把它（信件）给她的。

Section C

1. Mom, I want to buy a T-shirt, a cap and a pair of shoes.

妈妈，我想买一件 T 恤，一个帽子和一双鞋。

(1) want to do sth. 想做某事。如：

I want to make friends with Sally. 我想和萨莉交朋友。

另外，want sth. 意为“想要某物”。如：

He wants a pair of shoes. 他想要一双鞋。

(2) a pair of 意为“一对/双/……”。在英语中，像鞋子、裤子、袜子、手套、眼镜、剪刀等，不能直接用冠词或数词来修饰，要加上 pair。如：

two pairs of gloves 两副手套　a pair of glass 一副眼镜

2. The girl in a yellow dress is Maria. 穿黄色连衣裙的那个女孩是玛丽亚。

介词 in 表示“穿着”或“戴着”。如：

The boy in a white T-shirt is my friend. 那个穿白色 T 恤的男孩是我的朋友。

She is all in black. 她穿着一身黑衣服。

The man in a cap is my cousin. 戴帽子的男子是我的堂兄。

Topic 3　Whose jacket is this?

Section D

1. WANTED 通缉

wanted 意为“受通缉的，被追捕的”。如：

a wanted man 一个通缉犯

2. Please help us find him. 请帮我们找到他。

help sb. (to) do sth. 意为“帮助某人做某事”。如：

Can you help me (to) open the door? 你能帮我把门打开吗？

Unit 3　Getting Together

Topic 1　Does he speak Chinese?

Section A

—Could you help me with it? 你能帮助我学习它(汉语)吗？

—No problem. 没问题。

(1) help sb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事，与 help sb. (to) do sth. 同义，二者可以相互转换。

(2) No problem. 常用于口语中，表示很愿意做某事。如：

—Could I go with you? 我可以和你一起去吗？

—No problem. 没问题。

Section C

Many students in our class like English a lot, but I like it a little. 我们班的许多同学都非常喜欢英语，而我只是有点儿喜欢。

(1) a lot 意为“很，非常”(表示程度)，相当于 very much。如：

Thanks a lot for your help. 非常感谢你的帮助。

(2) a little 意为“一点儿”。如：

The book helps me a little with my English. 这本书对我学习英语有点儿帮助。

Topic 2 What do your parents do?

Section A

Mom, I'm home. 妈妈,我到家了。

be home 在此处表示"到家",常用于口语中。

Topic 3 What would you like to drink?

Section A

1. Help yourselves! 请随便吃/喝!

该句为主人招待客人时的常用语。如果被招待者是一个人,用 help yourself; 若是两人或两人以上, 用 help yourselves。另外,help yourself to... 意为"请随便吃/喝些……"。如:

Help yourself to some apples. 请随便吃些苹果。

2. I would like an egg and some fish. 我想要一个鸡蛋和一些鱼肉。

would like 意为"想要",用于礼貌地表达愿望,相当于 want。如:

I would like some apples. = I want some apples. 我想要一些苹果。

3. Would you like some eggs, Maria? 玛丽亚,你想要一些鸡蛋吗?

(1) Would you like...? 表示"你想要……吗?"用于礼貌地提出建议或发出邀请,有时含有请求的意味。这种提议或邀请常希望对方给予肯定回答。如:

—Would you like a glass of water? 你想要喝杯水吗?

—Yes, please. / No, thanks. 好的。/ 不,谢谢。

(2) some 意为"一些"时, 也常用在提建议或希望得到肯定回答的疑问句中。如:

What about some fish? 来一些鱼肉怎么样?

4. What about you, Jane? 简,你呢? / 你要什么?

What/How about ...? 表示"……怎么样?",用来询问或提出建议,后面接代词、名词或动名词。如:

What/How about that skirt? 那条裙子怎么样?

What/How about having a picnic this Sunday? 这个星期天去野餐怎么样?

Section B

1. What do you usually have for breakfast, Michael? 迈克尔,你早饭通常吃什么?

have 在此处是"吃,喝"的意思。如:

have ... for breakfast/lunch/dinner 早饭/午饭/晚饭吃/喝……

2. *Jiaozi*. It's my favorite food. 饺子。这是我最喜欢的食物。

由于中国的传统民族特色,很多中国的东西在英语中找不到相对应的表达方式,这时,可以直接用汉语拼音来表达。如:

hongbao 红包　　*erguotou* 二锅头　　*zongzi* 粽子

3. May I take your order, sir? 先生,您可以点菜了吗?

(1)take one's order 意为"记下某人点的饭菜"。如:

The waiter comes over to take my order. 服务员过来请我点菜。

(2)sir 意为"先生,阁下",是对不相识的男士、男上司、男性长辈或从事某一职务的男士的尊称,一般不与姓连用。对女士则用 madam。

Section C

Why not have some fish and eggs? 为什么不吃一些鱼肉和鸡蛋呢?

Why not + 动词原形...? 是向对方提供建议的一种表达法,意为"为什么不……呢?"如:

Why not buy this coat? 为什么不买这件外套呢?

Section D

1. 英文书信的基本格式:

(1)称呼:指对收信人的称呼,常用 Dear...开头,表示亲切。从信纸左边顶格开始写,注意称呼语后用逗号。

(2)信的正文:指信的主体部分,从称呼的下一行开始写起。

(3)结束语:指正文下面的结尾客套话。结束语的第一个字母大写,末尾用逗号。在正式的社交信中,常用 Yours sincerely。假如对方是写信人的亲密的朋友,可用 Sincerely yours/Yours/Love/Much love 等。

(4)签名:指写信人签名。写在结束语的下面。

2. They are all kind to me. 他们都对我很友好。

be kind to sb. 意为"对某人很友善"。

Unit 4　Having Fun

Topic 1　What can I do for you?

Section A

1. I want to buy some clothes for my daughter. 我想给我女儿买一些衣服。

buy sth. for sb. = buy sb. sth. 为某人买某物

此句也可表达为:

I want to buy my daughter some clothes.

2. Can I try it on? 我可以试穿一下吗?

try on 意为"试穿",是由动词和副词构成的词组。

当宾语是代词时,代词只能置于 try 与 on 之间。如:

try it/them on 试穿它(们)

当宾语是名词时,名词可以放在 try 与 on 之间,也可以放在 on 的后面。如:

Please try this new sweater on. = Please try on this new sweater. 请试穿这件新毛衣。

3. It looks very nice on you. 你穿上它真好看。

此句常用于夸奖别人穿衣服好看。

4. We'll take it. 我们就买它了。

take 在句中意为"买下"。口语中,表示"买下"某物常用 take。也可用 have, get 等。如:

—How much is the pen? 这支钢笔多少钱?

—5 *yuan*. 5 元。

—OK. I'll get it. 好吧,我买下了。

Section B

1. How do you like the trousers? 你觉得这条裤子怎么样?

How do you like...? 意为"你觉得……怎么样?"用于征求对方对某人或某物的看法。如:

How do you like the book? 你认为这本书怎么样?

2. I'll think about it. Thank you all the same. 我要考虑一下。还是要谢谢你。

(1) think about 意为"考虑",尤指考虑计划、意见、行动等是否可行。如:

I'll think about it and call you back soon. 我考虑一下,尽快给你回电话。

(2) Thank you all the same. 意为"还是要谢谢你",是在别人不能为自己提供帮助或别人不能满足自己的要求时使用的礼貌用语。

Section C

Big Sale! Buy more and save more! 大甩卖! 买得多省得多!

sale 意为"降价销售"。常与介词 on 搭配使用。如:

On Sale 促销中

Topic 2 Would you like to cook with us?

Section A

What's up? 怎么啦? / 什么事?

该句用于询问发生了什么事情,常用于口语中。

Section B

1. I have to cook. 我得做饭。

have to 意为"必须,不得不",后面跟动词原形。主语为第三人称单数时,用 has to。

2. May I speak to Maria? 我可以和玛丽亚通话吗?

该句为打电话时的常用语,还可译为"请玛丽亚接电话,好吗?"

3. Who's this, please? 请问,您是谁?

该句为打电话时的常用语,相当于 Who's speaking? 其答语是 This is...

4. Maria isn't in now. 玛丽亚现在不在家。

in 在此用作副词,表示"在家",相当于 at home。

Topic 3 What time is it now?

Section A

It's five past two. / It's two o five. 现在是两点五分。

It's a quarter to eight. / It's seven forty-five. 现在差十五分八点。/ 现在是七点四十五分。

常用的时刻表达法有两种:

(1)直接表述

1:15 one fifteen

(2)借助于 past 和 to 的表述

当分钟数小于或等于三十分钟时,用 past。如:

10:10 ten past ten

当分钟数超过三十分钟时,用 to。如:

1:55 five to two

Section C

1. What's up, Baby Monkey? 小猴子,你怎么了?

2. I can't find my way home. 我找不到回家的路了。

my way home 意为"我回家的路",此处 home 为副词。若 way 后接的是名词,则名词前要用 to。如:

on his way to the zoo 在他去动物园的路上

3. Here we are. 我们到了。

4. It's very kind of you. 你真好。/太感谢了。

这是向他人致谢的一种方式。如:

It's very kind of you to help me. 你能帮我,真是太感谢了。

5. Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

thank sb. for (doing) sth. 意为"因(做)某事感谢某人"。此句也可表达为:

Thank you for helping me.

Grammar 语法

Ⅰ. 词类(Parts of Speech)

词　类		意　义	例　词
名词	Noun (*n.*)	表示人或事物的名称	boy, eye, Jack, China
代词	Pronoun (*pron.*)	用于代替名词、形容词或数词	I, one, his, which, mine, this
数词	Numeral (*num.*)	表示数量或顺序	one, ten, twenty, first, second
动词	Verb (*v.*)	表示动作或状态	be, do, have, look, know
形容词	Adjective (*adj.*)	用于描述或修饰名词或代词,说明人或事物的特征或性质	small, long, short
冠词	Article (*art.*)	用在名词前帮助说明名词所指的人或事物	a, an, the
副词	Adverb (*adv.*)	修饰动词、形容词、其他副词以及全句	usually, often, very
介词	Preposition (*prep.*)	表示名词、代词等和句中其他词之间的关系	from, for, in, on
连词	Conjunction (*conj.*)	用于连接词与词、短语与短语或句与句	and, or, but
感叹词	Interjection (*interj.*)	用于表达说话者的喜、怒、哀、乐等情感	oh, hey, dear

Ⅱ. 名词(Nouns)

1. 分类

名词	普通名词	可数名词 (Countable Nouns)	个体名词:表示人或事物个体名称的词。如: teacher, student, boy, book, bag
			集合名词:表示一群人或一些事物名称的词。如: people, family, class, clothes
		不可数名词 (Uncountable Nouns)	物质名词:表示无法分为个体的名词。如: coffee, hair, juice, water, rice
			抽象名词:表示状态、品质、动作、感情等抽象概念的名词。如: health, happiness, fun, help
	专有名词	表示人、地方、机构、事物、组织等专有名称的词。如: Jane, China, UN, Beijing Opera	

2. 可数名词有单数和复数两种形式,名词变复数的部分规则如下:

情　况	构成方法	读　音	例　词
一般情况	加-s	在清辅音后读/s/ 在浊辅音和元音后读/z/ 在以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 等结尾的词后读/ɪz/	cake—cakes /keɪks/ bag—bags /bæg z/ day—days /deɪz/ face—faces /ˈfeɪsɪz/ orange—oranges /ˈɒrɪndʒɪz/
以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的词	加-es	读/ɪz/	bus—buses /ˈbʌsɪz/ watch—watches /ˈwɒtʃɪz/

续表

情　况	构成方法	读　音	例　词
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加-es	读/z/	baby—babies /ˈbeɪbɪz/ country—countries /ˈkʌntrɪz/ family—families /ˈfæməlɪz/
部分以 f(e)结尾的词	变 f(e)为 ves	读/vz/	knife—knives /naɪvz/ half—halves /hɑːvz/
以 o 结尾的词	加-s 或-es	读/z/	zoo—zoos /zuːz/ photo—photos /ˈfəʊtəʊz/ tomato—tomatoes /təˈmeɪtəʊz/

情　况	构成方法	例　词
不规则变化	改变单数名词中的元音字母	man—men(/mæn/—/men/) woman—women(/ˈwʊmən/—/ˈwɪmɪn/) foot—feet(/fʊt/—/fiːt/)
	单复数形式相同	sheep—sheep(/ʃiːp/) Chinese—Chinese(/ˌtʃaɪˈniːz/)
	其他形式	mouse—mice(/maʊs/—/maɪs/) child—children(/tʃaɪld/—/ˈtʃɪldrən/)

3. 不可数名词

不可数名词一般没有复数形式,不能与 a/an 或表示具体数量的词直接连用。这些名词前往往要加 some(一些),any(任何,一些),no(没有),a little(少许)等词,或加"glass(杯),piece(片)等名词 + of"结构。如:

some water/apple juice/milk 一些水/苹果汁/牛奶

a cup of tea 一杯茶; three glasses of juice 三杯果汁

4. 名词的所有格(The Possessive Case of Nouns)

情　况	构成方法	读　音	例　词
一般情况下,不以 s 结尾的名词	加 's	在清辅音后读/s/ 在浊辅音和元音后读/z/ 在/s/,/z/,/ʃ/,/tʃ/,/dʒ/等音后读/ɪz/	Mike's /maɪks/ girl's /gɜː(r)lz/ mother's /ˈmʌðə(r)z/ Marx's /ˈmɑːksɪz/ George's /ˈdʒɔːdʒɪz/
以 s 结尾的复数名词	加 '	读音不变	students' /ˈstjuːdnts/ parents' /ˈperənts/

注:部分以 s 结尾的姓氏之后可以加 's 或只加 '。如: Jones's / Jones', Yeats's / Yeats'。

Ⅲ. 代词(Pronouns)

1. 人称代词(Personal Pronouns)

人称代词是用来代替人和事物的词,有人称、数和格的变化。它们的主要形式有:

数 / 格 / 人称	单数		复数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	him	they	them
	she	her		
	it	it		

2. 物主代词(Possessive Pronouns)

物主代词是用来表示所有关系的代词,也称作代词所有格,分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。它们的主要形式有:

数 / 人称 / 类别	单数					复数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称			第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
	我的	你的	他的	她的	它的	我们的	你们的	他(她,它)们的
形容词性物主代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

3. 指示代词(Demonstrative Pronouns)

指示代词是用来指示或表示人或事物的代词。它们的主要形式有:

类别	单数	复数
近指	this (student)这个(学生)	these (students)这些(学生)
远指	that (student)那个(学生)	those (students)那些(学生)

Ⅳ. 数词(Numerals)

基数词(Cardinal Numbers)是表示数目多少的数词。

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	107 one hundred (and) seven
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty	114 one hundred (and) fourteen
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty	
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty	130 one hundred (and) thirty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty	
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy	935 nine hundred (and) thirty-five
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty	
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety	999 nine hundred (and) ninety-nine
10 ten	20 twenty	100 one hundred	

注:百位数与十位数或百位数与个位数(十位数为0时)之间,在英式英语中常用"and"连接,

在美式英语中一般不用。

Ⅴ. 动词(Verbs)

1. 一般现在时(Present Simple)

(1)表示现在的状态。如:

My name is Michael. I am twelve. 我叫迈克尔。我 12 岁了。

(2)表示经常的或习惯性的动作。如:

He gets up at six. 他六点钟起床。

(3)表示特征或能力。如:

He likes English a lot. 他很喜欢英语。

(4)表示客观存在或普遍真理等。如:

Cats eat fish. 猫吃鱼。

The earth goes around the sun. 地球围绕着太阳转。

2. Be 动词(Verb *to be*)

肯定形式	否定形式
I am …	I am not …
You are …	You are not …
He/She/It is …	He/She/It is not …
We/You/They are …	We/You/They are not …

疑问形式	简略答语	
Am I …?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you …?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it …?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they …?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.

3. 动词 do(Verb *to do*)

肯定形式	否定形式
I speak English.	I don't speak English.
You speak English.	You don't speak English.
He/She speaks English.	He/She doesn't speak English.
We/You/They speak English.	We/You/They don't speak English.

疑问形式	简略答语	
Do you speak English?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Does he/she speak English?	Yes, he/she does.	No, he/she doesn't.
Do you/they speak English?	Yes, we/they do.	No, we/they don't.

4. 当主语是第三人称单数时，动词形式有下列几种变化：

规　则	读　音	动词原形	第三人称单数形式及读音
一般动词在词尾加-s	在清辅音后读/s/ 在浊辅音或元音后读/z/	like tell play	likes/laɪks/ tells/telz/ plays/pleɪz/
以字母 s，x，ch，sh 结尾的动词加-es	读/ɪz/	guess teach	guesses/ˈgesɪz/ teaches/ˈtiːtʃɪz/
以 o 结尾的动词一般加-es	读/z/	do go	does/dʌz/ goes/gəʊz/
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词，先变 y 为 i，再加-es	读/z/	fly carry	flies/flaɪz/ carries/ˈkærɪz/

注：have 的第三人称单数形式是 has。

Ⅵ. 冠词(Articles)(Ⅰ)

冠词用在名词前，起着说明名词所表示的人、物或限定名词的作用。冠词分为不定冠词(The Indefinite Article)和定冠词(The Definite Article)两种。

1. 不定冠词

不定冠词有两个：a 和 an。a 用在以辅音音素开头的单词或字母之前，如 a desk，a boy，a "U"；an 用在以元音音素开头的单词或字母之前，如 an hour，an old man，an "H"。a 一般读作/eɪ/或/ə/，an 一般读作/æn/或/ən/。

不定冠词 a(n)与数词 one 同源，表示"一个"的意思，用在可数名词单数前，但数的概念没有 one 强烈。其基本用法如下：

用　法	例　句
用于第一次提到某人或某物时	I have a good friend in your class.
表示"某一个"	He works on a farm.
表示某类人或物	She is a teacher.
用于某些习惯用语中	How about going for a picnic?

2. 定冠词

定冠词只有一个，即 the，一般在以辅音音素开头的词前读/ðə/，在以元音音素开头的词前读/ðiː/或/ði/。如：

the(/ðə/) bag 这个(那个)书包；the(/ðiː/或/ði/)apple 这个(那个)苹果

定冠词有"这个(些)，那个(些)"的意思，通常不重读，和名词连用表示某个或某些特指的人或物。如：

Who's the boy there? 那边的那个男孩是谁？

Give the books to the teacher. 把这些书给(那个)老师。

Ⅶ. 句子的种类(Kinds of Sentences)

英语的句子按照用途可分为以下四类：

种　类	功　能	例　句
陈述句 (Declaratives)	用来说明事实或说话人的看法	My father is a doctor. They are not in the same class. She lives in England. He doesn't like coffee at all.
疑问句 (Interrogatives)	用来提出问题	Are you Jane? Do you like coffee? Who are they? What does your father do?
祈使句 (Imperatives)	用来表示请求、命令、邀请、劝告等	Look at those monkeys. Don't forget your guitar. Please give this letter to Maria. Let's meet at 9 o'clock in my home.
感叹句 (Exclamatives)	用来表达各种强烈的感情	What a nice place! How nice it is!

本册课本中出现的主要特殊疑问句及其答语如下：

(1)—What's your name, please?　—My name is Sally.

(2)—What class are you in?　—I'm in Class Four, Grade Seven.

(3)—What color is it?　—It's pink.

(4)—What's your telephone number?　—It is 6807-5335.

(5)—Excuse me, what's this/that in English?　—It's an eraser/a map.

(6)—What are these/those?　—They are books/rulers.

(7)—What does she look like?　—She is tall and she has short brown hair.

(8)—What does he say in the letter?　—He wants to visit Beijing.

(9)—What does your mother do?　—She is a teacher.

(10)—What would you like to drink?　—Apple juice, please.

(11)—What do you usually have for breakfast?　—I usually have milk and bread for breakfast.

(12)—What do you think of this yellow skirt?　—Oh, I don't like it at all.

(13)—What do we need?　—We need two kilos of apples and some rice.

(14)—What are your favorite animals?　—Elephants.

(15)—What time is it now? / What's the time now?　—It's 9 o'clock.

(16)—Who is she?
—She is Jane.

(17)—Who are they?
—They're Maria and Jane.

(18)—Who's this, please?
—This is Sally.

(19)—Who is your favorite actor?
—It's Jackie Chan.

(20)—Who is the letter from?
—It's from my pen pal, Sam.

(21)—Whose cap is it, then?
—It's Sally's.

(22)—Where are you from?
—I'm from Canada.

(23)—Where does she work?
—She works in a hospital.

(24)—How are you?
—Fine, thanks. And you?

(25)—How do you spell it?
—E-R-A-S-E-R, eraser.

(26)—How old are you?
—I'm twelve.

(27)—How do you like the trousers?
—They are too long.

(28)—How much is it?
—It's seventy *yuan*.

(29)—How much rice do we need?
—One bag of rice.

(30)—How heavy is it?
—It's one kilo a bag.

Pronunciation Skills 发音技巧

1. 音素(Phoneme)

音素是最小的语音单位。英语中共有48个音素,其中元音20个,辅音28个。

Vowels 元音	/iː/	/ɪ/	/e/	/æ/	/ɜː/	/ə/	/ʌ/	/ɑː/	/ɔː/	/ɒ/	/uː/	/ʊ/
	/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/ɔɪ/	/əʊ/	/aʊ/	/ɪə/	/eə/	/ʊə/				
Consonants 辅音	/p/	/b/	/t/	/d/	/k/	/g/	/f/	/v/	/θ/	/ð/	/s/	/z/
	/ʃ/	/ʒ/	/tʃ/	/dʒ/	/tr/	/dr/	/ts/	/dz/	/h/	/r/		
	/m/	/n/	/ŋ/	/l/	/w/	/j/						

2. 音节(Syllable)

音节由音素组成。音素分为元音和辅音,元音是构成音节的主体。英语中一个音节可以只是一个元音,如/aɪ/;也可以由一个元音和若干个辅音构成,如/bʌs/。一般来说,一个元音可以构成一个音节,但较响亮的辅音/l/,/m/,/n/在没有元音的情况下,与它前面的辅音也可以构成一个音节,称为成节音,如apple中的/pl/和lesson中的/sn/。

音节有开音节和闭音节之分。开音节指的是以发音的元音字母结尾的重读音节或以"元音字母+辅音字母(除r外)+不发音的e"结尾的重读音节。闭音节指的是以辅音字母结尾的重读音节(除r外)。

五个元音字母在开音节和闭音节中的发音如下表所示:

元音字母	Aa	Ee	Ii	Oo	Uu	
开音节	/eɪ/	/iː/	/aɪ/	/əʊ/	/juː/	
	face name	these she	bike hi	those go	cute student	
闭音节	/æ/	/e/	/ɪ/	/ɒ/	/ʌ/	/ʊ/
	bag cat	let egg	it this	dog box	bus	put

3. 单词重音(Word Stress)

英语单词有单音节词、双音节词和多音节词之分。单音节词单独读时都重读,不必标重音符号。双音节词和多音节词中一般用重音符号"ˈ"标出其中的重音,即重读音节。如:

up /ʌp/, sit /sɪt/, different /ˈdɪfrənt/, yourselves /jɔː(r)ˈselvz/

在有些双音节或多音节词中,除了主重音之外还有次重音。主重音用"ˈ"表示,次重音用"ˌ"表示。如:

bamboo /ˌbæmˈbuː/, sixteen /ˌsɪksˈtiːn/, afternoon /ˌɑːftə(r)ˈnuːn/

4. 节奏(Rhythm)

节奏指一个句子中的重音与重音之间的排列模式。通常是重读音节重而慢,非重读音节弱而

快,非重读音节越多,读得越快。这种语音起伏轻重、抑扬顿挫的变化现象就是节奏。如:

'Try your 'best.
'Over and 'over again.
'Put on your 'coat.
'Write down your 'name.
'Don't 'worry, and she'll 'show you how to 'do it.
Our 'children are from Ja'pan, 'Canada and 'Singapore.
She 'wanted to 'do it.
'Come here to'morrow.
'What about this 'book?
There 'isn't any 'need.
She 'didn't think it was 'interesting.
She 'goes to 'work on 'foot.

5. 连读(Liaison)

把前一个词词尾的音和后一个词词首的音连起来读,这种现象叫做连读。连读用"‿"来表示。连读一般发生在同一意群(即意思密切的一组词)中,主要有下列几种:

(1)词末辅音和词首元音连读。如:
What's‿up?

(2)词末元音和词首元音连读,即元音连读。如:
He's my‿uncle.

(3)词末辅音和词首辅音连读。如:
Help‿yourselves!

(4)词末不发音的 r 和紧接其后的词首元音连读,r 必须发音。如:
May I take your‿order?

6. 语调(Intonation)

在说话或朗读时声调的抑扬叫做语调。英语的基本语调分为"降调"和"升调"两种,主要表现为语句末尾语调的降和升,分别用语调符号↘(降调)或↗(升调)来表示。英语中选择疑问句的后一部分和陈述句、特殊疑问句、祈使句、感叹句一般用降调;选择疑问句的前一部分和一般疑问句常用升调。如:

(1)—Where are you from↘?
—I'm from America↘.
(2)—Are you from Washington, D. C.↗?
—No↘, I'm not↘.
(3)—Look↘, she has a small face↗, big eyes↗ and a small nose↘.
—That's right↘.
(4)Is he tall↗ or short↘?
(5)Sounds great↘!

Changes in International Phonetic Symbols for English
英语国际音标变化表

	有变化	无变化			
单元音	i→ɪ	短元音	e	长元音	iː
	u→ʊ		æ		uː
	ɔ→ɒ		ə		ɔː
	əː→ɜː		ʌ		ɑː

	全有变化		
双元音	ei→eɪ	əu→əʊ	iə→ɪə
	ai→aɪ	au→aʊ	ɛə→eə
	ɔi→ɔɪ		uə→ʊə

注:1. 单元音 /i/改为 /ɪ/,4 个有 /i/的双元音中的 /i/都改为 /ɪ/,即 /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /ɪə/。

2. 单元音 /u/改为 /ʊ/,3 个有 /u/的双元音中的 /u/都改为 /ʊ/,即 /əʊ/, /aʊ/,/ʊə/。长元音/uː/不变。

3. /ɔ/只出现单元音时,则 /ɔ/改为 /ɒ/;而双元音 /ɔi/中的 /ɔ/不改,只改 /i/,即 /ɔɪ/。长元音/ɔː/不变。

4. /ɛə/改为 /eə/,它的前一个元音与 /eɪ/中的前一个元音为同一符号,而 /ɛ/不再出现。

5. /əː/改为 /ɜː/,出现一个新的元音符号 /ɜː/。

6. 辅音音素基本上没有变化。

The Alphabet 字母表

字母		字母读音	字母		字母读音
印刷体	手写体		印刷体	手写体	
Aa		/eɪ/	Nn		/en/
Bb		/biː/	Oo		/əʊ/
Cc		/siː/	Pp		/piː/
Dd		/diː/	Qq		/kjuː/
Ee		/iː/	Rr		/ɑː(r)/
Ff		/ef/	Ss		/es/
Gg		/dʒiː/	Tt		/tiː/
Hh		/eɪtʃ/	Uu		/juː/
Ii		/aɪ/	Vv		/viː/
Jj		/dʒeɪ/	Ww		/ˈdʌbljuː/
Kk		/keɪ/	Xx		/eks/
Ll		/el/	Yy		/waɪ/
Mm		/em/	Zz		/ziː/ ; /zed/

Pronunciation and Spelling 发音和拼法

/iː/	me green eat	/k/	kite back cat
/ɪ/	sit big	/g/	go egg England hamburger
/e/	bed head many any	/tʃ/	child teach picture
/æ/	plan glad stand	/dʒ/	just age
/ʌ/	cup brother young	/tr/	tree truck
/ɜː/	her girl nurse worker	/dr/	dress drink
/ə/	teacher driver doctor	/ts/	hats pets
/ɑː/	car start father	/dz/	beds cards kinds hundreds
/ɒ/	dog wrong watch	/f/	few office photo
/ɔː/	short more four	/v/	very seven five of
/ʊ/	put book would woman	/θ/	thank month mouth thing
/uː/	zoo who ruler blue	/ð/	that these those
/eɪ/	cake play they eight great	/s/	sit class yes nice
/aɪ/	hi my bye eye high	/z/	zoo is eggs whose
/ɔɪ/	boy toy	/ʃ/	she sure delicious
/əʊ/	no know coat only	/ʒ/	usually
/aʊ/	out now brown	/h/	he who
/ɪə/	here ear dear idea	/m/	man time
/eə/	hair there their	/n/	no eleven know
/ʊə/	poor sure	/ŋ/	think sing
/p/	pen happy	/l/	leg blue place tell
/b/	bus bed	/r/	red write
/t/	let tall letter little	/j/	yes your
/d/	dog child	/w/	we what

Words and Expressions in Each Unit 各单元词汇表

注：黑体词为《英语课程标准》要求掌握的词，白体词为课文中要求理解的词。单词后的数字是指此词第一次出现的页码。本词汇表采用 IPA（International Phonetic Alphabet 国际音标）标注系统。

Unit 1

Topic 1 Welcome to China!

good /gʊd/ *adj.* 好的；令人愉快的 (1)
morning /ˈmɔː(r)nɪŋ/ *n.* 早晨；上午 (1)
I /aɪ/ *pron.* 我 (1)
am /æm；əm/ *v.* 是 (1)
welcome /ˈwelkəm/ *interj.* & *v.* 欢迎 (1)
to /tuː；tə/ *prep.* 到，对，向；在……之前 (1)
（动词不定式符号，无词义） (1)
China /ˈtʃaɪnə/ *n.* 中国 (1)
thank /θæŋk/ *v.* 谢谢，感谢 (1)
you /juː；ju/ *pron.* 你；您；你们 (1)
the /ðiː；ðə/ *art.* 这（那）个，这（那）些 (1)
the USA /ˌjuː es ˈeɪ/ = the United States of America 美国；美利坚合众国 (1)
the UK /ˌjuː ˈkeɪ/ = the United Kingdom 英国，联合王国（包括大不列颠及北爱尔兰） (1)
hello /həˈləʊ/ *interj.* 喂，你好 (1)
are /ɑː(r)；ə(r)/ *v.* 是 (1)
yes /jes/ *interj.* 是，同意 (1)
no /nəʊ/ *interj.* 不，不是；没有 (1)
det. 没有，无 (91)
not /nɑːt/；/nɒt/ *adv.* 不；没有 (1)
oh /əʊ/ *interj.* 哦，啊 (1)
nice /naɪs/ *adj.* 令人愉快的；友好的 (1)
meet /miːt/ *v.* 结识；遇见 (1)
too /tuː/ *adv.* 也；太；很 (1)
hi /haɪ/ *interj.* 喂 (2)
thanks /θæŋks/ *interj.* & *n.* 感谢，谢谢 (2)
Mr. = Mister /ˈmɪstə(r)/ *n.* 先生 (3)
see /siː/ *v.* 遇见；看到；明白 (3)
mom /mɑːm/；/mɒm/（**mum**/mʌm/ BrE） *n.* 妈妈 (3)
this /ðɪs/ *pron.* & *det.* 这，这个 (3)
is /ɪz/ *v.* 是 (3)
my /maɪ/ *det.* 我的 (3)
teacher /ˈtiːtʃə(r)/ *n.* 老师，教师 (3)
how /haʊ/ *adv.* 怎样；多少；多么 (3)
do /duː；du/ *v. aux.* 构成否定句、疑问句的助动词，无词义 (3)
v. 做 (3)
dad /dæd/ *n.* 爸爸 (3)
Miss /mɪs/ *n.* 女士，小姐 (3)
Ms. /mɪz；məz/ *n.* 女士 (3)
afternoon /ˌæftəˈnuːn/；/ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/ *n.* 下午 (5)
goodbye /ˌgʊdˈbaɪ/ *interj.* 再见 (5)
bye /baɪ/ *interj.* 再见 (5)

fine /faɪn/ *adj.* 健康的；晴朗的 (5)
and /ænd；ənd/ *conj.* 和 (5)
OK /əʊˈkeɪ/ *adj.* (口语)安然无恙 (5)
interj. 好，行 (74)
here /hɪə(r)/ *adv.* 在这里 (5)

Topic 2 Where are you from?

excuse /ɪkˈskjuːz/ *v.* 原谅 (9)
me /miː；mi/ *pron.* 我 (9)
what /wɑːt/；/wɒt/ *pron.* 什么 (9)
your /jɔː(r)/ *det.* 你的；你们的 (9)
name /neɪm/ *n.* 名字；名称 (9)
please /pliːz/ *interj.* 请 (9)
where /weə(r)/ *adv.* 在(到)哪里 (9)
from /frɑːm/；/frɒm/ *prep.* 来自；从 (9)
Canada /ˈkænədə/ *n.* 加拿大 (9)
America /əˈmerɪkə/ *n.* 美国 (9)
Japan /dʒəˈpæn/ *n.* 日本 (9)
England /ˈɪŋglənd/ *n.* 英格兰 (9)
they /ðeɪ/ *pron.* 他/她/它们 (10)
who /huː/ *pron.* 谁 (10)
Cuba /ˈkjuːbə/ *n.* 古巴 (10)
he /hiː；hi/ *pron.* 他 (10)
she /ʃiː；ʃi/ *pron.* 她 (10)
look /lʊk/ *v.* 看；看起来 (11)
telephone /ˈtelɪfəʊn/ *n.* 电话 (13)
number /ˈnʌmbə(r)/ *n.* (No.)号码；数字；数量 (13)
it /ɪt/ *pron.* 它 (13)
very /ˈveri/ *adv.* 很，非常 (13)
much /mʌtʃ/ *adv.* 非常，很 (13)
det. 多少，许多，大量 (83)
very much 非常，很 (13)
that /ðæt/ *pron.* & *det.* 那，那个 (13)
zero /ˈzɪrəʊ/；/ˈzɪərəʊ/ *num.* 零 (13)
one /wʌn/ *num.* 一 (13)
pron. 一(个，只……) (27)
two /tuː/ *num.* 二 (13)
three /θriː/ *num.* 三 (13)
four /fɔː(r)/ *num.* 四 (13)
five /faɪv/ *num.* 五 (13)
six /sɪks/ *num.* 六 (13)
seven /ˈsevn/ *num.* 七 (13)
eight /eɪt/ *num.* 八 (13)
nine /naɪn/ *num.* 九 (13)
ten /ten/ *num.* 十 (13)
her /hɜː(r)；hə(r)/ *det.* 她的 (14)
pron. 她 (37)
family /ˈfæməli/ *n.* 家族；家庭 (14)

Topic 3 What class are you in?

twelve /twelv/ *num.* 十二 (17)
year /jɪə(r)/ *n.* 年 (17)
old /əʊld/ *adj.* ……岁的；老的；旧的 (17)
class /klæs/；/klɑːs/ *n.* 班级；课 (17)
in /ɪn/ *prep.* 在……里；用，以；穿着，戴着 (17)
adv. 在家；在里面 (92)
grade /greɪd/ *n.* 年级 (17)
eleven /ɪˈlevn/ *num.* 十一 (17)
thirteen /ˌθɜː(r)ˈtiːn/ *num.* 十三 (17)
fourteen /ˌfɔː(r)ˈtiːn/ *num.* 十四 (17)
fifteen /ˌfɪfˈtiːn/ *num.* 十五 (17)
sixteen /ˌsɪksˈtiːn/ *num.* 十六 (17)
seventeen /ˌsevnˈtiːn/ *num.* 十七 (17)
eighteen /ˌeɪˈtiːn/ *num.* 十八 (17)
nineteen /ˌnaɪnˈtiːn/ *num.* 十九 (17)
twenty /ˈtwenti/ *num.* 二十 (17)
English /ˈɪŋglɪʃ/ *n.* 英语 (19)

adj. 英语的；英国的；英国人的 (21)
eraser /ɪˈreɪsər/；/ɪˈreɪzə(r)/ *n.* 橡皮；黑板擦 (19)
map /mæp/ *n.* 地图 (19)
pen /pen/ *n.* 钢笔，笔 (19)
pencil /ˈpensl/ *n.* 铅笔 (19)
desk /desk/ *n.* 书桌 (19)
an /æn；ən/ *art.* 一（个，件……） (19)
spell /spel/ *v.* 拼写 (19)
a /ə；eɪ/ *art.* 一（个，件……） (19)
can /kən；kæn/ *modal v.* 能，会 (19)
apple /ˈæpl/ *n.* 苹果 (19)
toy /tɔɪ/ *n.* 玩具 (20)
wow /waʊ/ *interj.* 呀，哇 (20)
try /traɪ/ *v.* 试；试图，努力 (20)
again /əˈgen；əˈgeɪn/ *adv.* 再一次 (20)
those /ðəʊz/ *pron.* & *det.* 那些 (21)
book /bʊk/ *n.* 书；本子 (21)
v. 预约，预订
these /ðiːz/ *pron.* & *det.* 这些 (21)
let /let/ *v.* 让 (21)
help /help/ *v.* & *n.* 帮助 (21)
ruler /ˈruːlə(r)/ *n.* 尺子 (21)
car /kɑː(r)/ *n.* 小汽车，轿车 (21)
egg /eg/ *n.* 蛋 (21)
orange /ˈɑːrɪndʒ/；/ˈɒrɪndʒ/ *n.* 柑橘；橙子；橘黄色 (21)
adj. 橘黄色的 (26)
bus /bʌs/ *n.* 公共汽车 (22)
box /bɑːks/；/bɒks/ *n.* 盒；箱 (22)
now /naʊ/ *adv.* 现在 (23)
school /skuːl/ *n.* 学校 (23)
Beijing International /ˌɪntə(r)ˈnæʃnəl/ School 北京国际学校 (23)
his /hɪz/ *det.* 他的 (23)
pron. 他的 (43)
same /seɪm/ *adj.* 相同的 (23)
pron. （和……）同样的事物 (35)
but /bʌt；bət/ *conj.* 但是，可是 (23)
friend /frend/ *n.* 朋友 (23)
junior /ˈdʒuːnɪə(r)/ *adj.* 初级的 (24)
high /haɪ/ *adj.* 高的 (24)
adv. 在高处，向高处
junior high school 初中 (24)

Review of Unit 1

girl /gɜː(r)l/ *n.* 女孩 (26)
we /wiː；wi/ *pron.* 我们 (26)
student /ˈstuːdnt/；/ˈstjuːdnt/ *n.* 学生 (26)
speak /spiːk/ *v.* 讲，说；谈话 (26)

Unit 2

Topic 1 I have a small nose.

guess /ges/ *v.* 猜 (27)
have /hæv；həv/ *v.* 有；吃，喝 (27)
small /smɔːl/ *adj.* 小的 (27)
nose /nəʊz/ *n.* 鼻子 (27)
has /hæz；həz/ *v.* 有（have 的第三人称单数形式） (27)
big /bɪg/ *adj.* 大的 (27)
eye /aɪ/ *n.* 眼睛 (27)
know /nəʊ/ *v.* 知道；认识 (27)
right /raɪt/ *adj.* 正确的；右边的 (27)
n. 右边
ear /ɪə(r)/ *n.* 耳朵 (27)
hair /heə(r)/ *n.* 头发 (27)
head /hed/ *n.* 头 (27)
face /feɪs/ *n.* 脸 (27)
neck /nek/ *n.* 脖子 (27)

mouth /maʊθ/ (*pl.* mouths /maʊðz/) *n.* 嘴 (27)
round /raʊnd/ *adj.* 圆形的 (28)
long /lɔːŋ/; /lɒŋ/ *adj.* 长的 (28)
wide /waɪd/ *adj.* 宽的 (28)
favorite /ˈfeɪvərɪt/ (**favourite** BrE)
adj. 最喜爱的 (29)
n. 特别喜欢的人(或物) (96)
actor /ˈæktə(r)/ *n.* 演员 (29)
Chinese /ˌtʃaɪˈniːz/ *n.* 中国人;汉语 (29)
adj. 中国的;中国人的;汉语的 (29)
does /dʌz/ *v.* (do 的第三人称单数形式) (29)
arm /ɑː(r)m/ *n.* 胳膊 (30)
hand /hænd/ *n.* 手 (30)
leg /leg/ *n.* 腿 (30)
foot /fʊt/ (*pl.* **feet** /fiːt/) *n.* 脚;英尺 (30)
short /ʃɔː(r)t/ *adj.* 短的;矮的 (30)
boy /bɔɪ/ *n.* 男孩 (31)
come /kʌm/ *v.* 来;来到 (31)
come from 出生于,来自 (31)
sister /ˈsɪstə(r)/ *n.* 姐,妹 (31)
different /ˈdɪfrənt/ *adj.* 不同的 (31)
knife /naɪf/ (*pl.* **knives** /naɪvz/) *n.* 小刀 (32)

Topic 2 What does she look like?

black /blæk/ *adj.* 黑色的 (35)
n. 黑色 (35)
blond /blɑːnd/; /blɒnd/ *adj.* 金黄色的 (35)
blue /bluː/ *adj.* 蓝色的 (35)
n. 蓝色 (35)
color /ˈkʌlə(r)/ (**colour** BrE) *n.* 颜色 (35)
v. 给……着色,涂色
pink /pɪŋk/ *n.* 粉红色 (35)
adj. 粉红色的 (35)
red /red/ *n.* 红色 (35)
adj. 红色的 (37)
purple /ˈpɜː(r)pl/ *n.* 紫色 (35)
adj. 紫色的 (40)
brown /braʊn/ *n.* 棕色 (35)
adj. 棕色的 (37)
gray /greɪ/ (**grey** BrE) *n.* 灰色 (35)
adj. 灰色的 (37)
yellow /ˈjeləʊ/ *n.* 黄色 (35)
adj. 黄色的 (39)
green /griːn/ *n.* 绿色 (35)
adj. 绿色的 (39)
white /waɪt/ *n.* 白色 (35)
adj. 白色的 (40)
give /gɪv/ *v.* 给 (37)
letter /ˈletə(r)/ *n.* 信;字母 (37)
sorry /ˈsɑːri/; /ˈsɒri/ *interj.* 对不起,抱歉 (37)
adj. 难过的
like /laɪk/ *prep.* 像;跟……一样 (37)
v. 喜欢,喜爱 (54)
tall /tɔːl/ *adj.* 高的 (37)
will /wɪl/ *modal v.* 会;将 (37)
for /fɔː(r); fə(r)/ *prep.* (表示对象、用途等)给;因为……;对于…… (37)
young /jʌŋ/ *adj.* 年轻的 (37)
man /mæn/ (*pl.* **men** /men/) *n.* 男人 (37)
woman /ˈwʊmən/ (*pl.* **women** /ˈwɪmɪn/) *n.* 成年女子,妇女 (37)
snowman /ˈsnəʊmæn/ (*pl.* snowmen) *n.* 雪人 (38)
want /wɑːnt/; /wɒnt/ *v.* 想要;需要 (39)

buy /baɪ/ *v.* 买 (39)
T-shirt /ˈtiː ʃɜː(r)t/ *n.* T 恤衫 (39)
cap /kæp/ *n.* 便帽 (39)
pair /peə(r)/ *n.* 一双；一对 (39)
of /ɒv；əv/ *prep.* (表示所属、数量、其中)……的 (39)
shoe /ʃuː/ *n.* 鞋 (39)
coat /kəʊt/ *n.* 外套；大衣 (39)
dress /dres/ *n.* 连衣裙 (39)
pants /pænts/ (**trousers** /ˈtraʊzə(r)z/ BrE) *n.* (*pl.*) 裤子 (39)
skirt /skɜː(r)t/ *n.* (女式)短裙 (39)
glove /glʌv/ *n.* (分手指的)手套 (39)
at /æt；ət/ *prep.* 向；在(几点钟)；在(某处) (40)
look at 看着 (40)
photo /ˈfəʊtəʊ/ *n.* 照片 (40)
strong /strɔːŋ/；/strɒŋ/ *adj.* 强壮的 (40)
happy /ˈhæpi/ *adj.* 幸福的，快乐的；高兴的 (40)
next /nekst/ *adj.* 下一个的 (41)
adv. 随后
next to 在……近旁，紧邻 (41)
shirt /ʃɜː(r)t/ *n.* (尤指男式)衬衫 (42)
cool /kuːl/ *adj.* 酷；凉爽的 (42)
other /ˈʌðə(r)/ *pron.* & *adj.* 另外，其他 (42)

Topic 3 Whose jacket is this?

mine /maɪn/ *pron.* 我的 (43)
whose /huːz/ *det.* & *pron.* 谁的 (43)
then /ðen/ *adv.* 那么；那时；然后 (43)
yours /jɔː(r)z/ *pron.* 你的；你们的 (43)
hers /hɜː(r)z/ *pron.* 她的 (43)
ours /ɑː(r)z/；/ˈaʊə(r)z/ *pron.* 我们的 (43)
theirs /ðeəz/ *pron.* 他/她/它们的 (43)
bike /baɪk/ *n.* 自行车 (43)
cat /kæt/ *n.* 猫 (43)
our /ɑː(r)；ˈaʊə(r)/ *det.* 我们的 (44)
banana /bəˈnænə/；/bəˈnɑːnə/ *n.* 香蕉 (44)
their /ðeə(r)/ *det.* 他/她/它们的 (44)
jacket /ˈdʒækɪt/ *n.* 夹克衫，短上衣 (45)
think /θɪŋk/ *v.* 想，认为；思考 (45)
schoolbag /ˈskuːlbæg/ *n.* 书包 (46)
baby /ˈbeɪbi/ *n.* 动物幼崽；婴儿 (46)
new /nuː/；/njuː/ *adj.* 新的 (47)
classmate /ˈklæsmeɪt/；/ˈklɑːsmeɪt/ *n.* 同班同学 (47)
clothes /kləʊðz；kləʊz/ *n.* (*pl.*) 衣服 (47)
us /ʌs；əs/ *pron.* 我们 (50)
find /faɪnd/ *v.* 找到 (50)
him /hɪm/ *pron.* 他 (50)
police /pəˈliːs/ *n.* 警察 (50)

Unit 3

Topic 1 Does he speak Chinese?

could /kʊd；kəd/ *modal v.* 可以；(can 的过去式)能 (55)
tell /tel/ *v.* 告诉 (55)
sure /ʃʊə(r)/ *adv.* (表示同意)当然 (55)
adj. 确信的，肯定的
pen pal /ˈpen pæl/ = penfriend /ˈpenfrend/ *n.* 笔友 (55)
some /sʌm；səm/ *det.* & *pron.* 一些 (55)
with /wɪð/ *prep.* 关于；具有；和；用 (55)
problem /ˈprɑːbləm/；/ˈprɒbləm/ *n.* 问题 (55)
well /wel/ *adv.* 很好地；充分地 (55)

interj. 好吧，那么 (74)
adj. 健康的；良好的
often /ˈɔːf(tə)n/；/ˈɒf(tə)n/ *adv.* 经常 (56)
lot /lɑːt/；/lɒt/ *pron.* 许多 (57)
a lot 许多 (57)
about /əˈbaʊt/ *prep.* 关于 (57)
adv. 大约 (100)
live /lɪv/ *v.* 居住；生活 (57)
say /seɪ/ *v.* 说，讲 (57)
visit /ˈvɪzɪt/ *v.* & *n.* 参观，拜访 (57)
many /ˈmeni/ *det.* 许多的 (59)
pron. 许多(人或物)
little /ˈlɪtl/ *adv.* 一点儿，稍许 (59)
adj. 小的 (69)
a little 一点儿 (59)
so /səʊ/ *conj.* 因此，所以 (59)
adv. 如此，这么 (85)
them /ðem；ðəm/ *pron.* 他/她/它们 (59)
each /iːtʃ/ *pron.* & *det.* 各个，每个 (59)
each other 互相，彼此 (59)
all /ɔːl/ *pron.* 所有，全部 (59)
not ... at all 一点儿也不，根本不 (59)
read /riːd/ *v.* 读，朗读 (62)
a lot of 许多 (62)
people /ˈpiːpl/ *n.* 人；人们 (62)
every /ˈevri/ *det.* 每一个，每个 (62)
day /deɪ/ *n.* 一天，一日；白天 (62)

Topic 2 What do your parents do?

home /həʊm/ *adv.* 到家；在家 (63)
n. 家 (63)
kid /kɪd/ *n.* 小孩 (63)
v. 开玩笑 (83)
glad /glæd/ *adj.* 高兴的，愉快的 (63)
mother /ˈmʌðə(r)/ *n.* 母亲 (63)
father /ˈfɑːðə(r)/ *n.* 父亲 (63)
doctor /ˈdɑːktə(r)/；/ˈdɒktə(r)/ *n.* 医生 (63)
parent /ˈperənt/；/ˈpeərənt/ *n.* 父(母)亲 (63)
office /ˈɔːfɪs/；/ˈɒfɪs/ *n.* 办公室 (63)
worker /ˈwɜː(r)kə(r)/ *n.* 工人 (63)
driver /ˈdraɪvə(r)/ *n.* 司机 (64)
farmer /ˈfɑː(r)mə(r)/ *n.* 农民 (64)
cook /kʊk/ *n.* 厨师 (64)
v. 烹饪，烹调 (91)
nurse /nɜː(r)s/ *n.* 护士 (64)
show /ʃəʊ/ *v.* 给……看，出示；表明 (65)
n. 演出；展示，展览(会) (98)
work /wɜː(r)k/ *v.* 工作；运转 (65)
n. 工作，劳动
hospital /ˈhɑːspɪtl/；/ˈhɒspɪtl/ *n.* 医院 (65)
restaurant /ˈrestərɑːnt/；/ˈrestrɒnt/ *n.* 餐馆 (65)
on /ɑːn/；/ɒn/ *prep.* 在……上；关于 (65)
farm /fɑː(r)m/ *n.* 农场 (65)
teach /tiːtʃ/ *v.* 教 (66)
act /ækt/ *v.* 扮演，表演 (66)
drive /draɪv/ *v.* 驾驶，开车 (66)
aunt /ænt/；/ɑːnt/ *n.* 婶母，伯母，姨母，舅母，姑母 (67)
uncle /ˈʌŋkl/ *n.* 叔，伯，舅，姨父，姑父 (67)
brother /ˈbrʌðə(r)/ *n.* 兄，弟 (67)
sofa /ˈsəʊfə/ *n.* 沙发 (67)
grandparent /ˈgrænperənt/；/ˈgrænpeərənt/ *n.* 祖父(母)，外祖父(母) (67)
cousin /ˈkʌzn/ *n.* 堂(表)姐妹；堂(表)

兄弟 (67)
daughter /ˈdɔːtə(r)/ *n.* 女儿 (67)
tree /triː/ *n.* 树 (68)
family tree 家谱 (68)
son /sʌn/ *n.* 儿子 (68)
cute /kjuːt/ *adj.* 可爱的；机灵的 (69)
play /pleɪ/ *v.* 玩耍；演奏 (70)
n. 戏剧
its /ɪts/ *det.* 它的，他的，她的 (70)
love /lʌv/ *v.* & *n.* 爱；喜爱 (70)

Topic 3 What would you like to drink?

yourself /jɔː(r)ˈself/ (*pl.* **yourselves** /jɔː(r)ˈselvz/) *pron.* 你自己 (71)
would /wʊd/ *modal v.* 打算，想要；(will 的过去式)将会 (71)
fish /fɪʃ/ *n.* 鱼肉；鱼 (71)
v. 钓鱼 (94)
chicken /ˈtʃɪkɪn/ *n.* 鸡肉；鸡 (71)
rice /raɪs/ *n.* 米，米饭；稻米 (71)
drink /drɪŋk/ *v.* 喝 (71)
n. 饮料 (96)
juice /dʒuːs/ *n.* 果汁 (71)
milk /mɪlk/ *n.* 牛奶 (71)
idea /aɪˈdiːə/；/aɪˈdɪə/ *n.* 主意 (71)
water /ˈwɑːtə(r)/；/ˈwɔːtə(r)/ *n.* 水 (72)
vegetable /ˈvedʒtəbl/ *n.* 蔬菜 (72)
bread /bred/ *n.* 面包 (72)
hamburger /ˈhæmbɜː(r)gə(r)/ *n.* 汉堡包 (72)
usually /ˈjuːʒuəli；ˈjuːʒəli/ *adv.* 通常地 (73)
breakfast /ˈbrekfəst/ *n.* 早餐 (73)
lunch /lʌntʃ/ *n.* 午餐 (73)
dinner /ˈdɪnə(r)/ *n.* 晚餐；正餐 (73)
food /fuːd/ *n.* 食物 (73)
may /meɪ/ *modal v.* 可以；可能 (74)
take /teɪk/ *v.* 拿；乘坐；花费；服用；携带 (74)
order /ˈɔː(r)də(r)/ *n.* 点菜；命令；顺序 (74)
v. 命令；点菜；组织
sir /sɜː(r)；sə(r)/ *n.* 先生 (74)
something /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ *pron.* 某物，某事 (74)
glass /glæs/；/glɑːs/ *n.* (玻璃)杯 (74)
mm /m/ *interj.* 嗯 (74)
eat /iːt/ *v.* 吃 (75)
out /aʊt/ *adv.* 在(到)外面 (75)
why /waɪ/ *adv.* 为什么 (75)
dear /dɪə(r)/ *adj.* 亲爱的；昂贵的 (77)
kind /kaɪnd/ *adj.* 友好的 (77)
n. 种，类
be /biː；bi/ *v.* 在；是 (77)

Review of Unit 3

there /ðeə(r)/ *adv.* 在那里，到那里 (80)
go /gəʊ/ *v.* 去，走 (80)
get /get/ *v.* 得到；到达 (80)
zoo /zuː/ *n.* 动物园 (80)
Sunday /ˈsʌndeɪ；ˈsʌndi/ *n.* 星期日 (80)
need /niːd/ *v.* & *modal v.* 需要 (80)
dog /dɔːg/；/dɒg/ *n.* 狗 (80)
look forward /ˈfɔː(r)wə(r)d/ to 盼望 (80)

Unit 4

Topic 1 What can I do for you?

shop /ʃɑːp/；/ʃɒp/ *n.* 商店 (81)
v. 购物 (90)
madam /ˈmædəm/ *n.* 夫人；女士 (81)

try on 试穿 (81)
seventy /ˈsevnti/ *num.* 七十 (81)
thirty /ˈθɜː(r)ti/ *num.* 三十 (82)
forty /ˈfɔː(r)ti/ *num.* 四十 (82)
fifty /ˈfɪfti/ *num.* 五十 (82)
sixty /ˈsɪksti/ *num.* 六十 (82)
eighty /ˈeɪti/ *num.* 八十 (82)
ninety /ˈnaɪnti/ *num.* 九十 (82)
hundred /ˈhʌndrəd/ *num.* 百 (82)
just /dʒʌst/ *adv.* 仅仅；只是 (83)
think of 认为；想起 (83)
think about 考虑 (83)
anything /ˈenɪθɪŋ/ *pron.* 任何东西(事物) (83)
mean /miːn/ *v.* 意思是 (83)
kilo /ˈkiːləʊ/ =**kilogram** /ˈkɪləgræm/ *n.* 千克 (85)
bag /bæg/ *n.* 袋子 (85)
loaf /ləʊf/ *n.* 一条(面包) (85)
bar /bɑː(r)/ *n.* (长方形)条，块；酒吧 (85)
bottle /ˈbɑːtl/；/ˈbɒtl/ *n.* 一瓶(的量)；瓶子 (85)
tin /tɪn/ *n.* 听，罐 (85)
save /seɪv/ *v.* 节省；攒钱；挽救 (85)
chocolate /ˈtʃɑːklət/；/ˈtʃɒklət/ *n.* 巧克力 (85)
Coke /kəʊk/ *n.* 可乐 (85)
do some shopping 购物 (85)
any /ˈeni/ *det.* 任何的；任一的 (85)
pron. 任一，任何一些
heavy /ˈhevi/ *adj.* 重的 (86)
er /ɜː(r)/ *interj.* 哦，嗯 (88)

Topic 2 Would you like to cook with us?

free /friː/ *adj.* 空闲的；免费的 (89)
up /ʌp/ *adv.* (尤指异常或不愉快的事)发生；向上 (89)
West Hill 西山 (89)
picnic /ˈpɪknɪk/ *n.* 野餐 (89)
call /kɔːl/ *v.* (给……)打电话；称呼 (89)
when /wen/ *adv.* 什么时候，何时 (89)
conj. 当……的时候
tomorrow /təˈmɑːrəʊ/；/təˈmɒrəʊ/ *adv.* (在)明天 (90)
n. 明天
sing /sɪŋ/ *v.* 唱歌 (91)
song /sɔːŋ/；/sɒŋ/ *n.* 歌，歌曲 (91)
have to 不得不 (91)
fly /flaɪ/ *v.* 放(风筝、飞机模型等)；飞行 (91)
kite /kaɪt/ *n.* 风筝 (91)
time /taɪm/ *n.* 时间；次，回 (91)
bow-wow /ˈbaʊ waʊ/ *n.* 狗汪汪叫声 (91)
ask /æsk/；/ɑːsk/ *v.* 请求；邀请；询问 (92)
back /bæk/ *adv.* 回到(原处)；往后 (92)
n. 背部；后部
evening /ˈiːvnɪŋ/ *n.* 晚上；傍晚 (92)
way /weɪ/ *n.* 路，道路；方式 (92)
homework /ˈhəʊmwɜː(r)k/ *n.* 家庭作业 (94)
do one's homework 做家庭作业 (94)

Topic 3 What time is it now?

panda /ˈpændə/ *n.* 熊猫 (97)
monkey /ˈmʌŋki/ *n.* 猴子 (97)
lion /ˈlaɪən/ *n.* 狮子 (97)
tiger /ˈtaɪgə(r)/ *n.* 老虎 (97)
elephant /ˈelɪfənt/ *n.* 象 (97)
o'clock /əˈklɑːk/；/əˈklɒk/ *adv.* ……点钟 (97)

past /pæst/；/pɑːst/ *prep.* 在……之后；超过；经过 (98)
n. 过去，往事
quarter /ˈkwɔː(r)tə(r)/ *n.* 一刻钟；四分之一 (98)
half /hæf/；/hɑːf/ *n.* 半，一半 (98)
a. m. 上午，午前 (98)
clever /ˈklevə(r)/ *adj.* 聪明的，聪颖的 (99)
animal /ˈænɪml/ *n.* 动物 (99)
hour /ˈaʊə(r)/ *n.* 小时 (99)
later /ˈleɪtə(r)/ *adv.* 以后，后来 (99)
today /təˈdeɪ/ *adv.* 在今天；当今 (100)
n. 今天；当今
get up 起床，起来 (100)
meat /miːt/ *n.* 肉类；(某种)食用肉 (102)
rabbit /ˈræbɪt/ *n.* 兔 (102)

Review of Units 3－4

p. m. 下午，午后 (107)
if /ɪf/ *conj.* 如果；是否 (108)
email /ˈiːmeɪl/ *n.* 电子邮件 (108)

Vocabulary 词汇表

注：黑体词为《英语课程标准》要求掌握的词，白体词为课文中要求理解的词。单词后的数字是指此词第一次出现的页码。本词汇表采用 IPA（International Phonetic Alphabet 国际音标）标注系统。

A

a /ə;eɪ/ *art.* 一（个，件……） (19)
a little 一点儿 (59)
a lot 许多 (57)
a lot of 许多 (62)
about /ə'baʊt/ *prep.* 关于 (57)
adv. 大约 (100)
act /ækt/ *v.* 扮演，表演 (66)
actor /'æktə(r)/ *n.* 演员 (29)
afternoon /ˌæftər'nuːn/；/ˌɑːftə'nuːn/ *n.* 下午 (5)
again /ə'gen;ə'geɪn/ *adv.* 再一次 (20)
all /ɔːl/ *pron.* 所有，全部 (59)
am /æm;əm/ *v.* 是 (1)
a. m. 上午，午前 (98)
America /ə'merɪkə/ *n.* 美国 (9)
an /æn;ən/ *art.* 一（个，件……） (19)
and /ænd;ənd/ *conj.* 和 (5)
animal /'ænɪml/ *n.* 动物 (99)
any /'eni/ *det.* 任何的；任一的 (85)
pron. 任一，任何一些
anything /'enɪθɪŋ/ *pron.* 任何东西（事物） (83)
apple /'æpl/ *n.* 苹果 (19)
are /ɑː(r);ə(r)/ *v.* 是 (1)
arm /ɑː(r)m/ *n.* 胳膊 (30)
ask /æsk/；/ɑːsk/ *v.* 请求；邀请；询问 (92)
at /æt;ət/ *prep.* 向；在（几点钟）；在（某处） (40)
aunt /ænt/；/ɑːnt/ *n.* 婶母，伯母，姨母，舅母，姑母 (67)

B

baby /'beɪbi/ *n.* 动物幼崽；婴儿 (46)
back /bæk/ *adv.* 回到（原处）；往后 (92)
n. 背部；后部
bag /bæg/ *n.* 袋子 (85)
banana /bə'nænə/；/bə'nɑːnə/ *n.* 香蕉 (44)
bar /bɑː(r)/ *n.* （长方形）条，块；酒吧 (85)
be /biː;bi/ *v.* 在；是 (77)
Beijing International /ˌɪntə(r)'næʃnəl/ School 北京国际学校 (23)
big /bɪg/ *adj.* 大的 (27)
bike /baɪk/ *n.* 自行车 (43)
black /blæk/ *adj.* 黑色的 (35)
n. 黑色 (35)
blond /blɑːnd/；/blɒnd/ *adj.* 金黄色的

(35)
blue /bluː/ *adj.* 蓝色的 (35)
n. 蓝色 (35)
book /bʊk/ *n.* 书；本子 (21)
v. 预约，预订
bottle /ˈbɑːtl/；/ˈbɒtl/ *n.* 一瓶(的量)；瓶子 (85)
bow-wow /ˈbaʊ waʊ/ *n.* 狗汪汪叫声 (91)
box /bɑːks/；/bɒks/ *n.* 盒；箱 (22)
boy /bɔɪ/ *n.* 男孩 (31)
bread /bred/ *n.* 面包 (72)
breakfast /ˈbrekfəst/ *n.* 早餐 (73)
brother /ˈbrʌðə(r)/ *n.* 兄，弟 (67)
brown /braʊn/ *n.* 棕色 (35)
adj. 棕色的 (37)
bus /bʌs/ *n.* 公共汽车 (22)
but /bʌt；bət/ *conj.* 但是，可是 (23)
buy /baɪ/ *v.* 买 (39)
bye /baɪ/ *interj.* 再见 (5)

C

call /kɔːl/ *v.* (给……)打电话；称呼 (89)
can /kən；kæn/ *modal v.* 能，会 (19)
Canada /ˈkænədə/ *n.* 加拿大 (9)
cap /kæp/ *n.* 便帽 (39)
car /kɑː(r)/ *n.* 小汽车，轿车 (21)
cat /kæt/ *n.* 猫 (43)
chicken /ˈtʃɪkɪn/ *n.* 鸡肉；鸡 (71)
China /ˈtʃaɪnə/ *n.* 中国 (1)
Chinese /ˌtʃaɪˈniːz/ *n.* 中国人；汉语 (29)
adj. 中国的；中国人的；汉语的 (29)
chocolate /ˈtʃɑːklət/；/ˈtʃɒklət/ *n.* 巧克力 (85)
class /klæs/；/klɑːs/ *n.* 班级；课 (17)
classmate /ˈklæsmeɪt/；/ˈklɑːsmeɪt/ *n.* 同班同学 (47)
clever /ˈklevə(r)/ *adj.* 聪明的，聪颖的 (99)
clothes /kləʊðz；kləʊz/ *n.* (*pl.*)衣服 (47)
coat /kəʊt/ *n.* 外套；大衣 (39)
Coke /kəʊk/ *n.* 可乐 (85)
color /ˈkʌlə(r)/(**colour** BrE) *n.* 颜色 (35)
v. 给……着色，涂色
come /kʌm/ *v.* 来；来到 (31)
come from 出生于，来自 (31)
cook /kʊk/ *n.* 厨师 (64)
v. 烹饪，烹调 (91)
cool /kuːl/ *adj.* 酷；凉爽的 (42)
could /kʊd；kəd/ *modal v.* 可以；(can 的过去式)能 (55)
cousin /ˈkʌzn/ *n.* 堂(表)姐妹；堂(表)兄弟 (67)
Cuba /ˈkjuːbə/ *n.* 古巴 (10)
cute /kjuːt/ *adj.* 可爱的；机灵的 (69)

D

dad /dæd/ *n.* 爸爸 (3)
daughter /ˈdɔːtə(r)/ *n.* 女儿 (67)
day /deɪ/ *n.* 一天，一日；白天 (62)
dear /dɪə(r)/ *adj.* 亲爱的；昂贵的 (77)
desk /desk/ *n.* 书桌 (19)
different /ˈdɪfrənt/ *adj.* 不同的 (31)
dinner /ˈdɪnə(r)/ *n.* 晚餐；正餐 (73)
do /duː；du/ *v. aux.* 构成否定句、疑问句的助动词，无词义 (3)
v. 做 (3)
do one's homework 做家庭作业 (94)
do some shopping 购物 (85)
doctor /ˈdɑːktə(r)/；/ˈdɒktə(r)/ *n.* 医生 (63)

does /dʌz/ *v.*(do 的第三人称单数形式) (29)
dog /dɔːg/；/dɒg/ *n.* 狗 (80)
dress /dres/ *n.* 连衣裙 (39)
drink /drɪŋk/ *v.* 喝 (71)
n. 饮料 (96)
drive /draɪv/ *v.* 驾驶，开车 (66)
driver /ˈdraɪvə(r)/ *n.* 司机 (64)

E

each /iːtʃ/ *pron.* & *det.* 各个，每个 (59)
each other 互相，彼此 (59)
ear /ɪə(r)/ *n.* 耳朵 (27)
eat /iːt/ *v.* 吃 (75)
egg /eg/ *n.* 蛋 (21)
eight /eɪt/ *num.* 八 (13)
eighteen /ˌeɪˈtiːn/ *num.* 十八 (17)
eighty /ˈeɪti/ *num.* 八十 (82)
elephant /ˈelɪfənt/ *n.* 象 (97)
eleven /ɪˈlevn/ *num.* 十一 (17)
email /ˈiːmeɪl/ *n.* 电子邮件 (108)
England /ˈɪŋglənd/ *n.* 英格兰 (9)
English /ˈɪŋglɪʃ/ *n.* 英语 (19)
adj. 英语的；英国的；英国人的 (21)
er /ɜː(r)/ *interj.* 哦，嗯 (88)
eraser /ɪˈreɪsər/；/ɪˈreɪzə(r)/ *n.* 橡皮；黑板擦 (19)
evening /ˈiːvnɪŋ/ *n.* 晚上；傍晚 (92)
every /ˈevri/ *det.* 每一个，每个 (62)
excuse /ɪkˈskjuːz/ *v.* 原谅 (9)
eye /aɪ/ *n.* 眼睛 (27)

F

face /feɪs/ *n.* 脸 (27)
family /ˈfæməli/ *n.* 家族；家庭 (14)
family tree 家谱 (68)
farm /fɑː(r)m/ *n.* 农场 (65)
farmer /ˈfɑː(r)mə(r)/ *n.* 农民 (64)
father /ˈfɑːðə(r)/ *n.* 父亲 (63)
favorite /ˈfeɪvərɪt/(**favourite** BrE)
adj. 最喜爱的 (29)
n. 特别喜欢的人(或物) (96)
fifteen /ˌfɪfˈtiːn/ *num.* 十五 (17)
fifty /ˈfɪfti/ *num.* 五十 (82)
find /faɪnd/ *v.* 找到 (50)
fine /faɪn/ *adj.* 健康的；晴朗的 (5)
fish /fɪʃ/ *n.* 鱼肉；鱼 (71)
v. 钓鱼 (94)
five /faɪv/ *num.* 五 (13)
fly /flaɪ/ *v.* 放(风筝、飞机模型等)；飞行 (91)
food /fuːd/ *n.* 食物 (73)
foot /fʊt/ (*pl.* **feet** /fiːt/) *n.* 脚；英尺 (30)
for /fɔː(r)；fə(r)/ *prep.* (表示对象、用途等)给；因为……；对于…… (37)
forty /ˈfɔː(r)ti/ *num.* 四十 (82)
four /fɔː(r)/ *num.* 四 (13)
fourteen /ˌfɔː(r)ˈtiːn/ *num.* 十四 (17)
free /friː/ *adj.* 空闲的；免费的 (89)
friend /frend/ *n.* 朋友 (23)
from /frɑːm/；/frɒm/ *prep.* 来自；从 (9)

G

get /get/ *v.* 得到；到达 (80)
get up 起床，起来 (100)
girl /gɜː(r)l/ *n.* 女孩 (26)
give /gɪv/ *v.* 给 (37)
glad /glæd/ *adj.* 高兴的，愉快的 (63)
glass /glæs/；/glɑːs/ *n.* (玻璃)杯 (74)

glove /glʌv/ *n.*(分手指的)手套 (39)
go /gəʊ/ *v.* 去,走 (80)
good /gʊd/ *adj.* 好的;令人愉快的 (1)
goodbye /ˌgʊdˈbaɪ/ *interj.* 再见 (5)
grade /greɪd/ *n.* 年级 (17)
grandparent /ˈgrænperənt/; /ˈgrænpeərənt/ *n.* 祖父(母),外祖父(母) (67)
gray /greɪ/(**grey** BrE) *n.* 灰色 (35)
adj. 灰色的 (37)
green /griːn/ *n.* 绿色 (35)
adj. 绿色的 (39)
guess /ges/ *v.* 猜 (27)

H

hair /heə(r)/ *n.* 头发 (27)
half /hæf/; /hɑːf/ *n.* 半,一半 (98)
hamburger /ˈhæmbɜː(r)gə(r)/ *n.* 汉堡包 (72)
hand /hænd/ *n.* 手 (30)
happy /ˈhæpi/ *adj.* 幸福的,快乐的;高兴的 (40)
has /hæz;həz/ *v.* 有(have 的第三人称单数形式) (27)
have /hæv;həv/ *v.* 有;吃,喝 (27)
have to 不得不 (91)
he /hiː;hi/ *pron.* 他 (10)
head /hed/ *n.* 头 (27)
heavy /ˈhevi/ *adj.* 重的 (86)
hello /həˈləʊ/ *interj.* 喂,你好 (1)
help /help/ *v.* & *n.* 帮助 (21)
her /hɜː(r);hə(r)/ *det.* 她的 (14)
pron. 她 (37)
here /hɪə(r)/ *adv.* 在这里 (5)
hers /hɜː(r)z/ *pron.* 她的 (43)
hi /haɪ/ *interj.* 喂 (2)
high /haɪ/ *adj.* 高的 (24)
adv. 在高处,向高处
him /hɪm/ *pron.* 他 (50)
his /hɪz/ *det.* 他的 (23)
pron. 他的 (43)
home /həʊm/ *adv.* 到家;在家 (63)
n. 家 (63)
homework /ˈhəʊmwɜː(r)k/ *n.* 家庭作业 (94)
hospital /ˈhɑːspɪtl/; /ˈhɒspɪtl/ *n.* 医院 (65)
hour /ˈaʊə(r)/ *n.* 小时 (99)
how /haʊ/ *adv.* 怎样;多少;多么 (3)
hundred /ˈhʌndrəd/ *num.* 百 (82)

I

I /aɪ/ *pron.* 我 (1)
idea /aɪˈdiːə/; /aɪˈdɪə/ *n.* 主意 (71)
if /ɪf/ *conj.* 如果;是否 (108)
in /ɪn/ *prep.* 在……里;用,以;穿着,戴着 (17)
adv. 在家;在里面 (92)
is /ɪz/ *v.* 是 (3)
it /ɪt/ *pron.* 它 (13)
its /ɪts/ *det.* 它的,他的,她的 (70)

J

jacket /ˈdʒækɪt/ *n.* 夹克衫,短上衣 (45)
Japan /dʒəˈpæn/ *n.* 日本 (9)
juice /dʒuːs/ *n.* 果汁 (71)
junior /ˈdʒuːnɪə(r)/ *adj.* 初级的 (24)
junior high school 初中 (24)
just /dʒʌst/ *adv.* 仅仅;只是 (83)

K

kid /kɪd/ *n.* 小孩 (63)

v. 开玩笑 (83)

kilo /ˈkiːləʊ/ = **kilogram** /ˈkɪləgræm/ *n.* 千克 (85)

kind /kaɪnd/ *adj.* 友好的 (77)
n. 种，类

kite /kaɪt/ *n.* 风筝 (91)

knife /naɪf/ (*pl.* **knives** /naɪvz/) *n.* 小刀 (32)

know /nəʊ/ *v.* 知道；认识 (27)

L

later /ˈleɪtə(r)/ *adv.* 以后，后来 (99)

leg /leg/ *n.* 腿 (30)

let /let/ *v.* 让 (21)

letter /ˈletə(r)/ *n.* 信；字母 (37)

like /laɪk/ *prep.* 像；跟……一样 (37)
v. 喜欢，喜爱 (54)

lion /ˈlaɪən/ *n.* 狮子 (97)

little /ˈlɪtl/ *adv.* 一点儿，稍许 (59)
adj. 小的 (69)

live /lɪv/ *v.* 居住；生活 (57)

loaf /ləʊf/ *n.* 一条(面包) (85)

long /lɔːŋ/; /lɒŋ/ *adj.* 长的 (28)

look /lʊk/ *v.* 看；看起来 (11)

look at 看着 (40)

look forward /ˈfɔː(r)wə(r)d/ to 盼望 (80)

lot /lɑːt/; /lɒt/ *pron.* 许多 (57)

love /lʌv/ *v.* & *n.* 爱；喜爱 (70)

lunch /lʌntʃ/ *n.* 午餐 (73)

M

madam /ˈmædəm/ *n.* 夫人；女士 (81)

man /mæn/ (*pl.* **men** /men/) *n.* 男人 (37)

many /ˈmeni/ *det.* 许多的 (59)
pron. 许多(人或物)

map /mæp/ *n.* 地图 (19)

may /meɪ/ *modal v.* 可以；可能 (74)

me /miː; mɪ/ *pron.* 我 (9)

mean /miːn/ *v.* 意思是 (83)

meat /miːt/ *n.* 肉类；(某种)食用肉 (102)

meet /miːt/ *v.* 结识；遇见 (1)

milk /mɪlk/ *n.* 牛奶 (71)

mine /maɪn/ *pron.* 我的 (43)

Miss /mɪs/ *n.* 女士，小姐 (3)

mm /m/ *interj.* 嗯 (74)

mom /mɑːm/; /mɒm/ (**mum**/mʌm/ BrE) *n.* 妈妈 (3)

monkey /ˈmʌŋki/ *n.* 猴子 (97)

morning /ˈmɔː(r)nɪŋ/ *n.* 早晨；上午 (1)

mother /ˈmʌðə(r)/ *n.* 母亲 (63)

mouth /maʊθ/ (*pl.* mouths /maʊðz/) *n.* 嘴 (27)

Mr. = Mister /ˈmɪstə(r)/ *n.* 先生 (3)

Ms. /mɪz; məz/ *n.* 女士 (3)

much /mʌtʃ/ *adv.* 非常，很 (13)
det. 多少，许多，大量 (83)

my /maɪ/ *det.* 我的 (3)

N

name /neɪm/ *n.* 名字；名称 (9)

neck /nek/ *n.* 脖子 (27)

need /niːd/ *v.* & *modal v.* 需要 (80)

new /nuː/; /njuː/ *adj.* 新的 (47)

next /nekst/ *adj.* 下一个的 (41)
adv. 随后

next to 在……近旁，紧邻 (41)

nice /naɪs/ *adj.* 令人愉快的；友好的 (1)

nine /naɪn/ *num.* 九 (13)

nineteen /ˌnaɪnˈtiːn/ *num.* 十九 (17)

ninety /ˈnaɪnti/ *num.* 九十 (82)
no /nəʊ/ *interj.* 不，不是；没有 (1)
det. 没有，无 (91)
nose /nəʊz/ *n.* 鼻子 (27)
not /nɑːt/；/nɒt/ *adv.* 不；没有 (1)
not … at all 一点儿也不，根本不 (59)
now /naʊ/ *adv.* 现在 (23)
number /ˈnʌmbə(r)/ *n.* (No.) 号码；数字；数量 (13)
nurse /nɜː(r)s/ *n.* 护士 (64)

O

o'clock /əˈklɑːk/；/əˈklɒk/ *adv.* ……点钟 (97)
of /ɒv；əv/ *prep.* (表示所属、数量、其中)……的 (39)
office /ˈɔːfɪs/；/ˈɒfɪs/ *n.* 办公室 (63)
often /ˈɔːf(tə)n/；/ˈɒf(tə)n/ *adv.* 经常 (56)
oh /əʊ/ *interj.* 哦，啊 (1)
OK /əʊˈkeɪ/ *adj.* (口语)安然无恙 (5)
interj. 好，行 (74)
old /əʊld/ *adj.* ……岁的；老的；旧的 (17)
on /ɑːn/；/ɒn/ *prep.* 在……上；关于 (65)
one /wʌn/ *num.* 一 (13)
pron. 一(个，只……) (27)
orange /ˈɑːrɪndʒ/；/ˈɒrɪndʒ/ *n.* 柑橘；橙子；橘黄色 (21)
adj. 橘黄色的 (26)
order /ˈɔː(r)də(r)/ *n.* 点菜；命令；顺序 (74)
v. 命令；点菜；组织
other /ˈʌðə(r)/ *pron.* & *adj.* 另外，其他 (42)
our /ɑː(r)；ˈaʊə(r)/ *det.* 我们的 (44)
ours /ɑː(r)z/；/ˈaʊə(r)z/ *pron.* 我们的 (43)
out /aʊt/ *adv.* 在(到)外面 (75)

P

pair /peə(r)/ *n.* 一双；一对 (39)
panda /ˈpændə/ *n.* 熊猫 (97)
pants /pænts/ (**trousers** /ˈtraʊzə(r)z/ BrE) *n.* (*pl.*) 裤子 (39)
parent /ˈperənt/；/ˈpeərənt/ *n.* 父(母)亲 (63)
past /pæst/；/pɑːst/ *prep.* 在……之后；超过；经过 (98)
n. 过去，往事
pen /pen/ *n.* 钢笔，笔 (19)
pencil /ˈpensl/ *n.* 铅笔 (19)
pen pal /ˈpen pæl/ =penfriend /ˈpenfrend/ *n.* 笔友 (55)
people /ˈpiːpl/ *n.* 人；人们 (62)
photo /ˈfəʊtəʊ/ *n.* 照片 (40)
picnic /ˈpɪknɪk/ *n.* 野餐 (89)
pink /pɪŋk/ *n.* 粉红色 (35)
adj. 粉红色的 (35)
play /pleɪ/ *v.* 玩耍；演奏 (70)
n. 戏剧
please /pliːz/ *interj.* 请 (9)
p. m. 下午，午后 (107)
police /pəˈliːs/ *n.* 警察 (50)
problem /ˈprɑːbləm/；/ˈprɒbləm/ *n.* 问题 (55)
purple /ˈpɜː(r)pl/ *n.* 紫色 (35)
adj. 紫色的 (40)

Q

quarter /ˈkwɔː(r)tə(r)/ *n.* 一刻钟；四分之一 (98)

R

rabbit /ˈræbɪt/ *n.* 兔 (102)
read /riːd/ *v.* 读，朗读 (62)
red /red/ *n.* 红色 (35)
adj. 红色的 (37)
restaurant /ˈrestərɑːnt/；/ˈrestrɒnt/ *n.* 餐馆 (65)
rice /raɪs/ *n.* 米，米饭；稻米 (71)
right /raɪt/ *adj.* 正确的；右边的 (27)
n. 右边
round /raʊnd/ *adj.* 圆形的 (28)
ruler /ˈruːlə(r)/ *n.* 尺子 (21)

S

same /seɪm/ *adj.* 相同的 (23)
pron. (和……)同样的事物 (35)
save /seɪv/ *v.* 节省；攒钱；挽救 (85)
say /seɪ/ *v.* 说，讲 (57)
school /skuːl/ *n.* 学校 (23)
schoolbag /ˈskuːlbæg/ *n.* 书包 (46)
see /siː/ *v.* 遇见；看到；明白 (3)
seven /ˈsevn/ *num.* 七 (13)
seventeen /ˌsevnˈtiːn/ *num.* 十七 (17)
seventy /ˈsevnti/ *num.* 七十 (81)
she /ʃiː；ʃi/ *pron.* 她 (10)
shirt /ʃɜː(r)t/ *n.* (尤指男式)衬衫 (42)
shoe /ʃuː/ *n.* 鞋 (39)
shop /ʃɑːp/；/ʃɒp/ *n.* 商店 (81)
v. 购物 (90)
short /ʃɔː(r)t/ *adj.* 短的；矮的 (30)
show /ʃəʊ/ *v.* 给……看，出示；表明 (65)
n. 演出；展示，展览(会) (98)
sing /sɪŋ/ *v.* 唱歌 (91)
sir /sɜː(r)；sə(r)/ *n.* 先生 (74)
sister /ˈsɪstə(r)/ *n.* 姐，妹 (31)
six /sɪks/ *num.* 六 (13)
sixteen /ˌsɪksˈtiːn/ *num.* 十六 (17)
sixty /ˈsɪksti/ *num.* 六十 (82)
skirt /skɜː(r)t/ *n.* (女式)短裙 (39)
small /smɔːl/ *adj.* 小的 (27)
snowman /ˈsnəʊmæn/ (*pl.* snowmen) *n.* 雪人 (38)
so /səʊ/ *conj.* 因此，所以 (59)
adv. 如此，这么 (85)
sofa /ˈsəʊfə/ *n.* 沙发 (67)
some /sʌm；səm/ *det.* & *pron.* 一些 (55)
something /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ *pron.* 某物，某事 (74)
son /sʌn/ *n.* 儿子 (68)
song /sɔːŋ/；/sɒŋ/ *n.* 歌，歌曲 (91)
sorry /ˈsɑːri/；/ˈsɒri/ *interj.* 对不起，抱歉 (37)
adj. 难过的
speak /spiːk/ *v.* 讲，说；谈话 (26)
spell /spel/ *v.* 拼写 (19)
strong /strɔːŋ/；/strɒŋ/ *adj.* 强壮的 (40)
student /ˈstuːdnt/；/ˈstjuːdnt/ *n.* 学生 (26)
Sunday /ˈsʌndeɪ；ˈsʌndi/ *n.* 星期日 (80)
sure /ʃʊə(r)/ *adv.* (表示同意)当然 (55)
adj. 确信的，肯定的

T

take /teɪk/ *v.* 拿；乘坐；花费；服用；携带 (74)
tall /tɔːl/ *adj.* 高的 (37)
teach /tiːtʃ/ *v.* 教 (66)
teacher /ˈtiːtʃə(r)/ *n.* 老师，教师 (3)
telephone /ˈtelɪfəʊn/ *n.* 电话 (13)
tell /tel/ *v.* 告诉 (55)

ten /ten/ *num.* 十 (13)
thank /θæŋk/ *v.* 谢谢，感谢 (1)
thanks /θæŋks/ *interj.* & *n.* 感谢，谢谢 (2)
that /ðæt/ *pron.* & *det.* 那，那个 (13)
the /ðiː;ðə/ *art.* 这(那)个，这(那)些 (1)
the UK /ˌjuː ˈkeɪ/ =the United Kingdom 英国，联合王国(包括大不列颠及北爱尔兰) (1)
the USA /ˌjuː es ˈeɪ/ =the United States of America 美国；美利坚合众国 (1)
their /ðeə(r)/ *det.* 他/她/它们的 (44)
theirs /ðeəz/ *pron.* 他/她/它们的 (43)
them /ðem;ðəm/ *pron.* 他/她/它们 (59)
then /ðen/ *adv.* 那么；那时；然后 (43)
there /ðeə(r)/ *adv.* 在那里，到那里 (80)
these /ðiːz/ *pron.* & *det.* 这些 (21)
they /ðeɪ/ *pron.* 他/她/它们 (10)
think /θɪŋk/ *v.* 想，认为；思考 (45)
think about 考虑 (83)
think of 认为；想起 (83)
thirteen /ˌθɜː(r)ˈtiːn/ *num.* 十三 (17)
thirty /ˈθɜː(r)ti/ *num.* 三十 (82)
this /ðɪs/ *pron.* & *det.* 这，这个 (3)
those /ðəʊz/ *pron.* & *det.* 那些 (21)
three /θriː/ *num.* 三 (13)
tiger /ˈtaɪgə(r)/ *n.* 老虎 (97)
time /taɪm/ *n.* 时间；次，回 (91)
tin /tɪn/ *n.* 听，罐 (85)
to /tuː;tə/ *prep.* 到，对，向；在……之前 (1)
(动词不定式符号，无词义)
today /təˈdeɪ/ *adv.* 在今天；当今 (100)
n. 今天；当今
tomorrow /təˈmɑːrəʊ/ ; /təˈmɒrəʊ/ *adv.* (在)明天 (90)
n. 明天
too /tuː/ *adv.* 也；太；很 (1)
toy /tɔɪ/ *n.* 玩具 (20)
tree /triː/ *n.* 树 (68)
try /traɪ/ *v.* 试；试图，努力 (20)
try on 试穿 (81)
T-shirt /ˈtiː ʃɜː(r)t/ *n.* T 恤衫 (39)
twelve /twelv/ *num.* 十二 (17)
twenty /ˈtwenti/ *num.* 二十 (17)
two /tuː/ *num.* 二 (13)

U

uncle /ˈʌŋkl/ *n.* 叔，伯，舅，姨父，姑父 (67)
up /ʌp/ *adv.* (尤指异常或不愉快的事)发生；向上 (89)
us /ʌs;əs/ *pron.* 我们 (50)
usually /ˈjuːʒuəli;ˈjuːʒəli/ *adv.* 通常地 (73)

V

vegetable /ˈvedʒtəbl/ *n.* 蔬菜 (72)
very /ˈveri/ *adv.* 很，非常 (13)
very much 非常，很 (13)
visit /ˈvɪzɪt/ *v.* & *n.* 参观，拜访 (57)

W

want /wɑːnt/ ; /wɒnt/ *v.* 想要；需要 (39)
water /ˈwɔːtə(r)/ ; /ˈwɔːtə(r)/ *n.* 水 (72)
way /weɪ/ *n.* 路，道路；方式 (92)
we /wiː;wi/ *pron.* 我们 (26)
welcome /ˈwelkəm/ *interj.* & *v.* 欢迎 (1)
well /wel/ *adv.* 很好地；充分地 (55)
interj. 好吧，那么 (74)
adj. 健康的；良好的
West Hill 西山 (89)

what /wɑːt/；/wɒt/ *pron.* 什么 (9)
when /wen/ *adv.* 什么时候，何时 (89)
conj. 当……的时候
where /weə(r)/ *adv.* 在(到)哪里 (9)
white /waɪt/ *n.* 白色 (35)
adj. 白色的 (40)
who /huː/ *pron.* 谁 (10)
whose /huːz/ *det.* & *pron.* 谁的 (43)
why /waɪ/ *adv.* 为什么 (75)
wide /waɪd/ *adj.* 宽的 (28)
will /wɪl/ *modal v.* 会；将 (37)
with /wɪð/ *prep.* 关于；具有；和；用 (55)
woman /ˈwʊmən/ (*pl.* **women** /ˈwɪmɪn/)
n. 成年女子，妇女 (37)
work /wɜː(r)k/ *v.* 工作；运转 (65)
n. 工作，劳动
worker /ˈwɜː(r)kə(r)/ *n.* 工人 (63)
would /wʊd/ *modal v.* 打算，想要；(will 的过去式)将会 (71)
wow /waʊ/ *interj.* 呀，哇 (20)

Y

year /jɪə(r)/ *n.* 年 (17)
yellow /ˈjeləʊ/ *n.* 黄色 (35)
adj. 黄色的 (39)
yes /jes/ *interj.* 是，同意 (1)
you /juː；ju/ *pron.* 你；您；你们 (1)
young /jʌŋ/ *adj.* 年轻的 (37)
your /jɔː(r)/ *det.* 你的；你们的 (9)
yours /jɔː(r)z/ *pron.* 你的；你们的 (43)
yourself /jɔː(r)ˈself/ (*pl.* **yourselves** /jɔː(r)ˈselvz/) *pron.* 你自己 (71)

Z

zero /ˈzɪrəʊ/；/ˈzɪərəʊ/ *num.* 零 (13)
zoo /zuː/ *n.* 动物园 (80)

Attached Word List 附表单词

（注：本词汇表仅供参阅，不要求学生掌握）

above /əˈbʌv/ *prep.* 在……上方
accept /əkˈsept/ *v.* 接受
activity /ækˈtɪvəti/ *n.* 活动
ad /æd/ =advertisement /ˌædvərˈtaɪzmənt/；/ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt/ *n.* 广告
add /æd/ *v.* 增加；补充
adjective /ˈædʒɪktɪv/ *n.* 形容词
age /eɪdʒ/ *n.* 年龄
aloud /əˈlaʊd/ *adv.* 出声地，大声地
alphabetical /ˌælfəˈbetɪkl/ *adj.* 按字母(表)顺序的
also /ˈɔːlsəʊ/ *adv.* 也
always /ˈɔːlweɪz/ *adv.* 总是
American /əˈmerɪkən/ *adj.* 美国的
n. 美国人
answer /ˈænsə(r)/；/ˈɑːnsə(r)/ *v.* 回答
n. 答复；回答
ant /ænt/ *n.* 蚂蚁
as /æz/ *prep.* 像，如同
adv. 像……一样，如同
at least /liːst/ 至少，最少
at the beginning /bɪˈgɪnɪŋ/ of 在……开始
attention /əˈtenʃn/ *n.* 注意；专心，留心
balloon /bəˈluːn/ *n.* 气球
bamboo /ˌbæmˈbuː/ *n.* 竹子
base /beɪs/ *v.* 以……为根据/为基础
be able /ˈeɪbl/ to 能，能够
before /bɪˈfɔː(r)/ *prep.* 在……前面
begin /bɪˈgɪn/ *v.* 开始
below /bɪˈləʊ/ *prep.* 在……下面；低于
best /best/ *adj.* & *adv.* 最好的(地)
better /ˈbetə(r)/ *adv.* 更好(地)
adj. 更好的
between /bɪˈtwiːn/ *prep.* 在……中间
blackboard /ˈblækbɔː(r)d/ *n.* 黑板
blank /blæŋk/ *n.* 空格，空白处
blind /blaɪnd/ *adj.* 瞎的，失明的
break /breɪk/ *v.* 违犯；弄坏
bring /brɪŋ/ *v.* 带来，取来
by /baɪ/ *prep.* (表示方式)由，被
capital /ˈkæpɪtl/ *n.* 大写字母；首都；省会
card /kɑː(r)d/ *n.* 卡片
carefully /ˈkeəfəli/ *adv.* 仔细地，小心地
cartoon /kɑː(r)ˈtuːn/ *n.* 动画片；漫画
carving knife /ˈkɑː(r)vɪŋ naɪf/ 切肉刀
chance /tʃæns/；/tʃɑːns/ *n.* 机会
change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *v.* 改变
chant /tʃænt/；/tʃɑːnt/ *v.* 反复唱；唱圣歌
n. 反复唱的调子；圣歌
character /ˈkærəktə(r)/ *n.* 人物；角色；特色
chart /tʃɑː(r)t/ *n.* 图表
check /tʃek/ *v.* 检查；打钩
child /tʃaɪld/ (*pl.* children /ˈtʃɪldrən/) *n.* 儿童
choose /tʃuːz/ *v.* 选择，选取

circle /ˈsɜː(r)kl/ *v.* 圈出
city /ˈsɪti/ *n.* (*pl.* cities)都市；城市
clap /klæp/ *v.* & *n.* 鼓掌；拍手
classroom /ˈklæsruːm/；/ˈklɑːsruːm/ *n.* 教室；课堂
clearly /ˈklɪəli/ *adv.* 清楚地
collect /kəˈlekt/ *v.* 收集
communicate /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/ *v.* 沟通，交流
complete /kəmˈpliːt/ *v.* 完成
consonant /ˈkɑːnsənənt/；/ˈkɒnsənənt/ *n.* 辅音
conversation /ˌkɑːnvərˈseɪʃn/；/ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn/ *n.* 谈话，交谈
correct /kəˈrekt/ *adj.* 正确的
correctly /kəˈrektli/ *adv.* 正确地
countable /ˈkaʊntəbl/ *adj.* (名词)可数的
country /ˈkʌntri/ *n.* 国，国家
customer /ˈkʌstəmə(r)/ *n.* 顾客，客户
cut off /kʌt ɔːf/ *v.* 切掉，割掉
daily /ˈdeɪli/ *adj.* 每日的，日常的
decide /dɪˈsaɪd/ *v.* 决定
demonstrative /dɪˈmɑːnstrətɪv/；/dɪˈmɒnstrətɪv/ *adj.* 指示的
n. 指示代词，限定词
describe /dɪˈskraɪb/ *v.* 描述，形容
description /dɪˈskrɪpʃn/ *n.* 描写(文字)，形容
difference /ˈdɪfrəns/ *n.* 差异
discuss /dɪˈskʌs/ *v.* 讨论，谈论
dislike /dɪsˈlaɪk/ *n.* & *v.* 不喜爱，厌恶
divide /dɪˈvaɪd/ *v.* (使)分开，分散
down /daʊn/ *adv.* 向下，在下面
prep. 向下，往下
draw /drɔː/ *v.* (用铅笔或钢笔)画，绘画
drift /drɪft/ *v.* &*n.* 漂流
easily /ˈiːzəli/ *adv.* 容易地
end /end/ *n.* 结尾
enjoy /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/ *v.* 享受；欣赏
etc. /etˈsetərə/ *abbr.* 等等
example /ɪgˈzæmpl/；/ɪgˈzɑːmpl/ *n.* 实例，例子
exchange /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ *v.* 交换；交流
expression /ɪkˈspreʃn/ *n.* 词语，表达方式
fall /fɔːl/ *v.* 落下，掉落
false /fɔːls/ *adj.* 错误的，不正确的
famous /ˈfeɪməs/ *adj.* 著名的
far /fɑː(r)/ *adv.* 远
fast /fæst/；/fɑːst/ *adv.* 快，迅速
feel /fiːl/ *v.* 觉得，感到
fellow /ˈfeləʊ/ *n.* 伙伴
fill /fɪl/ in 填写
first /fɜː(r)st/ *adv.* &*num.* 第一
following /ˈfɑːləʊɪŋ/；/ˈfɒləʊɪŋ/ *adj.* 下列的
form /fɔː(r)m/ *n.* 形式
v. 形成
fun /fʌn/ *n.* 乐趣
function /ˈfʌŋkʃn/ *n.* 功能
game /geɪm/ *n.* 游戏；比赛
Garfield /ˈgɑːfiːld/ *n.* 加菲尔德(加菲猫)
given /ˈgɪvn/ *adj.* 规定的；特定的
grammar /ˈgræmə(r)/ *n.* 语法
ground /graʊnd/ *n.* 地面
group /gruːp/ *n.* 组；群
guest /gest/ *n.* 客人，宾客
happen /ˈhæpən/ *v.* (尤指偶然)发生，出现

hold /həʊld/ *v.* 举行
hometown /ˈhəʊmtaʊn/ *n.* 家乡
host /həʊst/ *n.* 主人
ID number 身份证号码
improve /ɪmˈpruːv/ *v.* 改进
include /ɪnˈkluːd/ *v.* 包括
information /ˌɪnfə(r)ˈmeɪʃn/ *n.* 信息；资料
interview /ˈɪntə(r)vjuː/ *v.* & *n.* 采访；面谈
in the end /end/ 最后，终于
into /ˈɪntuː/ *prep.* 到……里面，进入
introduce /ˌɪntrəˈduːs/；/ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs/ *v.* 做(自我)介绍；把……介绍(给)
invitation /ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃn/ *n.* 邀请
item /ˈaɪtəm/ *n.* 项目；一件商品(或物品)
job /dʒɑːb/；/dʒɒb/ *n.* 工作
keep /kiːp/ *v.* 留着；(使)保持
last /læst/；/lɑːst/ *adv.* 最后
learn /lɜː(r)n/ *v.* 学，学习
liaison /liˈeɪzɑːn/；/liˈeɪzn/ *n.* 连读
life /laɪf/ *n.* 生活；生命
line /laɪn/ *n.* 线
list /lɪst/ *v.* 列清单；列举 *n.* 清单
listen /ˈlɪsn/ *v.* (注意地)听
main /meɪn/ *adj.* 主要的
make /meɪk/ *v.* 做；制造
make full /fʊl/ use of 充分利用
make up 编造
mark /mɑː(r)k/ *v.* 做记号，做标记
mask /mæsk/；/mɑːsk/ *n.* 面具
match /mætʃ/ *v.* 将……配对
meal /miːl/ *n.* 一顿饭；早(或午、晚)餐
meaning /ˈmiːnɪŋ/ *n.* 意思
member /ˈmembə(r)/ *n.* 成员
memorize /ˈmeməraɪz/ *v.* 记住
memory /ˈmeməri/ *n.* 记忆力
message /ˈmesɪdʒ/ *n.* 信息
Mickey /ˈmɪki/ *n.* 米奇
might /maɪt/ *modal v.* 可能，可以
missing /ˈmɪsɪŋ/ *adj.* 缺少的
mix /mɪks/ *v.* (使)混合，融合
moderate /ˈmɑːdərət/；/ˈmɒdərət/ *adj.* 中等的
more /mɔː(r)/ *adv.* 更多
mouse /maʊs/ (*pl.* mice /maɪs/) *n.* 老鼠
Mrs. /ˈmɪsɪz/ *n.* 太太，夫人
national /ˈnæʃnəl/ *adj.* 国家的，全国的
necessary /ˈnesəseri/；/ˈnesəsəri/ *adj.* 必要的
noun /naʊn/ *n.* 名词
object /ˈɑːbdʒekt/；/ˈɒbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 物体；宾语
only /ˈəʊnli/ *adj.* 唯一的 *adv.* 仅仅，只有
or /ɔː(r)/ *conj.* 或者；否则
organize /ˈɔː(r)gənaɪz/ *v.* 组织
otherwise /ˈʌðə(r)waɪz/ *adv.* 否则
own /əʊn/ *adj.* 自己的
owner /ˈəʊnə(r)/ *n.* 物主，主人
page /peɪdʒ/ *n.* 页
part /pɑː(r)t/ *n.* 部分
partner /ˈpɑː(r)tnə(r)/ *n.* 同伴，伙伴
party /ˈpɑː(r)ti/ *n.* 聚会
pass /pæs/；/pɑːs/ *v.* 通过
passage /ˈpæsɪdʒ/ *n.* 章节，段落
pay attention to /peɪ əˈtenʃn tuː/ 注意

person /ˈpɜː(r)sn/ *n.* 人
personal /ˈpɜː(r)sənl/ *adj.* 个人的，私人的
phrase /freɪz/ *n.* 短语，词组
picture /ˈpɪktʃə(r)/ *n.* 图片
place /pleɪs/ *n.* 地点，地方
plan /plæn/ *n.* & *v.* 计划，打算
player /ˈpleɪə(r)/ *n.* 运动员；演奏者
playground /ˈpleɪgraʊnd/ *n.* 操场，运动场
point /pɔɪnt/ *v.* 指，指向
point out 指出
possession /pəˈzeʃn/ *n.* 拥有
possessive /pəˈzesɪv/ *adj.* 表示所属关系的
poster /ˈpəʊstə(r)/ *n.* 海报
practice /ˈpræktɪs/ *v.* & *n.* 练习
pre- /priː/ （用作前缀）在……前
predict /prɪˈdɪkt/ *v.* 预测
present simple /ˈpreznt ˈsɪmpl/
　　一般现在时
price /praɪs/ *n.* 价格
project /ˈprɑːdʒekt/；/ˈprɒdʒekt/ *n.* 项目；
　　（学校的）课题
pronoun /ˈprəʊnaʊn/ *n.* 代词
pronunciation /prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃn/ *n.* 发音
punctuation /ˌpʌŋktʃuˈeɪʃn/ *n.* 标点符号
put /pʊt/ *v.* 放，摆
quantity /ˈkwɑːntəti/；/ˈkwɒntəti/
　　n. 数量，数额
question /ˈkwestʃən/ *n.* 问题，疑问
quickly /ˈkwɪkli/ *adv.* 迅速地
real /ˈriːəl/；/rɪəl/ *adj.* 真实的
reason /ˈriːzn/ *n.* 原因，理由
remember /rɪˈmembə(r)/ *v.* 记得
repeat /rɪˈpiːt/ *v.* 重复
report /rɪˈpɔː(r)t/ *v.* & *n.* 报告
response /rɪˈspɑːns/；/rɪˈspɒns/ *n.* 回答，
　　答复
retell /ˌriːˈtel/ *v.* 复述
review /rɪˈvjuː/ *n.* 复习
rewrite /ˌriːˈraɪt/ *v.* 重写，改写
rhyme /raɪm/ *n.* 押韵
rise /raɪz/ *v.* 提高
role /rəʊl/ *n.* 作用；角色
role-play /ˈrəʊl pleɪ/ *n.* & *v.* 角色扮演
root /ruːt/ *n.* 词根
rule /ruːl/ *n.* 规则，规章
run after /rʌn ˈɑːftə(r)/ 追逐，追赶
sale /seɪl/ *n.* 特价销售；出售
salesman /ˈseɪlzmən/ *n.* 男售货员
salesperson /ˈseɪlzpɜː(r)sn/ *n.* 售货员
saleswoman /ˈseɪlzwʊmən/ *n.* 女售货员
section /ˈsekʃn/ *n.* 部分
sell /sel/ *v.* 出售，售卖
sentence /ˈsentəns/ *n.* 句子
shall /ʃæl；ʃəl/ *modal v.* 将要，将会
share /ʃeə(r)/ *v.* 共有；分享
shine /ʃaɪn/ *v.* 发光，发亮
should /ʃʊd；ʃəd/ *modal v.* 应该
sign /saɪn/ *n.* 标牌
similar /ˈsɪmələ(r)/ *adj.* 类似的
situation /ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/ *n.* 情况，状况
size /saɪz/ *n.* 大小，尺码
smile /smaɪl/ *n.* & *v.* 微笑
smoothly /ˈsmuːðli/ *adv.* 平稳地
soccer /ˈsɑːkə(r)/；/ˈsɒkə(r)/ *n.* 足球
someone /ˈsʌmwʌn/ *pron.* 某人
sound /saʊnd/ *n.* 声音

v. 听起来好像

speaker /ˈspiːkə(r)/ *n.* 讲(某种语言)的人

special /ˈspeʃl/ *adj.* 特别的,专门的

star /stɑː(r)/ *n.* 星;明星

step /step/ *n.* 步骤

story /ˈstɔːri/ *n.* 故事,小说

storyline /ˈstɔːrɪlaɪn/ *n.* 故事情节

stress /stres/ *n.* 重音,重读

structure /ˈstrʌktʃə(r)/ *n.* 结构

subject /ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 主语;主题,话题

such /sʌtʃ/ *adj.* 这样的,那样的

sun /sʌn/ *n.* 太阳

supermarket /ˈsuːpərmɑːrkət/;/ˈsjuːpəmɑːkɪt/ *n.* 超市

suppose /səˈpəʊz/ *v.* 假设,设想

survey /ˈsɜː(r)veɪ/ *n.* 调查

/sə(r)ˈveɪ/ *v.* 调查

table /ˈteɪbl/ *n.* 桌子

tag /tæg/ *n.* 标签

tail /teɪl/ *n.* 尾巴

talk /tɔːk/ *v.* 谈话,讨论

task /tæsk/;/tɑːsk/ *n.* 任务

test /test/ *v.* 测验,考查

thing /θɪŋ/ *n.* 东西,物;(*pl.*)物品,用品;事情

through /θruː/ *adv.* 通过

prep. 穿过

timetable /ˈtaɪmteɪbl/ *n.* 时间表

tip /tɪp/ *n.* 指点,提示

title /ˈtaɪtl/ *n.* 标题

together /təˈgeðə(r)/ *adv.* 在一起,共同

tone /təʊn/ *n.* 声调

topic /ˈtɑːpɪk/;/ˈtɒpɪk/ *n.* 题目;话题

total /ˈtəʊtl/ *n.* 总数,总额

touch /tʌtʃ/ *v.* 触摸,碰

trace /treɪs/ *v.* 描摹

true /truː/ *adj.* 真的;确实的

turn /tɜː(r)n/ *n.* (依次轮到的)机会

v. 旋转

uncountable /ʌnˈkaʊntəbl/ *adj.* (名词)不可数的

under /ˈʌndə(r)/ *prep.* 在……下面

underline /ˌʌndə(r)ˈlaɪn/ *v.* 在(词语等下)画线

understand /ˌʌndə(r)ˈstænd/ *v.* 懂,理解

unit /ˈjuːnɪt/ *n.* 单元

use /juːz/ *v.* 使用;应用

/juːs/ *n.* 用,使用

verb /vɜː(r)b/ *n.* 动词

vowel /ˈvaʊəl/ *n.* 元音

waitress /ˈweɪtrəs;ˈweɪtrɪs/ *n.* 女服务员

walk /wɔːk/ *v.* 步行

wave /weɪv/ *v.* 挥手;挥动

wear /weə(r)/ *v.* 穿;戴

weekend /ˈwiːkend/;/ˌwiːkˈend/ *n.* 周末

whole /həʊl/ *adj.* 全部的

wife /waɪf/ (*pl.* wives /waɪvz/) *n.* 妻子

word /wɜː(r)d/ *n.* 单词;字

word formation /fɔː(r)ˈmeɪʃn/ 构词法

workplace /ˈwɜː(r)kpleɪs/ *n.* 工作场所

write /raɪt/ *v.* 写

American English and British English
美国英语和英国英语对照表

American English 美国英语	British English 英国英语
color	colour
eraser	rubber
favorite	favourite
gray	grey
mom	mum
pants	trousers
practice *v.*	practise *v.*
schedule	timetable

Name List 人名表

Female Names 女子名

Name 姓名		Meaning 含义	Name 姓名		Meaning 含义
Ada	艾达	first daughter; happy	Jessie	杰西	God's gift; riches
Alice	艾丽斯	noble; sweet	Jodie	乔蒂	God will give gifts.
Alma	阿尔玛	all good	Joy	乔伊	happy
Amy	艾米	beloved, dearly loved	Julia	朱莉娅	soft-haired
Ann	安	graceful	June	琼	youthful; born in June
Belle	贝尔	beautiful	Karen	卡伦	pure
Betty	贝蒂	God's promise	Kailey	凯莉	keeper of the keys
Bonnie	邦妮	beautiful	Laura	劳拉	winner
Carissa	卡丽莎	artistic	Lea	莉	bringer of good news
Carol	卡罗尔	champion	Lisa	莉萨	devoted to God
Claire	克莱尔	clear; bright	Lucy	露西	grateful light
Daphne	达夫妮	bay tree or laurel tree	Maggie	玛吉	pearl
Dawn	道恩	daybreak	Mandy	曼迪	worthy to be loved
Diana	黛安娜	beautiful and swift goddess	Mona	莫娜	seed of a plant
			Nancy	南希	favor; grace
Dora	多拉	a gift of God; a vision	Nicole	尼科尔	victory
Doris	多丽丝	a gift	Nina	尼娜	favor; grace
Eden	伊登	perfect; pleasure; delight	Olivia	奥利维亚	olive
			Rita	丽塔	child of light
Eileen	艾琳	hazelnut	Rose	罗斯	flower
Ellen	埃伦	shining light; most beautiful	Ruby	鲁比	jewel
			Ruth	鲁思	beautiful; friend
Emma	埃玛	nurse	Sally	萨莉	a princess
Eve	伊夫	life, living, lively	Sandy	桑迪	protector of people
Faith	费思	trusting; confident	Sarah	萨拉	lady; princess
Grace	格雷斯	love	Selena	塞琳娜	sky or heaven
Heather	希瑟	a flowering evergreen plant	Susan	苏珊	graceful lily
			Tammy	塔米	twin; palm tree
Helen	海伦	beautiful	Tina	蒂娜	small
Ida	艾达	rich; many good things	Venus	维纳斯	goddess of love and beauty
Iris	艾里斯	bringer of joy			
Jane	简	gift from God	Wendy	温迪	a traveler
Jenny	珍妮	fair; peaceful; pretty	Winnie	威妮	peaceful friend

Male Names 男子名

Name 姓名		Meaning 含义
Abel	亚伯	strong; energy
Alan	艾伦	handsome
Andy	安迪	manly; brave
Arlen	阿伦	a pledge; promise
Arnold	阿诺德	strong as an eagle
Arthur	阿瑟	strong as a bear, hero
Ben	本	son of the South (Benjamin 的昵称)
Bruce	布鲁斯	from the brushwood thicket
Carl	卡尔	a man
Carter	卡特	cart driver, cart maker
Charles	查尔斯	a man
David	戴维	beloved;friend
Dennis	丹尼斯	follower of Dionysus, god of wine
Derek	德里克	excellent ruler
Devin	德温	divine;perfect
Dick	迪克	brave
Edgar	埃德加	lucky and powerful
Edward	爱德华	guardian
Eli	伊莱	defender of people
Elmer	埃尔默	famous
Eric	埃里克	ruler
Evan	埃文	right-handed
Frank	弗兰克	a free person
George	乔治	farmer
Gilbert	吉尔伯特	bright boy
Guy	盖伊	guide
Henry	亨利	keeper of the home
Ira	艾拉	watchful
Isaac	艾萨克	laughter
Ivan	伊凡	archer
Jason	贾森	the healer
Jeff	杰夫	a traveler
John	约翰	God's gift
Julian	朱利安	soft-haired
Leo	利奥	brave for his people
Mark	马克	a warrior
Martin	马丁	warlike
Max	马克斯	the greatest
Michael	迈克尔	godlike, gift from God
Neal	尼尔	champion
Norman	诺曼	man from the north
Omar	奥马尔	good speaker
Oliver	奥利弗	affectionate; friendly
Oscar	奥斯卡	divine spear
Owen	欧文	a youth; young warrior
Paul	保罗	little
Peter	彼得	rock; stone
Philip	菲利普	fond of horses, likes horses
Porter	波特	gatekeeper
Richard	理查德	powerful; strong ruler
Robert	罗伯特	bright fame
Robin	罗宾	bright fame; mischievous
Rodney	罗德尼	famous
Ross	罗斯	listen respectfully
Sam	萨姆	sun child; bright sun
Simon	西蒙	listener
Solomon	所罗门	peace
Steven	斯蒂芬	a crown; winner
Thomas	托马斯	a twin
Tim	蒂姆	to honor or fear God
Tom	汤姆	a twin (Thomas 的昵称)
Tony	托尼	praiseworthy
Victor	维克托	the winner, conqueror
Wesley	韦斯利	from the west field
William	威廉	determined protector

English Names 英文姓名表

Male Names 男子名

Ben /ben/ 本
Bill /bɪl/ 比尔
Billy /ˈbɪli/ 比利
Bobby /ˈbɒbi/ 博比
Bruce /bruːs/ 布鲁斯
David /ˈdeɪvɪd/ 戴维
Danny /ˈdæni/ 丹尼
Dick /dɪk/ 迪克
Harry /ˈhæri/ 哈里
Jack /dʒæk/ 杰克
Jackie /ˈdʒæki/ 杰基
Jim /dʒɪm/ 吉姆
Joe /dʒəʊ/ 乔
John /dʒɒn/ 约翰
Mark /mɑːk/ 马克
Michael /ˈmaɪkl/ 迈克尔
Paul /pɔːl/ 保罗
Peter /ˈpiːtə(r)/ 彼得
Sam /sæm/ 萨姆
Stephen /ˈstiːvn/ 斯蒂芬
Steve /stiːv/ 史蒂夫
Ted /ted/ 特德
Tom /tɒm/ 汤姆

Female Names 女子名

Alice /ˈælɪs/ 艾丽斯
Amy /ˈeɪmi/ 埃米
Ann /æn/ 安
Carrie /ˈkæri/ 卡丽
Diana /daɪˈænə/ 黛安娜
Emma /ˈemə/ 埃玛
Helen /ˈhelɪn/ 海伦
Jane /dʒeɪn/ 简
Julia /ˈdʒuːljə/ 朱莉娅
Kitty /ˈkɪti/ 基蒂
Kumiko /kuˈmɪkəʊ/ 久美子
Lily /ˈlɪli/ 莉莉
Linda /ˈlɪndə/ 琳达
Lisa /ˈliːsə;ˈliːzə/ 莉萨
Lucy /ˈluːsi/ 露西
Maria /məˈriːə/ 玛丽亚
May /meɪ/ 梅
Nancy /ˈnænsi/ 南希
Rose /ˈrəʊz/ 罗丝
Sally /ˈsæli/ 萨莉
Sarah /ˈseərə/ 萨拉

Family Names 姓

Best /best/ 贝斯特
Brown /braʊn/ 布朗
Cooper /ˈkuːpə(r)/ 库珀
Hawking /ˈhɔːkɪŋ/ 霍金
Jones /dʒəʊnz/ 琼斯
Jordan /ˈdʒɔːdn/ 乔丹
Potter /ˈpɒtə(r)/ 波特
Smith /smɪθ/ 史密斯
White /waɪt/ 怀特
Yukio /ˈjuːkjəʊ/ 由纪夫

Names of Places 地名表

America /əˈmerɪkə/ 美国
Canada /ˈkænədə/ 加拿大
China /ˈtʃaɪnə/ 中国
Cuba /ˈkjuːbə/ 古巴
England /ˈɪŋglənd/ 英格兰
Japan /dʒəˈpæn/ 日本
the USA /ˌjuː es ˈeɪ/ =the United States of America 美国；美利坚合众国
the UK /ˌjuː ˈkeɪ/ =the United Kingdom 英国，联合王国(包括大不列颠及北爱尔兰)

后　记

自教育部2001年7月颁布《全日制义务教育　普通高级中学英语课程标准》(实验稿)之日起，仁爱版初中英语教材艰苦的立项、编写、初次送审、通过审查工作即正式启动。经过整整10周年的反复打磨、反复使用与实验，2011年7月仁爱版初中英语教材迎来了教育部下发《义务教育英语课程标准》(送审稿)，第二次的教材修订送审工作正式开始了。

自教育部2011年7月下发《义务教育英语课程标准》(送审稿)之日起，北京市仁爱教育研究所的数十位英语教材编写专家及近百位教材编写人员在加拿大主编Jim Greenlaw博士、中方主编王德春教授、副主编杨晓钰教授的带领下，花费了整整3个多月的时间，认真、深入、详细地对比分析了《全日制义务教育　普通高级中学英语课程标准》(实验稿)与《义务教育英语课程标准》(送审稿)二者所有章节内容的变动信息，最后形成了一整套系统、完整详细的对比分析论文报告。在此基础之上，教材中外主编、数十位教材编写专家及所有教材编写人员对仁爱版初中英语教材又进行了**为期15个月（2011.10.1——2012.12.31）不间断的修订改编工作**。同时，为了保证教材的二次送审质量，我们又组织了200多位英语专业硕士水平以上的教师作为审校人员夜以继日地对修订后的教材进行了200多次的审校工作。

2012年1月教育部下发了《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011年版)之后，全体教材编写人员又深入细致的研究和对比了《义务教育英语课程标准》(送审稿)与《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011年版)的变化，并将对比的结果深入地贯彻到教材的修订完善工作之中。

在第二次教材修订的过程中，我们所有参与教材修订的专家、教授、编写、审校人员每天坚持工作10个小时以上(包括兔年大年三十至龙年正月初九以及所有的节假日和公休日)，一直连续坚持工作到教材送审截止日期的最后一天下午。**我们执着的追求最后终于获得了丰厚的回报**——在2012年1月31日开始的**第一阶段送审(七上—七下)**和2012年12月31日开始的**第二阶段送审(八上—九下)**的过程中，仁爱版初中英语教材均分别于**2012年3月17日和2013年3月2日率先一次性通过**教育部基础教育课程教材专家工作委员会审查(**唯一一套无需参加2012年4月9日和2013年4月8日的再次会议复核审查**)，且2012年3月17日第一阶段和2013年3月2日第二阶段审查通过的唯一结论要求均是：请参照修改意见自行修改。

仁爱版初中英语教材在编写及数百次的修改、审校过程中得到了全国很多英语教育专家、教研员和优秀一线教师的指导和帮助，其中有：朱志华、刘梅荣、张红祥、陈丹、赵敏亚、黄少华(按姓氏笔画排序)等同志。同时，仁爱版初中英语教材的每一次修改、审校还得到了很多实验区教研员和一线教师的宝贵意见。在此，北京市仁爱教育研究所向他们表示诚挚的谢意！

由于时间的关系，教材中可能还存在不足及需要完善之处，衷心希望广大英语专家、教研员、一线教师、在校学生及学生家长等来电来函批评指正，以便下次修订时改正。

本教科书的绝大部分(99%以上)作品均为北京市仁爱教育研究所原创作品，极少部分(1%以下)选用的经典作品、图片由于无法与作者取得联系，特委托北京版权代理有限责任公司向权利人转付稿酬。请您与北京版权代理有限责任公司联系并领取稿酬。联系方式：(010)82357058/57/56

北京市仁爱教育研究所

2013年6月

《仁爱版初中英语》是由北京市仁爱教育研究所于2002年3月依据《英语课程标准》（实验稿）在教育部成功立项、依据《英语课程标准》（实验稿）编写、于2003年9月第一次送教育部初次审查就获得通过的初中英语教材。

《英语课程标准》(2011年版）颁布之后，仁爱版初中英语教材（七上－七下）于**2012年3月17日**、（八上－九下）于**2013年3月2日率先一次性通过**教育部基础教育课程教材专家工作委员会审查（唯一一套无需参加2012年4月9日和2013年4月8日的再次复核审查）。

特色如下：

- 全国唯一一套严格按照教育部新课标教材编写程序：先立项通过一后编写教材一送审教材一教育部审查通过的初中英语教材。
- 全国唯一一套于2001年7月《英语课程标准》（实验稿）颁布之后依据《英语课程标准》**从无到有**编写的初中英语教材。
- 加拿大英语专家和北京市仁爱教育研究所的中国英语专家及中国大陆最优秀的一线英语教师等依据《英语课程标准》(2011年版）、针对中国大陆七至九年级学生的英语学习现状而专门为中国大陆七至九年级学生设计、编写的初中英语教材。
- **教育部六套初中英语教材中坡度最缓**，中国特色最鲜明，方便中国初中学生培养英语学习兴趣及循序渐进地进入英语学习状态。三年六册学完之后，均可达到《英语课程标准》(2011年版）之五级英语水平要求，可以与任何版本的高中课标英语教材（六至九级）衔接使用。
- 适用对象：七年级英语基础接近2级水平要求以及未达到2级水平要求的中国初中学生。

仁爱版初中英语教材包括：

- 教科书（黑白）
- 教科书（彩色）
- **多媒体互动电子教科书（七年级 上册）（两片）**
- 教师教学用书（配教学资源光盘一片）（七年级 上册）
- **仁爱英语原配课堂（同步辅导DVD）（七年级 上册）（六片）**
- **仁爱英语原配音标课堂（配互动音标光盘一片）**
- 教科书录音带（七年级 上册）（三盒）
- 教科书领读与听力录音带（七年级 上册）（三盒）
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- 仁爱英语同步练习簿（七年级 上册）
- 仁爱英语同步写字本（双色）（七年级 上册）
- 仁爱英语同步语法（七年级）
- 仁爱英语同步练习与测试（七年级 上册）（配录音带一盒）
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- 仁爱英语同步听力训练（七年级 上册）（配录音带三盒）
- 仁爱英语同步阅读与完形填空周周练（七年级 上册）
- 仁爱英语教材讲解（七年级 上册）
- 仁爱英语英汉互动讲解（七年级 上册）
- 仁爱英语教学挂图（七年级 上册）
- 仁爱英语同步活页AB卷（七年级 上册）（配录音带两盒）
- 仁爱英语专用词典（七年级 上册）（配录音带一盒）
- 仁爱英语同步练习册（七年级 上册）
- 仁爱英语基础训练（七年级 上册）
- 初中基础知识手册
- 初中语法必备手册
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