

义务教育教科书




















英语

ENGLISH

七年级
上册

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*Project

? What fun things do you do at school?

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Writing: Reply to the email about your school

Let me show you around!

Grammar: *There be* structure

Prepositions of positions (in front of, behind, between, next to, across from)

? What can you learn from different subjects?

Reading: Two posts about school subjects

Writing: Write a post about your subjects

Design a weekly class schedule

Grammar: Conjunctions (and, but, because)

? What can you learn in a school club?

Reading: Some school club ads

Writing: Email a club leader to join the club

Start your own club

Grammar: Modal verb for abilities (can)

? How different are people's daily routines?

Reading: A school day of a boy from Finland

Writing: Write about your school day

Interview people about their daily routines

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Wh- questions (what time, when, what)

? How do you make your birthday meaningful?

Reading: Two posts about birthdays

Writing: Write a post about how you celebrate your birthday

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Wh- questions review

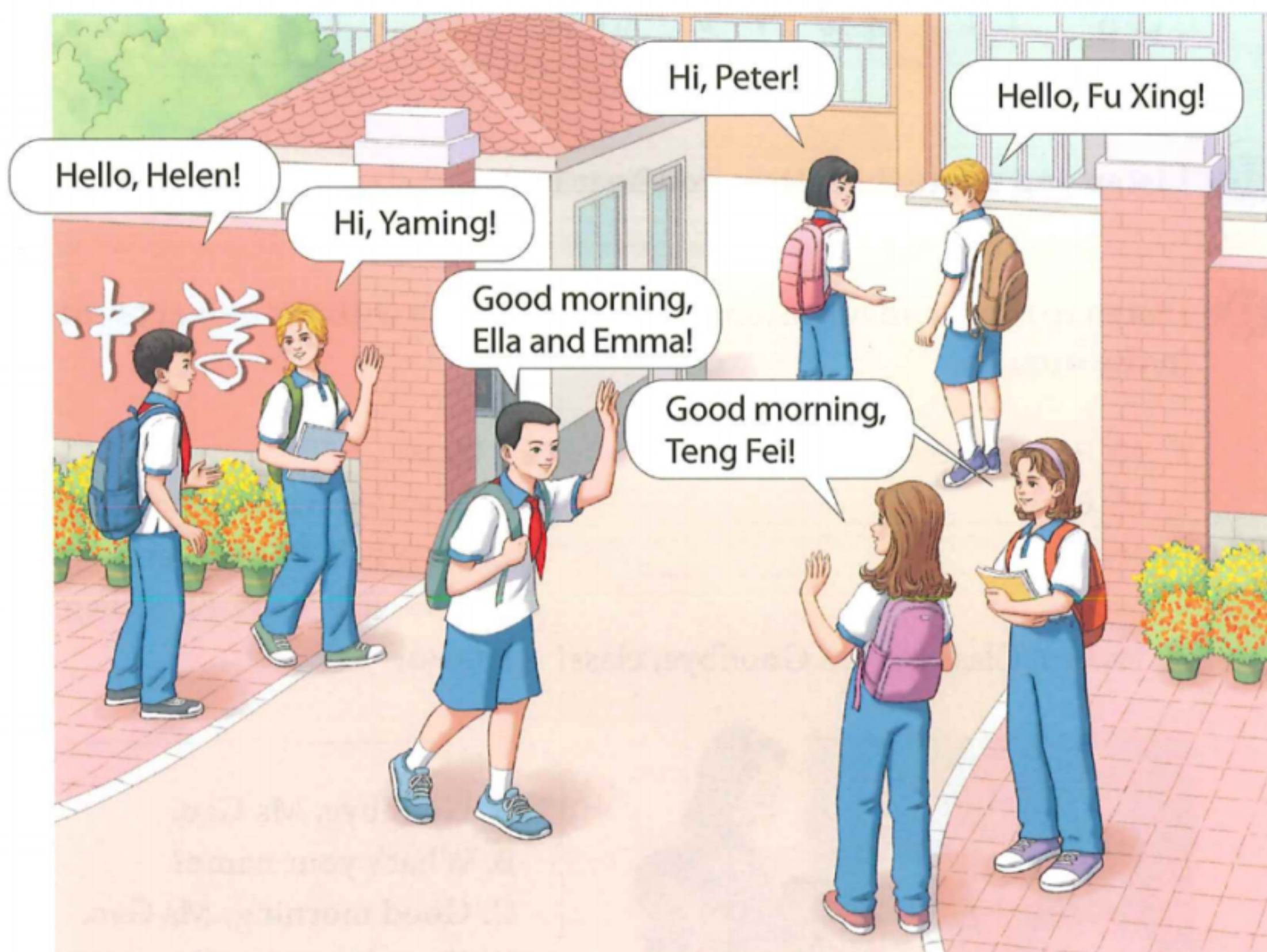
Vocabulary in Each Unit p.106
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SECTION A

How do you greet people?

1a Look at the picture. Match the names with the faces.



Ella and Emma

1b Greet your classmates.

Hello, ...

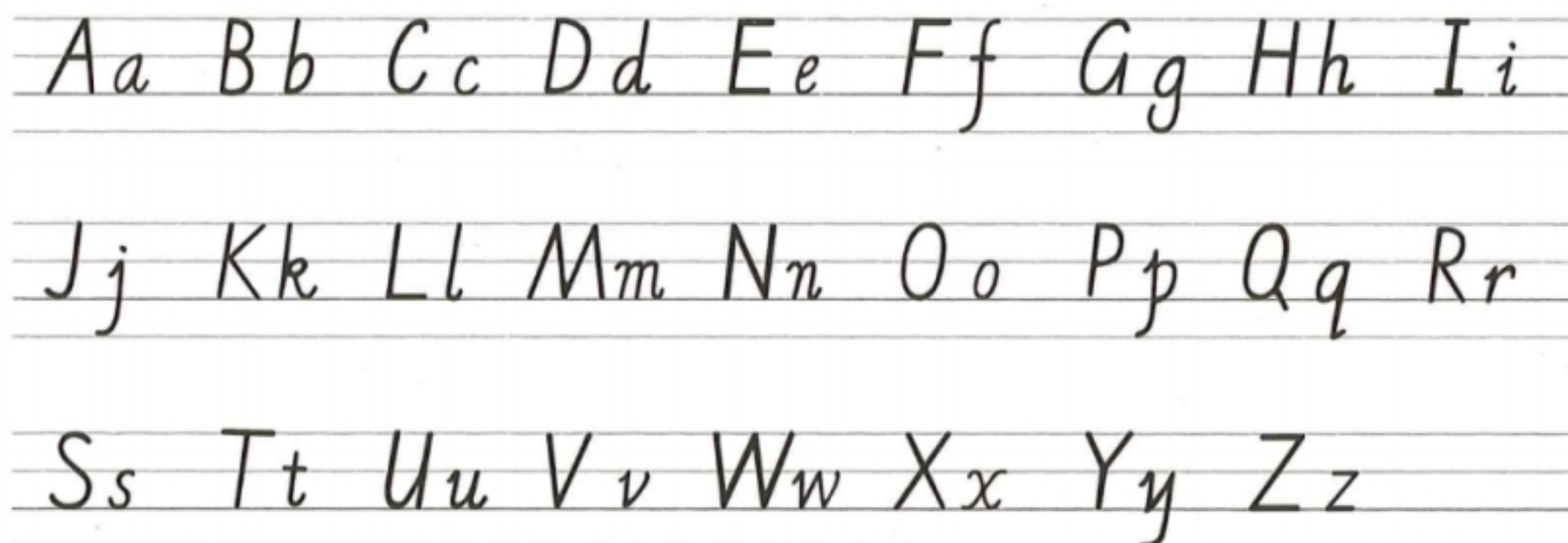
Hi, ...

Good morning, ...

Good morning, ...



2a Listen and say the letters. Then practise writing them.



2b Listen and circle the letters you hear in 2a.



2c Listen to three conversations. Fill in the blanks with the correct sentences in the box.

1. Ms Gao: Good morning, class.

Class: _____

2. Ms Gao: _____

Peter: My name is Peter Brown.

Ms Gao: _____

Peter: P-E-T-E-R, Peter.

B-R-O-W-N, Brown.

3. Ms Gao: Class is over. Goodbye, class!

Class: _____



A. Goodbye, Ms Gao.

B. What's your name?

C. Good morning, Ms Gao.

D. How do you spell your name?



2d Make up a conversation to greet each other.

A: Good morning.

B: _____. What's your name?

A: _____.

B: How do you spell your name?

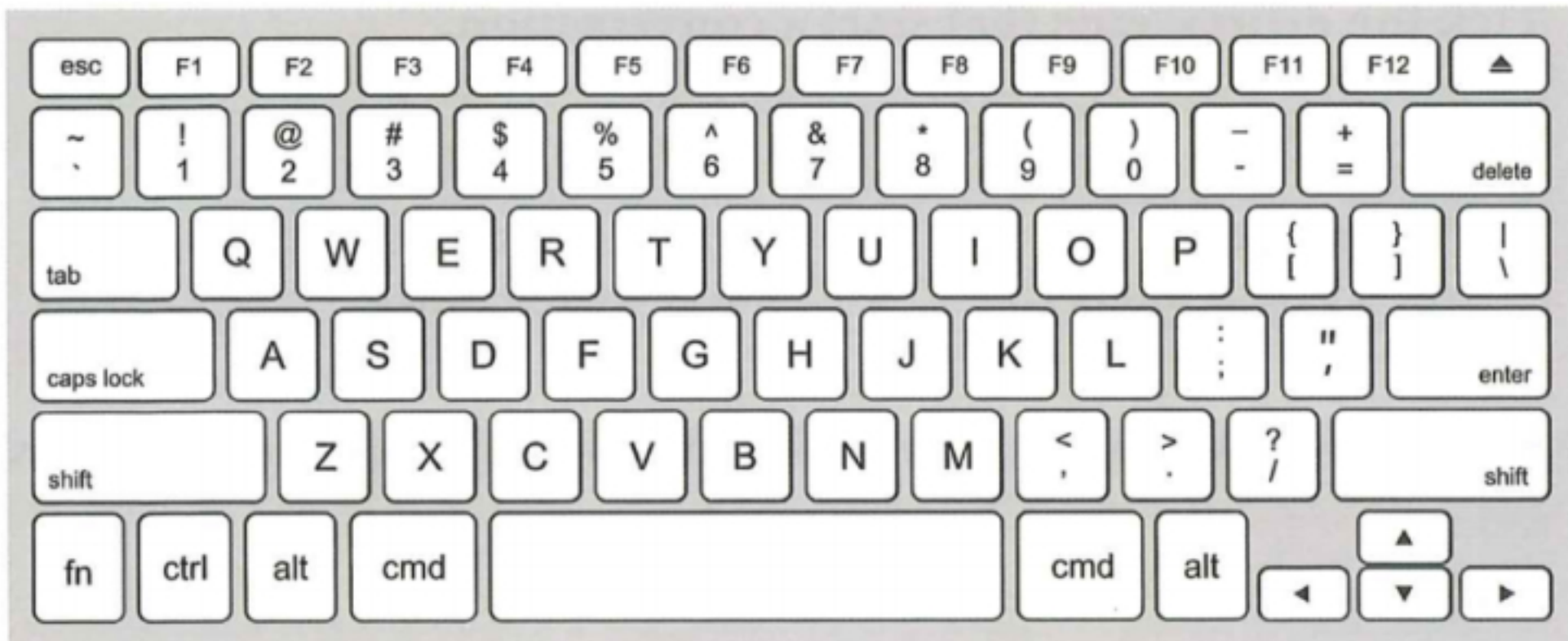
A: _____.

B: Goodbye!

A: _____.



- 1** Listen to the 26 letters. Find them on the keyboard. Then practise with a partner.



Where is A?

A is here.

- 2** Listen and repeat the letters.

1. /eɪ/ A a H h J j K k
2. /i:/ B b C c D d E e G g P p T t V v Z z
3. /e/ F f L l M m N n S s X x
4. /aɪ/ I i Y y
5. /əʊ/ O o
6. /ju:/ Q q U u W w
7. /ɑ:/ R r

- 3** Listen to these letters. Match them with the pictures.

1. PLA _____

2. VR _____

3. CD _____

4. PRC _____

5. UN _____



A



B



C



D



E

- 4** Listen and sing the song.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G,
H, I, J, K, L, M, N,
O, P, Q, R, S, T,

U, V, W, X, Y, Z.
X, Y, Z—now you see,
I can say my ABCs.

SECTION B

How do you start a conversation?

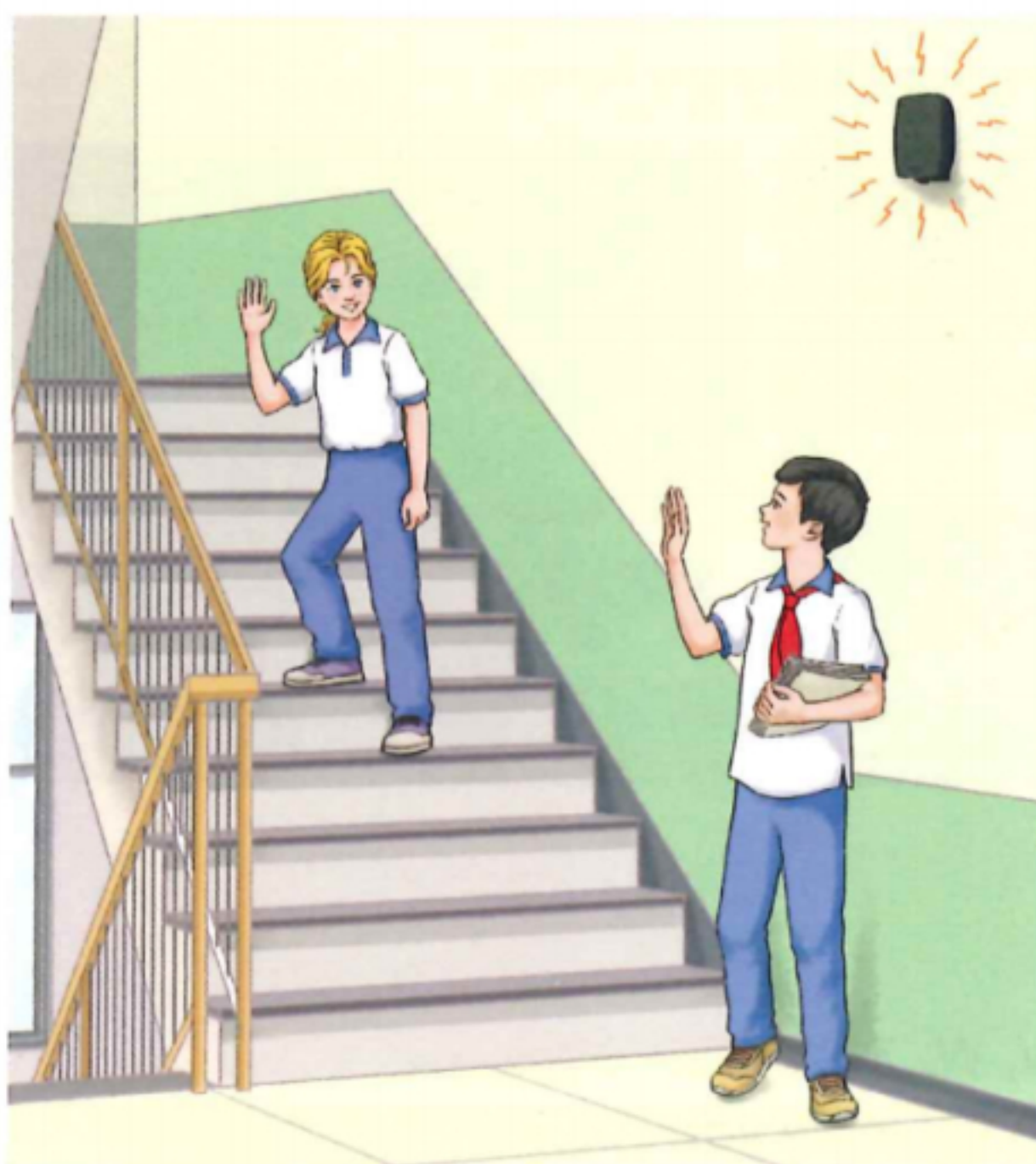
1a Tick the expressions that start a conversation.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hello! | <input type="checkbox"/> Good morning. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> How are you? | <input type="checkbox"/> Nice to meet you. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> What's your name? | <input type="checkbox"/> Goodbye. |

1b Read the conversations. Underline how people greet each other.

Conversation 1

Teng Fei: Good morning. May I have your name?
 Emma: Good morning. My name is Emma Miller.
 Teng Fei: How do you spell your name?
 Emma: E-M-M-A, Emma. M-I-L-L-E-R, Miller.
 You can call me Emma.
 Teng Fei: Nice to meet you, Emma. My name is
 Teng Fei.
 Emma: Nice to meet you too, Teng Fei.



Conversation 2

Helen: Hello, Wang Yaming!
 How are you?
 Yaming: Hi, Helen. Call me
 Yaming. I'm fine, thank
 you. How are you?
 Helen: I'm great, thanks.
 Yaming: Oh, that's the bell. Let's
 go to class.
 Helen: Goodbye!
 Yaming: Bye!

2a Read the conversations in 1b again. Find the responses in the box.

My name is Emma Miller.

E-M-M-A, Emma. M-I-L-L-E-R, Miller.

I'm fine, thank you.

Nice to meet you too.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1. A: How are you? | B: _____ |
| 2. A: May I have your name? | B: _____ |
| 3. A: Nice to meet you. | B: _____ |
| 4. A: How do you spell your name? | B: _____ |

2b Complete the conversations below. Then role-play them with a partner.

Conversation 1

A: Good morning! May I have your name?

B: _____! My name is _____.

A: How do you spell your name?

B: _____. You can call me _____.

A: Nice to meet you, _____. My name is _____.

B: _____.

Conversation 2

A: Hello, _____! How are you?

B: Hi, _____. Call me _____.

I'm _____. And you?

A: _____. Oh, it's time for class.


B: Goodbye!

A: _____.

- 1 Read the dictionary pages. Circle the words in blue. What order are they in?

asleep 32

A **asleep**
sleeping
▶ The baby is *asleep* so we have to be quiet.

astronaut
a person who flies in a spaceship



at
▶ He gets up *at* 7 o'clock.
▶ Let's meet *at* the school gate.

aunt
your mother's or father's sister

autumn
the time of the year between summer and winter


awake
not asleep

away
to another place
▶ The mouse ran *away* when it saw the cat.

awful
bad, terrible
▶ The pain was *awful*.


axe
▶ You use an *axe* to cut wood or trees.

B


baby
a very young child (babies)



back
1. the part behind
▶ The tall boys will stand *at the back*.
2. to return it
▶ Give me the book *back*.

bad
not good
▶ A rainy day is a *bad* day for a picnic.

bag
▶ A *bag* is used to carry things.

ball
something round to play with

balloon
a toy made of rubber that you blow up


banana
a long yellow fruit


bank
1. a side of a river
2. a place to keep money in safely

- 2 Number the following words in alphabetical order.

___ you	___ English	___ speak
___ 1 after	___ bike	___ cold
___ hello	___ morning	___ please
___ come	___ what	___ goodbye
___ spell	___ afternoon	___ evening

- 3 Have a competition. Find these words in a dictionary as fast as you can.

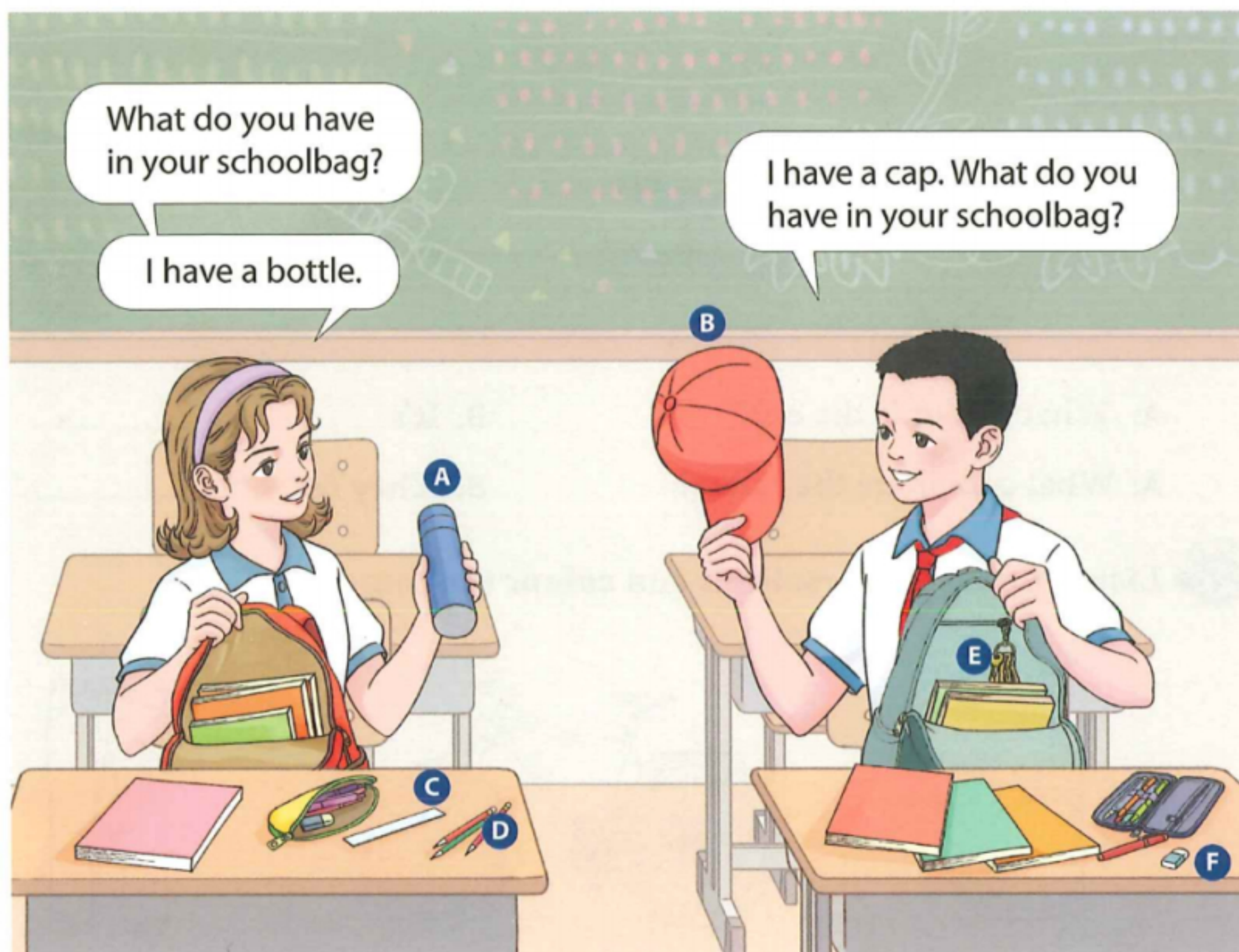
short	animal	tomato	beautiful	brown
lake	glass	house	picture	shoe



STARTER UNIT 2 Keep Tidy

SECTION A What do you have?

1a Look at the picture. Match the things with the names.



_____ a ruler

_____ a cap

_____ pencils

_____ a bottle

_____ an eraser

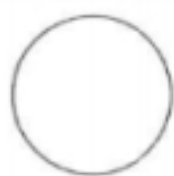
_____ keys

1b Talk about what you have in your schoolbag.

What do you have in your schoolbag?

I have ...

2a Read the colour words and match them with the pictures.



red

green

blue

yellow

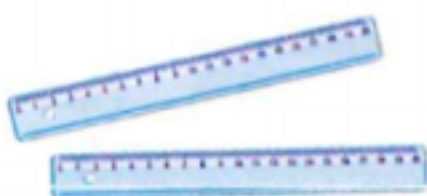
orange

black

white

brown

2b Look at the things below. Talk about what colours they are.



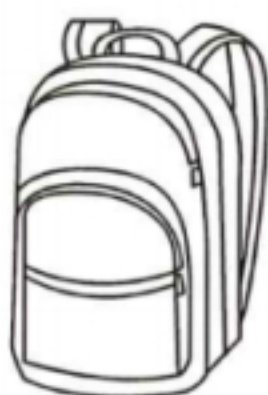
A: What colour is the cap?

B: It's _____.

A: What colour are the rulers?

B: They're _____.

2c Listen to the conversations and colour the things.



2d Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. Teng Fei's schoolbag is _____.

2. Yaming's bicycle is _____.

3. Peter's trousers are _____.

2e Talk about the new things you have.

A: I have _____.

B: What colour is it / are they?

A: It's / They're _____.



1 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the sounds.

a /eɪ/	e /i:/	i /aɪ/	o /əʊ/	u /ju:/
age	he	fine	no	use
cake	these	bike	those	cute

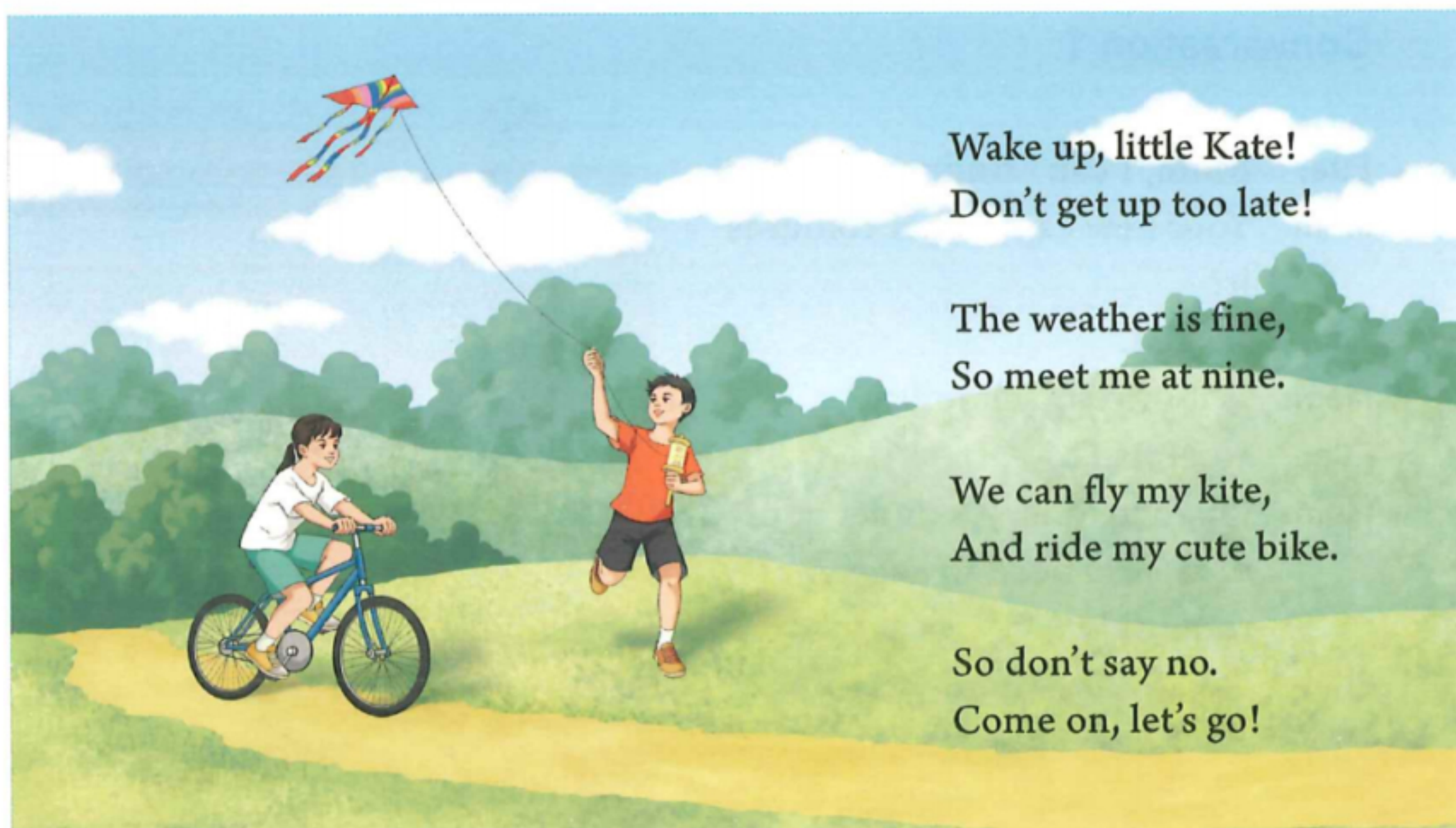
2 Circle the word(s) with the sound in each group.

1. /eɪ/ bag late take
2. /i:/ egg bed me
3. /aɪ/ kite ship ice
4. /əʊ/ nose stop go
5. /ju:/ cute bus run

3 Listen and practise reading the words.

1. game plane take
2. she we be
3. time rice white
4. close rose home
5. music student pupil

4 Listen and read the chant aloud.



Wake up, little Kate!
Don't get up too late!

The weather is fine,
So meet me at nine.

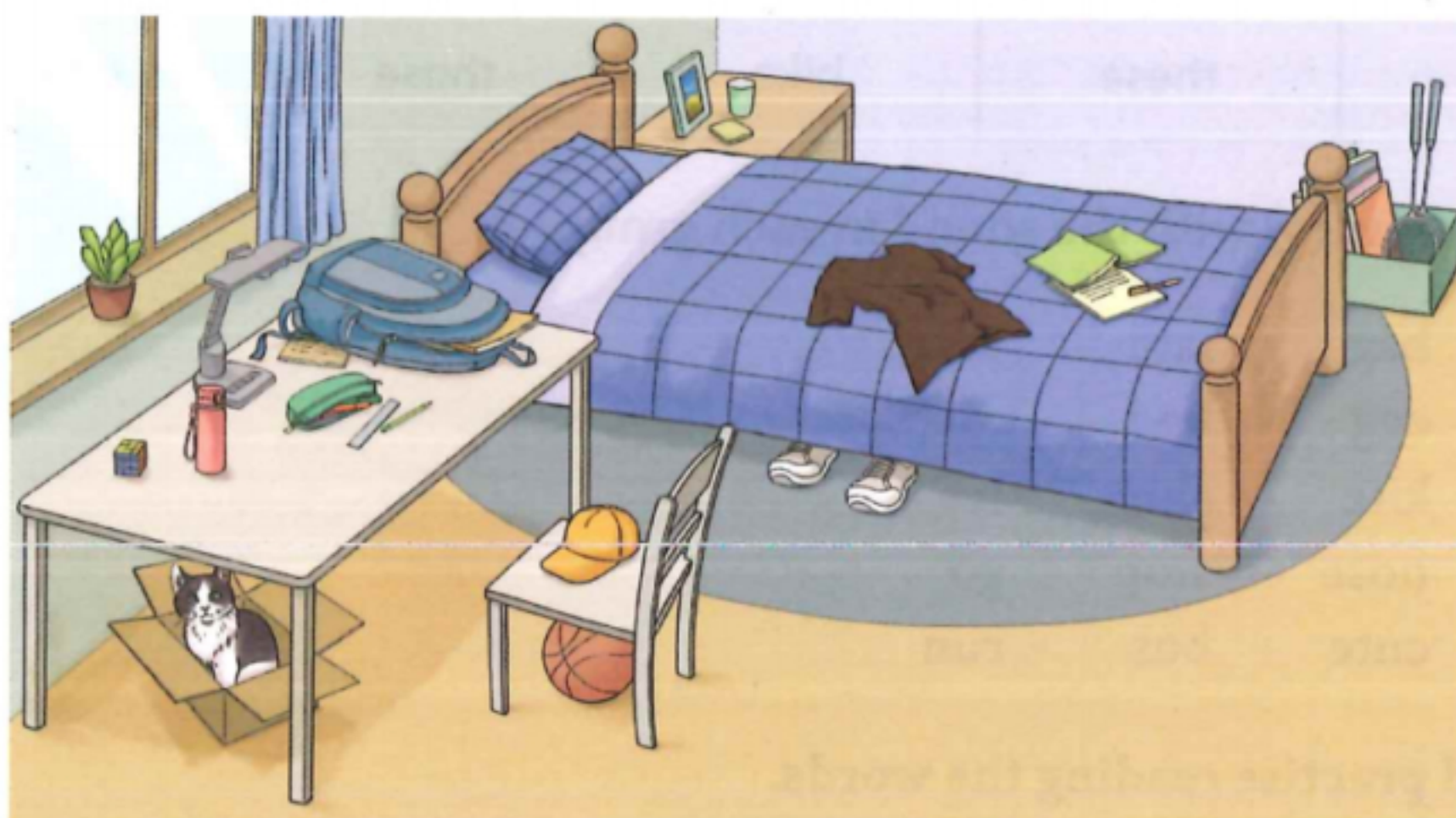
We can fly my kite,
And ride my cute bike.

So don't say no.
Come on, let's go!

SECTION B

Where do you put your things?

- 1a** Look at the picture. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. Is this room tidy or not?



bed
desk
chair
cat
cap
shoes
schoolbag
box

1. A schoolbag is _____ the desk.
2. A cat is _____ the box.
3. A pair of shoes is _____ the bed.

in on under

- 1b** Read the two conversations. Find the cap and glasses in the pictures.

Conversation 1

Ella: Mum, I can't find my new cap.
Mum: Your new cap? What colour is it?
Ella: It's red.
Mum: Is it in your schoolbag?
Ella: No, it isn't.
Mum: Oh, here it is. It's under your desk. You need to keep your room tidy.
Ella: OK. Sorry, Mum.



Conversation 2

Dad: I can't find my new glasses.
Do you see them, Emma?
Emma: What colour are they, Dad?
Dad: They're brown.
Emma: No, I don't see them ... Oh,
wait a minute. Now I see
them! Dad, they're on your
head!
Dad: Oh, thank you, Emma!
Emma: You're welcome.



2a Read the conversations in 1b again and choose the correct answers.

1. Ella's cap is _____.
A. black B. red C. yellow
2. Ella's cap is _____.
A. in her schoolbag B. under her desk C. on her chair
3. Emma's dad has a pair of new glasses, and they are _____.
A. brown B. green C. blue
4. The glasses are on her dad's _____.
A. desk B. head C. nose

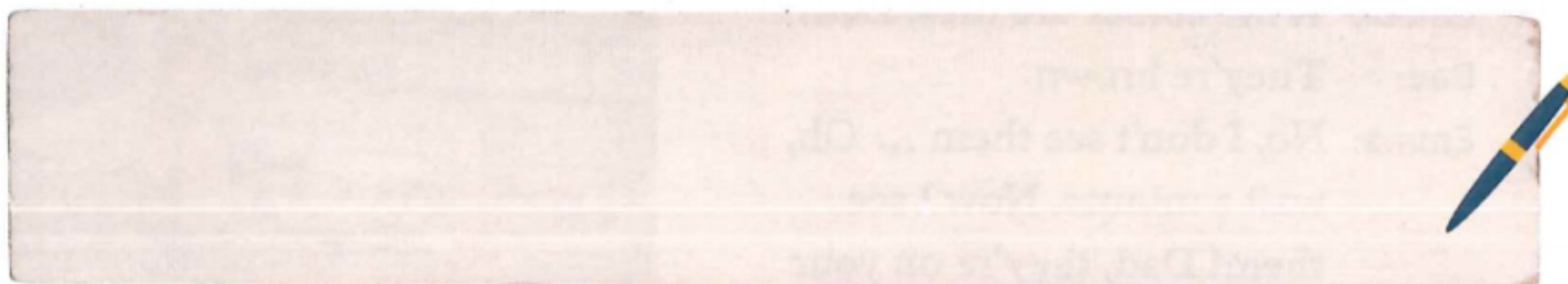
2b Write about your things.

My schoolbag is red. It is on my chair.

My shoes are brown. They are under my bed.

1. My _____ is _____. It is _____.
2. My _____ are _____. They are _____.
3. _____
4. _____

- 1 Choose something from your classroom and write the name on a piece of paper.



- 2 Go to the front of the classroom. The other students ask questions about what it is.

1. A: Where is it / are they? B: It's / They're in / on / under ...
2. A: What colour is it / are they? B: It's / They're red / green / white ...
3. ...

- 3 After three questions, the other students guess what you wrote.



- 4 Take turns to come to the front and play the guessing game.

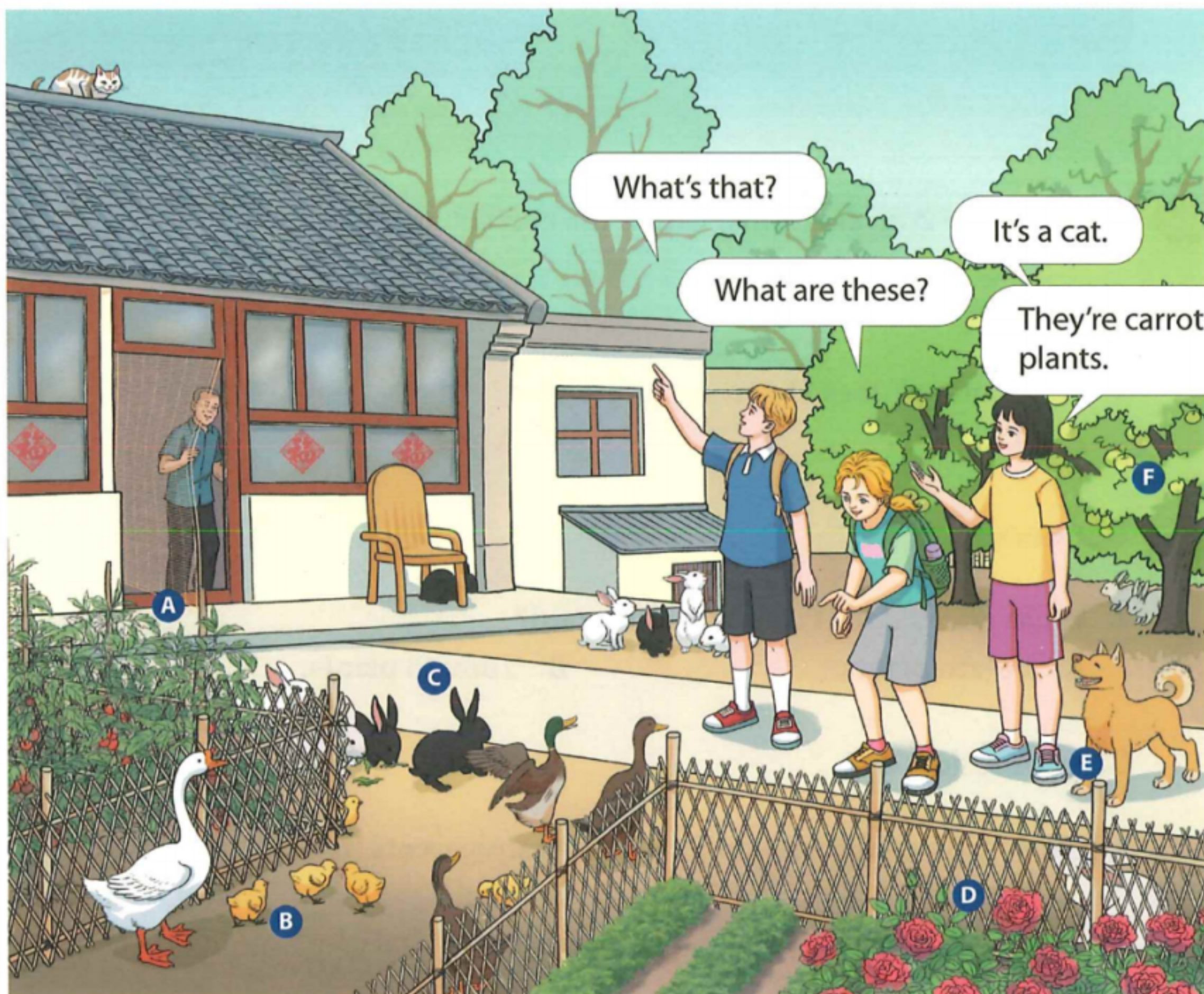


SECTION

A

What is fun in a yard?

1a Look at the picture. Match the plants and animals with their names.



_____ baby chickens

_____ dog

_____ rabbits

_____ tomato plants

_____ flowers

_____ apple trees

1b Talk about the plants and animals in the picture in 1a.

What's this / that?

It's ...

What are these / those?

They're ...

2a Listen to the numbers and repeat.

one two three four five six seven eight nine ten
eleven twelve thirteen fourteen fifteen

2b Listen and write down the numbers you hear.

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____

2c Listen to the conversations. Circle the correct answers.

Conversation 1

- What animal does Helen see in the yard?
A. A duck. B. A goose.

Conversation 2

- What plants does Peter see in the yard?
A. Potato plants. B. Tomato plants.

Conversation 3

- How many apple trees do Fu Xing's grandparents have?
A. Two. B. Ten.
- How many rabbits do Fu Xing's grandparents have?
A. Eight. B. Twelve.

2d Talk about the plants and animals in the picture in 1a.

A: What's that?

B: It's _____.

A: What are those?

B: They're _____.

A: How many _____ can you see?

B: I can see _____.



1 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the sounds.

a /æ/	e /e/	i /ɪ/	o /ɒ/	u /ʌ/
cat	bed	pig	hot	cup
map	pet	sing	dog	duck

2 Listen to the words. Put them into the correct groups.

he	ten	name	white
these	not	big	tube
note	joke	box	grape
huge	nine	bus	six
black	pen	lunch	that

a		e		i		o		u	
/eɪ/	/æ/	/i:/	/e/	/aɪ/	/ɪ/	/əʊ/	/ɒ/	/ju:/	/ʌ/

3 Practise reading the words.

up	dad	Chinese	dress	five
it	those	late	mute	pot

4 Listen and read the chant aloud.

Hey there, Big Cat.
Let's go to the lake.

Come with me and Dog,
And Fox and Frog!

We will listen to music,
And find flowers red and pink.

We will sit in the sun,
Tell jokes and have fun.



1a Look at the picture below. Tick the things you see.



- ☐ black and white cows
- ☐ a small lake
- ☐ black rabbits
- ☐ a red house

- ☐ brown ducks
- ☐ white horses
- ☐ white sheep
- ☐ big trees

1b Peter introduces his uncle's farm to Fu Xing. Read the text and circle the things he talks about in the picture in 1a.



Look! This is my uncle's farm. It's a big farm. You can see many kinds of animals. He has pigs, horses, cows, ducks, sheep, and chickens. How many ducks does my uncle have? Let me count. One, two, three, four, five, ... fourteen ducks! Oh, no. Look there! Another duck is behind the big tree.

Do you see that red house? That's my uncle's home. It's beautiful. Do you like my uncle's farm?

2a Read the text in 1b again and complete the sentences.

1. What animals does Peter's uncle have on his farm?

He has _____, and _____.

2. How many ducks does his uncle have?

He has _____ ducks.

3. What colour is his uncle's house?

It's _____.

2b Talk about what else you can see in the picture in 1a.

1. What else can you see on the farm?

2. How many of them does Peter's uncle have?

3. What colour is it / are they?

2c Write about the farm in 1a in your own words.

Peter's uncle has a big farm. He has many kinds of animals. Look at the cows. They are black and white. How many cows do you see? I see seven. Look at the _____. They are _____. How many _____ do you see? I see _____.

This is a _____ farm.



Design your own farm

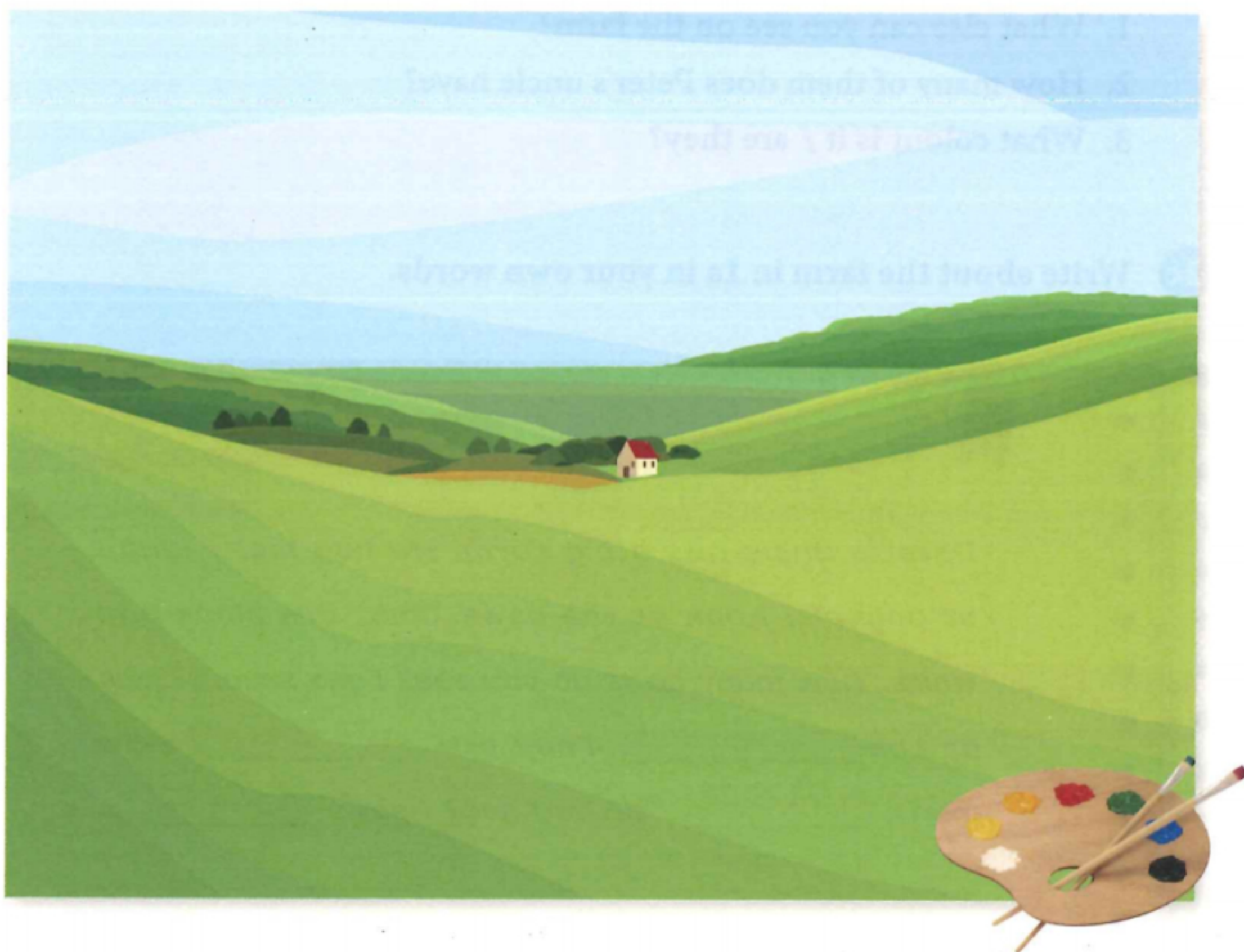
- 1 Imagine that you have a farm. What is it like? Talk about it with a partner.

What do you
have on your
farm?

How many of
them do you
have?

What colour
is it / are
they?

- 2 Draw a picture of your farm.



- 3 Describe your farm to the class.

This is my farm. Look, I have _____

_____ Do you like my farm?

UNIT 1

You and Me



?
BIG
Question

How do we make new friends?

In this unit, you will

1. introduce yourself and others.
2. talk about personal information with the simple present tense (be).
3. make your own personal profile.
4. explore how to make new friends.

Look and share

1. Who are in the photo?
2. Where are they?
3. How do you think they feel?

SECTION A

How do we get to know each other?

1a Tick the expressions you know.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hello. | <input type="checkbox"/> Good morning. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nice to meet you. | <input type="checkbox"/> May I have your name? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> How do you spell your name? | <input type="checkbox"/> How old are you? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Where are you from? | <input type="checkbox"/> What class are you in? |

1b Listen to two conversations and number the pictures in the order you hear them.



1c Listen again and circle the words you hear.

1. Peter's full name is Peter **Brown / Green**.
2. Peter is from **the UK / the US**.
3. Meimei is in Class **1 / 2**, Grade **7 / 8**.
4. Emma's last name is **Smith / Miller**.
5. Emma is **12 / 13** years old.

1d Get to know more classmates. Try to remember their names.

Hello! I'm ... May I have your name?

Hi! I'm ... Nice to meet you.

Good morning!
I'm ... Are you ...?

Good morning!
Yes, I am. / No, I'm ...



1 Listen and repeat.

/i:/	/ɪ/	/e/	/æ/
eat	it	bed	bad
feet	fit	men	man
sheep	ship	head	hat



2 Listen and circle the sentences you hear. Then repeat them.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. I'm 12 years old. | B. I am 12 years old. |
| 2. A. What's your last name? | B. What is your last name? |
| 3. A. It's Miller. | B. It is Miller. |
| 4. A. We're in the same class. | B. We are in the same class. |



2a Listen to the conversation and circle the words you hear.

Chen Jie: Hello, Mr Smith!

Mr Smith: Hello, Chen Jie. How are you?

Chen Jie: I'm **good / fine**, thank you. Mr Smith, this is my new **friend / classmate**, Peter. Peter, this is our English teacher, Mr Smith. He's from the US.

Mr Smith: Hi, Peter. Nice to meet you.

Peter: Nice to meet you too, Mr Smith.

Mr Smith: **What / Which** class are you in, Peter?

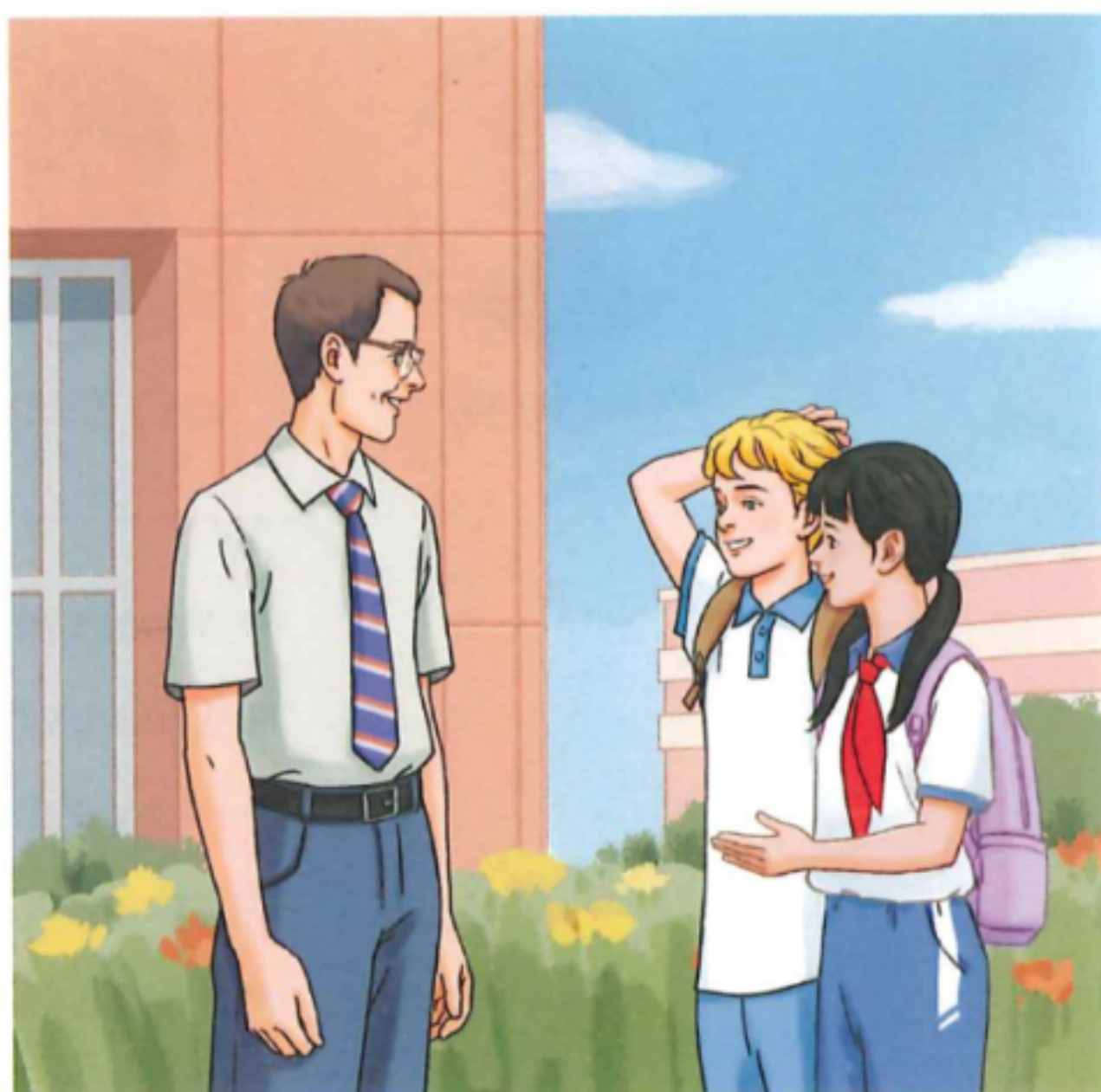
Peter: I'm in Class 1.

Mr Smith: Who's your class teacher?

Peter: Ms Hui.

Chen Jie: Oh, Peter, it's Ms Gao, not Ms Hui. Hui is her first name.

Peter: **Oh, sorry! / I'm sorry!** My mistake.



2b Read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. Who is Mr Smith?
A. Chen Jie's class teacher. B. Chen Jie and Peter's English teacher.
2. What is Ms Gao's first name?
A. Hui. B. Gao.

2c Read the conversation and complete the table with the information about Mr Smith and Peter.

Mr Smith	Peter
Country: _____	Class: _____
Job: _____	Class teacher: _____

2d Listen again and pay attention to the pronunciation of *who's*, *I'm*, *he's*, and *it's*. Then role-play the conversation.



who's = who is
I'm = I am
he's = he is
it's = it is

2e How much do you know about these students? Ask and answer questions about them.



Peter Brown



Song Meimei



Emma Miller



Chen Jie

- What's his/her name?
- Where's he/she from?
- How old is he/she?
- What class is he/she in?
- Who is his/her class teacher?

Grammar Focus

- 3a** Read the sentences and circle the verbs. Then write *am*, *is*, or *are* next to the personal pronouns.

Are you Peter?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Are Meimei and Peter in the same class?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
Where is Mr Smith from?	He's from the US.
What class are you in?	I'm in Class 1, Grade 7.
Who's your class teacher?	It's Ms Gao.

I _____	You _____	He / She / It _____	We / They _____
---------	-----------	---------------------	-----------------


- 3b** Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Emma and Ella *is / are* twins. They *are / is* from the US.
2. I *am / are* 12 years old. Peter *am / is* 12 years old too.
3. Lin Hai's favourite colour *is / are* green.
4. Lisa's pet cat *is / are* very cute. She likes it very much.
5. Tom and I *am / are* both in the school band.

- 3c** Complete the passage with *am*, *is*, or *are*.

Hello! I _____ Liu Yu. I _____ 13 years old. I _____ from Chengdu, China. My favourite animal _____ the panda. I like hot pot very much. This is my new classmate. Her name is Sally Wood. She _____ also 13 years old. She _____ from Sydney, Australia. Now she lives in Chengdu with her parents. She likes Chinese food a lot. Her favourite food _____ Mapo tofu. Sally and I _____ good friends.

- 3d** Introduce one of your new friends to a partner.

 I my
he his
she her

Hello! I'm ... This is my new friend.
His / Her name is ... He's / She's from ...
His / Her favourite ... is ...

We're Family!



?
BIG
Question

What does family mean to you?

In this unit, you will

1. talk about your family with the simple present tense (do).
2. identify ownership using -'s.
3. describe family members in a photo.
4. explore the meaning of being a family.

Look and share

1. What is the relationship of the people in the photo?
2. What do you think of the family?
3. Who are the people in your family?

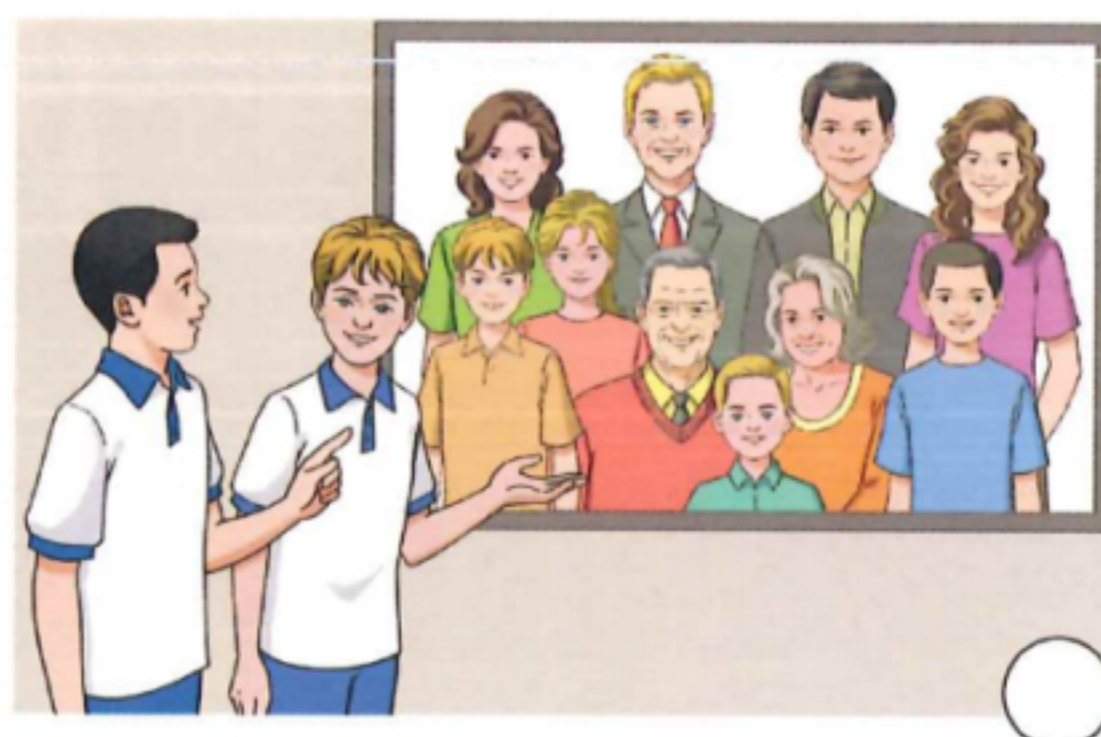
SECTION A

What is your family like?

1a Match the definitions with members of the family.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. your mum's or dad's mother | A. cousin |
| 2. your aunt and uncle's child | B. aunt |
| 3. your mum's or dad's sister | C. uncle |
| 4. your grandmother's husband | D. grandmother |
| 5. your mum's or dad's brother | E. grandfather |

1b Listen to two conversations and number the pictures in the order you hear them.



1c Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. Ella is Yaming's _____.
2. Yaqi is Yaming's _____.
3. Helen is Peter's _____.
4. David is Peter's _____.
5. Jim is Peter's _____.

1d Bring a family photo to class and talk about the people in it.

Is this / Are these your ...?

Yes, ... / No, ...

Who's / Who're ...?

He's / She's / They're ...

Pronunciation



Listen and repeat.

/ɜ:/	/ə/	/ʌ/	/ɑ:/
her	sister	duck	dark
girl	summer	hut	march
turn	doctor	much	heart



Listen and repeat. Notice the stressed syllables.

1. ●● funny mother uncle cousin grandpa
2. ●● begin about report because idea



Listen to the conversation and circle the words you hear.

Teng Fei: Hi, Peter! **Come in. / Welcome.**

Peter: Thanks. Oh, these ping-pong bats are nice. Whose are they?

Teng Fei: Well, this is my ping-pong bat, and the **black / red** one is my grandpa's.

Peter: Do you often play ping-pong together?

Teng Fei: Yes, we play every **day / week**. My grandpa loves sport.

Peter: Whose fishing rods are those?

Teng Fei: They're my father's. He spends **a lot of / lots of** time fishing.

Peter: Hey, do you play the piano?

Teng Fei: No, it's my mother's piano. She can play it **really / very** well!

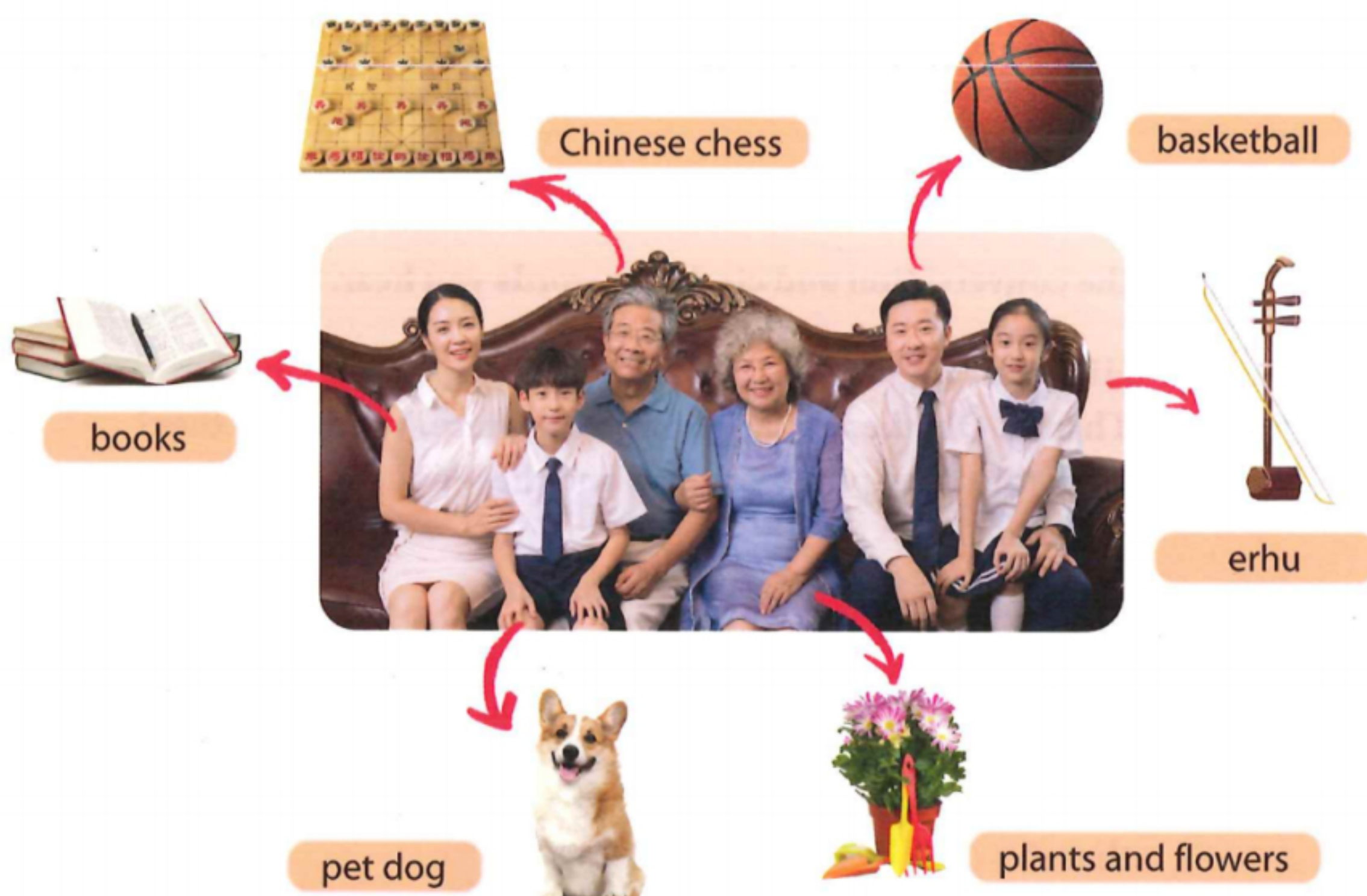


- 2b** Read the conversation and complete the table about Teng Fei's family.

Family member	Thing	Activity
Teng Fei	<i>ping-pong bat</i>	<i>play ping-pong</i>
Grandpa		
Father		
Mother		

- 2c** Listen to the conversation again. Then role-play it.

- 2d** Use the photos below to talk about Zhang Aiyue's family.



A: Whose erhu is this?
 B: It's Aiyue's erhu.
 A: Does she play the erhu well?
 B: Yes, she does.
 A: ...

often play basketball
 read a lot
 like Chinese chess
 play the erhu really well
 like gardening
 love animals

- 2e** Bring some photos of things your family members have. In pairs, ask and answer questions about who owns each of them and the activities your family do.

Grammar Focus

3a Read the sentences. How do the verb forms change with the subjects?

Teng Fei and his grandfather play ping-pong every week.	Teng Fei's grandfather loves sport.
They have some nice ping-pong bats.	Teng Fei's father has a fishing rod.
Do you play the piano?	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .
Does your father spend a lot of time fishing?	Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't .
Does your mother have a piano?	Yes, she does . / No, she doesn't .

3b Complete the sentences with the correct possessive form ('s) of the words in brackets.

- This is _____ (Kate) cat. It likes fish very much.
- This is _____ (Ella and Emma) classroom. They love their big and clean classroom.
- These are _____ (I) books. I read every day.
- A: Whose caps are these?
B: They're my _____ (grandparents). They like wearing caps.
- A: Whose schoolbag is this?
B: It's _____ (Teng Fei). He likes the colour blue.

3c Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

be like look make play talk have

I have a brother and a sister. My brother is tall, and he _____ short hair. He is really funny, and he often _____ us laugh. My sister _____ very different. She is short, and she has long brown hair. She is a quiet girl. She really _____ reading. I'm not tall or short. I don't _____ or read much. But I _____ the violin really well. I also like playing tennis. We _____ all different, but we have a lot of fun together.

3d Ask and answer questions about each other's family.

- Do you have any sisters or brothers?
- Does your father play any sport?
- Does your mother like music?
- ...

SECTION B

How do you like your family?

1a Tell each other more about your family.

1. How many people are there in your family?
2. Who are they and what are they like?
3. What do they each like?
4. What is fun about your family?

1b Read the text and label the people in the photo.



Hi, I'm Lily from Ireland. I love my big family. Here's a photo of us. I'm the one with the pink hat.

This is my dad, Fred, on the left. He's very handsome. He often plays tennis with me. My little brother, Sam, is on his knee. Sam is seven and he really likes chess. My mum, Jane, is on the right. She's beautiful and kind. She always reads me a story at night. My grandparents, Jack and Sarah, are in the middle. They're my dad's parents. They have a dog. His name is Oscar.

My grandparents have three grandchildren: Sam, my cousin Lucy, and me. They often say I'm their favourite grandchild, but I think they say the same thing to all of us!

1c Read again. Circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Fred is Jack and Sarah's son. | T | F |
| 2. Lily's brother likes tennis. | T | F |
| 3. Oscar is Lily's pet dog. | T | F |
| 4. Lily is Lucy's cousin. | T | F |
| 5. Lily thinks she is her grandparents' favourite grandchild. | T | F |

1d Take turns to describe the photo in 1b.

A: This is Lily's father. His name is Fred.

B: And this is her mother ...

2a Complete the introduction below with the information about Hu Xiao's family.

Dad	Mum	Hu Xiao	Hu Rui
handsome	beautiful	tall	big eyes
funny	kind	always happy	clever
play football	go hiking	love animals	like reading

I'm Hu Xiao. This is my family photo. Here's my dad. He's _____ and funny. My dad's favourite sport is _____. He plays it every week. Next to him is my mum. She's beautiful and _____. She likes to go hiking. The tall girl is me. I'm always happy and I love _____. This is my little brother, Hu Rui. He has _____. He's very clever and he likes _____ a lot. We love and help each other.

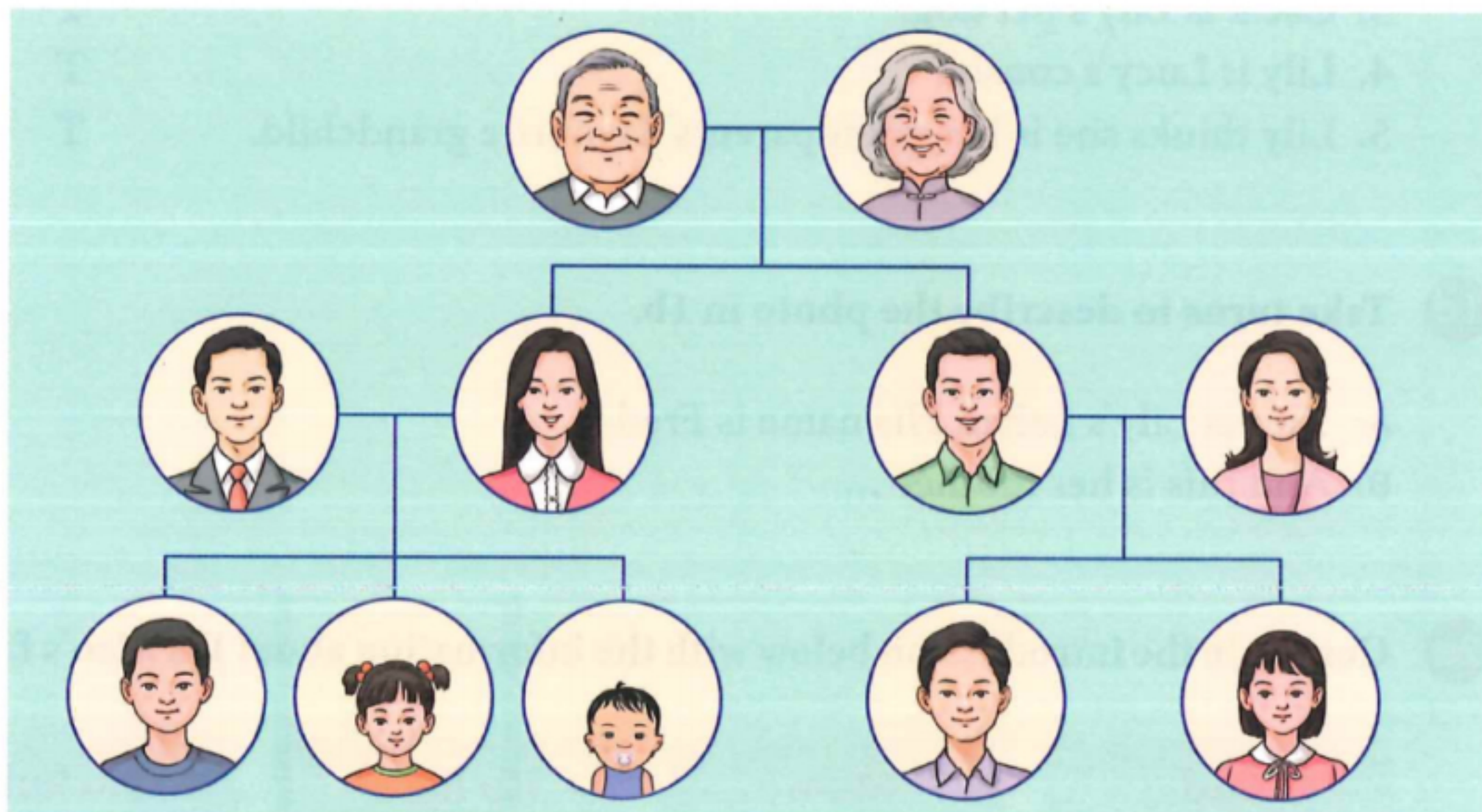
2b List some key words to describe each of your family members. Then introduce them with a family photo.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • This is ... | • He / She really likes ... |
| • Here's ... | • He / She looks ... |
| • He's / She's ... | • He / She plays ... every week. |
| • His / Her favourite ... is ... | • ... |

*Project

Make your own family tree

- 3a** Make a family tree like the one below. Then stick the photos of your family members on it.



- 3b** Write about your family members.

• age • appearance • personality • hobby • ...

This is my mother. She's 42. She's beautiful and has long hair. She's a little quiet but very smart. She likes watching films ...

- 3c** Introduce your family to the class with your family tree.

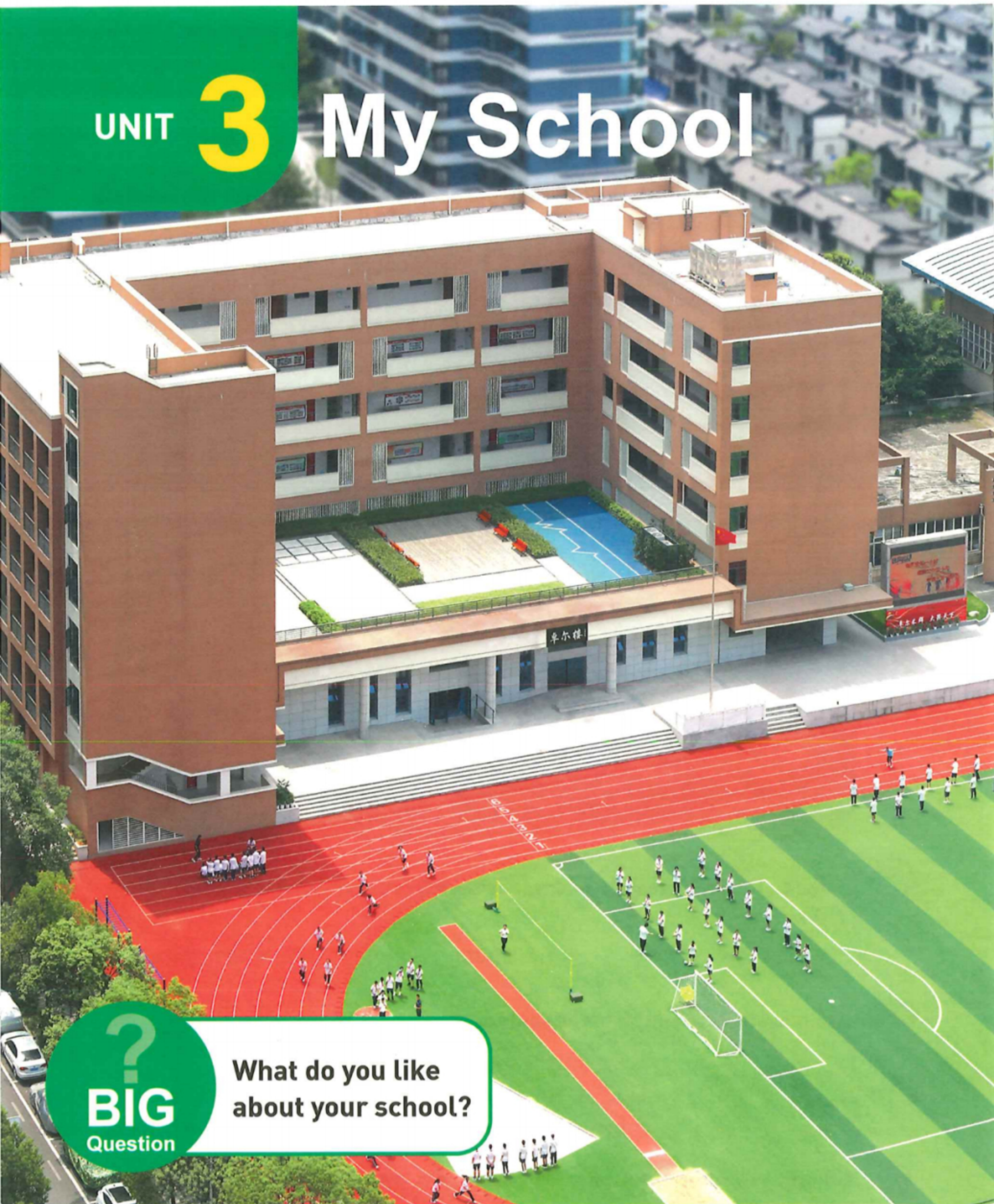
Reflecting

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can name different family members.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can introduce my family members using the simple present tense.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can describe a family photo.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I can express my love for my family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Family is where life begins and love never ends.

UNIT 3 My School



?
BIG
Question

**What do you like
about your school?**

In this unit, you will

1. talk about places in school.
2. describe locations using *there be* structure and prepositions of positions.
3. introduce and talk about your school.
4. describe the places you like in your school and why.

Look and share

1. What is this place in the photo?
2. What are the people doing on the sports field?
3. What do you like to do at school?

SECTION A

What is your school like?

- 1a** Look at the picture. Talk about the positions of the places with the words in the box.

A: Where's the dining hall?

B: It's in front of the art building.

in front of behind next to
between across from



- 1b** Listen to the conversations. Number the places in the order you hear them (1-3).

_____ the shop _____ a classroom _____ Ms Gao's office

- 1c** Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. _____ is behind the sports field.
2. _____ is across from the school hall.
3. _____ is between the teachers' building and the science building.

- 1d** Role-play the conversations. Try to use your own words.

Is there ... in this school?

Yes, there is.

Where is it?

It's ...



1 Listen and repeat.

/ɔ:/	/ɒ/	/u:/	/ʊ/
sport	fox	fool	look
short	shot	pool	good
fork	clock	rule	full



2 Listen and repeat. Notice the stressed syllables.

1. ● ● ● library interesting family beautiful favourite
2. ● ● ● computer another important together amazing



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

Mrs Brown: What's your new classroom like, Peter?

Peter: It's large. There are 40 student desks in the room. And a teacher's desk _____ the blackboard.

Mrs Brown: Where do you sit?

Peter: I sit _____ the classroom.

Mrs Brown: That's nice. What's special in your classroom?

Peter: There's a smart whiteboard _____ the blackboard. Oh, and there's another blackboard _____ the classroom.

Mrs Brown: Another blackboard?

Peter: Yes, we put up important notices there.

Mrs Brown: Are there any lockers in the classroom?

Peter: No, there aren't. We put our things in the desk drawers.



2b Read the conversation. Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. What's Peter's classroom like? | A. Yes, there is. |
| 2. Where's the teacher's desk? | B. No, there aren't. |
| 3. Is there a smart whiteboard in the classroom? | C. It's very big. |
| 4. Are there any lockers in the classroom? | D. It's in front of the blackboard. |

2c Read again. Circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. There are 41 desks in Peter's classroom. | T | F |
| 2. Peter sits at the back of the classroom. | T | F |
| 3. There are two blackboards in the classroom. | T | F |
| 4. Students put their things in the lockers. | T | F |

2d Listen to the conversation again. Then role-play it.

2e List the things in Peter's classroom and your classroom.

blackboard smart whiteboard desks chairs clock
 notices map computer plants lockers reading corner

Peter's classroom	My classroom

2f Work in pairs. Compare your classroom with Peter's.

- A: There's a blackboard in Peter's classroom and our classroom.
 B: In his classroom, the smart whiteboard is next to the blackboard. In our classroom, ...

Grammar Focus

- 3a** Read the sentences. Underline the verbs in *there be* structure and circle the prepositions of positions.

Where is the library? Where are the bookcases?	It is behind the classroom building. They are next to the window.
Is there a whiteboard in your classroom? Are there any lockers?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
There is a shop between the teachers' building and the science building. There are some trees in front of the sports field.	

- 3b** Complete the sentences below.

- A: Where _____ the lockers?
B: _____ next to the reading corner.
- There _____ a nice library behind the classroom building.
- A: _____ there a book shop in this school?
B: Yes, there _____. _____ across from the dining hall.
- A: _____ there any flowers in front of their classroom?
B: No, there _____. But there _____ some trees.
- A: Where _____ the school hall?
B: _____ between the classroom building and the science building.
- There _____ some pictures of famous people on the wall.

- 3c** Circle the correct prepositions to complete the description of the classroom in the photo.

This is a classroom in the UK. There are many things in the room. There's a screen **in front of** / **on** the wall. A whiteboard is **next to** / **between** the screen. There are some bookcases **behind** / **under** them. The teacher's desk is in the corner, **across from** / **in front of** a window. Students sit **between** / **on** chairs at long tables, but today there aren't any students.



- 3d** Talk about how your classroom is different from the classroom in 3c.


- A: In our classroom, there are plants next to the teacher's desk.
B: And there's a reading corner in our classroom.
A: ...

SECTION B

What fun things do you do at school?

- 1a** List your favourite places in your school. Then share with a partner.
- 1b** Skim Peter's reply to Flora's email. Choose the question Flora probably asked in her last email.

- A. What's your new school like?
 B. Where's your new school?
 C. How is your new school different from your old one?


EMAIL

To: flora4ever@magictime.com

From: peterbrown@happymail.com

Hi Flora,

Thanks for your email. To answer your question, my new school is great! It's very beautiful. There are many modern buildings.




There's a large sports field next to the school hall. All the students go there and do exercises together in the morning. It's amazing! Every Monday we raise the flag there. It's a special way to start the week.

The classroom building is behind the sports field. We spend most of the time in our classroom. It's big and clean. Every week, we change seats. This week I sit next to my best friend, Han Lin.

The dining hall is across from the sports field. It's my favourite place because there are many kinds of food. I love the Chinese food there. My favourite food is *jiaozi*. It's delicious!


How about your school?


Yours,
Peter







Send

A_Z









1c Read again. What do these words describe?

1. beautiful: _____
2. modern: _____
3. large: _____
4. big and clean: _____
5. delicious: _____


1d Discuss these questions.

1. What do students in Peter's school do on the sports field?
2. Where does Peter sit this week?
3. Why is the dining hall Peter's favourite place at school?
4. How is Peter's school similar to yours?

2a Think about places in your school. Complete the notes.

1. Places in my school: _____
2. My favourite place: _____
3. Where it is: _____
4. Why I like it: _____
5. What I like to do there: _____

2b Imagine a friend from another country has sent you an email about his or her school. Write a reply about your school.

 **EMAIL**

To:






From:

Dear _____,

Thank you for your email. Your school sounds fun! I'd like to tell you about my school. There are many interesting places here. They're _____ . My favourite place is _____ . It's _____ . I love it because it's _____ . I like to _____ there.

Bye for now,

Send

*Project

Let me show you around!

- 3a** Imagine that a group of students are coming to visit your school. Draw a map of your school and plan a tour for them.
- 3b** Work in groups and practise giving the tour. Take turns to talk about each place.

- This is ...
- There is / are ...
- The big building behind it is ...
- This is an interesting place because ...
- The next place on our tour is ...

Hello and welcome to our school. My name is ..., and I'm your guide today. Let's begin the tour. This is our sports field. It's really big. We raise the flag here every Monday morning. Look, there is / are ...



- 3c** Give the tour to your class using your map. Vote for the best tour guide.

Reflecting

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can name the things in my classroom.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can name the places in my school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can tell the location of things and places in my school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I can introduce my school and describe the places I like.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



A school is a place to start our dreams.

UNIT 4

My Favourite Subject



?
BIG
Question

Why do we learn different subjects?

In this unit, you will

1. talk about school subjects.
2. name your favourite subject and explain why.
3. learn to use conjunctions *and*, *but*, and *because*.
4. discover the importance of learning different school subjects.

Look and share

1. What class are the students having in the photo?
2. What do you think of the class?
3. What is your favourite subject?

小猴
云印

打印

仅需5分1页

专业打印

作业

资料

教材

书籍

.....

工厂直营

一张起印

全国快递到家

长按扫码极速下单

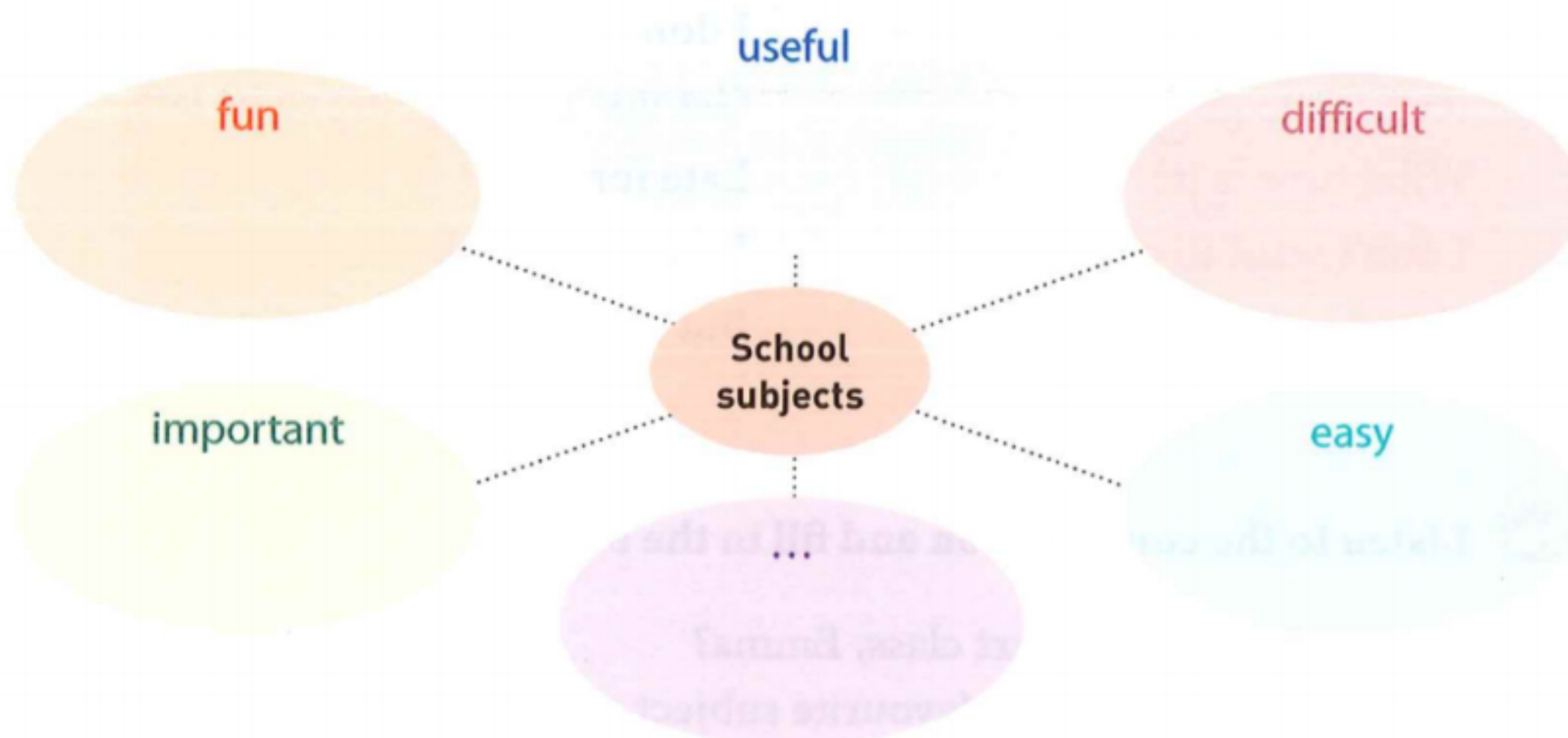


2b Read the conversation and complete the table.

Name	Favourite subject	Reason
Emma		
Binbin		
Meimei		

2c Listen to the conversation again and pay attention to the words that link together. Then role-play the conversation.

2d What do you think of your school subjects? Put them in different groups.



2e Interview two classmates and take notes.

Question	Classmate 1: _____	Classmate 2: _____
1. What's your favourite subject?		
2. Why do you like it?		
3. What other subjects do you like?		

2f Give a report on the interview. Use your notes in 2e.

...s favourite subject is ... He / She likes it because it's ... He / She also likes ...

Grammar Focus

3a Read the sentences. Complete the statements with *and*, *but*, or *because*.

I have art **and** geography today.
English is important, **and** my English teacher is really nice.

Biology is difficult **but** important.
History is my favourite subject, **but** my sister doesn't like it.

I like Chinese **because** it's fun.
He doesn't like maths **because** it's boring to him.

1. We use " _____ " to give a reason.
2. We use " _____ " to give another idea.
3. We use " _____ " to say how two ideas are different.

3b Match the two parts to make sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I have a bicycle, | A. and he often helps me with my English. |
| 2. I like to learn about IT | B. because I like travelling. |
| 3. She likes to listen to music | C. but I like my art teacher a lot. |
| 4. He is good at English, | D. and draw pictures. |
| 5. My favourite subject is geography | E. because it's fun. |
| 6. I don't like drawing, | F. but I often walk to school. |

3c Complete the passage with *and*, *but*, or *because*.

I love Thursday afternoons _____ we have a fun class then. It's biology class, _____ it's exciting! Miss Baker is the teacher, _____ she works hard to make the class interesting. I'm not good at science, _____ I like the class very much. We learn about different plants _____ animals. Sometimes it's difficult to remember all the information, _____ Miss Baker helps me. She's my favourite teacher _____ she makes everyone in the class feel special.

3d Do a survey in class using the questions below.

- Which is your favourite school day?
- What subjects do you have that day?
- What subjects do you like and why?
- Who likes the same subjects as you and why?


SECTION B

What can you learn from different subjects?

1a What's your class schedule today? Write down the subjects.

Class (AM)	1	2	3	4
Subject				
Class (PM)	5	6	7	...
Subject				




1b Read the message board about students' favourite subjects. Underline all the school subjects each student has.






Mike Davis
 @musicfan

7:09 PM 19 October

I'm a student in Canada. I'm very busy this year. I study maths, music, French, history, English, IT, biology, and gym. My favourite subject is music because the class is fun and we learn a lot of new songs. Music always makes me happy. My music teacher is excellent. He lets us play all kinds of interesting instruments. I want to be a singer in the future. How about you? What do you study? What's your favourite class and why?











Wu Binbin
 @mathswhiz

8:12 PM 19 October

I'm from China. This term, I have Chinese, history, maths, English, music, PE, geography, biology, IT, and art. I like all the subjects, but my favourite is maths. I like it because I'm good with numbers. We learn how to work out maths problems in class. It feels like magic and is really fun. Maths is very useful in our life, and I want to be a scientist in the future.

1c Read again and complete the table.

Name	Favourite subject	Reason
Mike Davis		
Wu Binbin		

1d Read again and answer the questions.

1. What subjects do Mike and Binbin both have?
2. How does Mike feel about music?
3. What does Binbin learn in his maths class?
4. Do you like music or maths? Why?

2a Complete the mind map with your own information.

Subjects in this term:

↓

Favourite subject:

→

Reason

The subject: _____

The class: _____

The teacher: _____

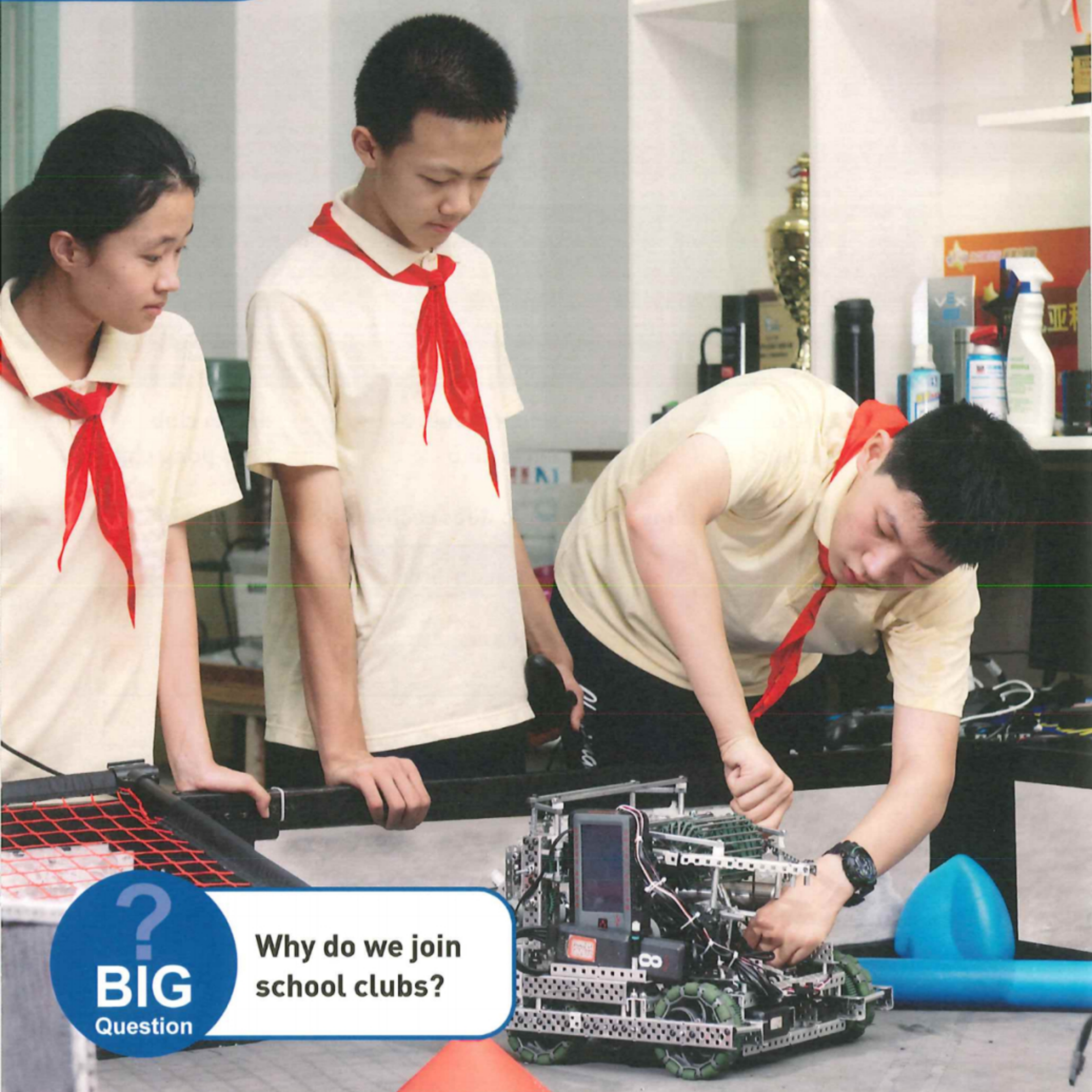
Future job: _____

2b Write a message using your information and post it on the board.

I'm from _____. This term, I have _____, _____, and _____. I like _____, but my favourite subject is _____. I like it because _____. In the class, _____.

UNIT 5

Fun Clubs



?
BIG
Question

Why do we join school clubs?

In this unit, you will

1. talk about clubs at school.
2. talk about abilities using *can*.
3. find out what people do in different clubs.
4. discover your interests and talents.

Look and share

1. What are the students doing?
2. What club do you think they are in?
3. Do you want to join this club?

SECTION A

How do you choose a school club?

1a Match the clubs with the pictures.



_____ art club

_____ science club

_____ drama club

_____ music club

_____ chess club

_____ ping-pong club

1b Listen to the conversations. Which club does each student want to join?

Name	Club
Teng Fei	
Sam	
Lin Hua	

1c Listen again and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

1. Teng Fei can _____.
2. Sam can't _____.
3. Lin Hua can _____.

play ping-pong
play Chinese chess
read with feeling

1d Role-play a conversation between a club leader and a student.

Hello! I want to join ...

Great! Can you ...?

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

...



1 Listen and repeat.

/p/	/b/	/t/	/d/	/k/	/g/	/f/	/v/
park	bird	talk	day	kite	great	fine	very
cap	club	boat	band	cake	dog	safe	love
apple	rabbit	water	garden	black	tiger	office	every



2 Listen and repeat. Notice that the letters in brackets are silent.

1. a bla(ck) cat an ol(d) kite a bla(ck)board si(t) down
2. Wha(t) club do you wan(t) to join?
3. Here's some goo(d) news!
4. Our school wants to start a musi(c) club.



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

Teng Fei: Hi there! What club do you want to join?

Peter: _____.

Teng Fei: Here's some good news! Our school wants to start a music club. Do you want to join?

Peter: Sure. I can play the guitar. _____, Emma?

Emma: _____, but I can't play any musical instruments.

Peter: Oh, but you can sing well.

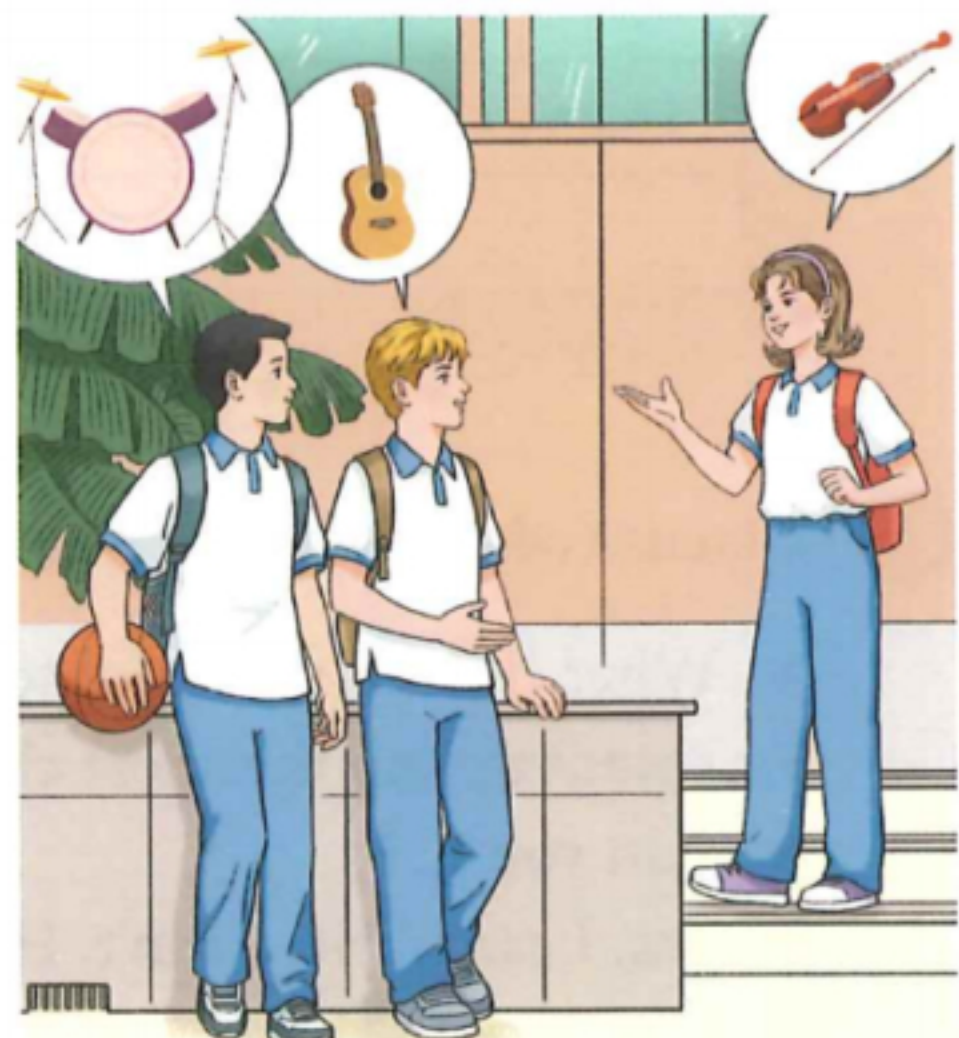
Teng Fei: Exactly! How about Ella? She can play the violin, right?

Emma: Yes, she can.

Peter: What instruments can you play, Teng Fei?

Teng Fei: I can play the drums.

Peter: _____! Let's go to the music room after school!



2b Read the conversation and complete the table.

Name	Ability
Peter	
Emma	
Ella	
Teng Fei	

2c Listen to the conversation again and pay attention to the letters that are silent. Then role-play the conversation.

2d Circle *can* or *can't* with your own information. Then tick the club(s) you want to join. You can add more items.

◆ Join a club! ◆

Ability	Club
I (can / can't) play a musical instrument. I (can / can't) sing well.	<input type="checkbox"/> the music club
I (can / can't) swim. I (can / can't) run fast.	<input type="checkbox"/> the sport club
I (can / can't) play chess.	<input type="checkbox"/> the chess club
I (can / can't) paint well.	<input type="checkbox"/> the art club
I (can / can't) dance well.	<input type="checkbox"/> the dance club
I (can / can't) read with feeling.	<input type="checkbox"/> the drama club
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____

2e Discuss what clubs you want to join.

A: What club do you want to join?

B: I want to join the sport club.

A: Can you ...?

B: Yes, I can. / No, I can't. How about you?

A: I ...



1c Read again and complete the table below.

Club	What to do	Where to meet / go to	When to meet	Who to write to
Cooking club				
Book club				
Nature club				

1d Discuss these questions.

1. What food can you cook? What other food do you want to learn to cook?
2. What can you learn from a book club?
3. What do you want to do in a nature club?
4. Which of the clubs do you want to join and why?
5. Which club are you in at school? What do you do there?

2a Complete the email with the words in the box.

I love I'd love to I'm really interested in
Can I I can I can't

Email

To: billwhite@happymail.com

From: xucong@student.com

Dear Bill,

_____ your club. _____ reading all kinds of books.
 _____ read fast, but _____ find many good books
 to read. _____ read more and share what I think with others.
 _____ join your club?

Best,
 Xu Cong

Send

2b Choose one club from 1b. Write an email to the organizer and say why you'd like to join the club.

*Project

Start your own club

3a Think of a club you would like to set up in your school.

3b Make a poster to find new members.

Your poster should include:

- The name of the club
- What club members are able to do
- Meeting time and place
- Contact information

Robotics Club

Are you interested in robotics? We are looking for new members who can:

- work well with their hands
- think up new ideas
- work as a team

When: Tuesdays, 12:30 p.m.

Where: Robotics lab

Who to contact:

ma.li8@happykidschool.cn



3c Interview your classmates. Find new members for your club.

Name	Can	Can't	Can he / she join the club?	
			Yes (√)	No (√)

A: Can you work well with your hands?

B: Yes, I can.

A: Can you come at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesdays?

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

Reflecting

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can name different school clubs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can talk about people's abilities using <i>can</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can describe what people do in different school clubs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I can explain the benefits of different clubs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Our interests make us interesting.

Grammar Focus

3a Complete the questions with *what*, *what time*, or *when*.

_____ do you usually get up?	I usually get up at 6:30 a.m.
_____ does Tom usually go to bed?	He usually goes to bed at 9:30 p.m.
_____ do they go to the music club?	They go on Monday afternoons.
_____ do you do after dinner?	Sometimes I read books or do my homework.
_____ does Peter do before breakfast?	He brushes his teeth and takes a shower.

3b Answer the questions with the times in brackets.

1. What time does Mike usually get to school? (at 7:30 a.m.)
2. What time do they have lunch? (at 12:30 in the afternoon)
3. When is your maths class? (at 1:45 p.m.)
4. When does Lisa do her homework? (after dinner)
5. When does David play basketball? (on Thursdays)

3c Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

On Saturdays, Sam sometimes _____ (get) up at 9:00. He _____ (make) his breakfast and then _____ (do) his homework. Around 2:00 in the afternoon, he _____ (meet) his friends, and they _____ (play) football together. At about 6:00, he _____ (go) to a restaurant with his family for dinner. On Sunday mornings, Sam often _____ (help) his mother with housework. Sometimes he _____ (watch) a film in the afternoon. After dinner, he usually _____ (play) the guitar for a while. He _____ (go) to bed at about 10:00.

3d Ask a partner about his or her weekend routine.

Weekend activity	Time
get up	
have breakfast	

- A: What time do you usually get up at weekends?
 B: I usually get up at ...
 A: When do you ...?
 B: ...

SECTION B

How different are people's daily routines?

1a Look at the photos below. Guess which part of the world the boy is from. What do you want to know about him?

1b Read the text and choose a suitable title for it.

A. Timo's School

B. A Day at Timo's School

C. Timo's Hobbies

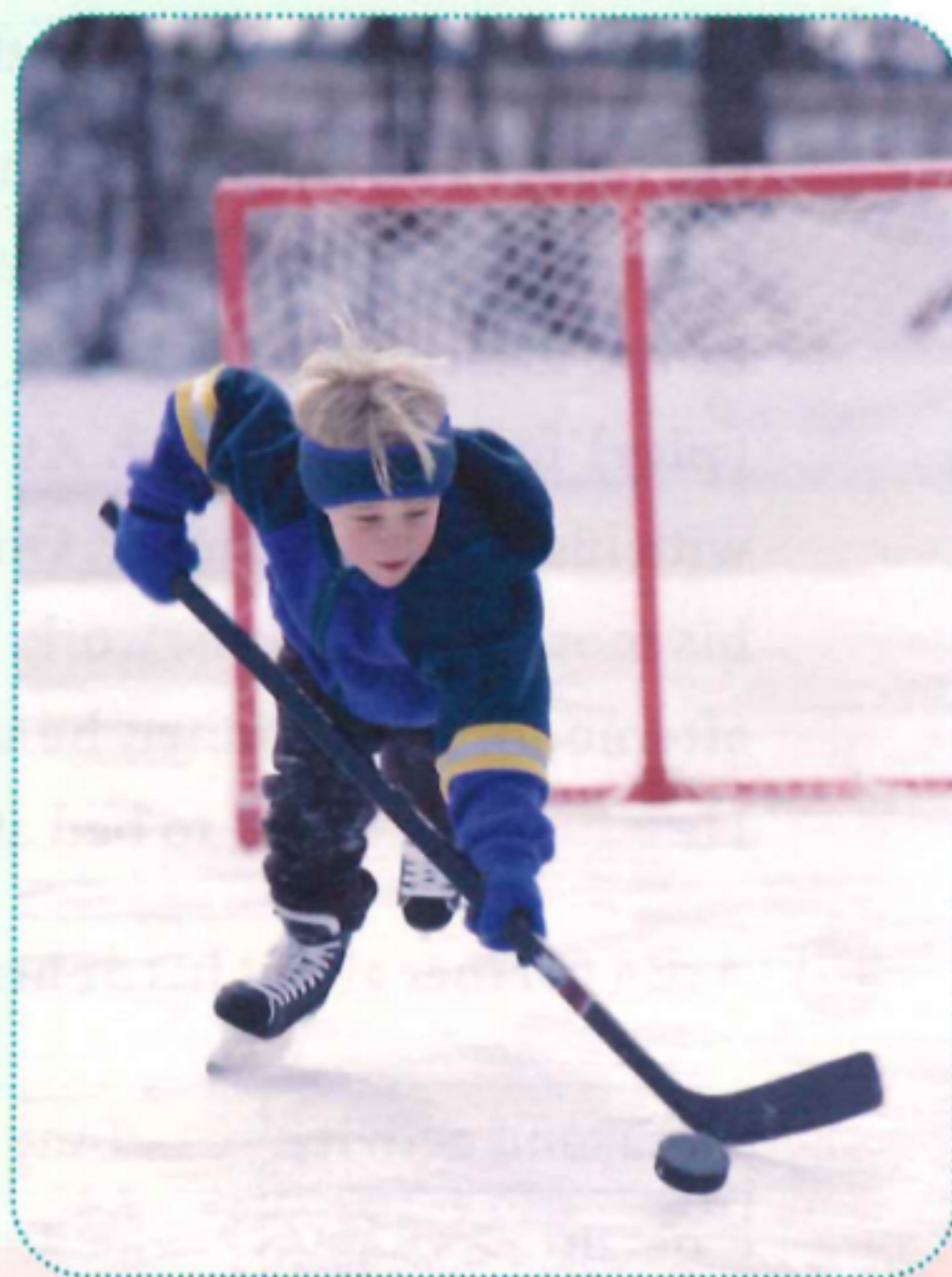


My name is Timo Halla. I'm 13 years old. I live with my parents in Helsinki, Finland. Now it's December. Every Tuesday, I usually get up at 7:30. I often listen to the news or music. After breakfast, I walk to school. It's only a 10-minute walk. My school begins at 9:00. There are 18 students in my class. Each lesson is 45 minutes long and there is a break between lessons. We have one Finnish lesson and two home economics lessons in the

morning. After that,

I have lunch at 12:00. The afternoon lessons begin at 12:30 and finish at 2:15. Then I go to my ice hockey club.

I usually get home around 4:00. It is already dark outside. I often have dinner at 6:00. After that, I read with my parents for an hour. Then I prepare my schoolbag for the next day. At 9:30, it's time for me to go to bed.



1c Read again and complete the timetable with Timo's activities.

Time	Timo's activity
7:30 a.m.	<i>get up</i>
9:00 a.m.	
12:00 p.m.	<i>have lunch</i>
12:30 p.m.	
2:15 p.m.	
After school	
4:00 p.m.	<i>get home</i>
6:00 p.m.	
After dinner	
9:30 p.m.	

1d Read again and answer the questions.

1. What lessons does Timo have every Tuesday morning?
2. How long is each lesson at his school?
3. What club does Timo go to?
4. How does he make good use of his time?

2a Complete the timetable about one of your school days. How different is your school day from Timo's?

Time	Your activity

2b Use the information in 2a to write about your day.

My name is _____. I'm _____ years old. I live _____.

Every _____, I usually get up at _____. Then _____.

My school begins at _____. We have _____ in the morning.

After that, _____. In the afternoon, _____.

I usually get home around _____. Then _____. At _____, it's time for me to _____.

*Project

Interview people about their daily routines

3a Choose a profession that you want to know more about.

- police officer • teacher • farmer • reporter • _____

3b Ask a person who works in that profession questions to find out his or her workday routine. Complete the table below.

Question	_____ 's routine
What time do you usually get up?	
When do you have breakfast?	
When do you go to work?	
When do you have lunch?	
What time do you get off work?	
What time do you have dinner?	
When do you exercise / study / relax?	
When do you go to bed?	
...	

3c Give a report in class.

My uncle is a farmer in a small village. Every day, he gets up at 5:30 a.m. and works for two hours in the field. Then he has breakfast at 8:00. After that, he goes back to work for another four hours. He's always very busy in the morning. Lunchtime is at 12:30 p.m., and he starts work again around 2:30. He goes home at 5:00. After dinner at 6:00, he watches TV or talks with his neighbours. He usually goes to bed at 9:00.

Reflecting

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can tell the time in English.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can ask about daily routines with <i>what time</i> and <i>when</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can talk about people's daily routines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I can make good use of my time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



To plan time is to save time.



BIG
Question

Why do we celebrate birthdays?

In this unit, you will

1. talk about people's birthdays.
2. express dates in English.
3. learn to use English expressions for shopping.
4. explore how and why people celebrate birthdays.

Look and share

1. What are the people doing in the photo?
2. Whose birthday is it?
3. How do you celebrate your birthday?

SECTION A

How do we celebrate birthdays?

1a Listen and repeat. Then circle the month and day of your birthday.

Months:

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

Days:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th
31st									

1b Listen to the conversations and match the people with their birthdays.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Helen | A. 12th June |
| 2. Fu Xing | B. 3rd December |
| 3. Teng Fei's father | C. 22nd August |
| 4. Ms Gao | D. 9th January |



Ways to tell dates

British English:

2nd August / 2 August

American English:

August 2nd / August 2

1c Listen again and answer the questions.

- How old is Helen?
- What birthday gift can Teng Fei give his father?
- What does Peter want to do for Ms Gao's birthday?

1d Find out your group members' ages and birthdays. Then line up from the youngest to the oldest.

How old are you?

I'm ...

When is your birthday?

It's on ...



1

Listen and repeat.

/h/	/r/	/l/	/m/	/n/	/ŋ/	/w/	/j/
how	right	let	May	ninth	thing	week	yes
hand	read	help	climb	hundred	wing	wish	year
house	price	will	swim	win	tank	sweet	yogurt

2

Listen to the humorous conversation. Notice the intonation in each sentence. Then repeat the conversation.

A: Can I ask you some / questions?

B: \ Sure. Go \ ahead.

A: When is your \ birthday?

B: On 23rd \ July.

A: Which \ year?

B: Every \ year.

A: What do you always get on your \ birthday?

B: One year \ older.

2a

Listen to the two parts of the conversation and fill in the blanks.

Teng Fei: Hi, Peter! It's Ella and Emma's birthday soon. How about a surprise party for them?

Peter: _____! Let's go and buy something for the party.

(At the shop)

Woman: Good morning. Can I help you?

Teng Fei: _____. How much is this birthday cake?

Woman: We have a sale today. It's 85 yuan, and it comes with some candles.

Peter: Good, we'll take it. How much are those oranges?

Woman: Six yuan a kilo. How many kilos do you want?

Peter: Five kilos, please. Teng Fei, how about some yogurt?

Teng Fei: _____. How

much is the yogurt?

Woman: Five yuan a bottle.

Teng Fei: 10 bottles, please.

What's the total?

Woman: 165 yuan.

Teng Fei: _____.

Woman: Thank you! Have a nice day!

Teng Fei & Peter: Thanks. You too.



2b Read the conversation and complete the table.

Thing	Number	Price
Total: _____ yuan		

2c Listen to the conversation again and pay attention to the intonation. Then role-play the conversation.

2d What else would you like to buy for a birthday party? Put the things in the box into different groups on the shopping list. You can add more.

eggs	noodles	balloons	juice	apples
milk	chocolate	pizza	candles	bananas

Shopping List

Food	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drinks	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other things	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

2e Practise buying the things on the shopping list for a birthday party.

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, please. How much is / are ...?

Grammar Focus

3a Read the sentences. Circle the question words.

When is your birthday?	It's on 2nd August.
How old are you?	I'm 12.
What do you want to do on her birthday?	I want to sing a song for her.
How much are those oranges?	Six yuan a kilo.
How many kilos do you want?	I want five kilos.

3b Fill in the blanks with the question words in the box. Then match the questions with the answers.

how many / much / old what when who where why

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. A: _____ is your mum's birthday? | B: I want a pair of new shoes. |
| 2. A: _____ balloons do you want? | B: With my parents. |
| 3. A: _____ do you want for a birthday gift? | B: Because it means long life. |
| 4. A: _____ is your father? | B: I want 10. |
| 5. A: _____ is the cake? | B: She's from Australia. |
| 6. A: _____ do you celebrate your birthday with? | B: It's on 15th July. |
| 7. A: _____ is Ms Baker from? | B: He's 45 years old. |
| 8. A: _____ do people eat noodles on birthdays? | B: It's 75 yuan. |

3c Read the passage and underline the dates of the special birthdays. Do you know any other special birthdays?

We celebrate our own birthdays. We also celebrate the birthdays of our family and friends. Do you know of any other special birthdays? For example, we celebrate William Shakespeare's birthday, 23rd April, as English Language Day. And we celebrate International Nurses Day on 12th May. It marks the birthday of Florence Nightingale, a famous nurse.

3d Talk about the dates and activities of these special days. You can add more.

Special day	Date	Activity
National Day		
CPC Founding Day		
PLA Day		
School Day		

How do you make your birthday meaningful?

1a Tick the activities you do on your birthday.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> eat birthday noodles | <input type="checkbox"/> take photos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> open birthday gifts | <input type="checkbox"/> have a birthday cake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> make a wish | <input type="checkbox"/> hear the "Happy Birthday" song |

1b Read the posts from an online forum. Choose the main idea of the posts.

- A. How to celebrate birthdays
B. Who to celebrate birthdays with
C. Where to celebrate birthdays

Discussion Forum

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [POSTS](#) [CONTACT](#)



By: [Yu Xiaoming](#) on 08/06 5:07 PM

#1 ▼



My birthday is on 13th May. On that day, I always eat birthday noodles with eggs. Long noodles means a long life. Every year, my family and I take a photo together under the big tree in our village. I like taking photos because they help me remember fun times with my family. This year, I want to plant a small tree for my 14th birthday. I'd like to watch it grow with me. When is your birthday? How do you celebrate it?

By: [Judy Clark](#) on 09/06 7:54 PM

#2 ▼



Planting a tree for your birthday is a great idea! My birthday is on 28th July. I usually have a party with my friends to celebrate. My mother always makes my favourite chocolate cake. Everyone sings the "Happy Birthday" song, and then I make a wish and blow out the candles. Next, we enjoy the cake and I open all my gifts. My father marks my height on the door every year. It's fun to look at the marks later. Next time, I also want to do something different. Any good ideas?

1c Read again and complete the table.

Name	Birthday	Activity
Yu Xiaoming		
Judy Clark		

1d Read again and answer the questions.


1. Why does Xiaoming eat birthday noodles on his birthday?
2. Where does Xiaoming and his family take photos together every year?
3. What does Judy like about Xiaoming's 14th birthday?
4. Why does Judy's mother make a chocolate cake for her birthday?
5. Can you give Judy some ideas about how to spend a meaningful birthday?

2a Complete the mind map about how you celebrate your birthday.



2b Write a reply to the post in 1b to talk about your birthday.

By: _____ on _____
#3 ▼



I think it's a good idea to _____ on your birthday. My birthday is on _____. I usually _____ to celebrate it. I do this because _____. But this year, I want to _____.

*Project



Celebrate your birthdays together

- 3a** Work in groups. Find out the birthdays in your group and write them on the calendar.

A: When is your birthday?

B: It's on ...

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

- 3b** Find out whose birthdays are this month.
- 3c** Work out a meaningful way to celebrate the birthdays together.
- When do you want to celebrate together?
 - Where do you want to celebrate?
 - Who do you want to invite?
 - What do you want to do?
- 3d** Report your group's idea to the class. Vote for the best plan.

Reflecting



How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can say dates and months in English.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can use proper English expressions for shopping.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can talk about different ways to celebrate birthdays.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I can tell how to spend a meaningful birthday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Every birthday is a gift of life.

Unit 2

Family Ties in Names



Hello! My name is Alan, and I'm from the UK. Here most people have a first, middle, and last name. My full name is Alan Luke Wood. Alan is my first name, Luke is my middle name, and Wood is my last name. We also call the last name a "family name" or "surname".

My grandfather also has three names. His full name is George Charles Wood. My father's name is the same as my grandfather's. Can you guess why? It shows great respect to my grandfather. People call my father George Charles Wood, Junior, and they call my grandfather George Charles Wood, Senior.

My mother's name was Linda Grant, but now her name is Linda Wood. Why is that? Because in the UK, a woman often changes her family name to her husband's family name. Sometimes, however, the woman's last name and the man's last name are joined together. This allows both family names to live on.

Names show family ties. What do you think?

1 Read the text and circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Luke is Alan's **middle name** / family name.
2. In the UK, **most/all** people have three names.
3. Alan's father's last name is **Junior** / Wood.
4. Alan's mother's family name is **Grant** / Wood.
5. In the UK, women **often** / never change their family names when they marry.

2 Discuss the questions.

1. In English names, which is the surname, the first or the last name?
How about Chinese names?
2. How do Chinese parents come up with names for their children?
3. What is the meaning of your name?

Unit 3

My Floating School

My name is Sadia Khatun. I'm from Bangladesh. It's difficult to walk on some roads in the rainy season here. So how do I go to school? It's easy! The school comes to me! I study on a "floating school".

My floating school is a "school bus" and classroom all in one. The boat picks me up early in the morning. Our classroom is on the boat too. There are several boats on the river at the same time. Each boat has one teacher and one class. The teacher teaches us all the subjects.

The boat is long and wide. We sit at wooden desks. Big windows bring in lots of sunlight and fresh air. There's a blackboard at the front. There's a computer next to it, and it gets its power from the sun. At the end of the school day, the boat takes me home.

I learn a lot at my school and have fun too. I love my floating school!



1 What's true about Sadia's floating school? Tick the correct statements.

- ☐ The "floating school" is open in the rainy season.
- ☐ The boat picks students up in the morning.
- ☐ There are two teachers on each boat.
- ☐ Every student on the boat has a computer.
- ☐ Sadia sleeps on the boat at night.

2 Discuss these questions.

1. How is the floating school important to students in Bangladesh?
2. What difficulties might the floating school have?

Unit 4

Show Choir

Learn to sing and dance to fun songs.

Work as a team to put on a big show at the end of the term. It's a great way to make new friends too!



Age: Any

Where: Music studio

When: Wednesdays and Fridays, 4:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m.

Materials to bring: nothing

Easy Carpentry

Are you good with your hands? Come and learn how to make a table, a chair, or maybe a birdhouse. In this class, you learn to use different tools in a safe way.



Age: 14+

Where: Classroom 4

When: Mondays, 3:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m.

Materials to bring: safety glasses

Podcasting 101

Podcasting is an excellent way to develop your speaking and computer skills. Learn how to make short but interesting videos. You choose the topic!



Age: Any

Where: IT room

When: Fridays, 4:30 p.m.–5:15 p.m.

Materials to bring: USB stick

Yoga and You

Do you want to relax but don't know how? Then join us for a yoga class. Learn to stand like a tree, a mountain, and more! Yoga helps you sleep better and build a good body.



Age: Any

Where: Gym

When: Thursdays, 12:00 p.m.–12:45 p.m.

Materials to bring: towel and mat

1 Read the ads and complete the sentences.

1. There are _____ classes on Fridays.
2. Students in _____ meet at the music studio.
3. You can develop _____ and _____ skills in Podcasting 101.
4. Yoga and You lasts for _____ minutes each time.

2 Discuss these questions.

1. Mike likes making things. Which class do you advise him to go to?
2. Which class would you like to take and why?

Unit 5

Alice's Vlog: My Drama Club

Hello! My name is Alice. Welcome to my drama club!

This is Mr Ford, our drama teacher. Mr Ford is very nice, and he always has great ideas. He helps me so much!

And these are my friends at the drama club. We always have a good time! After practice, we often have pizza. Check out this photo! Mmm ... Yummy!

My parents often come to our shows. They record the shows and we watch them on TV later. Here's a clip from our last show. That's me with the blonde hair! I look cute, don't I?



The drama club can be hard when I have to remember a lot of lines, but it helps me to understand a lot more about the plays. I am usually very shy, but when I am in a play, I no longer feel afraid. Now I'm brave enough to talk, and even sing, in front of lots of people.

I love my drama club—it's never boring.

1 Read the vlog script. Write T for true, F for false, or NG for not given.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Mr Ford is a good drama teacher. | () |
| 2. Students often go to a pizza restaurant after practice. | () |
| 3. Alice's parents often make videos of their drama shows. | () |
| 4. It's always easy for Alice to remember her lines. | () |
| 5. Alice still feels afraid to go on stage. | () |

2 Discuss these questions.

1. How does Alice like her drama club?
2. Do you want to join a drama club? Why?

Unit 6

Wenwen's mother, China



My mother is a nurse in a hospital. When she works at night, we eat dinner together at 6:30 p.m., and then she goes to work. Her work starts at 10:00. She checks on each patient every three hours. She finishes work at 8:00 the next day and arrives home by 9:00. Her bedtime is around 10:30. She is busy with her work, but when she is free, we go to the park and have a good time together.

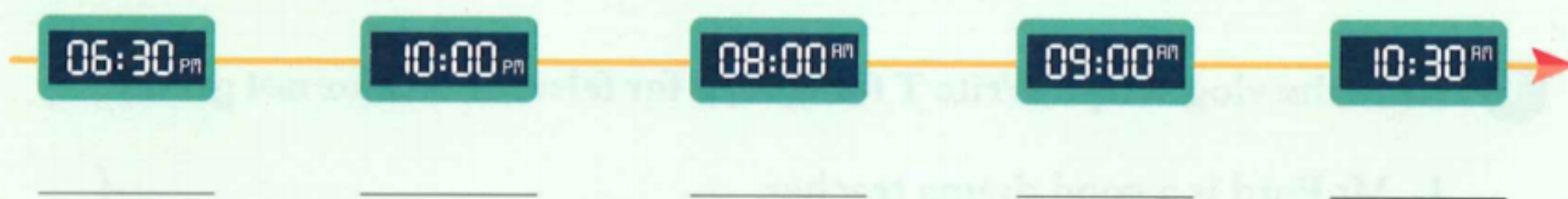
Colin's father, UK

My father is a bin worker. I usually don't see him in the morning because he gets up at 4:00 a.m. He has something to eat and then goes to work. By 5:00, he is at his first house to empty rubbish bins into a lorry. Work ends around 3:00 p.m. Then he comes to school to pick me up at 4:30. We talk a lot on the way home. Dinner is at 6:00. After dinner, he watches TV for a while. Then he goes to bed early at 8:30. We try to keep quiet at night so he sleeps well.

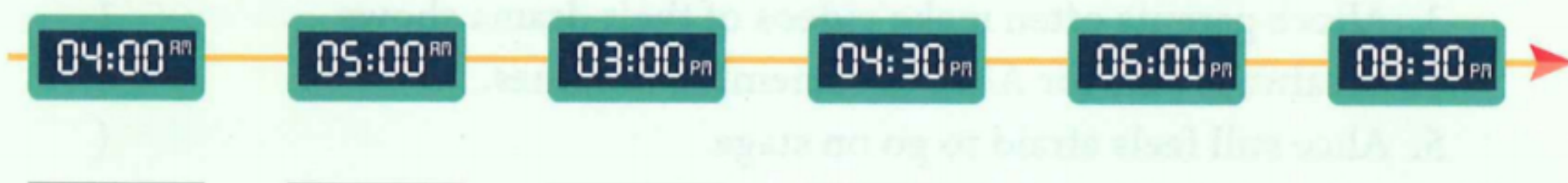


1 Read the texts and complete the timelines for Wenwen's mother and Colin's father.

Wenwen's mother



Colin's father



2 Discuss these questions.

1. How are Wenwen's and Colin's parents' routines different from your parents'?
2. What other jobs have special routines?

Unit 7

HAPPY
BIRTHDAY
TO YOU

My dear son,

It's so wonderful to watch you grow up. I like to see your smile every day! Thank you for bringing joy to the family. Sometimes you do drive me up the wall with your loud music. But I wouldn't change a thing about you. I love you so much. Happy birthday!

Love you,
Dad

Dear Penny,

You laugh all the time, and you have no worries—you're everything I want in a friend. Don't ever change! Stay as amazing as you are, my dear friend. Always remember that if you fall, I will pick you up. Happy birthday and happy every day!

Your best friend forever,
Tina

To my wonderful mum,

I wish you a happy birthday! Thank you so much for taking care of me and loving me every day. You are such a beautiful and kind woman. I want to be just like you when I grow up.

Your loving daughter,
Amy

1 Read the birthday cards and answer the questions.

1. Why does the father say he wouldn't change a thing about his son?
2. What kind of person is Tina's friend?
3. How does Amy describe her mother?
4. Why do people write birthday cards?

2 Write a birthday card to a friend or a family member.

Dear _____,



Listening Scripts

Starter Unit 1 Hello!

Section A, 2b

b, c, g, h, j, l, n, q, r, v, x, z

Section A, 2c

Conversation 1

Ms Gao: Good morning, class.

Class: Good morning, Ms Gao.

Ms Gao: Sit down, please.

Conversation 2

Peter: Good afternoon, Ms Gao.

Ms Gao: Good afternoon. What's your name?

Peter: My name is Peter Brown.

Ms Gao: How do you spell your name?

Peter: P-E-T-E-R, Peter. B-R-O-W-N, Brown.

Ms Gao: What's your name?

Ella: My name is Ella Miller.

Ms Gao: How do you spell your name?

Ella: E-L-L-A, Ella. M-I-L-L-E-R, Miller.

Conversation 3

Ms Gao: Class is over. Goodbye, class!

Class: Goodbye, Ms Gao.

Ms Gao: See you tomorrow.

Class: See you.

Starter Unit 2 Keep Tidy

Section A, 2c and 2d

Conversation 1

Teng Fei: Hi, Ella! I have a new schoolbag.

Ella: Cool! What colour is it, Teng Fei?

Teng Fei: It's blue. Blue is my favourite colour.

Ella: I like blue too.

Conversation 2

Yaming: Hello, Emma! I have a new bicycle.

Emma: Really? What colour is it?

Yaming: It's black and orange.

Boy 1: OK. What class are you in?

Ella: I'm in Class 2, Grade 7.

Boy 1: Oh, it's in that building, behind the sports field.

Ella: Behind the sports field. Oh, I see! Thanks!

Conversation 2

Peter: Excuse me. Where's Ms Gao's office?

Woman: Her office is in the teachers' building.

Peter: And where's that?

Woman: The teachers' building is across from the school hall.

Peter: Great. Thank you.

Conversation 3

Emma: Excuse me. Is there a shop in this school?

Boy 2: Yes, there is.

Emma: Oh, good. Where is it?

Boy 2: It's between the teachers' building and the science building.

Emma: Ah, yes. I can see it. Thank you!

Section A, 2a

Mrs Brown: What's your new classroom like, Peter?

Peter: It's large. There are 40 student desks in the room. And a teacher's desk in front of the blackboard.

Mrs Brown: Where do you sit?

Peter: I sit in the middle of the classroom.

Mrs Brown: That's nice. What's special in your classroom?

Peter: There's a smart whiteboard next to the blackboard. Oh, and there's another blackboard at the back of the classroom.

Mrs Brown: Another blackboard?

Peter: Yes, we put up important notices there.

Mrs Brown: Are there any lockers in the classroom?

Peter: No, there aren't. We put our things in the desk drawers.

Unit 4 My Favourite Subject

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

Fu Xing: Hi, Ella. Are you OK?

Ella: Hi, Fu Xing. Not really. Today is Tuesday.

Fu Xing: So?

Ella: I have history on Tuesday mornings.
Fu Xing: You don't like history?
Ella: No, it's hard for me.
Fu Xing: So, what's your favourite subject?
Ella: Maths.
Fu Xing: Why?
Ella: Because it's fun.
Fu Xing: What other classes do you have today?
Ella: I have art and geography. I like those subjects too.

Conversation 2

Ms Gao: Good morning, Peter.
Peter: Good morning, Ms Gao.
Ms Gao: What classes do you have today?
Peter: I have Chinese and maths first.
Ms Gao: Do you like these subjects?
Peter: I like Chinese because it's fun, but I don't like maths.
Ms Gao: Why?
Peter: Because maths is boring to me.
Ms Gao: But every subject is important. What other classes do you have today?
Peter: IT and PE.
Ms Gao: What's your favourite class?
Peter: PE, because it's exciting.

Section A, 2a

Binbin: What's our next class, Emma?
Emma: History. It's my favourite subject.
Binbin: Why do you like it?
Emma: It's interesting to learn about the past.
Binbin: What's your favourite subject, Meimei?
Meimei: My favourite is English. It's useful, and my English teacher is really nice. How about you, Binbin?
Binbin: I like all the subjects, but my favourite is maths.
Meimei: Why?
Binbin: Because I'm good with numbers.
Emma: Oh, it's difficult for me. Can you help me with this subject?
Binbin: Sure!
Meimei: Hey, look at the time. Let's go to class!

Unit 6 A Day in the Life

Section A, 1b, 1c, and 1d

Conversation 1

Mum: Peter! Get up! You're late!

Peter: What time is it?

Mum: 6:15.

Peter: It's too early! School is at 8:00.

Mum: But you're on duty today!

Peter: Oh, no! I'm late!

Mum: Quickly! There's no time for a shower. Get dressed and go.

Peter: I can still brush my teeth.

Mum: And here's your breakfast. Bring it to school.

Peter: Thank you, Mum! Bye!

Mum: Be safe.

Conversation 2

Han Lin: Why are you at school so early, Peter? It's only 7 o'clock.

Peter: I'm on duty today. You're here early too, Han Lin!

Han Lin: I like to do some reading before class. What time do you usually get up?

Peter: At 6:30.

Han Lin: When do you have breakfast?

Peter: At 7:00. Before that, I brush my teeth and take a shower.

Han Lin: Oh, I usually take a shower at night.

Peter: Really? My family take showers in the morning.

Section A, 2a

Lu Jiaqi: Hi! I'm Lu Jiaqi, a school reporter. What's your name?

Tom: Tom.

Lu Jiaqi: So Tom, what time do you usually get up?

Tom: At 6:50. I have breakfast at about 7:10. Then I go to school at 7:50.

Lu Jiaqi: When do you go home?

Tom: Around 5:00.

Lu Jiaqi: What do you do after that?

Tom: Sometimes I play basketball. I have dinner at 6:30. Then I do my homework.

Lu Jiaqi: When do you usually go to bed?

Tom: At 9:30.

Lu Jiaqi: That's early!

Tom: Well, you know the saying, "Early to bed, early to rise!"

Unit 7 Happy Birthday!

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

Fu Xing: Today is 3rd December. Happy birthday, Helen!

Helen: Thank you, Fu Xing!

Fu Xing: How old are you?

Helen: I'm 15. And you?

Fu Xing: I'm 12.

Helen: When is your birthday?

Fu Xing: On 22nd August.

Helen: So can you come to my birthday party?

Fu Xing: Sure! When is it?

Helen: At 6 o'clock this evening.

Fu Xing: I'd love to come!

Conversation 2

Teng Fei: Ella, can you help me? I want to give my father a birthday gift.

Ella: Oh, that's sweet! When is his birthday?

Teng Fei: On 9th January, next month.

Ella: That's soon! You can make a card for him.

Teng Fei: That's a good idea!

Conversation 3

Peter: Meimei, when is Ms Gao's birthday?

Meimei: Why do you ask?

Peter: Because I want us all to give her a surprise.

Meimei: Sounds fun! Her birthday is on 12th June.

Peter: Let's sing a song for her. I'll play the guitar.

Meimei: Great idea!

Section A, 2a

Teng Fei: Hi, Peter! It's Ella and Emma's birthday soon. How about a surprise party for them?

Peter: Good idea! Let's go and buy something for the party.

(At the shop)

Woman: Good morning. Can I help you?

Teng Fei: Yes, please. How much is this birthday cake?

Woman: We have a sale today. It's 85 yuan, and it comes with some candles.

Peter: Good, we'll take it. How much are those oranges?

一、词类 (Parts of Speech)

表1 词类

词类	英语名称	意义	例词
名词	Noun (n.)	表示人或事物的名称	son, tennis, family, idea
冠词	Article (art.)	用于名词前, 帮助限定名词所指的人或事物	a, an, the
代词	Pronoun (pron.)	用于代替名词以及起名词作用的短语、分句或句子等	we, her, that, what
形容词	Adjective (adj.)	用于修饰名词, 表示人或事物的特征	funny, different, excited, amazing
数词	Numeral (num.)	表示数量或顺序	nine, thirteen, first, twentieth
动词	Verb (v.)	表示动作或状态	be (am, is, are), play, think, have
副词	Adverb (adv.)	用于修饰动词、形容词或其他副词	not, too, there, usually
介词	Preposition (prep.)	表示名词、代词等与句中其他词的关系	in, on, at, of
连词	Conjunction (conj.)	用于连接单词、短语或句子	and, but, because, when
感叹词	Interjection (interj.)	表示说话时的喜悦、惊讶等情感	well, hello, oh, hey

二、名词 (Nouns)

名词是指人或事物的名称。

1. 名词的种类

名词可分为专有名词和普通名词两类。专有名词是特定的人、事件、机构、地点等专有的名称, 如 Peter、January、Singapore。专有名词的第一个字母要大写。

2. 名词的可数性

名词按其可数性可分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有复数形式, 如 eight rabbits、some trees。不可数名词一般没有复数形式, 如 milk、bread、yogurt。

3. 名词所有格

名词所有格表示所属关系，其构成情况如下表所示。

表2 名词所有格的构成

类别		构成方法	例词	读音
单数名词		加 's	Mike's /maɪks/ basketball your group's /gru:pz/ ideas Kate's /keɪts/ cat her dad's /dædz/ glasses your mum's /mʌmz/ birthday his uncle's /'ʌŋk(ə)lɪz/ farm Lily's /'lɪlɪz/ family Alice's /'æɪlɪsɪz/ vlog the actress's /'æktɹəsɪz/ name George's /'dʒə:dʒɪz/ father	在清辅音后读 /s/; 在浊辅音和元音后读 /z/; 在 /s/、/z/、 /ʃ/、/tʃ/、/dʒ/ 等后读 /ɪz/
复数名词	不以 -s 结尾	加 's	Children's /'tʃɪldrənz/ Day	
	以 -s 结尾	加 '	her grandparents' /'grænpəərənts/ favourite grandchild	读音不变

三、冠词 (Articles)

冠词是置于名词之前，限定名词所表示的人或事物的一种虚词。冠词不能离开名词单独使用。冠词分为定冠词 (the)、不定冠词 (a / an) 和零冠词。

1. 定冠词

定冠词的基本概念是“特指”，即以说话人和听话人已知的人或事物为前提，可与单数可数名词、复数可数名词或不可数名词一起使用。例如：“Where is the library?” “The glasses are on her dad's nose.” “The milk is on the table.”。定冠词在辅音前读 /ðə/，在元音前读 /ði/；特别强调时可读作 /ði:/。

2. 不定冠词

不定冠词的基本概念是“非特指”，即用以指某类人或物中的任何一个或某一个。其中 an 放在以元音开头的名词前面，如 an eraser。不定冠词只能与单数可数名词一起使用，其基本含义有“该类中的一例”“只有一个”“每一个”等。例如：“I have a pet dog.” “Sometimes I play basketball for an hour.” “We have three lessons a day.”。

3. 零冠词

零冠词指名词前不加冠词的情况。例如：“My favourite subject is English.” “Binbin is good with numbers.” “It’s time for me to go to bed.”。有的语法书并不把零冠词列为冠词中的一种。

四、代词（Pronouns）

代词是代替名词以及起名词作用的短语、分句或句子的词，它们的词义必须通过上下文来确定。此处重点介绍人称代词、形容词性物主代词和指示代词。

1. 人称代词

人称代词表示人称范畴及其屈折变化形式，有人称、数、格等变化。

表3 人称代词

人称	单数		复数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I（我）	me	we（我们）	us
第二人称	you（你）	you	you（你们）	you
第三人称	he（他）	him	they（它们）	them
	she（她）	her		
	it（它）	it		

2. 形容词性物主代词

物主代词是表示所有关系的代词，分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词，此处重点介绍形容词性物主代词，它们相当于形容词，置于名词之前作定语，如 my name、your schoolbag、her favourite subject、their children。

表4 形容词性物主代词

人称	单数	复数
第一人称	my（我的）	our（我们的）
第二人称	your（你的）	your（你们的）
第三人称	his（他的）	their（他们的）
	her（她的）	
	its（它的）	

3. 指示代词

指示代词是专门用来指出或标示人或物的一类代词，常见指示代词有 this、these、that、those 等。

八、一般现在时 (Simple Present Tense)

1. 一般现在时的意义

一般现在时可以表示现在的状态。例如：

Where are the twins from?

I like all my classes, but my favourite is maths.

She doesn't have a brother.

一般现在时还可以表示经常发生的或习惯性的动作。例如：

My school begins at 9:00.

I often listen to music on the way.

一般现在时也可以表示主语具备的性格和能力等。例如：

Colin's father works hard.

2. 一般现在时的构成

此处重点介绍系动词 **be** 和实义动词在一般现在时中的基本用法，其相关构成与变化形式如下。

(1) 系动词 **be**

表8 含有系动词**be**的一般现在时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式和简略回答

肯定式		否定式	
I am ... You are ... He / She / It is ... We / You / They are ...		I am not ... You are not ... He / She / It is not ... We / You / They are not ...	
疑问式和简略回答			
Am I ...? Yes, you are. No, you are not. Are we ...? Yes, we / you are. No, we / you are not.	Are you ...? Yes, I am. No, I am not. Are you ...? Yes, we are. No, we are not.	Is he / she / it ...? Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it is not. Are they ...? Yes, they are. No, they are not.	

表9 一般现在时中系动词**be**的缩略形式

肯定式	否定式	其他
I'm = I am you're = you are he's = he is she's = she is it's = it is we're = we are they're = they are	aren't = are not isn't = is not	that's = that is what's = what is who's = who is who're = who are where's = where is

(2) 实义动词

表10 含有实义动词的一般现在时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式和简略回答

肯定式		否定式	
I like oranges. You like oranges. He / She likes oranges. We / You / They like oranges.		I do not like oranges. You do not like oranges. He / She does not like oranges. We / You / They do not like oranges.	
疑问式和简略回答			
Do I like oranges? Yes, you do. No, you do not. Do we like oranges? Yes, we/you do. No, we/you do not.	Do you like oranges? Yes, I do. No, I do not. Do you like oranges? Yes, we do. No, we do not.	Does he/she like oranges? Yes, he/she does. No, he/she does not. Do they like oranges? Yes, they do. No, they do not.	

注：在口语中，do not 经常缩略为 don't，does not 经常缩略为 doesn't。

表11 主语是第三人称单数时作谓语的实义动词的变化形式

类别	构成方法	例词	读音
一般情况	加 -s	help—helps /helps/ like—likes /laɪks/ come—comes /kʌmz/ know—knows /nəʊz/ play—plays /pleɪz/ get—gets /gets/ find—finds /faɪndz/	在清辅音后读 /s/； 在浊辅音和元音后读 /z/；在 /s/、/z/、 /ʃ/、/tʃ/、/dʒ/ 等 后读 /ɪz/
以字母 s、x、 ch、sh 结尾 的动词	加 -es	guess—guesses /'gesɪz/ fix—fixes /'fɪksɪz/ teach—teaches /'ti:tʃɪz/ finish—finishes /'fɪnɪʃɪz/	
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词	变 y 为 i， 再加 -es	study—studies /'stʌdɪz/	

九、句子种类 (Sentence Types)

英语句子按照用途可分为陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句四类，此处重点介绍陈述句和疑问句。

1. 陈述句

陈述句包括肯定结构和否定结构。在肯定结构中，谓语动词不含否定词，在否定结构中，系动词 be、助动词或情态动词后加 not（常用缩略形式），或用 no、never 等词表示。陈述句句末用句号。

country /'kʌntri/ <i>n.</i> 国家	p.22	Wood /wʊd/ 伍德	p.23
same /seɪm/ <i>adj.</i> 相同的	p.23	Sydney /'sɪdni/ 悉尼 (澳大利亚城市)	p.23
twin /twɪn/ <i>n.</i> 双胞胎之一		Australia /ə'streɪliə/ 澳大利亚	p.23
<i>adj.</i> 双胞胎之一的	p.23	Mapo tofu 麻婆豆腐	p.23
both /bəʊθ/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 两个; 两个都		Beijing roast /rəʊst/ duck 北京烤鸭	p.24
band /bænd/ <i>n.</i> 乐队	p.23	Singapore /ˌsɪŋə'pɔ:(r)/ 新加坡	p.24
pot /pɒt/ <i>n.</i> 锅	p.23	Pauline /'pɔ:li:n/ 保利娜	p.24
a lot 很; 非常	p.23	Lee /li:/ 李	p.24
tofu /'təʊfu:/ <i>n.</i> 豆腐	p.23	Coco /'kəʊkəʊ/ 科科	p.24
parrot /'pærət/ <i>n.</i> 鹦鹉	p.24	London /'lʌndən/ 伦敦 (英国首都)	p.24
guitar /ɡɪ'ta:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 吉他	p.24		
tennis /'tenɪs/ <i>n.</i> 网球	p.24	Unit 2	
post /pəʊst/ <i>n.</i> 帖子; 邮政		mean /mi:n/ <i>v.</i> 意思是; 打算	p.27
<i>v.</i> 邮寄; 发布	p.24	husband /'hʌzbænd/ <i>n.</i> 丈夫	p.28
even /'i:vən/ <i>adv.</i> 甚至; 连; 愈加	p.24	bat /bæt/ <i>n.</i> 球棒; 球拍	p.29
hey /hei/ <i>interj.</i> 嘿; 喂	p.24	ping-pong bat 乒乓球拍	p.29
play the guitar 弹吉他	p.24	play ping-pong 打乒乓球	p.29
would /wʊd; wəd/ <i>modal v.</i> 想 (用于礼貌地邀请或向某人 提供某物); 将会		every day 每天	p.29
would ('d) like to 表示愿意、喜欢	p.24	together /tə'geðə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 在一起; 共同	p.29
information /ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 信息; 消息	p.24	fishing rod /rɒd/ 钓竿	p.29
hobby /'hɒbi/ <i>n.</i> 业余爱好	p.25	spend /spend/ <i>v.</i> 花 (时间、钱等)	p.29
	p.25	a lot of / lots of 大量; 许多	p.29
Green /ɡri:n/ 格林		really /'ri:əli/ <i>adv.</i> 非常; 确实; 真正地	p.29
UK /ju:'keɪ/ 英国	p.20	activity /æk'tɪvəti/ <i>n.</i> 活动	p.30
US /ju:'es/ 美国	p.20	chess /tʃes/ <i>n.</i> 国际象棋	p.31
Smith /smɪθ/ 史密斯	p.20	Chinese chess 中国象棋	p.31
Lisa /'li:zə/ 莉萨	p.20	funny /'fʌni/ <i>adj.</i> 好笑的; 奇怪的	p.31
Tom /tɒm/ 汤姆	p.20	laugh /lɑ:f/ <i>v.</i> 笑; 发笑 <i>n.</i> 笑声	p.31
hot pot 火锅	p.23	different /'dɪfrənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不同的	p.31
Sally /'sæli/ 萨莉	p.23	violin /ˌvaɪə'lin/ <i>n.</i> 小提琴	p.31
		have fun 玩得高兴	p.31
	p.23	pink /pɪŋk/ <i>adj. & n.</i> 粉红色 (的)	p.32

hat /hæt/ <i>n.</i> 帽子	p.32	sports field 运动场	p.36
handsome /'hænsəm/ <i>adj.</i> 英俊的	p.32	gym /dʒɪm/ <i>n.</i> (=gymnasium	
knee /ni:/ <i>n.</i> 膝; 膝盖	p.32	/dʒɪm'neɪziəm/) 体育馆; 健身房;	
at night 在夜晚	p.32	(尤指学校的) 体育活动	p.36
in the middle 中间; 中部	p.32	office /'ɒfɪs/ <i>n.</i> 办公室	p.36
grandchild /'græntʃaɪld/		large /lɑ:dʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 大的; 大号的	p.37
<i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> grandchildren /'græn,tʃɪldrən/)		special /'speʃl/ <i>adj.</i> 特别的; 特殊的	p.37
(外) 孙子; (外) 孙女	p.32	smart /sma:t/ <i>adj.</i> 智能的; 聪明的	p.37
son /sʌn/ <i>n.</i> 儿子	p.33	whiteboard /'waɪtbɔ:d/	
next to 紧邻; 在……近旁	p.33	<i>n.</i> 白板; 白色书写板	p.37
hike /haɪk/ <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i> 远足; 徒步旅行	p.33	put up 张贴; 搭建	p.37
go hiking 远足; 徒步旅行	p.33	important /ɪm'pɔ:tnt/ <i>adj.</i> 重要的	p.37
David /'deɪvɪd/ 戴维	p.28	notice /'nəʊtɪs/ <i>n.</i> 通知; 注意	
Jim /dʒɪm/ 吉姆	p.28	<i>v.</i> 注意到; 意识到	p.37
Kate /keɪt/ 凯特	p.31	locker /'lɒkə(r)/	
Lily /'lɪli/ 莉莉	p.32	<i>n.</i> 有锁储物柜; 储物柜	p.37
Ireland /'aɪələnd/ 爱尔兰	p.32	drawer /drəʊ(r)/ <i>n.</i> 抽屉	p.37
Fred /fred/ 弗雷德	p.32	at the back (of) 在(……)后面	p.38
Sam /sæm/ 萨姆	p.32	corner /'kɔ:nə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 角; 墙角; 街角	p.38
Jane /dʒeɪn/ 简	p.32	bookcase /'bʊkkeɪs/ <i>n.</i> 书架; 书柜	p.39
Jack /dʒæk/ 杰克	p.32	screen /skri:n/ <i>n.</i> 屏幕; 银幕	p.39
Sarah /'seərə/ 萨拉	p.32	at school 在学校	p.40
Oscar /'ɒskə(r)/ 奥斯卡	p.32	modern /'mɒdn/ <i>adj.</i> 现代的; 当代的	p.40
Lucy /'lu:si/ 露西	p.32	do exercises 做体操	p.40
		amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人惊奇	
		(惊喜或惊叹) 的	p.40
Unit 3		raise /reɪz/ <i>v.</i> 使升高; 提高	p.40
hall /hɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 礼堂; 大厅	p.36	flag /flæg/ <i>n.</i> 旗; 旗帜	p.40
dining /'daɪnɪŋ/ hall 餐厅	p.36	most /məʊst/ <i>adj.</i> & <i>pron.</i> 大多数;	
in front of 在……前面	p.36	最多; 最大 <i>adv.</i> 最	p.40
building /'bɪldɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 建筑物; 房子	p.36	change /tʃeɪndʒ/ <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i> 改变; 变化	p.40
across /ə'krɒs/ <i>prep.</i> & <i>adv.</i> 过; 穿过	p.36	seat /si:t/ <i>n.</i> 座位	p.40
across from 在对面	p.36	delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/	
field /fi:ld/ <i>n.</i> 场地; 田地	p.36	<i>adj.</i> 美味的; 可口的	p.40

drama /'drɑ:mə/ <i>n.</i> 戏剧; 戏剧表演	p.52	discover /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 发现; 发觉	p.56
play Chinese chess 下中国象棋	p.52	wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/	
feeling /'fi:lɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 感觉; 情感	p.52	<i>n.</i> 野生动物; 野生生物	p.56
news /nju:z/ <i>n.</i> 消息; 新闻	p.53		
musical /'mju:zɪkl/ <i>adj.</i> 音乐的;		Linda /'lɪndə/ 琳达	p.55
有音乐天赋的	p.53	Alice /'ælis/ 爱丽丝	p.56
musical instrument 乐器	p.53	Bill /bɪl/ 比尔	p.56
exactly /ɪg'zæktli/		White /waɪt/ 怀特	p.56
<i>adv.</i> 正是如此; 准确地	p.53	Jenny /'dʒeni/ 珍妮	p.56
drum /drʌm/ <i>n.</i> 鼓	p.53		
ability /ə'bɪləti/ <i>n.</i> 能力; 才能	p.54	Unit 6	
paint /peɪnt/ <i>v.</i> 用颜料画; 在……上		make use of 使用……; 利用……	p.59
刷油漆 <i>n.</i> 油漆; 涂料	p.54	shower /'ʃaʊə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 淋浴; 淋浴器	
climb /klaɪm/ <i>v.</i> 攀登; 爬	p.55	<i>v.</i> 洗淋浴	p.60
more /mɔ:(r)/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 更多(的)	p.55	take a shower 淋浴	p.60
act /ækt/ <i>v.</i> 扮演; 行动		get dressed 穿衣服	p.60
<i>n.</i> (戏剧等) 一幕; 行动	p.56	brush /brʌʃ/ <i>v.</i> (用刷子) 刷	
act out 表演	p.56	<i>n.</i> 刷子; 画笔	p.60
at home 在家里	p.56	tooth /tu:θ/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl. teeth</i> /ti:θ/) 牙齿	p.60
interested /'ɪnrəstɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 感兴趣的	p.56	duty /'dju:ti/ <i>n.</i> 值班; 职责	p.60
interested in 对……感兴趣	p.56	on duty 值班	p.60
nature /'neɪtʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 自然界; 大自然	p.56	usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ <i>adv.</i> 通常地;	
beef /bi:f/ <i>n.</i> 牛肉	p.56	一般地	p.60
soon /su:n/ <i>adv.</i> 不久; 很快	p.56	get up 起床; 站起	p.60
than /ðæn; ðən/ <i>prep. & conj.</i>		reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 记者	p.61
(用以引出比较的第二部分) 比	p.56	around /ə'raʊnd/ <i>prep. & adv.</i> 大约;	
more than 多于	p.56	环绕; 到处	p.61
mind /maɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 头脑; 心思	p.56	homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 家庭作业	p.61
fall /fɔ:l/ <i>v. & n.</i> 进入; 掉落; 跌倒		go to bed 上床睡觉	p.61
<i>n.</i> (美式) 秋天	p.56	saying /'seɪɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 谚语; 格言	p.61
fall in love with 爱上……	p.56	rise /raɪz/ <i>v.</i> 起床; 升起; 增长	
take photos / take a photo 拍照	p.56	<i>n.</i> 增加; 增强	p.61
collect /kə'lekt/ <i>v.</i> 收集; 采集	p.56	stay /steɪ/ <i>v.</i> 停留; 待	p.62
insect /'ɪnsɛkt/ <i>n.</i> 昆虫	p.56	routine /ru:'ti:n/ <i>n.</i> 常规	p.62

restaurant /'restrɒnt/ <i>n.</i> 餐馆; 餐厅	p.63	something /'sʌmθɪŋ/	
housework /'haʊswɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 家务劳动	p.63	<i>pron.</i> 某事; 某物	p.69
while /waɪl/ <i>n.</i> 一段时间; 一会儿		sale /seɪl/ <i>n.</i> 出售; 销售	p.69
<i>conj.</i> 在……期间; 当……的时候	p.63	kilo /'ki:ləʊ/ <i>n.</i> 千克; 公斤	p.69
weekend /,wi:k'end/ <i>n.</i> 周末	p.63	yogurt /'jɒgət/ <i>n.</i> (=yoghurt) 酸奶	p.69
daily /'deɪli/ <i>adj.</i> 每日的; 日常的	p.64	total /'təʊtl/ <i>n.</i> 总数; 合计	
daily routine 日常生活	p.64	<i>adj.</i> 总的; 全体的	p.69
only /'əʊnli/ <i>adv.</i> 只; 仅	p.64	price /praɪs/ <i>n.</i> 价格	p.70
break /breɪk/ <i>n.</i> 休息; 间断		balloon /bə'lu:n/ <i>n.</i> 气球	p.70
<i>v.</i> (使) 破碎; 损坏	p.64	chocolate /'tʃɒklət/ <i>n.</i> 巧克力	p.70
Finnish /'fɪnɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 芬兰语		pizza /'pi:tʃə/ <i>n.</i> 比萨饼	p.70
<i>adj.</i> 芬兰的; 芬兰人的; 芬兰语的	p.64	list /lɪst/ <i>v.</i> 列表; 列清单	
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 结束; 完成	p.64	<i>n.</i> 名单; 清单	p.70
hockey /'hɒki/ <i>n.</i> 曲棍球	p.64	own /əʊn/	
ice hockey 冰球运动; 冰上曲棍球	p.64	<i>adj. & pron.</i> 自己的; 本人的	p.71
already /ɔ:l'reɪdi/ <i>adv.</i> 已经; 早已	p.64	example /ɪg'zɑ:mpl/ <i>n.</i> 例子; 范例	p.71
dark /dɑ:k/ <i>adj.</i> 昏暗的; 深色的	p.64	for example 例如	p.71
outside /,aʊt'saɪd/ <i>adv.</i> 在外面		language /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 语言	p.71
<i>adj.</i> 外面的 <i>prep.</i> 在……外面	p.64	international /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/	
prepare /prɪ'peə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 把……预备好;		<i>adj.</i> 国际的	p.71
准备	p.64	mark /mɑ:k/ <i>v.</i> 做记号; 纪念; 打分	
Timo /'ti:məʊ/ 蒂莫	p.64	<i>n.</i> 记号	p.71
Halla /'hala/ 哈拉	p.64	date /deɪt/ <i>n.</i> 日期; 日子	p.71
Helsinki /hel'sɪŋki/		national /'næʃnəl/	
赫尔辛基 (芬兰首都)	p.64	<i>adj.</i> 国家的; 民族的	p.71
Finland /'fɪnlənd/ 芬兰	p.64	found /faʊnd/ <i>v.</i> 创建; 创立	p.71
home economics /,i:kə'nɒmɪks/		meaningful /'mi:nɪŋfl/	
家事经济	p.64	<i>adj.</i> 重要的; 重大的	p.72
Unit 7		make a wish 许愿	p.72
celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/ <i>v.</i> 庆祝; 庆贺	p.67	village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 村庄; 村镇	p.72
surprise /sə'praɪz/ <i>n.</i> 惊奇; 惊讶		grow /grəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 成长; 长大; 增长	p.72
<i>v.</i> 使感到意外	p.69	blow /bləʊ/ <i>v.</i> 吹; 刮	p.72
		blow out 吹灭	p.72
		enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	

<i>v.</i> 享受……的乐趣; 喜欢	p.72	Florence /'flɒrəns/ Nightingale	
height /haɪt/ <i>n.</i> 身高; 高度	p.72	/ˈnaɪtɪŋɡeɪl/ 弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔	p.71
later /'leɪtə(r)/ <i>adv. & adj.</i> 以后 (的);		National Day 国庆节	p.71
后来 (的)	p.72	CPC Founding Day	
next time 下次	p.72	中国共产党建党纪念日	p.71
whom /hu:m/ <i>pron.</i> 谁; 什么人	p.73	PLA Day 中国人民解放军建军节	p.71
William /'wɪljəm/ Shakespeare		Judy /'dʒu:di/ 朱迪	p.72
/ˈʃeɪkspɪə(r)/ 威廉·莎士比亚	p.71	Clark /kla:k/ 克拉克	p.72

Vocabulary A-Z

(注: 依据《义务教育英语课程标准(2022年版)》, 本词表中的重点词汇用粗体显示。)

A

a lot of / lots of 大量; 许多	p.29
a lot 很; 非常	p.23
ability /ə'biləti/ <i>n.</i> 能力; 才能	p.54
across /ə'krɒs/ <i>prep. & adv.</i> 过; 穿过	p.36
across from 在对面	p.36
act /ækt/ <i>v.</i> 扮演; 行动	
<i>n.</i> (戏剧等) 一幕; 行动	p.56
act out 表演	p.56
activity /æk'tɪvəti/ <i>n.</i> 活动	p.30
already /ɔ:l'redi/ <i>adv.</i> 已经; 早已	p.64
AM (=a.m.) 上午	p.48
amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人惊奇	
(惊喜或惊叹) 的	p.40
another /ə'nʌðə(r)/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 另一;	
又一(人或事物)	p.16
around /ə'raʊnd/ <i>prep. & adv.</i> 大约;	
环绕; 到处	p.61
as /æz; əz/ <i>prep.</i> 如同; 作为	
<i>conj.</i> 当……时; 由于	p.47
at home 在家里	p.56
at night 在夜晚	p.32
at school 在学校	p.40
at the back (of) 在(……)后面	p.38

B

balloon /bə'lu:n/ <i>n.</i> 气球	p.70
band /bænd/ <i>n.</i> 乐队	p.23
bat /bæt/ <i>n.</i> 球棒; 球拍	p.29
beef /bi:f/ <i>n.</i> 牛肉	p.56

bell /bel/ <i>n.</i> 铃(声); 钟(声)	p.4
biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒi/ <i>n.</i> 生物学	p.44
blow /bləʊ/ <i>v.</i> 吹; 刮	p.72
blow out 吹灭	p.72
bookcase /'bʊkkeɪs/ <i>n.</i> 书架; 书柜	p.39
boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 乏味的;	
令人生厌的	p.44
both /bəʊθ/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 两个;	
两个都	p.23
bottle /'bɒtl/ <i>n.</i> 瓶子	p.7
break /breɪk/ <i>n.</i> 休息; 间断	
<i>v.</i> (使) 破碎; 损坏	p.64
brush /brʌʃ/ <i>v.</i> (用刷子) 刷	
<i>n.</i> 刷子; 画笔	p.60
building /'bɪldɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 建筑物; 房子	p.36
bye for now 再见	p.41

C

carrot /'kærət/ <i>n.</i> 胡萝卜	p.13
celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/ <i>v.</i> 庆祝; 庆贺	p.67
change /tʃeɪndʒ/ <i>v. & n.</i> 改变; 变化	p.40
chess /tʃes/ <i>n.</i> 国际象棋	p.31
Chinese chess 中国象棋	p.31
chocolate /'tʃɒklət/ <i>n.</i> 巧克力	p.70
choose /tʃu:z/ <i>v.</i> 选择; 挑选	p.52
class teacher 班主任	p.21
classmate /'kla:smet/ <i>n.</i> 同班同学	p.21
climb /klaɪm/ <i>v.</i> 攀登; 爬	p.55
club /klʌb/ <i>n.</i> 俱乐部; 社团	p.51
collect /kə'lekt/ <i>v.</i> 收集; 采集	p.56

conversation /ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃn/		<i>adv.</i> 正是如此; 准确地	p.53
<i>n.</i> 谈话; 交谈	p.4	example /ɪg'zɑ:mpl/ <i>n.</i> 例子; 范例	p.71
corner /'kɔ:nə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 角; 墙角; 街角	p.38	excellent /'eksələnt/	
count /kaʊnt/ <i>v.</i> 数数	p.16	<i>adj.</i> 优秀的; 极好的	p.48
country /'kʌntri/ <i>n.</i> 国家	p.22	exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人激动的; 使人兴奋的	p.44
D			
daily /'deɪli/ <i>adj.</i> 每日的; 日常的	p.64	F	
daily routine 日常生活	p.64		fall /fɔ:l/ <i>v. & n.</i> 进入; 掉落; 跌倒
dark /dɑ:k/ <i>adj.</i> 昏暗的; 深色的	p.64		<i>n.</i> (美式) 秋天
date /deɪt/ <i>n.</i> 日期; 日子	p.71		fall in love with 爱上……
delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ <i>adj.</i> 美味的; 可口的	p.40		feeling /'fi:lɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 感觉; 情感
different /'dɪfrənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不同的	p.31		field /fi:ld/ <i>n.</i> 场地; 田地
dining /'daɪnɪŋ/ <i>hall</i> 餐厅	p.36		finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 结束; 完成
discover /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 发现; 发觉	p.56		Finnish /'fɪnɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 芬兰语
do exercises 做体操	p.40		<i>adj.</i> 芬兰的; 芬兰人的; 芬兰语的
drama /'dra:mə/ <i>n.</i> 戏剧; 戏剧表演	p.52		first name 名字
drawer /drɔ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 抽屉	p.37		fishing rod /rɒd/ 钓竿
drum /drʌm/ <i>n.</i> 鼓	p.53		flag /flæg/ <i>n.</i> 旗; 旗帜
duty /'dju:ti/ <i>n.</i> 值班; 职责	p.60		for example 例如
E			found /faʊnd/ <i>v.</i> 创建; 创立
each /i:tʃ/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 每个; 各自	p.20		French /frentʃ/ <i>n.</i> 法语
each other 互相; 彼此	p.20		<i>adj.</i> 法国的; 法国人的
else /els/ <i>adv.</i> 其他的; 别的	p.17		full /fʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 完整的; 满的
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/			full name 全名
<i>v.</i> 享受……的乐趣; 喜欢	p.72		fun /fʌn/ <i>n.</i> 乐趣; 快乐
eraser /ɪ'reɪzə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 橡皮	p.7		<i>adj.</i> 有趣的; 使人快乐的
even /'i:vən/ <i>adv.</i> 甚至; 连; 愈加	p.24		funny /'fʌni/ <i>adj.</i> 好笑的; 奇怪的
every day 每天	p.29		future /'fju:tʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 将来; 未来
everyone /'evriwʌn/		G	
<i>pron.</i> 每人; 所有人	p.47	geography /dʒi'ɒgrəfi/ <i>n.</i> 地理(学)	p.44
exactly /ɪg'zæktli/		get dressed 穿衣服	p.60
		get to know 认识; 了解	p.20

get up 起床; 站起	p.60
go hiking 远足; 徒步旅行	p.33
go to bed 上床睡觉	p.61
good at 擅长	p.47
good with 灵巧的; 善于应付……的	p.45
goose /gu:s/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> geese /gi:s/) 鹅	p.14
grade /greɪd/ <i>n.</i> 年级; 等级	p.20
grandchild /'græntʃaɪld/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> grandchildren /'græntʃɪldrən/) (外) 孙子; (外) 孙女	p.32
greet /gri:t/ <i>v.</i> 招呼; 问候	p.1
grow /grəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 成长; 长大; 增长	p.72
guitar /grɪ'ta:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 吉他	p.24
gym /dʒɪm/ <i>n.</i> (=gymnasium /dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm/) 体育馆; 健身房; (尤指学校的) 体育活动	p.36

H

hall /hɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 礼堂; 大厅	p.36
handsome /'hænsəm/ <i>adj.</i> 英俊的	p.32
hat /hæt/ <i>n.</i> 帽子	p.32
have fun 玩得高兴	p.31
height /haɪt/ <i>n.</i> 身高; 高度	p.72
help sb with 帮助某人做 (某事)	p.45
hey /hei/ <i>interj.</i> 嘿; 喂	p.24
hike /haɪk/ <i>v. & n.</i> 远足; 徒步旅行	p.33
history /'hɪstri/ <i>n.</i> 历史; 历史课	p.44
hobby /'hɒbi/ <i>n.</i> 业余爱好	p.25
hockey /'hɒki/ <i>n.</i> 曲棍球	p.64
homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 家庭作业	p.61
housework /'haʊswɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 家务劳动	p.63
How about ……怎么样; 如何	p.40
husband /'hʌzbənd/ <i>n.</i> 丈夫	p.28

I

ice hockey 冰球运动; 冰上曲棍球	p.64
important /ɪm'pɔ:tnt/ <i>adj.</i> 重要的	p.37
in class 课堂上	p.48
in front of 在……前面	p.36
in the future 将来; 未来	p.48
in the middle 中间; 中部	p.32
information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 信息; 消息	p.25
insect /'ɪnsekt/ <i>n.</i> 昆虫	p.56
instrument /'ɪnstɾəmənt/ <i>n.</i> 器械; 工具	p.48
interested /'ɪntrestɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 感兴趣的	p.56
interested in 对……感兴趣	p.56
international /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/ <i>adj.</i> 国际的	p.71
IT /,aɪ'ti:/ <i>abbr.</i> (=information technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/) 信息技术	p.44

J

join /dʒɔɪn/ <i>v.</i> 参加; 加入	p.51
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K

key /ki:/ <i>n.</i> 钥匙; 关键	p.7
kilo /'ki:ləʊ/ <i>n.</i> 千克; 公斤	p.69
knee /ni:/ <i>n.</i> 膝; 膝盖	p.32

L

language /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 语言	p.71
large /lɑ:dʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 大的; 大号的	p.37
last name 姓氏	p.20
later /'leɪtə(r)/ <i>adv. & adj.</i> 以后 (的); 后来 (的)	p.72

laugh /lɑ:f/ <i>v.</i> 笑; 发笑 <i>n.</i> 笑声	p.31	nature /'neɪtʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 自然界; 大自然	p.56
life /laɪf/ <i>n.</i> 生活; 生命	p.48	need /ni:d/ <i>v. & n.</i> 需要	p.10
list /lɪst/ <i>v.</i> 列表; 列清单 <i>n.</i> 名单; 清单	p.70	news /nju:z/ <i>n.</i> 消息; 新闻	p.53
listen to 听; 倾听	p.47	next time 下次	p.72
locker /'lɒkə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 有锁存物柜; 寄物柜	p.37	next to 紧邻; 在……近旁	p.33
look at 看; 瞧	p.17	notice /'nəʊtɪs/ <i>n.</i> 通知; 注意 <i>v.</i> 注意到; 意识到	p.37
		number /'nʌmbə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 数字; 号码	p.45

M

magic /'mædʒɪk/ <i>n.</i> 魔法; 魔力; 魔术 <i>adj.</i> 有魔力的; 有神奇力量的	p.48
make a wish 许愿	p.72
make friends 交朋友	p.19
make use of 使用……; 利用……	p.59
mark /mɑ:k/ <i>v.</i> 做记号; 纪念; 打分 <i>n.</i> 记号	p.71
mean /mi:n/ <i>v.</i> 意思是; 打算	p.27
meaningful /'mi:nɪŋfl/ <i>adj.</i> 重要的; 重大的	p.72
mind /maɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 头脑; 心思	p.56
mistake /mɪ'steɪk/ <i>n.</i> 错误; 失误	p.21
modern /'mɒdn/ <i>adj.</i> 现代的; 当代的	p.40
more /mɔ:(r)/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 更多(的)	p.55
more than 多于	p.56
most /məʊst/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 大多数; 最多; 最大 <i>adv.</i> 最	p.40
musical /'mju:zɪkl/ <i>adj.</i> 音乐的; 有音乐天赋的	p.53
musical instrument 乐器	p.53

N

national /'næʃnəl/ <i>adj.</i> 国家的; 民族的	p.71
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O

office /'ɒfɪs/ <i>n.</i> 办公室	p.36
oh /əʊ/ <i>interj.</i> 哦; 啊	p.4
on duty 值班	p.60
only /'əʊnli/ <i>adv.</i> 只; 仅	p.64
other /'ʌðə(r)/ <i>pron.</i> 另外的人(或物) <i>adj.</i> 另外的; 其他的	p.20
outside /,aʊt'saɪd/ <i>adv.</i> 在外面 <i>adj.</i> 外面的 <i>prep.</i> 在……外面	p.64
own /əʊn/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 自己的; 本人的	p.71

P

paint /peɪnt/ <i>v.</i> 用颜料画; 在……上刷油漆 <i>n.</i> 油漆; 涂料	p.54
parrot /'pærət/ <i>n.</i> 鹦鹉	p.24
past /pɑ:st/ <i>n.</i> 过去; 过去的事情 <i>adj.</i> 过去的 <i>prep.</i> 在……之后	p.45
pink /pɪŋk/ <i>adj. & n.</i> 粉红色(的)	p.32
ping-pong bat 乒乓球拍	p.29
pizza /'pi:tʃə/ <i>n.</i> 比萨饼	p.70
play Chinese chess 下中国象棋	p.52
play ping-pong 打乒乓球	p.29
play the guitar 弹吉他	p.24
PM (=p.m.) 下午; 午后	p.48

post /pəʊst/ <i>n.</i> 帖子; 邮政 <i>v.</i> 邮寄; 发布	p.24	similar to 类似的; 相像的	p.41
pot /pɒt/ <i>n.</i> 锅	p.23	singer /'sɪŋə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 歌手	p.48
prepare /prɪ'peə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 把……预备好; 准备	p.64	smart /sma:t/ <i>adj.</i> 智能的; 聪明的	p.37
price /praɪs/ <i>n.</i> 价格	p.70	something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 某事; 某物	p.69
problem /'prɒbləm/ <i>n.</i> 难题; 困难	p.48	son /sʌn/ <i>n.</i> 儿子	p.33
put up 张贴; 搭建	p.37	soon /su:n/ <i>adv.</i> 不久; 很快	p.56
R		sound /saʊnd/ <i>v.</i> 听起来; 好像 <i>n.</i> 声音; 响声	p.41
raise /reɪz/ <i>v.</i> 使升高; 提高	p.40	special /'speʃl/ <i>adj.</i> 特别的; 特殊的	p.37
really /'ri:əli/ <i>adv.</i> 非常; 确实; 真正地	p.29	spell /spel/ <i>v.</i> 用字母拼; 拼写	p.2
reason /'ri:zn/ <i>n.</i> 原因; 理由	p.46	spend /spend/ <i>v.</i> 花(时间、钱等)	p.29
remember /rɪ'membə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 记住; 记起	p.47	sports field 运动场	p.36
reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 记者	p.61	start /stɑ:t/ <i>v.</i> 开始; 着手	p.4
restaurant /'restɒrənt/ <i>n.</i> 餐馆; 餐厅	p.63	starter /'stɑ:tə(r)/ unit 过渡单元	p.1
rise /raɪz/ <i>v.</i> 起床; 升起; 增长 <i>n.</i> 增加; 增强	p.61	stay /steɪ/ <i>v.</i> 停留; 待	p.62
routine /ru:'ti:n/ <i>n.</i> 常规	p.62	surprise /sə'praɪz/ <i>n.</i> 惊奇; 惊讶 <i>v.</i> 使感到意外	p.69
S		T	
sale /seɪl/ <i>n.</i> 出售; 销售	p.69	take a shower 淋浴	p.60
same /seɪm/ <i>adj.</i> 相同的	p.23	take photos / take a photo 拍照	p.56
saying /'seɪɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 谚语; 格言	p.61	tennis /'tenɪs/ <i>n.</i> 网球	p.24
scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ <i>n.</i> 科学家	p.48	term /tɜ:m/ <i>n.</i> 学期	p.48
screen /skri:n/ <i>n.</i> 屏幕; 银幕	p.39	than /ðæn; ðən/ <i>prep. & conj.</i> (用以 引出比较的第二部分) 比	p.56
seat /si:t/ <i>n.</i> 座位	p.40	thing /θɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 东西; 事情	p.10
section /'sekʃn/ <i>n.</i> 部分; 地区	p.1	tofu /'təʊfu:/ <i>n.</i> 豆腐	p.23
shower /'ʃaʊə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 淋浴; 淋浴器 <i>v.</i> 洗淋浴	p.60	together /tə'geðə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 在一起; 共同	p.29
similar /'sɪmələ(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 类似的; 相像的	p.41	tooth /tu:θ/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> teeth /ti:θ/) 牙齿	p.60
		total /'təʊtl/ <i>n.</i> 总数; 合计 <i>adj.</i> 总的; 全体的	p.69
		twin /twɪn/ <i>n.</i> 双胞胎之一 <i>adj.</i> 双胞胎之一的	p.23

U

- unit** /'ju:nɪt/ *n.* 单元 p.1
usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ *adv.* 通常地; 一般地 p.60

V

- village** /'vɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 村庄; 村镇 p.72
violin /,vaɪə'lm/ *n.* 小提琴 p.31

W

- weekend** /,wi:k'end/ *n.* 周末 p.63
while /waɪl/ *n.* 一段时间; 一会儿
conj. 在……期间; 当……的时候 p.63
whiteboard /'waɪtbɔ:d/
n. 白板; 白色书写板 p.37
whom /hu:m/ *pron.* 谁; 什么人 p.73

wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/

- n.* 野生动物; 野生生物 p.56
work out 计算出; 解决 p.48
would /wʊd; wəd/ *modal v.* 想
 (用于礼貌地邀请或向某人
 提供某物); 将会 p.24
would ('d) like to 表示愿意、喜欢 p.24

Y

- yard** /jɑ:d/ *n.* 院子; 园圃 p.13
yogurt /'jɒɡət/ *n.* (=yoghurt) 酸奶 p.69
you're welcome 别客气; 不用谢 p.11
yours /jɔ:z/ *pron.* (通常写作 Yours,
 用于书信结尾的签名前) 你的;
 您的 p.40

Vocabulary from Primary School

Starter Unit 1

hello /hə'ləʊ/ <i>interj.</i> 你好; 喂	p.1	are /ɑ:(r); ə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 是	p.4
how /haʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 怎样; 如何	p.1	nice /naɪs/ <i>adj.</i> 令人愉快的; 宜人的	p.4
do /du:; də/ <i>aux v. & v.</i> (第三人称单数形式 does /dʌz/)用于构成否定句和疑问句; 做; 干	p.1	to /tu:; tə/ 常用于原形动词之前, 表示该动词为不定式 <i>prep.</i> 朝; 至	p.4
you /ju:/ <i>pron.</i> 你; 您; 你们	p.1	meet /mi:t/ <i>v.</i> 遇见; 相逢	p.4
people /'pi:pl/ <i>n.</i> 人; 人们	p.1	may /meɪ/ <i>modal v.</i> 可以; 可能	p.4
hi /haɪ/ <i>interj.</i> 嗨; 喂	p.1	I /aɪ/ <i>pron.</i> 我	p.4
good /gʊd/ <i>adj.</i> 好的	p.1	have /hæv; həv/ <i>v.</i> (第三人称单数形式 has /hæz; həz/) 有	p.4
morning /'mɔ:nɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 早晨; 上午	p.1	can /kæn; kən/ <i>modal v.</i> 能; 会	p.4
and /ænd; ənd/ <i>conj.</i> 和; 又	p.1	call /kɔ:l/ <i>v.</i> 把……叫做; (给……) 打电话; 呼唤	p.4
Ms /mɪz; məz/ (用于女子的姓氏或姓名前, 不指明婚否) 女士	p.2	me /mi:/ <i>pron.</i> (I的宾格) 我	p.4
class /klɑ:s/ <i>n.</i> 班级; 课	p.2	too /tu:/ <i>adv.</i> 也; 又; 太	p.4
my /maɪ/ <i>pron.</i> 我的	p.2	am /æm; əm/ <i>v.</i> 是	p.4
name /neɪm/ <i>n.</i> 名字; 名称	p.2	fine /faɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 健康的; 美好的	p.4
is /ɪz/ <i>v.</i> 是	p.2	thank /θæŋk/ <i>v.</i> 感谢; 谢谢	p.4
over /'əʊvə/ <i>adj.</i> 结束的		great /greɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 美妙的; 伟大的	p.4
<i>adv.</i> 在或到某处		that /ðæt/ <i>pron.</i> 那; 那个	p.4
<i>prep.</i> 在……上面	p.2	the /ði:; ðə/ <i>art.</i> 指已提到或易领会到的	
goodbye /,gʊd'baɪ/ <i>interj. & n.</i> 再见; 再会		人或事物	p.4
what /wɒt/ <i>pron. & adj.</i> 什么	p.2	let /let/ <i>v.</i> 允许; 让	p.4
your /jɔ:(r); jə(r)/ <i>pron.</i> 你的; 您的; 你们的	p.2	us /ʌs; əs/ <i>pron.</i> (we的宾格) 我们	p.4
where /weə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 在哪里; 到哪里	p.2	go /gəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 去; 走	p.4
here /hɪə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 在这里	p.2	bye /baɪ/ <i>interj.</i> (=goodbye) 再见	p.4
a /eɪ; ə/ (an /æn; ən/) <i>art.</i> (用于单数可数名词前, 表示未曾提到的)	p.3	it /ɪt/ <i>pron.</i> 它	p.5
	p.3	time /taɪm/ <i>n.</i> 时间	p.5
		for /fɔ:(r); fə(r)/ <i>prep.</i> 为了; 给; 对	p.5

Starter Unit 2

keep /ki:p/ <i>v.</i> (使) 保持; 保留	p.7	of /ɒv; əv/ <i>prep.</i> 属于 (某人);	
tidy /'taidi/ <i>adj.</i> 整洁的; 井井有条的	p.7	关于 (某人)	p.10
in /ɪn/ <i>prep.</i> 在……里; 表示某事完成		on /ɒn/ <i>prep.</i> 在……上	p.10
或发生的方式	p.7	under /'ʌndə(r)/ <i>prep.</i> 在……下	p.10
schoolbag /'sku:l bæɡ/ <i>n.</i> 书包	p.7	mum /mʌm/ <i>n.</i> (=mom) 妈妈	p.10
cap /kæp/ <i>n.</i> (无帽边或有帽舌的)		find /faɪnd/ <i>v.</i> 找到; 发现	p.10
帽子; 棒球帽	p.7	not /nɒt/ <i>adv.</i> 不; 没有	p.10
ruler /'ru:lə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 尺; 直尺	p.7	new /nju:/ <i>adj.</i> 新的; 刚出现的	p.10
pencil /'pensl/ <i>n.</i> 铅笔	p.7	no /nəʊ/ <i>interj.</i> 不; 不要	
red /red/ <i>adj. & n.</i> 红色 (的)	p.8	<i>adj.</i> 没有; 不是	p.10
green /gri:n/ <i>adj. & n.</i> 绿色 (的)	p.8	room /ru:m/ <i>n.</i> 房间	p.10
blue /blu:/ <i>adj. & n.</i> 蓝色 (的)	p.8	OK /əʊ'keɪ/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> 可以 (的)	p.10
yellow /'jeləʊ/ <i>adj. & n.</i> 黄色 (的)	p.8	sorry /'sɒri/ <i>adj.</i> 抱歉的; 惋惜的	p.10
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/		dad /dæd/ <i>n.</i> 爸爸	p.11
<i>adj. & n.</i> 橙红色 (的); 橘黄色 (的)		glasses /'glɑ:sɪz/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i>) 眼镜	p.11
<i>n.</i> 橙子; 柑橘	p.8	see /si:/ <i>v.</i> 看见	p.11
black /blæk/ <i>adj. & n.</i> 黑色 (的)	p.8	them /ðem; ðəm/ <i>pron.</i> (they 的宾格)	
white /waɪt/ <i>adj. & n.</i> 白色 (的)	p.8	他 (她、它) 们	p.11
brown /braʊn/ <i>adj. & n.</i> 棕色 (的);		wait /weɪt/ <i>v.</i> 等待; 等候	p.11
褐色 (的)	p.8	minute /'mɪnɪt/ <i>n.</i> 分; 分钟	p.11
colour /'kʌlə(r)/ <i>n.</i> (=color) 颜色	p.8	now /naʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 现在; 目前	p.11
they /ðeɪ/ <i>pron.</i> 他 (她、它) 们	p.8	head /hed/ <i>n.</i> 头	p.11
bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/ <i>n.</i> (=bike) 自行车;		welcome /'welkəm/ <i>adj.</i> 受欢迎的	
脚踏车	p.8	<i>n. & interj.</i> 欢迎	p.11
trousers /'traʊzəz/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i>) 裤子	p.8	her /hɜ:(r); hə(r)/ <i>pron.</i> 她的	p.11
put /pʊt/ <i>v.</i> 放	p.10	nose /nəʊz/ <i>n.</i> 鼻子	p.11
bed /bed/ <i>n.</i> 床	p.10		
desk /desk/ <i>n.</i> 书桌	p.10		
chair /tʃeə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 椅子	p.10		
cat /kæt/ <i>n.</i> 猫	p.10		
shoe /ʃu:/ <i>n.</i> 鞋	p.10		
box /bɒks/ <i>n.</i> 箱; 盒; 方框	p.10		
pair /peə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 一双; 一对	p.10		

Starter Unit 3

these /ði:z/ <i>pron.</i> 这些	p.13
plant /plɑ:nt/ <i>n.</i> 植物 <i>v.</i> 种植	p.13
baby /'beɪbi/ <i>n.</i> 动物幼崽; 婴儿	p.13
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/ <i>n.</i> 鸡; 鸡肉	p.13
dog /dɒɡ/ <i>n.</i> 狗	p.13
rabbit /'ræbɪt/ <i>n.</i> 兔子	p.13

tomato /tə'mɑ:təʊ/ <i>n.</i> 西红柿	p.13	某时间或时刻)	p.17
flower /'flaʊə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 花	p.13		
apple /'æpl/ <i>n.</i> 苹果	p.13	Unit 1	
tree /tri:/ <i>n.</i> 树	p.13	we /wi:; wi/ <i>pron.</i> 我们	p.19
this /ðɪs/ <i>pron.</i> 这; 这个	p.13	make /meɪk/ <i>v.</i> 使成为; 制造	p.19
those /ðəʊz/ <i>pron.</i> 那些	p.13	friend /frend/ <i>n.</i> 朋友	p.19
animal /'ænɪml/ <i>n.</i> 动物	p.14	get /get/ <i>v.</i> 去取 (或带来); 得到	p.20
duck /dʌk/ <i>n.</i> 鸭子	p.14	know /nəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 知道	p.20
potato /pə'tetəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 土豆	p.14	old /əʊld/ <i>adj.</i> 老的; 旧的	p.20
many /'meni/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 许多	p.14	from /frɒm; frəm/ <i>prep.</i> 从……来; 从……开始	p.20
grandparent /'grænpeərənt/ <i>n.</i> 祖父 (母); 外祖父 (母)	p.14	last /lɑ:st/ <i>adj.</i> 最后的; 末尾的	p.20
farm /fɑ:m/ <i>n.</i> 农场	p.16	year /jɪə(r); jɜ:(r)/ <i>n.</i> 年	p.20
cow /kaʊ/ <i>n.</i> 奶牛	p.16	yes /jes/ <i>interj.</i> 是的; 可以	p.20
small /smɔ:l/ <i>adj.</i> 小的	p.16	Mr /'mɪstə(r)/ (用于男子的姓氏或 姓名前) 先生	p.21
lake /leɪk/ <i>n.</i> 湖	p.16	our /ɑ:(r); 'aʊə(r)/ <i>pron.</i> 我们的	p.21
house /haʊs/ <i>n.</i> 房子	p.16	English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 英语; 英格兰人 <i>adj.</i> 英语的; 英格兰的	p.21
horse /hɔ:s/ <i>n.</i> 马	p.16	teacher /'ti:tʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 教师	p.21
sheep /ʃi:p/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> sheep) 羊; 绵羊	p.16	which /wɪtʃ/ <i>pron.</i> 哪一个; 哪一些	p.21
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look /lʊk/ <i>v.</i> 看	p.16	job /dʒɒb/ <i>n.</i> 工作	p.22
uncle /'ʌŋkl/ <i>n.</i> 舅父; 叔父; 伯父; 姑父; 姨父	p.16	she /ʃi:; ʃi/ <i>pron.</i> 她	p.22
kind /kaɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 种类 <i>adj.</i> 体贴的; 亲切的	p.16	favourite /'feɪvərɪt/ <i>adj.</i> (=favorite) 最喜欢的; 最爱的	p.23
he /hi:; hi/ <i>pron.</i> 他	p.16	pet /pet/ <i>n.</i> 宠物	p.23
pig /pɪɡ/ <i>n.</i> 猪	p.16	very /'veri/ <i>adv.</i> 很; 非常	p.23
there /ðeə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 在那里	p.16	much /mʌtʃ/ <i>pron. & adj.</i> 许多; 大量; 多少	p.23
behind /bɪ'haɪnd/ <i>prep.</i> 在……的后面	p.16	cute /kju:t/ <i>adj.</i> 可爱的	p.23
home /həʊm/ <i>n.</i> 家	p.16	school /sku:l/ <i>n.</i> 学校	p.23
beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfl/ <i>adj.</i> 美丽的	p.16	China /'tʃaɪnə/ 中国	p.23
like /laɪk/ <i>v.</i> 喜欢	p.16	panda /'pændə/ <i>n.</i> 熊猫	p.23
his /hɪz/ <i>pron.</i> 他的	p.17		
at /æt; ət/ <i>prep.</i> 向; 朝; 在 (某处、			

hot /hɒt/ <i>adj.</i> 热的; 炎热的	p.23	cousin /'kʌzn/ <i>n.</i> 堂兄 (弟、姊、妹);	
also /'ɔ:lsoʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 也; 而且	p.23	表兄 (弟、姊、妹)	p.28
live /lɪv/ <i>v.</i> 居住; 生活	p.23	child /tʃaɪld/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> children /'tʃɪldrən/)	
with /wɪð; wɪθ/ <i>prep.</i> 和……在一起;		儿童; 小孩	p.28
带有; 使用	p.23	aunt /ɑ:nt/ <i>n.</i> 姑 (姨、伯、婶、舅) 母	p.28
parent /'peərənt/ <i>n.</i> 父 (母) 亲	p.23	sister /'sɪstə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 姐; 妹	p.28
Chinese /,tʃaɪ'ni:z/ <i>n.</i> 中国人; 汉语		grandmother /'grænməðə(r)/	
<i>adj.</i> 中国的	p.23	<i>n.</i> 奶奶; 外婆	p.28
food /fu:d/ <i>n.</i> 食物	p.23	brother /'brʌðə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 兄; 弟	p.28
lot /lɒt/ <i>pron.</i> 大量; 许多	p.23	grandfather /'grænfɑ:ðə(r)/	
about /ə'baʊt/ <i>prep.</i> 关于 <i>adv.</i> 大约	p.24	<i>n.</i> 爷爷; 外公	p.28
hour /'aʊə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 小时	p.24	come /kʌm/ <i>v.</i> 来; 来到	p.29
ago /ə'gəʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 以前	p.24	ping-pong /'pɪŋpɒŋ/ <i>n.</i> 乒乓球运动	p.29
family /'fæməli/ <i>n.</i> 家庭	p.24	whose /hu:z/ <i>pron.</i> 谁的	p.29
bird /bɜ:d/ <i>n.</i> 鸟	p.24	well /wel/ <i>interj.</i> 嗯; 好吧	
speak /spi:k/ <i>v.</i> 说 (某种语言); 说话	p.24	<i>adv.</i> 好; 令人满意地 <i>adj.</i> 健康的	p.29
some /sʌm; səm/ <i>adj.</i> 一些; 某些		grandpa /'grænpɑ:/ <i>n.</i> 爷爷; 外公	p.29
<i>pron.</i> 有些; 有的	p.24	every /'evri/ <i>adj.</i> 每一; 每个	p.29
sport /spɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> 运动	p.24	day /deɪ/ <i>n.</i> 一天; 白天	p.29
often /'ɒfn; 'ɒftən/ <i>adv.</i> 时常; 常常	p.24	week /wi:k/ <i>n.</i> 周	p.29
play /pleɪ/ <i>v.</i> 玩	p.24	fish /fɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 钓鱼 <i>n.</i> 鱼; 鱼肉	p.29
after /'ɑ:ftə(r)/ <i>prep.</i> & <i>conj.</i> 在……以后	p.24	father /'fɑ:ðə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 父亲; 爸爸	p.29
want /wɒnt/ <i>v.</i> 想要	p.24	piano /pi'æneɪs/ <i>n.</i> 钢琴	p.29
be /bi:; bi/ <i>v.</i> 是	p.24	book /bʊk/ <i>n.</i> 书	p.30
music /'mju:zɪk/ <i>n.</i> 音乐	p.24	basketball /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 篮球	p.30
age /eɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 年龄	p.25	read /ri:d/ <i>v.</i> 读; 阅读	p.30
love /lʌv/ <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i> 喜爱; 爱	p.25	classroom /'kla:sru:m/ <i>n.</i> 教室	p.31
please /pli:z/ <i>interj.</i> (用于客气地请求		their /ðeə(r)/ <i>pron.</i> 他 (她、它) 们的	p.31
或吩咐) 请	p.25	clean /kli:n/ <i>adj.</i> 干净的	
write /raɪt/ <i>v.</i> 写	p.25	<i>v.</i> 使……干净; 打扫	p.31
		wear /weə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 穿; 戴	p.31
		talk /tɔ:k/ <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i> 说话; 交谈	p.31
		tall /tɔ:l/ <i>adj.</i> 高的	p.31
		short /ʃɔ:t/ <i>adj.</i> 短的; 矮的	p.31

Unit 2

or /ɔ:(r)/ <i>conj.</i> 或者; 也不 (用于否定句)	p.28
mother /'mʌðə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 母亲	p.28

hair /heə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 头发	p.31	shop /ʃɒp/ <i>n.</i> 商店	p.36
long /lɒŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 长的	p.31	science /ˈsaɪəns/ <i>n.</i> 科学	p.36
quiet /ˈkwaɪət/ <i>adj.</i> 安静的	p.31	Mrs /ˈmɪsɪz/ (对已婚妇女的礼貌称呼)	
girl /gɜ:l/ <i>n.</i> 女孩	p.31	夫人; 太太	p.37
but /bʌt; bət/ <i>conj.</i> 但是	p.31	student /ˈstju:dnt/ <i>n.</i> 学生	p.37
all /ɔ:l/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 所有(的); 全部(的)	p.31	blackboard /ˈblækbɔ:d/ <i>n.</i> 黑板	p.37
any /ˈeni/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 任何(的); 任一(的)		sit /sɪt/ <i>v.</i> 坐	p.37
photo /ˈfəʊtəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 照片		up /ʌp/ <i>adv.</i> 向上	p.37
left /left/ <i>n.</i> 左边 <i>adv.</i> 向左边	p.31	back /bæk/ <i>n.</i> 后面; 背部	
little /ˈlɪtl/ <i>adj.</i> 小的; 年幼的	p.32	<i>adv.</i> 回来; 回原处	p.38
right /raɪt/ <i>n.</i> 右边 <i>adv.</i> 向右边	p.32	clock /klɒk/ <i>n.</i> 时钟; 钟	p.38
<i>adj.</i> 正确的; 适当的	p.32	map /mæp/ <i>n.</i> 地图	p.38
always /ˈɔ:lweɪz/ <i>adv.</i> 总是		window /ˈwɪndəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 窗户	p.39
story /ˈstɔ:ri/ <i>n.</i> 故事	p.32	picture /ˈpɪktʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 照片; 图画	p.39
night /naɪt/ <i>n.</i> 夜晚	p.32	famous /ˈfeɪməs/ <i>adj.</i> 著名的	p.39
middle /ˈmɪdl/ <i>n.</i> 中间 <i>adj.</i> 中间的	p.32	wall /wɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 墙	p.39
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think /θɪŋk/ <i>v.</i> 思考	p.32	today /təˈdeɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 在今天 <i>n.</i> 今天	p.39
football /ˈfʊtbɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 足球	p.33	email /ˈi:meɪl/ <i>n.</i> 电子邮件	p.40
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clever /ˈklevə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 聪明的	p.33	question /ˈkwestʃən/ <i>n.</i> 问题	p.40
next /nekst/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 下一个(的)	p.33	exercise /ˈeksəsaɪz/	
him /hɪm; ɪm/ <i>pron.</i> (he的宾格) 他	p.33	<i>v. & n.</i> 运动; 锻炼; 练习	p.40
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help /help/ <i>v. & n.</i> 帮助	p.33	best /best/ <i>adj.</i> 最好的 <i>adv.</i> 最	p.40
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		why /waɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 为什么	p.41
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between /bɪˈtwi:n/ <i>prep.</i> 在……之间	p.36		
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computer /kəmˈpjʊ:tə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 电脑	p.36		
art /ɑ:t/ <i>n.</i> 艺术; 美术	p.36	Unit 4	
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maths /mæθs/ <i>n.</i> (=mathematics /ˌmæθəˈmætɪks/, math /ˌmæθ/) 数学	p.44	fast /fɑ:st/ <i>adv. & adj.</i> 快地 (的)	p.54
PE /ˌpi:ˈi:/ <i>n.</i> (=physical /ˈfɪzɪkl/, education /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn/) 体育	p.44	dance /da:ns/ <i>n. & v.</i> 跳舞	p.54
hard /hɑ:d/ <i>adj.</i> 困难的 <i>adv.</i> 努力地	p.44	fly /flaɪ/ <i>v.</i> 飞	p.55
sure /ʃʊə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 当然; 一定	p.45	so /səʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 这么; 那么	
difficult /ˈdɪfɪkəlt/ <i>adj.</i> 困难的	p.46	<i>conj.</i> 用来引出评论或问题; 所以	p.55
easy /ˈi:zi/ <i>adj.</i> 容易的	p.46	watch /wɒtʃ/ <i>v.</i> 注视; 观看	
use /ju:z/ <i>v.</i> 使用; 利用		<i>n.</i> 表; 手表	p.55
/ju:s/ <i>n.</i> 使用; 用途	p.47	cake /keɪk/ <i>n.</i> 蛋糕	p.55
give /ɡɪv/ <i>v.</i> 给; 送给; 供给	p.47	cook /kʊk/ <i>v.</i> 做饭	p.55
idea /aɪˈdɪə/ <i>n.</i> 想法; 主意	p.47	noodle /ˈnu:dl/ <i>n.</i> (usually <i>pl.</i>) 面条	p.56
listen /ˈlɪsn/ <i>v.</i> 听	p.47	open /ˈəʊpən/ <i>v.</i> 打开	
draw /drɔ:/ <i>v.</i> 画画	p.47	<i>adj.</i> 开放的; 敞开的	p.56
travel /ˈtrævl/ <i>v. & n.</i> 旅行; 游历	p.47	take /teɪk/ <i>v.</i> 拍照; 拿; 取; 买下	p.56
walk /wɔ:k/ <i>v. & n.</i> 行走; 步行	p.47	visit /ˈvɪzɪt/ <i>v. & n.</i> 参观; 拜访	p.56
afternoon /ˌɑ:ftəˈnu:n/ <i>n.</i> 下午	p.47	park /pɑ:k/ <i>n.</i> 公园	p.56
then /ðen/ <i>adv.</i> 那时; 然后; 那么	p.47	when /wen/ <i>adv.</i> 什么时候	p.57
Miss /mɪs/ (对未婚女子的礼貌称呼) 小姐; 女士	p.47	share /ʃeə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 分享; 合用; 分担	p.57
work /wɜ:k/ <i>v. & n.</i> 工作	p.47	Unit 6	
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feel /fi:l/ <i>v.</i> 感觉; 觉得	p.47	dress /dres/ <i>v.</i> 穿衣服 <i>n.</i> 连衣裙	p.60
busy /ˈbɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 忙碌的; 无暇的	p.48	breakfast /ˈbrekfəst/ <i>n.</i> 早餐	p.60
study /ˈstʌdi/ <i>v.</i> 学习	p.48	before /bɪˈfɔ:(r)/ <i>prep. & conj.</i> 在.....以前 <i>adv.</i> 以前	p.60
song /sɒŋ/ <i>n.</i> 歌曲	p.48	begin /bɪˈɡɪn/ <i>v.</i> 开始	p.60
out /aʊt/ <i>adv. & prep.</i> (从.....里) 出来; 出去	p.48	dinner /ˈdɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 正餐; 主餐	p.61
Unit 5		early /ˈɜ:li/ <i>adj.</i> 早的; 早期的 <i>adv.</i> 提前; 在早期	p.61
sing /sɪŋ/ <i>v.</i> 唱歌	p.53	ask /ɑ:sk/ <i>v.</i> 询问; 请求	p.62
swim /swɪm/ <i>v.</i> 游泳	p.54	lunch /lʌntʃ/ <i>n.</i> 午餐	p.62
		film /fɪlm/ <i>n.</i> 电影	p.63

lesson /'lesn/ *n.* 课; 一节课
ice /aɪs/ *n.* 冰; 冰块

Unit 7

birthday /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ *n.* 生日

month /mʌnθ/ *n.* 月份

gift /ɡɪft/ *n.* 礼物

party /'pɑ:ti/ *n.* 聚会

buy /baɪ/ *v.* 买

woman /'wʊmən/

n. (*pl.* women /'wɪmɪn/) 女人

candle /'kændl/ *n.* 蜡烛

p.64 will /wɪl/ *modal v.* 将要; 会

p.64 egg /eg/ *n.* 蛋

juice /dʒu:s/ *n.* 果汁

milk /mɪlk/ *n.* 牛奶

p.67 banana /bə'nɑ:nə/ *n.* 香蕉

p.68 drink /drɪŋk/ *n.* 饮品 *v.* 喝

p.68 eat /i:t/ *v.* 吃

p.69 nurse /nɜ:s/ *n.* 护士

p.69 wish /wɪʃ/ *n.* 愿望 *v.* 希望; 祝愿

hear /hɪə(r)/ *v.* 听到

p.69 door /dɔ:(r)/ *n.* 门

p.69 world /wɜ:ld/ *n.* 世界

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Reference Word List

数词

基数词

one /wʌn/ num. 一
two /tu:/ num. 二
three /θri:/ num. 三
four /fɔ:(r)/ num. 四
five /faɪv/ num. 五
six /sɪks/ num. 六
seven /'sevn/ num. 七
eight /eɪt/ num. 八
nine /naɪn/ num. 九
ten /ten/ num. 十
eleven /ɪ'levn/ num. 十一
twelve /twelv/ num. 十二
thirteen /,θɜ:'ti:n/ num. 十三
fourteen /,fɔ:'ti:n/ num. 十四
fifteen /,fɪf'ti:n/ num. 十五
sixteen /,sɪk'sti:n/ num. 十六
seventeen /,sevn'ti:n/ num. 十七
eighteen /,eɪ'ti:n/ num. 十八
nineteen /,naɪn'ti:n/ num. 十九
twenty /'twenti/ num. 二十
thirty /'θɜ:ti/ num. 三十
forty /'fɔ:ti/ num. 四十
fifty /'fɪfti/ num. 五十
sixty /'sɪksti/ num. 六十
seventy /'sevnti/ num. 七十
eighty /'eɪti/ num. 八十
ninety /'naɪnti/ num. 九十
hundred /'hʌndrəd/ num. 百
thousand /'θaʊznd/ num. 千
million /'mɪljən/ num. 百万

序数词

first /fɜ:st/ num. 第一
second /'sekənd/ num. 第二
third /θɜ:d/ num. 第三
fourth /fɔ:θ/ num. 第四
fifth /fɪfθ/ num. 第五
sixth /sɪksθ/ num. 第六
seventh /'sevnθ/ num. 第七
eighth /eɪtθ/ num. 第八
ninth /naɪnθ/ num. 第九
tenth /tenθ/ num. 第十
eleventh /ɪ'levnθ/ num. 第十一
twelfth /twelfθ/ num. 第十二
thirteenth /,θɜ:'ti:nθ/ num. 第十三
fourteenth /,fɔ:'ti:nθ/ num. 第十四
fifteenth /,fɪf'ti:nθ/ num. 第十五
sixteenth /,sɪk'sti:nθ/ num. 第十六
seventeenth /,sevn'ti:nθ/ num. 第十七
eighteenth /,eɪ'ti:nθ/ num. 第十八
nineteenth /,naɪn'ti:nθ/ num. 第十九
twentieth /'twentiəθ/ num. 第二十
thirtieth /'θɜ:tiəθ/ num. 第三十
fortieth /'fɔ:tiəθ/ num. 第四十
fiftieth /'fɪftiəθ/ num. 第五十
sixtieth /'sɪkstiəθ/ num. 第六十
seventieth /'sevntiəθ/ num. 第七十
eightieth /'eɪtiəθ/ num. 第八十
ninetieth /'naɪntiəθ/ num. 第九十
hundredth /'hʌndrədθ/ num. 第一百
thousandth /'θaʊzndθ/ num. 第一千
millionth /'mɪljənθ/ num. 第一百万

月份

January /'dʒænjuəri/ *n.* 一月

February /'februəri/ *n.* 二月

March /mɑ:tʃ/ *n.* 三月

April /'eɪprəl/ *n.* 四月

May /meɪ/ *n.* 五月

June /dʒu:n/ *n.* 六月

July /dʒu'laɪ/ *n.* 七月

August /'ɔ:gəst/ *n.* 八月

September /sep'tembə(r)/ *n.* 九月

October /ɒk'təʊbə(r)/ *n.* 十月

November /nəv'vembə(r)/ *n.* 十一月

December /dɪ'sembə(r)/ *n.* 十二月

星期

Monday /'mʌndeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期一

Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期二

Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期三

Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期四

Friday /'fraɪdeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期五

Saturday /'sætədeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期六

Sunday /'sʌndeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期天

