



九年义务教育课本

# English

英  
语

牛津上海版 OXFORD Shanghai Edition



英  
语

六年级

第一学期

(试用本)

# Unit 1 Family and relatives



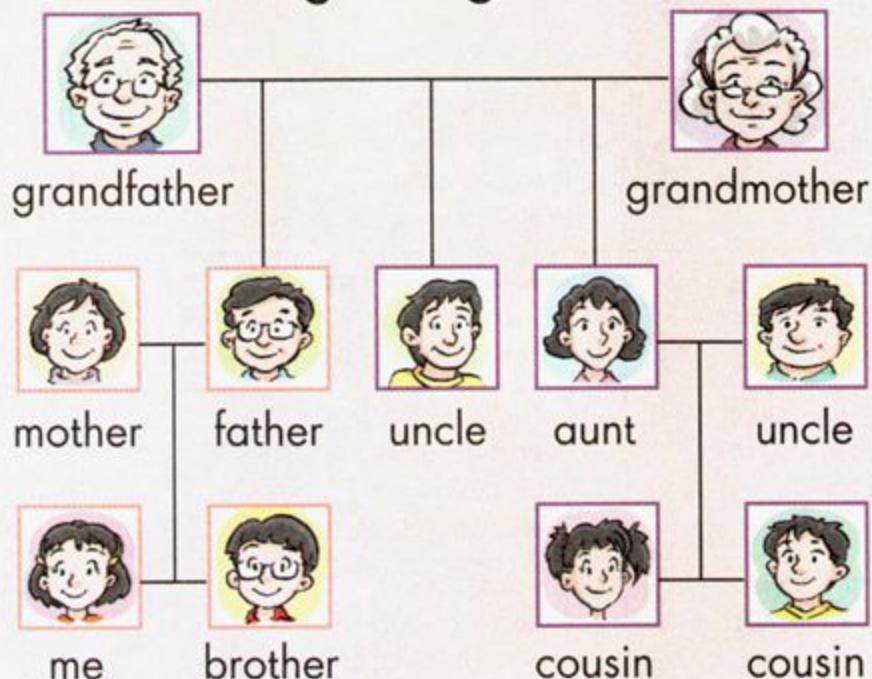
## Reading: A family tree

### Look and learn

My name is Alice. These are my family and relatives. This is my grandfather. This is my grandmother. This is ...



### My family tree



### Look and read

I'm their son.



I'm their daughter.



We're their sons.



We're their granddaughters.



We're their grandsons.



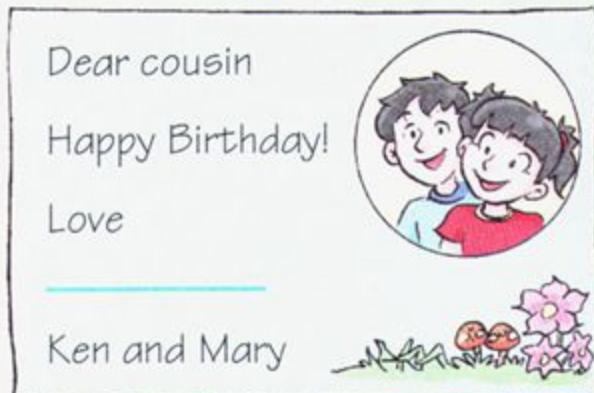
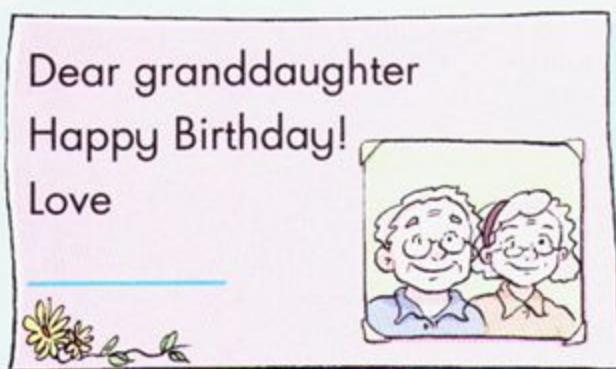
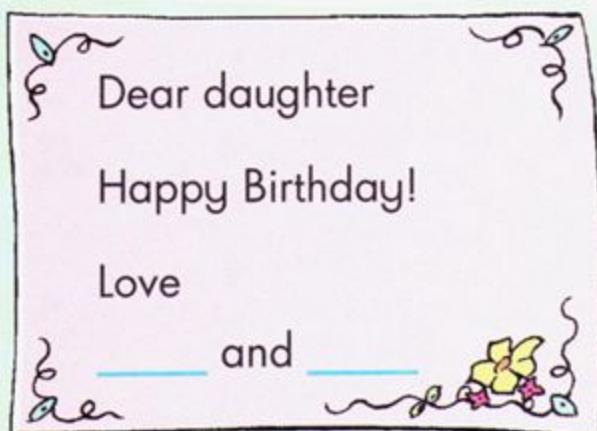
## Look and read

Alice has got a lot of presents and birthday cards from her family and relatives.



## Look, write and make

In pairs, decide who Alice's birthday cards are from.



Make a birthday card for one of your family members or relatives.



## Listening and speaking: Family and relatives

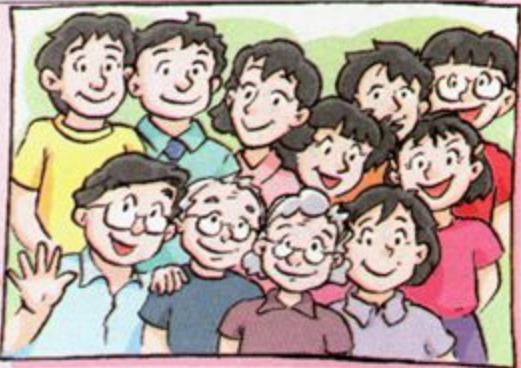
### Listen and say

1

Are they your family and relatives, Alice?



Yes, they are. This is my grandfather. This is my grandmother. These are my uncles and this is my aunt. These are my cousins.



2

I have two uncles.

How many uncles do you have?

I only have one aunt.  
How many aunts do you have?



I have one uncle.

I have one aunt, too.

### Ask and answer

In pairs, talk about each other's family members/relatives and complete the table.

S1: This is my brother(s).  
These are my sister(s).  
cousin(s).  
uncle(s).  
aunt(s).

S2: How many brothers do you have?  
sisters  
cousins  
uncles  
aunts

S1: I only have one \_\_\_\_\_./  
I have (number) \_\_\_\_\_.

Family member/relative	Me	My classmate
brother		
sister		
uncle		
aunt		
grandfather		
grandmother		
cousin		

## Listen and say



## Ask and answer

What do you do with your family and relatives? Talk to a classmate, like this:

S1: What do you do with your \_\_\_\_\_?

S2: I always play games/football/badminton with my father.  
usually go shopping/swimming/cycling  
sometimes go to a restaurant/the park  
watch TV/a film

mother.  
brother(s).  
sister(s).  
uncle(s).  
aunt(s).  
cousin(s).  
grandfather(s).  
grandmother(s).

S1: What else do you do with him?  
her?  
them?

S2: I sometimes ... with him.  
her.  
them.



## Writing: My family

### Look, think and tick

Think about what you are in your family. Then complete the table.

I'm a daughter, a sister,  
a granddaughter and a  
cousin in my family.



	Alice	Me
son		
daughter	✓	
brother		
sister	✓	
grandson		
granddaughter	✓	
cousin	✓	

### Think and write

Put a photo of your family and relatives on a blank piece of paper. Write sentences about them.

#### My family

These are my family and relatives.

This is ...

These are ...

I always ... with ...

I usually ... with ...

I sometimes ... with ...



### Language

#### ► relatives

grandfather/grandmother  
grandson/granddaughter  
uncle/aunt  
cousin

#### ► family members

father/mother  
son/daughter  
brother/sister

#### ► always/usually/sometimes

► How many \_\_\_\_\_ do you have?

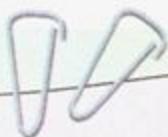
► What do you do with your \_\_\_\_\_?

► What else do you do with your \_\_\_\_\_?

## Word box

<b>relative</b> /'relətɪv/	n.	亲戚；亲属
<b>family tree</b>	n.	家谱
<b>granddaughter</b> /'grænddɔ:tə(r)/	n.	孙女；外孙女
<b>grandson</b> /'grænsʌn/	n.	孙子；外孙
<b>only</b> /'əʊnlɪ/	adv.	仅仅
<b>member</b> /'membə(r)/	n.	成员；会员
<b>*classmate</b> /'kla:smeɪt/	n.	同班同学
<b>shop</b> /ʃɒp/	v.	购物
<b>go shopping</b>		去购物
<b>else</b> /els/	adv.	别的；其他的
<b>*badminton</b> /'bædmɪntən/	n.	羽毛球
<b>cycle</b> /'saɪkl/	v.	骑自行车
<b>go cycling</b>		去骑自行车

## Notes



Page 2

- 1 These are my family and relatives. 这些是我的家人和亲戚。

这里的family是指核心家庭概念，包括父母子女。而My family tree 中的family是指广义的家庭概念，包括父母子女和近亲。

Page 5

- 1 What else do you do with her? 你和她一起还做什么？

what else 别的什么

with 后接人称代词时，要用其宾格形式，又如：with me/you/him/her/it/us/them.



# Unit 2 I have a good friend

## Reading: Good friends

### Read a poem

#### I have a friend

I have a friend.  
She is very small.  
I always talk to her.  
But she doesn't talk at all.

I have a friend.  
She likes to play.  
We go to the park  
Almost every day.



I have a friend.  
She can't read or write.  
She sometimes watches TV  
And never goes out at night.  
  
I like my friend  
And my friend likes me.  
My friend is a little dog  
And she is only three.

### Look and read

Alice and Kitty are good friends.  
They like to be together.  
They always walk to school together  
And always play together.  
They always eat their lunch together  
And always share their food.  
They always help each other.  
They always help other people, too.



### About you

What do you always do with your friend? Write some sentences.

\_\_\_\_\_ and I are good friends.  
We like to be together.  
We always ...



## Writing: My good friend

### Read and write

Alice is my good friend.  
She is always friendly and helpful. She always works hard. She is never late for school. She never gets angry.



Kitty is my good friend.  
She is always kind to others. She always shares her food with me. She is never naughty. She never tells lies.

#### Alice

Things I like about her:

- Always: friendly and helpful  
works hard  
Never: late for school  
gets angry

#### Kitty

Things I like about her:

- Always: \_\_\_\_\_  
Never: \_\_\_\_\_

### Think and write

Who is your good friend? What do you like about him/her? Make a list.

\_\_\_\_\_ (name)

Things I like about him/her:

Always: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Never: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Write

Read your list again. Write some sentences about your good friend.

My good friend

\_\_\_\_\_ is my good friend.

He/She is always ...

He/She always ...

He/She is never ...

He/She never ...

# Listening and speaking: Winnie's visit to Garden City

## Listen and say

Kitty's cousin lives in the USA. Her name is Winnie. Winnie is visiting Garden City for the first time.

Kitty and Alice are asking Winnie about where she has been in Garden City.

Kitty: Have you been to Ocean Park yet, Winnie?

Winnie: No, I haven't been to Ocean Park yet.

Alice: Have you been to Garden City Zoo yet?

Winnie: Yes, I've just been to Garden City Zoo.

Kitty: Have you been to North City Park yet?

Winnie: Yes, I've already been there.

Alice: What about Water World? Have you been there yet?

Winnie: No, I haven't been there yet. I'm going there on Saturday.



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

## Ask and answer

Look at Winnie's calendar. Work with a classmate. Pretend that you and your classmate are Winnie and Alice. Talk about where Winnie has been in Garden City, like this:

S1: Have you been to \_\_\_\_\_ yet?

S2: Yes, I have already been to \_\_\_\_\_.  
just been there.

No, I haven't been to \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
been there

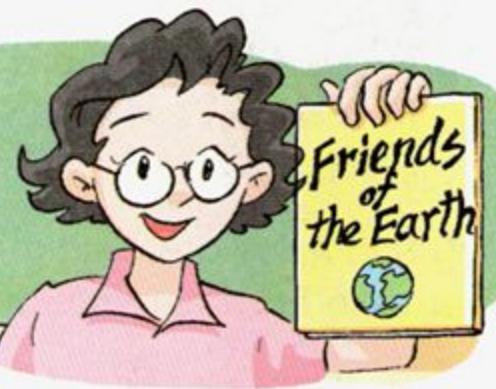


## Reading: Friends of the Earth

### Look and read

1

What do Friends of the Earth do? Do you know?



2



3



Friends of the Earth look after the environment. The environment is all the things round us.

Sometimes people pollute the environment. We have air pollution, water pollution and land pollution.

4



5



Friends of the Earth help keep the environment clean. They pick up rubbish.

They put rubbish into rubbish bins and tell people not to leave rubbish.

### Answer

- 1 What is the environment?
- 2 What do people sometimes do to the environment?
- 3 How do Friends of the Earth keep the environment clean?
- 4 What do they tell people to do?

## Read and say

Miss Guo, we want to be friends of the Earth.  
We want to look after the environment.



All right. What do you promise to do? What do you promise not to do? Discuss it with your classmates.

I promise to keep our school clean.

I promise not to leave rubbish.

I promise to reuse shopping bags.

I promise not to pollute the air.

### Our promises

#### Class 1

- We promise to keep our school clean.
- We promise not to leave rubbish.
- We promise to reuse shopping bags.
- We promise not to pollute the air.

## Writing: Our promises

### Discuss and write

You want to look after the environment. In groups, discuss what you promise to do and what you promise not to do. Write a report.

S1: I promise to ...

S2: I promise not to ...

### Our promises

Class \_\_\_\_\_

- We promise to \_\_\_\_\_.  
• We promise not to \_\_\_\_\_.  
• We promise ...

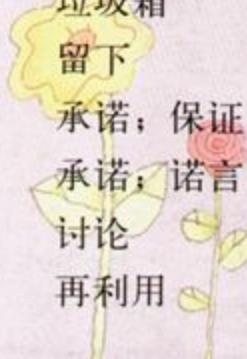
## Language

- We like to ... together.
- He/She is always/never \_\_\_\_\_.  
► He/She always/never ...
- Have you been to \_\_\_\_\_ yet?
- I have just been to \_\_\_\_\_ already there.
- I haven't been to \_\_\_\_\_ yet there
- We promise to ... not to ...

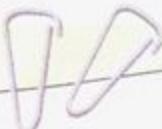
## Word box



<b>almost</b> /'ɔ:lmoʊst/	<i>adv.</i>	几乎
<b>never</b> /'nevə(r)/	<i>adv.</i>	从不
<b>other</b> /'ʌðə(r)/	<i>pron.</i>	另外； 其他
	<i>adj.</i>	其他的
<b>each other</b> /i:tʃ 'ʌðə(r)/	<i>pron.</i>	互相
<b>friendly</b> /'frendlɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	友好的
<b>helpful</b> /'helpfl/	<i>adj.</i>	有帮助的
<b>kind</b> /kaɪnd/	<i>adj.</i>	友好的； 宽容的
<b>*naughty</b> /'nɔ:tɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	淘气的
<b>*lie</b> /laɪ/	<i>n.</i>	谎言
<b>ocean</b> /'əʊʃn/	<i>n.</i>	洋； 海洋； 大海
<b>yet</b> /jet/	<i>adv.</i>	尚； 还； 仍然
<b>just</b> /dʒʌst/	<i>adv.</i>	刚才； 方才
<b>already</b> /ɔ:l'redɪ/	<i>adv.</i>	已经
<b>Earth</b> /ɜ:θ/	<i>n.</i>	地球
<b>look after</b>		照顾； 照看
<b>environment</b> /ɪn'veɪrənmənt/	<i>n.</i>	环境
<b>pollute</b> /pə'lju:t/	<i>v.</i>	污染
<b>pollution</b> /pə'lju:ʃn/	<i>n.</i>	污染
<b>land</b> /lænd/	<i>n.</i>	陆地； 大地
<b>keep</b> /ki:p/	<i>v.</i>	保持
<b>pick up</b>		捡起； 拾起
<b>into</b> /'intu:/	<i>prep.</i>	到……里面
<b>*rubbish bin</b> /'rʌbiʃ bɪn/	<i>n.</i>	垃圾箱
<b>leave</b> /li:v/	<i>v.</i>	留下
<b>promise</b> /'prɒmɪs/	<i>v.</i>	承诺； 保证
	<i>n.</i>	承诺； 诺言
<b>discuss</b> /dɪ'skʌs/	<i>v.</i>	讨论
<b>reuse</b> /ri:'ju:z/	<i>v.</i>	再利用



## Notes



### Page 9

- 1 But she doesn't talk at all. 但是她什么也不说。  
(not) at all (用于否定句) 一点也(不)/完全(不)  
比较: A: Thank you very much. 非常感谢。  
B: Not at all. 不用谢。
- 2 She sometimes watches TV 她有时看电视  
And never goes out at night. 晚上从来不出去。  
at night 在夜晚

### Page 10

- 1 She is always friendly and helpful. She always works hard. She is never late for school. She never gets angry. 她总是友善待人，助人为乐。她总是勤奋学习，从不迟到，从不生气。  
**always** 和 **never** 是副词，常用于动词 **be** 后、行为动词前。  
**be late for ...** 迟到  
**get angry** 生气，动词 **get** 意为“(使) 达到；处于”。
- 2 She is always kind to others. 她总是对人很友好。  
**(be) kind to** 对……友好  
本句中的 **others** 相当于 **other people**。

### Page 11

- 1 Winnie's visit to Garden City 温妮的花园城之行  
句中的 **visit** 作名词，意为“参观；游览”。
- 2 Kitty's cousin lives in the USA. 基蒂的表姐住在美国。  
the USA 美国
- 3 Winnie is visiting Garden City for the first time. 温妮第一次来花园城。  
句中的 **time** 意为“次数”。
- 4 —Have you been to North City Park yet? 你去过城北公园吗?  
—Yes, I've already been there. 已经去过了。  
have been to 意为“去过某地”，但表示“去过那里”用 **have been there**。
- 5 What about ...? 口语中用于提出建议，表示“……怎么样？”，如: What about a trip to Ocean Park? 去海洋公园玩怎么样?

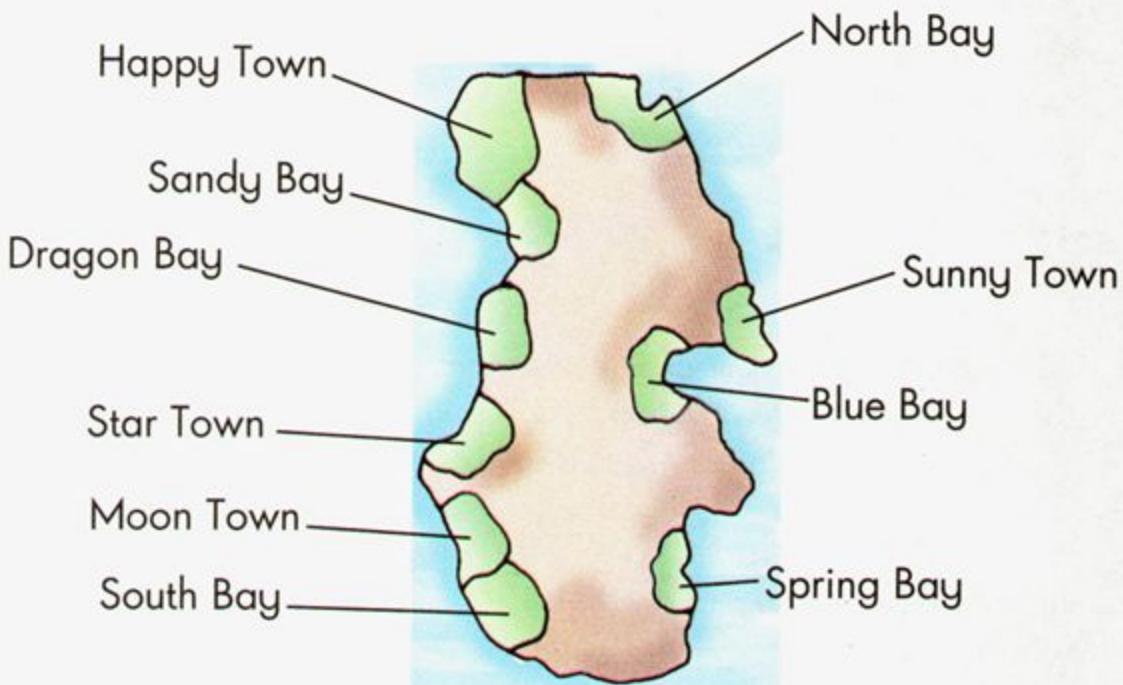
# Unit 3 Spending a day out together



## Reading: Green Island

### Look and learn

Map of Green Island



### Look and read



### Ask and answer

Ask your classmates/teachers about what they usually do at weekends and where they do it, like this:

S1: What do you usually do at weekends?

S2: I usually ... in \_\_\_\_\_ (place).

S1: Is \_\_\_\_\_ near or far away from \_\_\_\_\_?

S2: It's near/far away from \_\_\_\_\_.

## Look and read

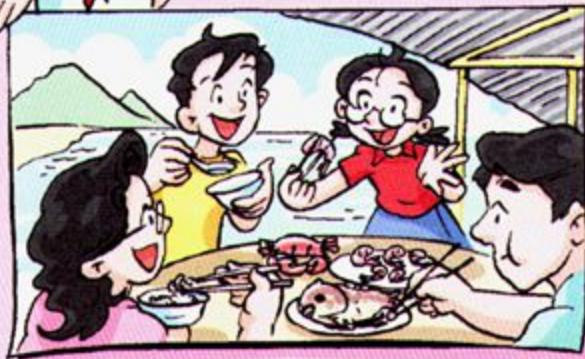


Where have you been  
in Garden City?

1



I've been to Seaside  
Town on Lucky Island.  
This is a photo of my  
family and me. We're  
having lunch together.



2



I've been to Green  
Market in Sunny  
Town. This is a  
photo of my  
mother and me.  
We're shopping  
together.



3



I've been to Space  
Museum in Moon Town.  
This is a photo of my  
brother and me. We're  
buying tickets together.



4



I've been to Ocean  
Park in Spring Bay.  
This is a photo of my  
sister and me. We're  
eating ice cream  
together.



## Look and say

Bring some photos to class. Look at the photos and talk about them with your classmates.

### Activity

- swim
- play tennis  
football  
basketball  
badminton

- shop
- have a picnic  
a barbecue  
lunch  
dinner

- fly kites
- ride bicycles
- make sandcastles
- collect shells

S1: Where have you been in \_\_\_\_\_?

S2: I've been to \_\_\_\_\_ (place) in/on \_\_\_\_\_ with my \_\_\_\_\_.  
This is a photo of my \_\_\_\_\_ and me.

S1: What are you and your \_\_\_\_\_ doing together?

S2: We ... together.



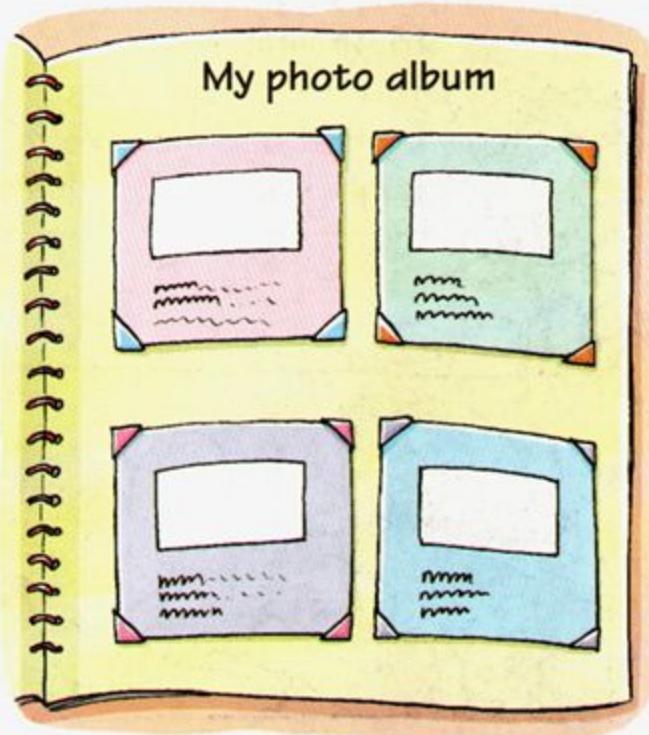
## Writing: My photo album

### Make an album

Now put your photos together and make an album. Write about each photo, like this:



I have been to Green Market in Sunny Town with my mother. This is a photo of my mother and me. We are shopping together.





## Listening and speaking: Planning a visit

### Listen and say

Kitty and her friends are planning to visit a place in Garden City.

Peter: It's my birthday on Saturday. Let's visit a place in Garden City.

Kitty: That's a good idea. Which place shall we visit?

Alice: Let's go to Ocean Park in Spring Bay.

Kitty: All right. What time on Saturday?

Alice: How about ten o'clock in the morning?

Kitty: Yes, that's a good time. How are we going to get there?

Peter: Let's go by bus.

Joe: How much does it cost?

Peter: Five yuan.

Kitty: When are we going to come back?

Alice: We're going to come back at six o'clock.



### Discuss and write

Plan a trip with your classmates to a place in your city. Discuss the questions below, and then make some notes.

Which place shall we visit?

When shall we go there?

What time?

How are we going to get there?

How much does it cost?

When are we going to come back?

Our trip to: \_\_\_\_\_

Day of visit: \_\_\_\_\_

Time to go there: \_\_\_\_\_ a.m./p.m.

How to get there: on/by \_\_\_\_\_

Cost: \_\_\_\_\_

Time to come back: \_\_\_\_\_ a.m./p.m.

### Language

- ▶ near/far away from
- ▶ Where have you been in \_\_\_\_\_?
- ▶ I have been to \_\_\_\_\_ (place) in/on \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_.
- ▶ be going to

- ▶ Which place ...? ▶ How about ...?
- When ...?
- What time ...?
- How ...?
- How much ...?

## Word box



<b>spend</b> /spend/	v.	度过
<b>island</b> /'aɪlənd/	n.	岛屿
<b>bay</b> /beɪ/	n.	海湾
<b>*dragon</b> /'drægən/	n.	龙
<b>weekend</b> /'wi:k'end/	n.	周末
<b>seaside</b> /'si:sāɪd/	n.	海边；海滨
<b>lucky</b> /'lʌki/	adj.	好运的；幸运的
<b>market</b> /'ma:kɪt/	n.	市场
<b>space</b> /speɪs/	n.	太空
<b>museum</b> /mju'zi:əm/	n.	博物馆
<b>activity</b> /æk'trɪvəti/	n.	活动
<b>*barbecue</b> /'ba:bɪkju:/	n.	烧烤
<b>*kite</b> /kaɪt/	n.	风筝
<b>sandcastle</b> /'sændkɑ:sl/	n.	沙堡
<b>collect</b> /kə'lekt/	v.	收集
<b>album</b> /'ælbəm/	n.	照片簿；集邮册
<b>plan</b> /plæn/	v.	计划
<b>shall</b> /ʃæl/	modal v.	将要；……好吗？
<b>o'clock</b> /ə'klɒk/	adv.	……点钟
<b>cost</b> /kɒst/	v.	花费
	n.	花费
<b>trip</b> /trɪp/	n.	旅行



## Notes



### Page 16

- 1 地图中的地名译为：

Happy Town 快乐城

Sandy Bay 沙湾

Dragon Bay 龙湾

Star Town 星星城

Moon Town 月亮城

South Bay 南部湾

North Bay 北部湾

Sunny Town 阳光城

Blue Bay 蓝色湾

Spring Bay 春天湾

- 2 What do you usually do at weekends? 你周末经常做什么?

at weekends 意为“在周末”，也可以说 at the weekend。

- 3 It's far away from Spring Bay. (沙湾) 离春天湾很远。

far away from 离……远

### Page 19

- 1 How about ten o'clock in the morning? 上午十点怎么样?

How about ...? 常用于表示建议或提议。

- 2 How are we going to get there? 我们怎么去那里呢?

“be going to + 动词原形”用于表示将来的动作。

- 3 a.m. 和 p.m. 是拉丁语的缩写，分别表示上午和下午。



## Now listen

## A nice holiday

11 October (Monday)

Alice is my good friend. She has four/two cousins. She usually plays badminton/games with them. She usually goes swimming/shopping near Dragon Bay/Zhongshan Park. She has been to Ocean Park/Times Square in Dragon Bay/Spring Bay.

We are going to Ocean Park/Zhongshan Park next Saturday/Sunday. We will go there by underground/bus. We will get there at nine/ten o'clock in the morning. It will cost six/sixty yuan.

It will be a great day!



## Using English

### Alphabetical order<sup>①</sup>

In dictionaries, words and names are usually put in alphabetical order. Words starting with **a** are first. Words starting with **b** are second and so on until we reach **z**.

- 1** Put these letters in alphabetical order.

C      S      M      B      J      L

- 2** Put these words in alphabetical order.

relative ship	hear birthday	friendly uncle
------------------	------------------	-------------------

- 3** Put these names in alphabetical order.

Alice      Mary      Ken      Tom

- 4** Sometimes all the words in a list start with the same letter. Read the rule and then put the following words in alphabetical order.

If words have the same first letter, the second letter decides the alphabetical order.

student sport	son shop	school sister
------------------	-------------	------------------

- 5** Sometimes all the words in a list start with the same two letters. Put the following words in alphabetical order and then complete the rule.

study      stop      start      street      step

If words have the same first two letters, the \_\_\_\_\_ letter decides the alphabetical order.

<sup>①</sup> alphabetical order 字母顺序

## More practice

## \*Grandma's birthday is coming

- Mum: It's an important<sup>①</sup> day tomorrow.
- Tom: Is it the Mid-autumn Festival?
- Mum: No, Tom. The Mid-autumn Festival is next Friday.
- Alice: Oh, I know. Is it Grandma's birthday?
- Mum: You're right, Alice. It will be Grandma's sixtieth birthday.  
We're going to have a big birthday party. All your uncles, aunt  
and cousins will come.
- Tom: That's nice. We'll have a good time.
- Alice: Are you going to make something special<sup>②</sup> for the party, Mum?
- Mum: Yes, I'm going to make a nice big birthday cake.
- Tom: Great! And we can play with our cousins.
- Mum: Now, we must get enough food for the party. I'm going to the  
supermarket. Are you coming with me?
- Tom and Alice: Yes! Let's go!



<sup>①</sup> important adj. 重要的   <sup>②</sup> special adj. 特殊的；特别的

## Look and read

a	/eɪ/	game	late	e	/i:/	he	these
	/æ/	cat	rat		/e/	let	bed
i(y)	/aɪ/	hi	kite	o	/əʊ/	go	nose
		my	why		/ɒ/	lot	stop
	/ɪ/	sit	milk	u	/ju:/	super	use
		busy	lady		/u:/	blue	rule
					/ʌ/	mum	but

## Read and circle

Circle the word that does not belong to the group.

1	face	name	stand	lake
2	very	desk	we	shelf
3	with	kite	white	ride
4	no	so	those	from
5	sun	music	truck	but
6	June	jump	duck	cut

## Read and match

Match the letters to the sounds.

butter	/aɪ/	end	/d/
be	/æ/	uncle	/e/
van	/ɪ/	cost	/əʊ/
shape	/i:/	blue	/u:/
arrive	/ʌ/	unit	/ju:/
hill	/eɪ/	bone	/ʌ/

## A tongue-twister

S1: Will you sit still, Bill?

S2: I'll sit as still as a hill.

## Unit 4 What would you like to be?



### Listening and speaking: Different jobs

#### Look and learn



a secretary



a bank clerk



a policewoman



a dentist



a pilot



a fireman

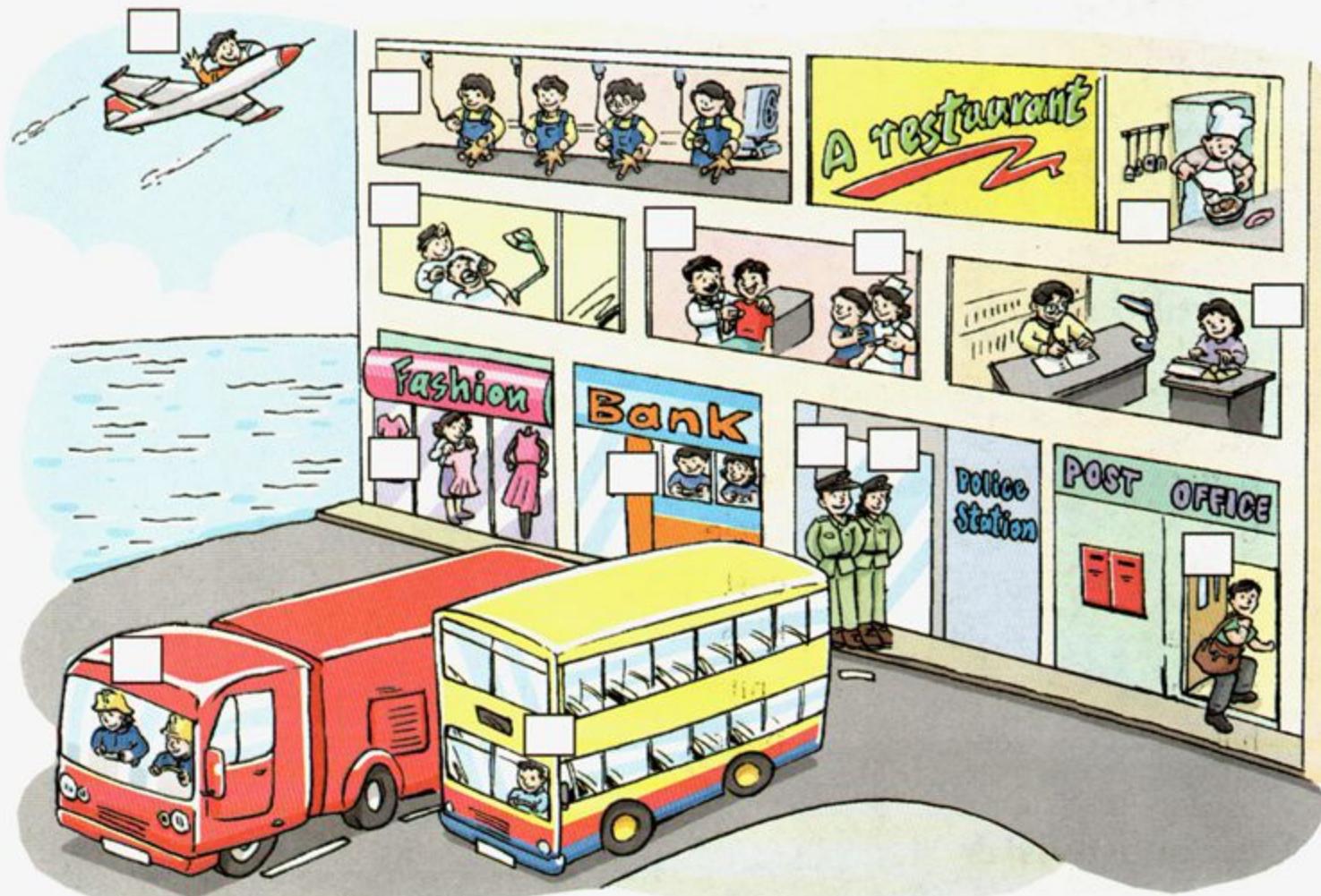


a postman



a shop assistant

#### Look, listen and number



## Read and think

Read the sentences, find out what the jobs are, and tick (✓) the jobs you would like to do.

	Job	Tick (✓)
This person teaches children English.		
This person makes sick people better.		
This person drives a bus.		
This person puts out fires.		
This person cooks food for people.		

## Play a game



S1: Would you like to be a/an \_\_\_\_\_?

S2: Yes, I would.

S1: Why?

S2: I'd like to be a/an \_\_\_\_\_ because I ...

S1: Would you like to be a/an \_\_\_\_\_?

S2: No, I wouldn't.

S1: Why not?

S2: I wouldn't like to be a/an \_\_\_\_\_ because I ...



## Reading: Interviewing a doctor

### Look and read

Kitty is interviewing Samuel Han. She wants to find out if he likes his job.

Kitty: Hello. What's your name?

Samuel: My name's Samuel Han.

Kitty: How old are you?

Samuel: I'm forty-two years old.

Kitty: What's your job?

Samuel: I'm a doctor.

Kitty: Do you like your job?

Samuel: Yes, I do.

Kitty: Why?

Samuel: Because I like to make sick people better.

Kitty: When do you usually start work?

Samuel: I usually start work at half past eight in the morning.

Kitty: When do you usually finish work?

Samuel: I usually finish work at six o'clock in the evening.



### Read and write

Read Kitty's notes about Samuel Han and help her complete her report.

Name:	Samuel Han
Age:	42
Job:	doctor
Likes his/her job?	yes
Why?	likes to make sick people better
Starts work at:	8.30 a.m.
Finishes work at:	6.00 p.m.

Report	
Samuel Han	Doctor
Samuel Han is _____ years old. He is a _____. He _____ his job because he _____. He usually starts work at _____ in the morning. He usually finishes work at _____ in the evening.	

### Find out

Ask an adult about his/her job. Then write about him/her.



## Writing: What would you like to be?

### Read a poem

#### What would you like to be?

What would you like to be?  
What would you like to be?  
I would like to be a pilot.  
That's what I would like to be.

What would Kitty like to be?  
What would Kitty like to be?  
She would like to be a nurse.  
That's what she would like to be.



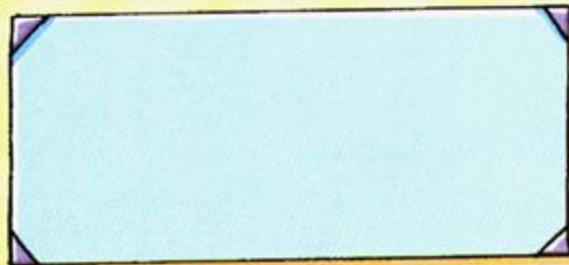
### About you

Write a poem about what you would like to be, and draw a picture.

### Make

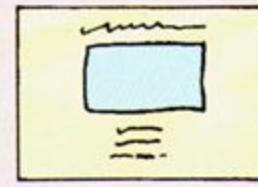
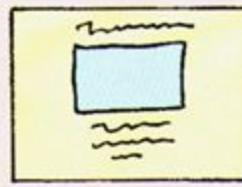
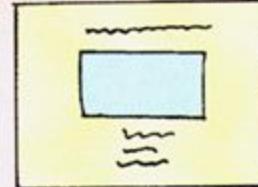
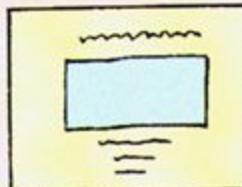
Now put all your classmates' poems together and stick them on a display board.

#### What would you like to be?



What would you like to be?  
What would you ...?  
I would like to be ...  
That's what ...

#### What would you like to be?



### Language

- ▶ Would you like to be a/an \_\_\_\_ ?  
Yes, I would./No, I wouldn't.
- ▶ Why/Why not?
- ▶ I would ('d) like ... because I ...  
wouldn't like
- ▶ What would you like to be?  
I would ('d) like to be a/an \_\_\_\_ .

## Word box



<b>secretary</b> /'sekretəri/	n.	秘书
<b>bank</b> /bæŋk/	n.	银行
<b>*clerk</b> /kla:k/	n.	职员
<b>policewoman</b> /pə'li:swomən/	n.	女警察
<b>*dentist</b> /'dentist/	n.	牙医
<b>pilot</b> /'paɪlət/	n.	飞行员
<b>fireman</b> /'faɪəmən/	n.	消防队员
<b>postman</b> /'pəʊstmən/	n.	邮递员
<b>shop assistant</b> /ʃɒp ə'sɪstənt/	n.	店员；售货员
<b>person</b> /'pɜ:sn/	n.	人
<b>teach</b> /ti:tʃ/	v.	教
<b>put out</b>		扑灭
<b>interview</b> /'intəvju:/	v.	采访
<b>find out</b>		查明；弄清 (情况)
<b>if</b> /ɪf/	conj.	是否
<b>finish</b> /'finɪʃ/	v.	结束
<b>age</b> /eɪdʒ/	n.	年龄



## Notes

### Page 27

- 1 表格中的 tick 作动词，意为“标记号；打上钩”。
- 2 I'd like to be a policeman because I want to make our city a safe place. 我想当警察，因为我想保障我们城市的安全。  
would的缩略形式是'd, 如：I would的缩略形式为I'd。would like (to) 表示意愿，意为“愿意；想要”。  
句中的 make 作动词，意为“使得”。
- 3 a用于辅音前，an用于元音前。如：  
a doctor 一位医生  
an English teacher 一位英语老师  
又如：a house, an hour.

### Page 28

- 1 I'm forty-two years old. 我四十二岁。  
... years old 表示“……岁”。
- 2 I usually start work at half past eight in the morning. 我通常在上午八点半开始工作。  
介词at 用于表示具体时刻；表示在上午/下午/晚上，分别为in the morning/afternoon/evening。  
句中的work作名词，意为“工作”。

# Unit 5 Open Day



## Reading: Open Day programme

### Look and learn



an entrance



a choir



a noticeboard

### Look and read

Miss Guo and her students are planning the programme for their Open Day.

Miss Guo: Your parents will arrive at two o'clock.  
I'll meet them at the entrance.

What will they do first?

Kitty: First, they'll visit our classroom  
at two fifteen.

Miss Guo: What will they do next?

Joe: Next, they'll look at our class  
projects.

Miss Guo: Where will they do this?

Alice: In the Arts and Crafts room at  
two thirty.

Miss Guo: What will they do then?

Jill: Then they'll listen to the school  
choir in the hall at three ten.

Miss Guo: What will they do after  
that?

Peter: After that, they'll look at our  
English Club noticeboard in  
the library at four. Finally,  
what will they do?

Miss Guo: Finally, they'll have tea and  
cakes with the teachers in  
the Music room at four  
twenty-five.



### Write

Write the time for Miss Guo.

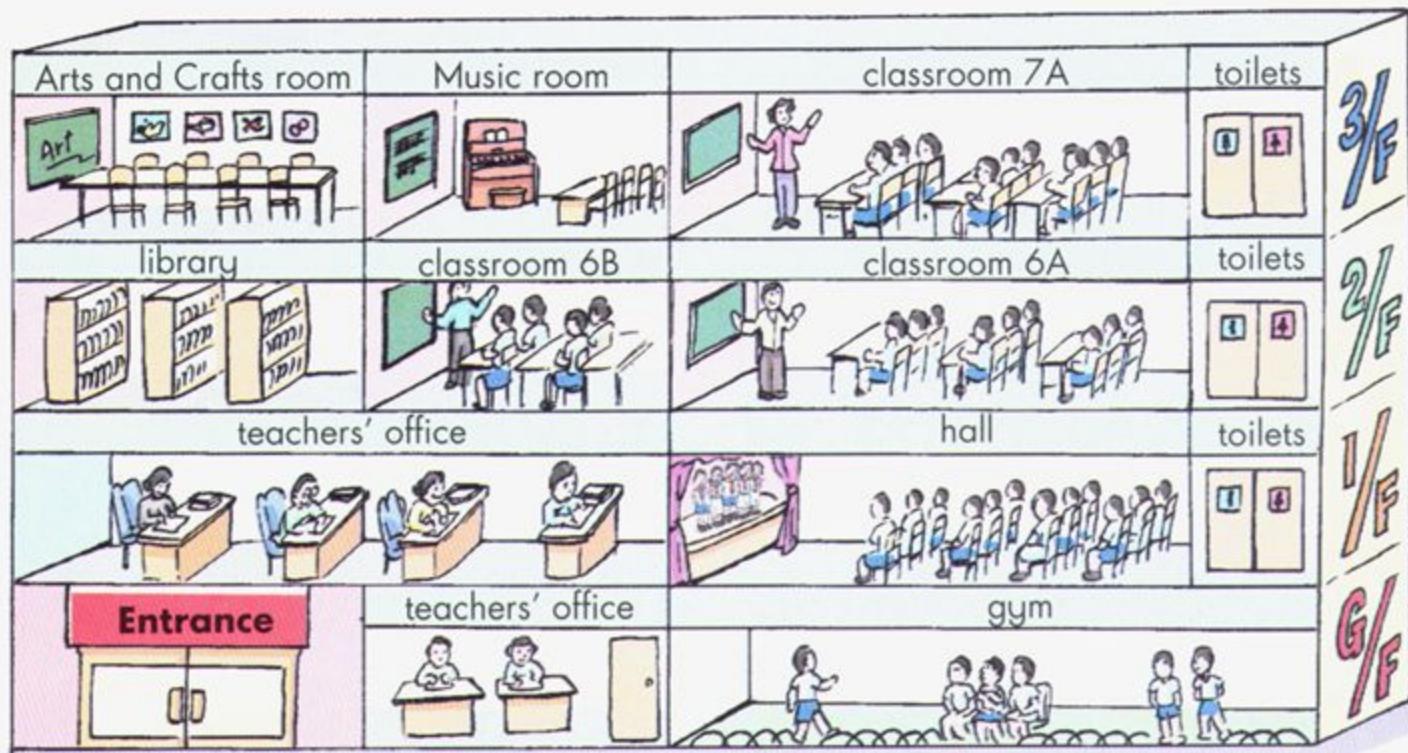
#### Open Day programme

Parents arrive	2.00 p.m.
Visit classroom	_____
Look at projects	_____
Listen to choir	_____
Look at noticeboard	_____
Meet the teachers	_____

# Listening and speaking: Planning an Open Day

## Look and listen

Miss Guo wants some students to welcome the parents on the Open Day.



Boys and girls, I want you to welcome the parents in different places.

I'll be in classroom 6A.  
It's on the second floor.

Very good! Kitty will be in the Arts and Crafts room.  
Peter will be in the hall.  
Jill will be in the Music room.



## Ask and answer

Look at the floor plan of the school. In pairs, discuss where the students will be, like this:

S1: Where will \_\_\_\_\_ be?

the Arts and Crafts room

S2: He/She'll be in \_\_\_\_\_.

the library

S1: Where is it?

the Music room

S2: It's on the ground floor.

the hall

first  
second  
third

classroom \_\_\_\_\_

## Plan and speak

Plan an Open Day for your school. Use the table to make a programme.

S1: What will our parents do first?

S2: First, they'll ...

S1: What time will they do this?

S2: At ...

S1: Where will they do this?

S2: In the ...

S1: What will our parents do next/then/after that/finally?

S2: ...

Programme		
Activity	Time	Place



## Writing: An invitation

### Read, think and write

Help Kitty write an invitation to her parents.

**INVITATION**

Dear Mum and Dad

Please come to our Open Day at my school on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) to meet my teachers and classmates.

It will start at \_\_\_\_\_ a.m./p.m. (time)

It will finish at \_\_\_\_\_ a.m./p.m. (time)

Yours  
Kitty



### Write

Invite your parents to your Open Day. Write an invitation.

**INVITATION**

Dear \_\_\_\_\_

Please come to ...

Yours \_\_\_\_\_





## Reading: On Open Day

### Read and match

Kitty and her classmates took some photos for the English Club on the Open Day.



- a The parents listened to the school choir at three ten in the hall.
- b They visited our classroom at two fifteen.
- c The parents arrived at Rose Garden School at two o'clock.
- d They had tea and cakes at four twenty-five in the Music room with the teachers.
- e They looked at the English Club noticeboard at four o'clock in the library.
- f They looked at our projects at two thirty in the Arts and Crafts room.



## Writing: Open Day at my school

### Read and write

Help Kitty complete this article for the English Club about her Open Day. Use 'first', 'next', 'then', 'after that' and 'finally'.

\_\_\_\_\_ (date)

#### Open Day at Rose Garden School

Yesterday was Open Day at Rose Garden School. Our parents \_\_\_\_\_ at the school at \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.

First, they \_\_\_\_\_ our classroom on the second floor at \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_ at our projects in \_\_\_\_\_ on the third floor at \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_ to the school choir in the hall on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor at \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_ at the English Club noticeboard in the library on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor at \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_ tea and cakes in the Music room on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor with the teachers at \_\_\_\_\_.

Our parents had a great time!

Kitty Li

### Write

Write an article about your Open Day.

_____ (date)
Yesterday was Open Day at _____ School.
Our parents ...



### Language

► First, .../Next, .../Then .../After that, .../  
Finally, ...

► will      arrive  
visit  
do  
look at  
listen to

► at      two fifteen  
three ten

► arrived  
visited  
looked at  
listened to  
had

► on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor  
► in the hall  
the Music room  
classroom 6A

## Word box

<b>programme</b> /'prəʊgræm/	n.	活动安排
<b>entrance</b> /'entrəns/	n.	入口处
* <b>choir</b> /'kwaɪə(r)/	n.	合唱队
<b>noticeboard</b> /'nəʊtɪsbɔ:d/	n.	布告栏
<b>parent</b> /'peərənt/	n.	父或母
<b>arrive</b> /ə'raɪv/	v.	到达
<b>first</b> /fɜ:st/	adv.	首先
<b>classroom</b> /'kla:sru:m/	n.	教室
<b>next</b> /nekst/	adv.	紧接着；随后
<b>project</b> /'prɒdʒekt/	n.	习作项目
<b>craft</b> /kra:ft/	n.	工艺
<b>club</b> /klʌb/	n.	俱乐部
<b>finally</b> /'faɪnəlɪ/	adv.	最后
<b>ground</b> /graʊnd/	n.	地；地面
<b>invitation</b> /,invɪ'teɪʃn/	n.	请柬
<b>yesterday</b> /'jestədeɪ/	n.	昨天

## Notes



### Page 32

1 Your parents will arrive at two o'clock. 你们的父母将在两点到达。

“will+动词原形”用于表示将来的动作或状态。will的缩略形式是'll, 如: they will的缩略形式为they'll。

2 What will they do first? 他们首先将做什么?

句中的first作副词, 意为“首先”。

3 What will they do next? 紧接着他们将做什么?

句中的next作副词, 意为“紧接着; 随后”。

4 the Arts and Crafts room 美术劳技教室

5 after that 用于表示顺序, 意为“从那以后”。

### Page 33

1 图中的gym意为“健身房; 体育馆”。

2 It's on the second floor. 在三楼。

表示在具体某一楼层时, 用介词on。

在表示楼层时, 英式英语与美式英语有一定的区别:

	英式	美式
一楼	the ground floor	the first floor
二楼	the first floor	the second floor

其余以此类推。

### Page 35

1 Kitty and her classmates took some photos for the English Club on the Open Day. 基蒂和她的同学在学校开放日为英语俱乐部拍了一些照片。

take photos拍照

take在本课作动词, 意为“拍(照)”。

2 They visited our classroom at two fifteen. 他们在两点十五分参观了我们的教室。

句中visited是visit的过去式, 表示这个动作发生在过去。同样的词在本单元中还有listened、arrived和looked。注意have的过去式是had。

### Page 36

1 Our parents had a great time! 我们的父母(那天)过得很快乐!

have a great time还可以说成have a good time。

# Unit 6 Going to school

## Reading: Travelling time to school

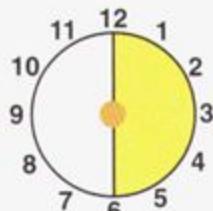
### Look and read



Simon lives near school.  
He goes to school by bus.  
It takes him about ten minutes.



Jill lives far away from school.  
She goes to school by ferry. It  
takes her about forty minutes.



Joe lives far away from school. He  
goes to school by underground. It  
takes him about half an hour.



Alice and Kitty live near school.  
They go to school on foot. It takes  
them about five minutes.

### A survey

Find out how your classmates go to school and the amount of time they spend travelling to school.

Name			
Transport			
Time			

S1: Do you live near or far away from school?

S2: I live near school.  
far away from

S1: How do you go to school?

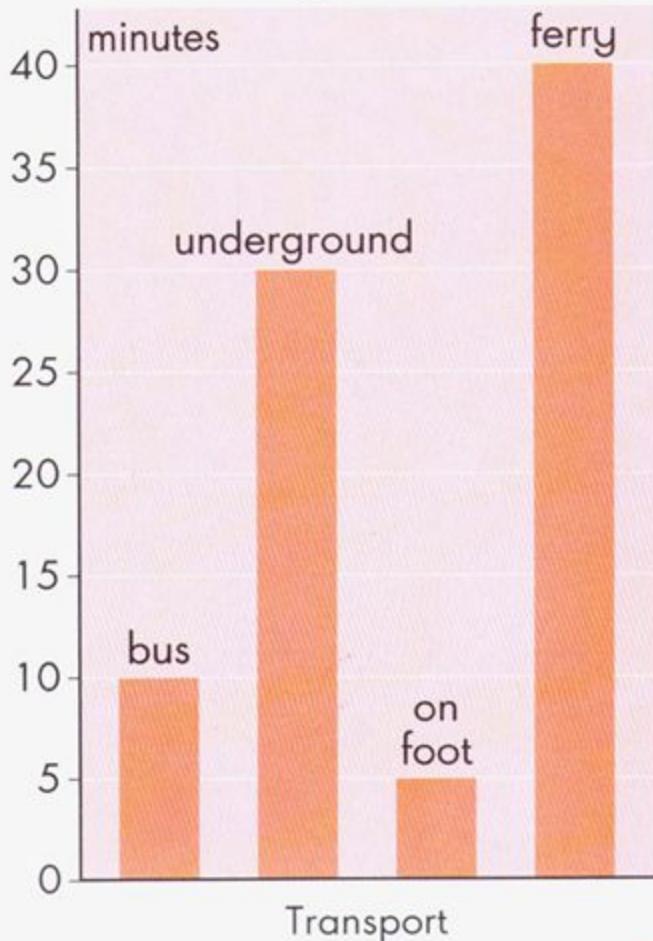
S2: I go to school by \_\_\_\_\_ /on foot.

S1: How long does it take?

S2: It takes about \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.  
half an hour.  
an hour.

### Draw a chart

Travelling time to school





## Listening and speaking: Going to different places

### Listen and say

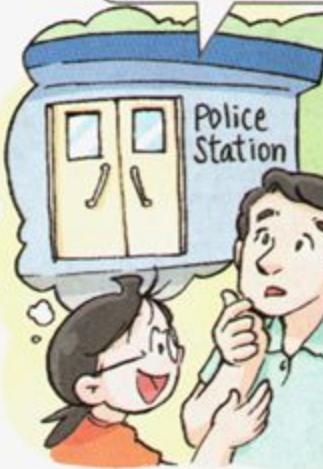
- 1 Mum, how long does it take you to get to the supermarket?



It takes me about ten minutes to get there.



- 2 Dad, how long does it take you to get to your office?



It takes me about half an hour to get there.



### Ask and answer

With a classmate, ask and answer questions, like this:

S1: How long does it take you to get to ...?

S2: It takes me about \_\_\_\_\_ minutes to get there.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
hour(s)

#### Places

the supermarket  
the park  
the post office  
the library

### Ask and report

Ask your family and relatives about the amount of time they spend travelling to the following places. Report in class.

	father	mother	sister/brother	cousin
The school/ office	_____ hr(s) _____ min(s)			
The market	_____ hr(s) _____ min(s)			
The cinema	_____ hr(s) _____ min(s)			
The bank	_____ hr(s) _____ min(s)			

It takes my father about \_\_\_\_\_ to get to \_\_\_\_\_.  
It takes my ...



## Reading: Simon's way to school

### Look and learn



a restaurant



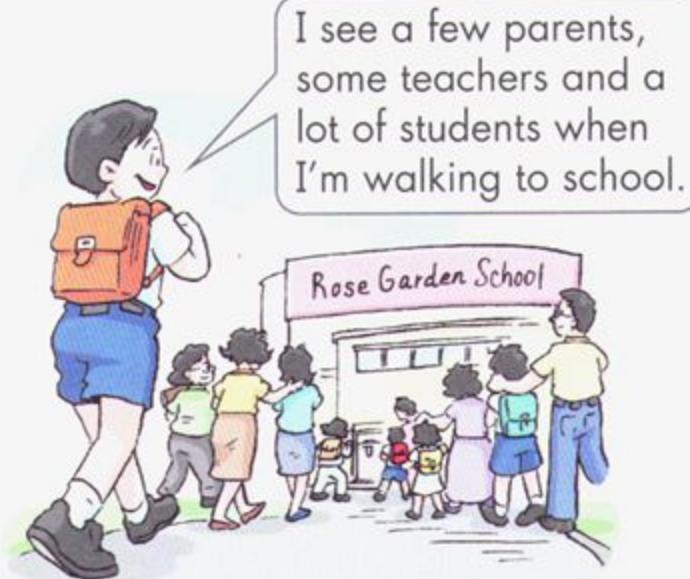
a hotel



an advertisement board

### Look and read

My name's Simon. I go to school by bus, then on foot. I see some restaurants, a few shops and a lot of people when I'm on the bus.



### Look, ask and answer

In pairs, talk about what Simon sees on his way to school.

S1: How does Simon go to school?

S2: He goes to school by \_\_\_\_\_, then ...

S1: What does Simon see when he is on the bus?  
walking to school?

S2: Simon sees a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ when he is ...  
some  
a few



## Writing: On the way to school

### Ask and answer

Talk with a classmate about the things you see on your way to school.

Transport	Things	
bus	trees	flowers
school bus	supermarkets	housing estates
taxi	schools	advertisement boards
underground	department stores	gardens
light rail	restaurants	factories
ferry	kindergartens	police stations
	hotels	swimming pools
		grass shops temples offices banks parks markets

S1: How do you go to school?

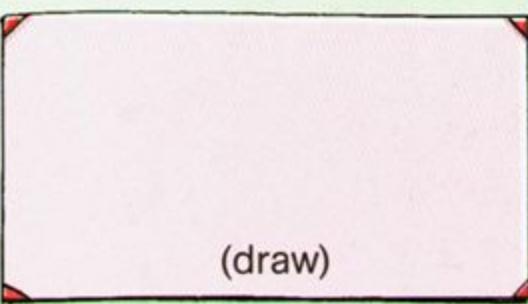
S2: I go to school by \_\_\_\_\_ /on foot.

S1: What do you see when you are on the \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
walking to school?

S2: I see a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ when I am ...  
some  
a few

### Draw and write

Draw the things you see on your way to school. Write about them.

<b>On the way to school</b>  (draw)
I see a lot of _____ when I am ... I see some _____ when ... I see a few _____ when ...



### Language

- ▶ near/far away from
- ▶ How long does it take you to get to ...?

It takes me about \_\_\_\_\_ minutes  
him/her them half an hour  
an hour

to get there.

- ▶ I see a lot of \_\_\_\_\_

when I am on the underground.  
on the bus.  
walking to school.

## Word box

<b>travel</b> /'trævl/	v.	行走；旅行
<b>about</b> /ə'baut/	adv.	大约
<b>minute</b> /'minit/	n.	分钟
<b>*ferry</b> /'feri/	n.	渡船
<b>hour</b> /'auə(r)/	n.	小时
<b>half an hour</b>		半小时
<b>hotel</b> /həʊ'tel/	n.	旅馆
<b>advertisement</b> /əd'veɪtɪsmənt/	n.	广告
<b>board</b> /bɔ:d/	n.	栏；板
<b>a few</b>		几个
<b>a lot of</b>		许多
<b>when</b> /wen/	conj.	当……的时候
<b>light rail</b> /'laɪt reɪl/	n.	轻轨
<b>department store</b> /dɪ'pa:tment stɔ:(r)/	n.	百货商店
<b>*kindergarten</b> /'kɪndəgə:tn/	n.	幼儿园
<b>housing estate</b> /'haʊzɪŋ ɪ'steɪt/	n.	居民区
<b>temple</b> /'templ/	n.	庙宇

## Notes



### Page 39

- 1 by bus/ferry/underground 坐公交车/轮渡/地铁  
on foot 步行
- 2 It takes him about ten minutes. 他大约花费十分钟。  
句中的take 作动词，意为“花费”。
- 3 表格中的transport 意为“旅行方式”。

### Page 40

- 1 Mum, how long does it take you to get to the supermarket? 妈妈，你去超市要花多少时间啊?  
get to 意为“到达……”，表示“到达那里”用get there。

### Page 41

- 1 I see some restaurants, a few shops and a lot of people when I'm on the bus. 在公共汽车上的时候，我看到几家饭店、一些商店和很多人。  
when在小学课本中作副词，意为“什么时候”；本句中的when作连词，意为“当……的时候”。  
a few 意为“有一些；几个”，与可数名词复数形式连用。  
a lot of 意为“许多”，既可与可数名词的复数形式连用，也可与不可数名词连用。



# Unit 7 Rules round us

## Reading: Rules and signs

### Look and read

1

Where do we have rules?  
Do you know?

We have rules in  
the classroom.

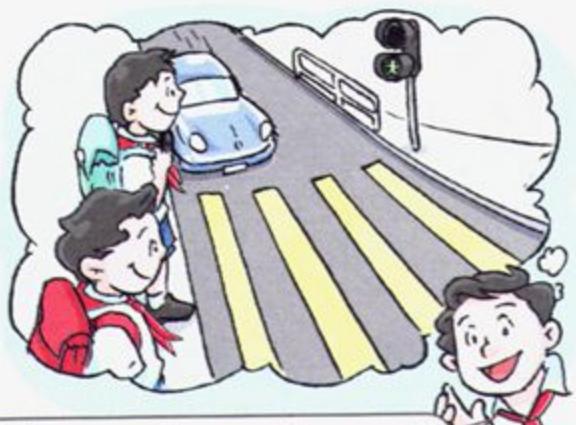


2

We have rules in the library.



3



We have rules on the road.

4



We have rules in the park.

### Read, think and match

Where do we have these rules?

- a In the library   b In the classroom   c On the road   d In the park

- 1 We must not walk on the grass.   
2 We must not play basketball.   
3 We must not leave rubbish.   
4 We must not eat or drink.   
5 We must wait for the green man.

- c On the road   d In the park

- 6 We must keep quiet.   
7 We must listen to our teachers.   
8 We must not draw on our desks.   
9 We must not run across the road.   
10 We must not pick the flowers.

## Discuss and match



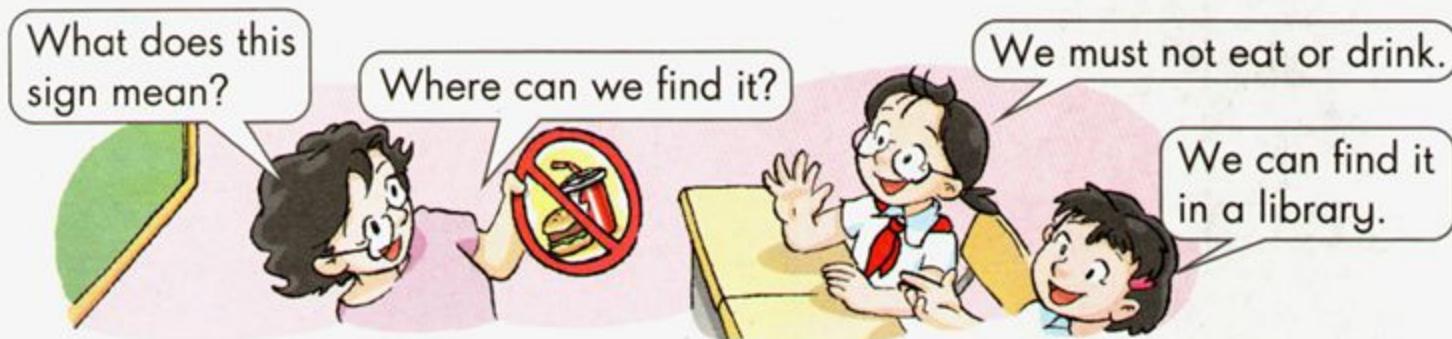
- 1 Don't walk on the grass.
- 2 Don't leave rubbish.
- 3 Don't enter.
- 4 Don't eat or drink.


- 5 Don't climb the trees.
- 6 Don't talk loudly.
- 7 Don't turn left.
- 8 Don't run.


## Look and read



## Speak and write

Look at the above signs again. In pairs, discuss their meaning and write about them.

S1: What does Sign **a** mean?

S2: We must not ...

S1: Where can we find it?

S2: We can find it in a library.  
in a park.  
on a road.

**Sign a**

We must not \_\_\_\_\_.

**Sign b**

**Sign c**

# Listening and speaking: In the shopping centre

## Look and learn



a lift



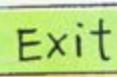
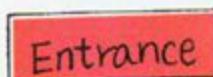
an escalator

## Listen and say

1



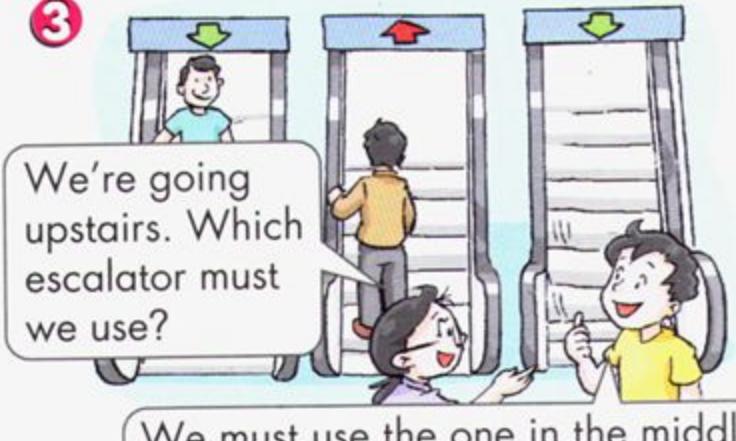
2



We're entering the centre. Which door must we use?

We must use the one on the left.

3



4

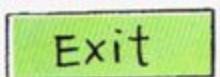
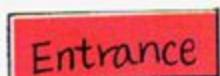


Which lift must we use?

We must use the one on the left.

## Find out

With your classmates, discuss the meaning of these signs and where you can find them.





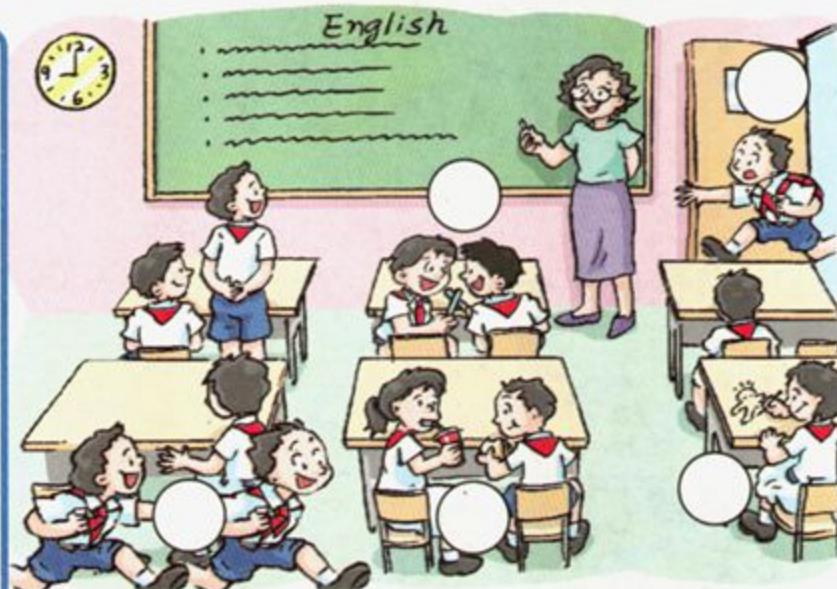
## Writing: Class rules

### Match and say

Which class rules are the students breaking? Write the numbers in the circles.

#### Class rules

- 1 We must not eat or drink in the classroom.
- 2 We must keep quiet.
- 3 We must not play in the classroom.
- 4 We must not chase each other.
- 5 We must not be late for school.
- 6 We must not draw on the desks.
- 7 We must listen to our teachers in class.



### Think and write

Complete the class rules.

- 1 Don't eat or drink in the classroom!
- 2 Keep quiet!
- 3 Don't \_\_\_\_\_!
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_

### Talk and write

Talk to your classmates or your teacher. Find out your class rules.

Class _____
Our class rules
1 We must not _____.
2 We must _____.
3 _____



### Language

- ▶ must/must not
- ▶ Don't ...
- ▶ in a library  
a park

- ▶ on a road
- ▶ the one on the left/right
- ▶ the one in the middle
- ▶ Where can we find it?

- ▶ What does this sign mean?
- ▶ Which ...?

## Word box

<b>rule</b> /ru:l/	<i>n.</i>	规则
<b>wait for</b>		等待
<b>enter</b> /'entə(r)/	<i>v.</i>	进入
<b>loudly</b> /'laʊdli/	<i>adv.</i>	大声地
<b>mean</b> /mi:n/	<i>v.</i>	表示……的意思
<b>lift</b> /lift/	<i>n.</i>	电梯
<b>*escalator</b> /'eskəleɪtə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	自动扶梯
<b>on the left/right</b>		在左/右边
<b>centre</b> /'sentə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	中心；中央
<b>*exit</b> /'eksit/	<i>n.</i>	出口
<b>upstairs</b> /,ʌp'steəz/	<i>adv.</i>	向楼上；在楼上
<b>middle</b> /'midl/	<i>n.</i>	中间；中央
<b>in the middle</b>		在中间；在中央
<b>chase</b> /tʃeɪs/	<i>v.</i>	追赶

## Notes

Page 45

1 We must not leave rubbish. 我们不可以乱扔垃圾。

We must keep quiet. 我们必须保持安静。

must意为“必须”，表示必要或很重要。

must not意为“不准”，表示不允许或禁止。

Page 46

1 Don't enter. 不得进入！

Don't 不得，不要

该句为祈使句的否定形式。

## 2 Places and activities

Now listen

A survey on Miss Wang's job

### A survey

- 1 What is your name? \_\_\_\_\_ Wang.
- 2 How old are you? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 What is your job? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Do you like your job? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Why? Because \_\_\_\_\_ teach children.
- 6 When do you start work?  
At \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 When do you finish work?  
At \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Do you live near or far away from your school?  
 near       far away
- 9 How do you go to school?  
 by bus       by underground       on foot
- 10 How long does it take?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Using English

Abbreviations<sup>①</sup>

Sometimes we make some words shorter, so we can write them more quickly. For example, we usually write *12m* instead of *12 metres*. We call these shortened forms **abbreviations**.

Can you match the pictures with their abbreviations?

a USA

e PRC

b PC

f www

c kg

g UN

d CD

h cm

1



2


 the People's Republic of China

 the United Nations

3



4


 the United States of America

 compact disc

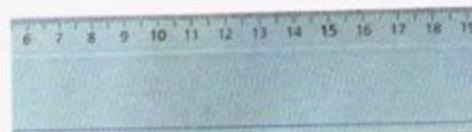
5


 personal computer

6


 World Wide Web

7


 centimetre

8


 kilogram

<sup>①</sup> abbreviation *n.* 缩略形式

## More practice

## \*What would you like to be?

John: Look at the photo of my father and me in front of a new restaurant.

Mary: Wow, it's a nice restaurant!

John: Yes, it is. My father works there.

Mary: Really? What job does your father do?

John: He's a cook.

Mary: Does he like his job?

John: Yes, very much. He likes cooking delicious food.

Mary: Would you like to be a cook, too?

John: Oh, no! I like eating but I don't like cooking.

Mary: Then what would you like to be?

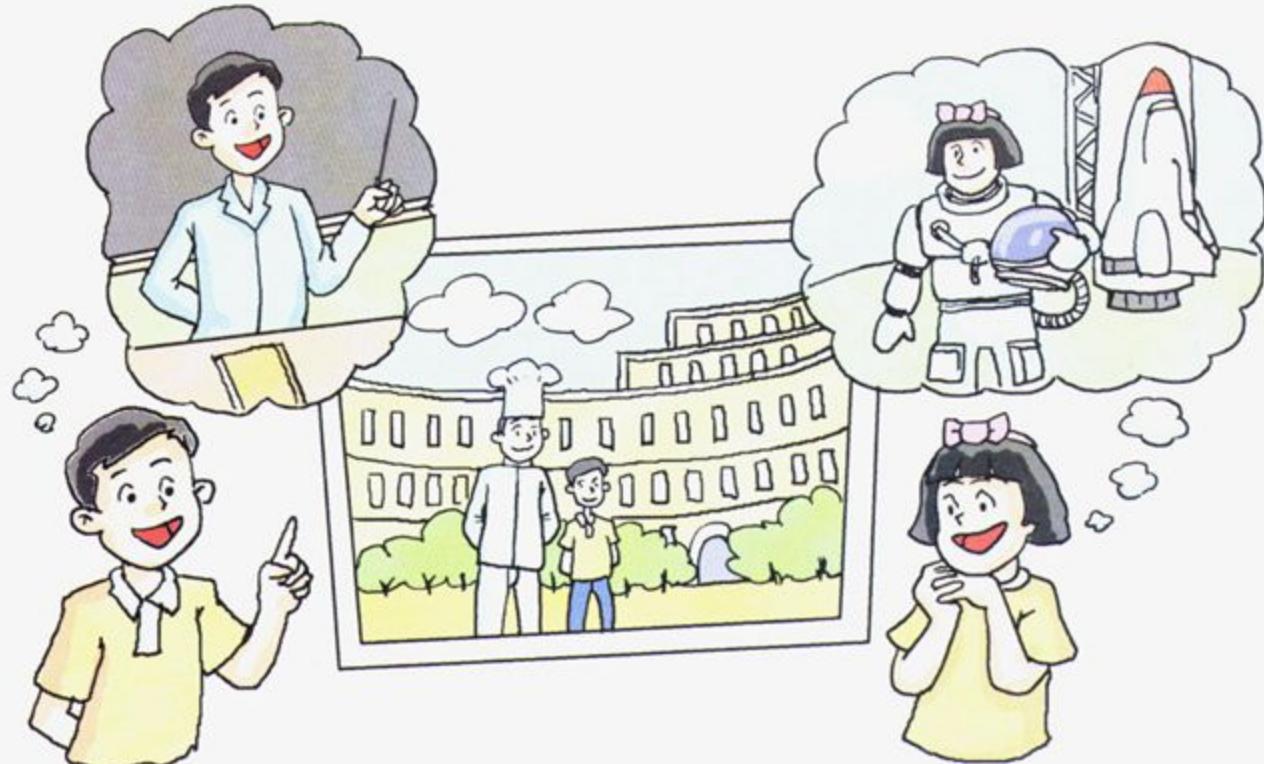
John: I'd like to be a teacher.

Mary: Why?

John: I'd like to be a teacher because I want to teach children. How about you?  
What job would you like to do?

Mary: I don't know yet. Maybe I'll become an astronaut<sup>①</sup>.

John: That sounds great!



<sup>①</sup> astronaut n. 宇航员

## Look and read

ar	/ɑ:/	car	park	er	/ɜ:/	her	term
	/ɔ:/	warm	quarter	ir	/ɜ:/	bird	shirt
or	/ɔ:/	for	short	ur	/ɜ:/	nurse	turn
	/ɜ:/	work	worker				

## Read and circle

Circle the word that matches the sound.

- |            |       |        |          |       |       |
|------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| 1 /wɜ:k/   | walk  | work   | 4 /ʃɜ:t/ | short | shirt |
| 2 /'pɜ:pl/ | pupil | purple | 5 /pɔ:k/ | park  | pork  |
| 3 /tɜ:m/   | term  | time   | 6 /fɑ:m/ | farm  | form  |

## Think and write

Write the letter according to the sound.

/i:/	th_e_se	/əʊ/	g__
/e/	m__n	/ɜ:/	g__l
/ju:/	__se	/a:/	f__
/ʌ/	__p	/ɔ:/	f_ty
/aɪ/	l__ke	/eɪ/	t__ste
/ɪ/	l__ttle	/ɜ:/	t__n

## Tongue-twisters

- 1 The people here hear a dear and clear voice near the house.
- 2 S1: Where is their pear? S2: Their pear is on the chair.

# Unit 8 The food we eat

## Reading: Dinner menu

### Look, learn and read



cabbage



tomato



garlic

Mrs Li: What would you like for dinner tonight?  
Would you like rice or noodles?

Ben: I'd like rice for dinner.

Mrs Li: Would you like meat or seafood?

Kitty: I'd like steamed prawns with garlic.  
I'd also like some soup.

Mrs Li: What kind of soup would you like?  
Tomato or cabbage?

Ben: Let's have tomato. It's my favourite.

Mrs Li: All right, we'll have tomato and egg soup.

Kitty: I'd like fried eggs with bacon, too.

Ben: Mum, can we have some fruit after dinner, please?

Mrs Li: Yes, what kind of fruit would you like? Strawberries or apples?

Ben: I'd like strawberries.

Mrs Li: OK, but we need to buy some food first!



### Write

**A** Write a dinner menu for the Li family.

#### Dinner menu

- Rice
- Steamed prawns with garlic
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Mrs Li has some rice and eggs at home. What else does she need to buy for dinner? Complete her shopping list.

#### Shopping list

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| • Prawns | • _____ |
| • _____  | • _____ |
| • _____  |         |

## Look and read

# Menu

### Vegetables

- fried cabbage
- salad

### Eggs

- steamed eggs (with meat)
- fried eggs with bacon
- boiled eggs

### Meat/Seafood

- fried chicken wings
- steamed fish
- steamed prawns with garlic

### Soup

- chicken soup
- tomato and egg soup

## Ask and answer

Look at the menu above. With a classmate, ask and answer questions to make a dinner menu for him/her.

S1: What would you like for dinner tonight?

S2: I'd like vegetables and seafood for dinner.

S1: What kind of vegetables would you like?

Would you like fried cabbage or salad?

S2: I'd like ...

S1: What kind of seafood would you like?

Would you like ... or ...?

S2: I'd like ...

# Listening and speaking: Buying different food

## Look and learn

Mrs Li is comparing the prices of food in the market and in the supermarket. Look at her shopping list on page 55 again. Where can she find the cheaper items?

### In the market

1



the fish stall

2



the vegetable stall

3



the fruit stall

4



the meat stall

### In the supermarket

#### ROSE GARDEN SUPERMARKET

##### Vegetable section

- tomatoes      ¥5/kg
- cabbage      ¥6/kg
- garlic          ¥6/kg

##### Seafood section

- prawns        ¥70/kg
- fish            ¥10/kg

##### Fruit section

- strawberries    ¥16/kg
- oranges        ¥8/kg
- bananas        ¥9/kg

##### Meat section

- bacon          ¥25/kg
- chicken        ¥35/kg

##### Frozen food section

- ice cream      ¥15/box
- dumplings     ¥9/packet



## Look, listen and complete

Look at the picture. Listen and find out where Mrs Li bought the cheaper food and how much it was/they were. Then complete the table below.



Item	Place		Price
	Market	Supermarket	
Garlic	✓		¥ 5
Prawns		✓	¥ 70
Tomatoes			¥ _____
Bacon			¥ _____
Strawberries			¥ _____

## Say and act

With your classmates, play the roles of Kitty, Ben and Mrs Li. Say where Mrs Li bought the cheaper food and how much it was/they were. Use the table above to help you.

S1: Have you bought any \_\_\_\_\_?

S2: Yes, I've bought some \_\_\_\_\_.

S1: Where did you buy it/them?

S2: In the market/supermarket, at the \_\_\_\_\_ stall/in the \_\_\_\_\_ section.

S3: How much was it/were they?

S2: It was/They were \_\_\_\_\_ yuan.



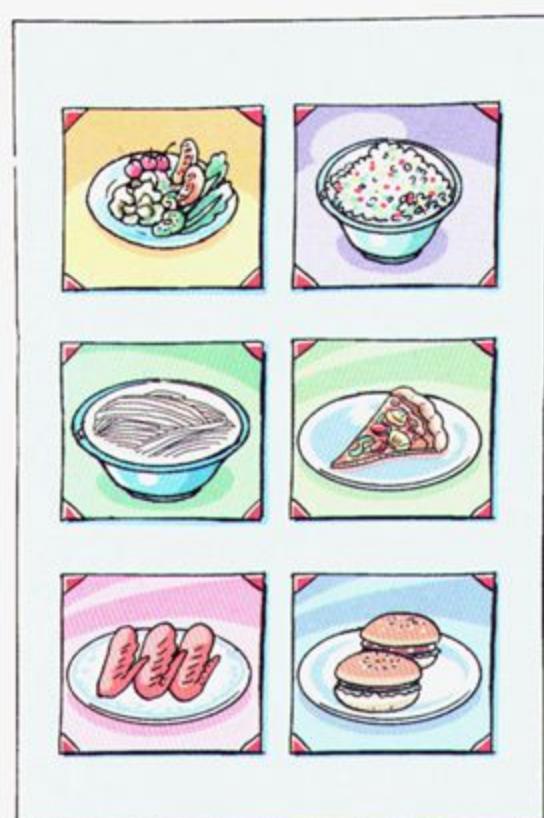
## Writing: My favourite food

### Look and tick

Look at the list of food. Tick the food items in the pictures.

#### Food

- fried rice
- fried chicken wings
- baked potatoes
- pizza
- noodles
- hamburgers
- sandwiches
- tomato soup
- cabbage soup
- fruit salad



### Think and write

Write some sentences about what you would like for dinner. You can choose food items from the list above or you can think of other food that you like.

#### My favourite food

I would like \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner.

I would like \_\_\_\_\_.

I would also like \_\_\_\_\_.

### Language

- What would you like for dinner?
- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_?
- I'd like \_\_\_\_\_.
- What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ would you like?
- In the market/supermarket,  
at the \_\_\_\_\_ stall/in the \_\_\_\_\_ section.
- I've bought \_\_\_\_\_.

## Word box

* <b>menu</b> /'menju:/	n.	菜单
<b>cabbage</b> /'kæbɪdʒ/	n.	卷心菜
* <b>garlic</b> /'ga:lik/	n.	大蒜
* <b>noodle</b> /'nu:dl/	n.	面条
<b>seafood</b> /'si:fud/	n.	海鲜
<b>steam</b> /sti:m/	v.	蒸 (食物)
* <b>prawn</b> /prɔ:n/	n.	虾; 对虾
<b>also</b> /'ɔ:lsəʊ/	adv.	也
<b>kind</b> /kaɪnd/	n.	种类
<b>fry</b> /fraɪ/	v.	油炸; 油煎; 油炒
<b>bacon</b> /'beɪkən/	n.	咸肉; 熏肉
<b>boil</b> /bɔɪl/	v.	用沸水煮
<b>wing</b> /wɪŋ/	n.	翅膀
* <b>stall</b> /stɔ:l/	n.	摊位
<b>section</b> /'sekʃn/	n.	区域; 部门
<b>frozen</b> /'frəʊzn/	adj.	冰冻的
* <b>dumpling</b> /'dʌmplɪŋ/	n.	饺子
<b>packet</b> /'pækɪt/	n.	小包装
<b>bake</b> /beɪk/	v.	烘烤
* <b>hamburger</b> /'hæmbɜ:gə(r)/	n.	汉堡包



## Notes

### Page 55

- 1 What would you like for dinner tonight? 今天晚饭你们想吃什么?
- 2 What kind of soup would you like? 你们想喝哪种汤?
- 3 steamed prawns with garlic 蒜茸蒸虾  
tomato and egg soup 番茄蛋汤  
fried eggs with bacon 烤肉煎蛋

### Page 56

- 1 fried cabbage 炒卷心菜  
steamed eggs (with meat) (肉) 炖蛋  
boiled eggs 水煮蛋  
fried chicken wings 炸鸡翅  
steamed fish 清蒸鱼  
chicken soup 鸡汤

### Page 58

- 1 —Mum, have you bought any garlic? 妈妈, 你买大蒜了吗?  
—Yes, I have bought some garlic. 买了(一些大蒜)。
- 2 表格中的 item 意为“项目”； price 意为“价格”。

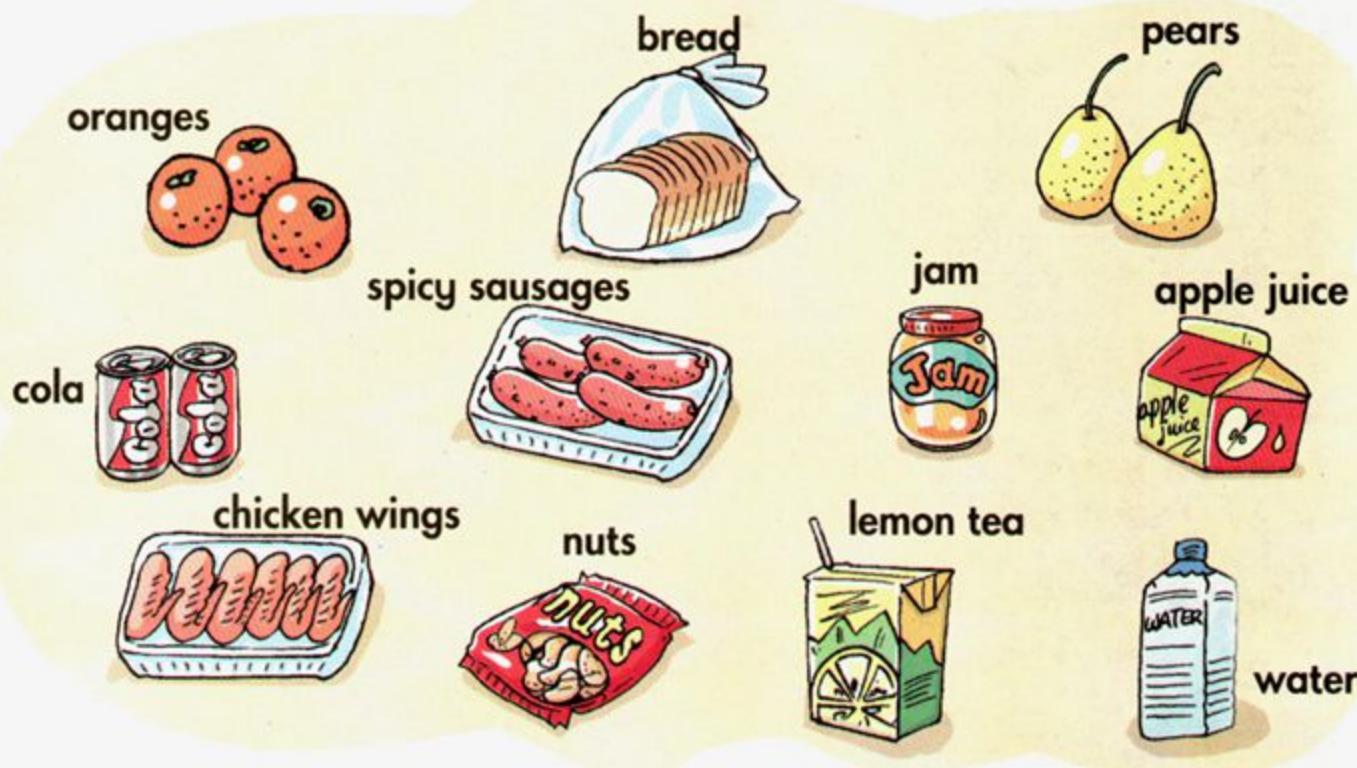
### Page 59

- 1 baked potatoes 烤土豆  
fruit salad 水果色拉

# Unit 9 Picnics are fun

## Reading: Planning a picnic

### Look and learn



### Look and read

Let's have a picnic tomorrow.



That's a good idea. Shall we buy some soft drinks? I'd like to have some apple juice and some cola.

Joe: Shall we buy some meat?  
I'd like to have some chicken wings.

Alice: Let's buy some bread and a bottle of jam. Bread tastes nice with jam.

Jill: Shall we buy some fruit?  
I'd like to have some oranges.

Kitty: Shall we buy some snacks?  
I'd like to have a packet of nuts.

### Write

Make a list of the food items Kitty and her friends want to buy for the picnic.

#### Our picnic

- Some apple juice • \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ • \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ • \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ • \_\_\_\_\_

## Look and learn



cakes/sweet

nuts/salty

chillies/spicy

lemons/sour

coffee/bitter

## Look and read

1

Let's go to the supermarket to buy some food and drink for the picnic.



2

Shall we buy some apple juice?

Why do you like apple juice?



I like it because it's sweet.

3



Kitty: Shall we buy some oranges?

Jill: Yes, I like oranges.

Kitty: Why do you like oranges?

Jill: I like them because they're sweet.

4



Peter: Let's buy some spicy sausages.

Joe: I don't like spicy sausages.

Peter: Why not?

Joe: They're too spicy.

Peter: What would you like, Joe?

Joe: I'd like some chicken wings. They're tasty.

## Look, speak and write

You and your classmates are planning a picnic. Find out what food and drink you and your classmates like/dislike, and then write a shopping list.

S1: Shall we buy some \_\_\_\_? / Let's buy some \_\_\_\_.

S2: Yes, I like \_\_\_\_.

S1: Why do you like \_\_\_\_?

S2: It's/They're sweet/delicious.  
tasty/spicy.

S3: No, I don't like \_\_\_\_.

S1: Why not?

S3: It's/They're too sweet.  
(too) salty.  
(too) spicy.  
sour/bitter.

S1: What would you like?

S3: I'd like \_\_\_\_.

It's/They're \_\_\_\_.



## Read a poem

### Shall we have a picnic?

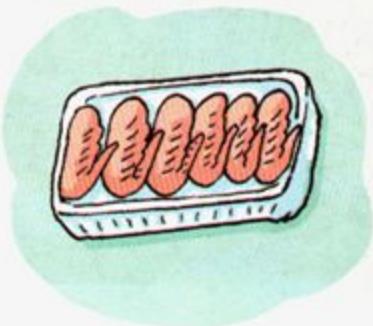
Shall we have a picnic?  
Shall we have some bread?  
Let's buy some jam  
To spread on the bread.



Shall we have a picnic?  
Picnics are nice.  
Let's buy some soft drinks  
And a big bag of ice!



Shall we have a picnic?  
Shall we have some chicken wings?  
Let's have a picnic  
And eat a lot of things.





## Writing: Preparing for a picnic

### Look and read

Here are the items the children want to buy. Have they got enough money? How much money do they need from Mr Li?



The children have got \_\_\_\_\_ yuan.  
They need \_\_\_\_\_ yuan from Mr Li.

### Choose and write

In groups, look at the pictures above and choose five items you and your classmates want to buy with ¥80 for a picnic. Complete the table.

Item	Price
	¥
	¥
	¥
	¥
Total:	¥



## Listening and speaking: Having a picnic

### Listen and say

**1**



- Alice: May I have some chicken wings, please?  
 Joe: OK. Here you are. Why do you like chicken wings?  
 Alice: I like chicken wings because they're delicious.

**2**



- Jill: Would you like some cola, Kitty and Peter?  
 Peter: Yes, please. I like cola because it's sweet.  
 Kitty: No, thanks.  
 Jill: Why not?  
 Kitty: I don't want any cola because it's too sweet.

### Act out the story

With a classmate, choose different food or drink. Act out the above story.

- S1: May I have some \_\_\_\_\_, please?  
 S2: OK. Here you are. Why do you like \_\_\_\_\_?  
 S1: I like \_\_\_\_\_ because it's/they're sweet/delicious/tasty/spicy/bitter.  
 S2: Would you like some \_\_\_\_\_?  
 S1: No, thanks.  
 S2: Why not?  
 S1: I don't want any \_\_\_\_\_ because it's/they're (too) sweet/salty/spicy/sour/bitter.



### Language

- Shall we ...? / Let's ...
- Why do you like ...?
- I like ... because ...
- tasty/delicious/sour/bitter/  
(too) salty/(too) spicy
- May I have some ...  
please?
- Would you like some ...?

## Word box



<b>fun</b> /fʌn/	n.	有趣的事
* <b>cola</b> /'kəʊlə/	n.	可乐
* <b>spicy</b> /'spaɪsɪ/	adj.	辛辣的
<b>nut</b> /nʌt/	n.	坚果
* <b>lemon</b> /'lemən/	n.	柠檬
* <b>snack</b> /snæk/	n.	小吃；点心
<b>salty</b> /'sɔ:lti/	adj.	咸的
* <b>chilli</b> /'tʃili/	n.	辣椒
* <b>sour</b> /'saʊə(r)/	adj.	酸的
<b>bitter</b> /'bɪtə(r)/	adj.	苦的
<b>tasty</b> /'teistɪ/	adj.	美味的
* <b>delicious</b> /dɪ'lɪʃəs/	adj.	味道鲜美的
<b>spread</b> /spred/	v.	抹
<b>prepare</b> /prɪ'peə(r)/	v.	使做好准备；把……预备好
<b>enough</b> /ɪ'nʌf/	adj.	足够的



## Notes



### Page 62

1 Let's have a picnic tomorrow. 我们明天去野餐吧！

Let's 用于提出建议。如：Let's go to the park. 我们去公园吧！

2 Shall we buy some soft drinks? 我们买点(软)饮料好吗？

句中的 shall 表示提出或征求意见。

Shall we ...? 用于提出建议，如：Shall we have some cola? 我们喝点可乐好吗？如表示赞同，常用OK. 或 That's a good idea. 来应答。

some 用于一般疑问句中表示期待得到对方的肯定回答。又如：Would you like some cola? 你想来点可乐吗？

soft drink 软饮料（不含酒精）

### Page 65

1 表格中的 total 作名词，意为“总计；合计”。

### Page 66

1 May I have some chicken wings, please? 我可以来点鸡翅吗？

May I ...? 的句型常用于提出请求。回答时，如表示允许，常用OK./Sure./All right./Yes, you may.; 表示拒绝，常用No, you may not./I'm afraid you can't. 等。

2 Here you are. 给你。



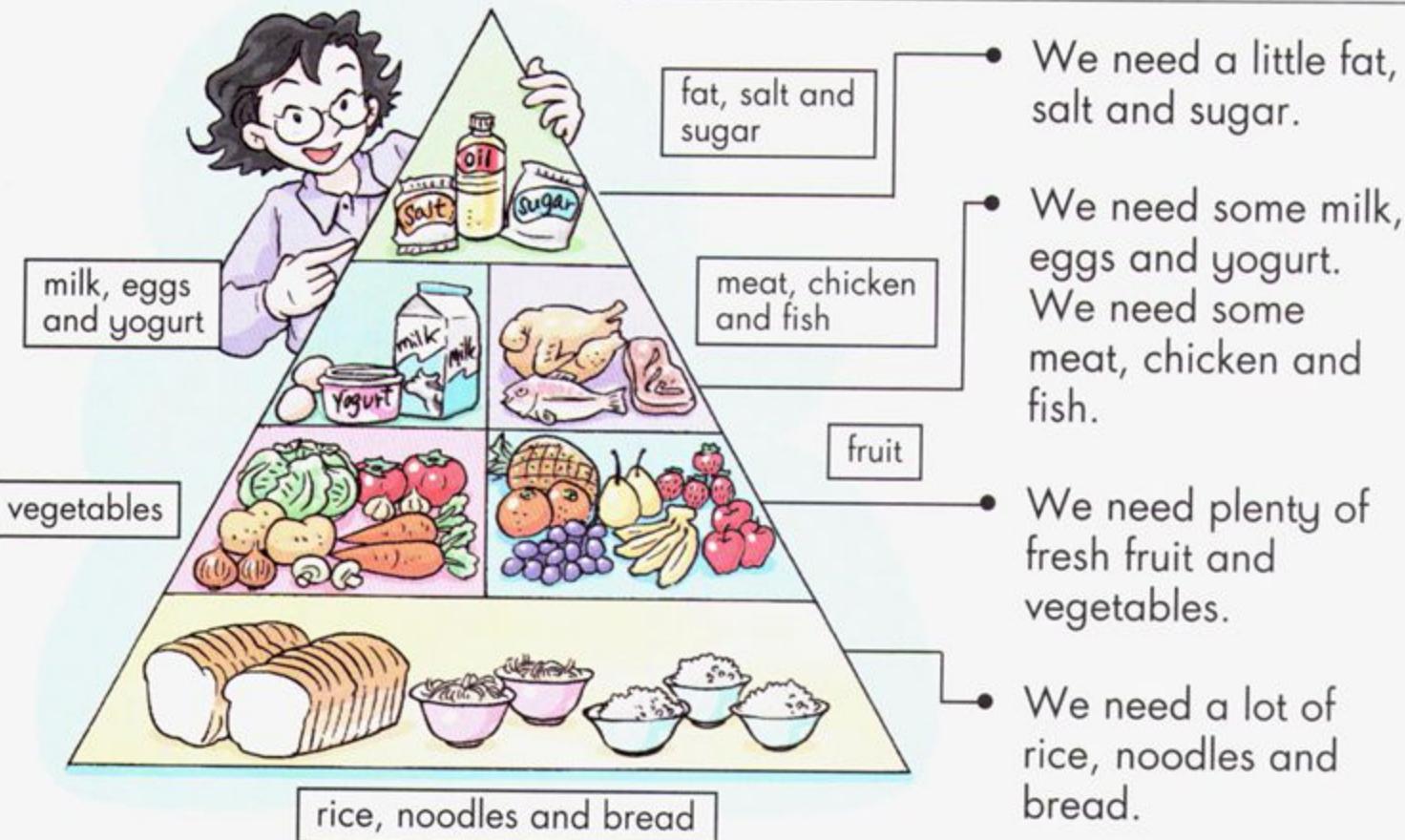
# Unit 10 Healthy eating



## Reading: Good diets and bad diets

### Look and read

Look at the food pyramid. It shows us how much of each kind of food we need every day.



### Look and say

1 How much fruit do we need every day?



2 How much sugar do we need every day?



### Ask and answer

Look at the food pyramid again, and then talk about how much of each kind of food we need every day, like this:

S1: How much \_\_\_\_\_ do we need every day?

a lot of/plenty of/  
some/a little

S2: We need ... every day.

## Read a story

Mr Lin lived in the city. He was fat and unhealthy. He had an unhealthy diet and he did no exercise. Miss Chen was his cousin. She lived in the countryside. She was fit and healthy. She had a healthy diet and worked in her garden every day.

One day, Mr Lin went to visit Miss Chen and had lunch with her. 'What would you like for lunch?' asked Miss Chen.

'I'd like some pizza, some chips and some ice cream,' said Mr Lin.

'I don't have that kind of food in my house. I eat a lot of rice. I eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. I also eat some meat and fish, but I only eat a little salt and sugar,' said Miss Chen.

Mr Lin stayed with his cousin for a few weeks. He worked in Miss Chen's garden. He ate a lot of rice, plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables, and some meat and fish. He became fit and healthy.



## Answer

- 1 Why was Mr Lin fat and unhealthy?
- 2 What did Mr Lin like to have for lunch?

- 3 What food did Miss Chen usually eat?
- 4 How did Mr Lin become fit and healthy?

## Read

Alice: Joe, what did you have for breakfast yesterday?

Joe: I had eggs and milk. That's my favourite breakfast. What did you have for breakfast, Alice?

Alice: I had some porridge. What did you have for lunch?

Joe: I had three hamburgers, a lot of chips and a lot of cola for lunch. What did you have for lunch?

Alice: I had steamed chicken with rice and some vegetable soup. I also had a little tea. What did you have for dinner?

Joe: I had pizza and chips. Then I had a lot of ice cream. What did you have for dinner?

Alice: I had some steamed fish, some rice and a lot of boiled vegetables for dinner. Joe, your diet is unhealthy.



## Write

What food and drink did Alice and Joe have yesterday? Complete the table.

	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
Alice's diet			
Joe's diet			

## Ask and answer

Ask and answer questions about the food and drink Joe and Alice had yesterday, like this:

S1: Were Alice's and Joe's diets healthy or unhealthy?

S2: Both diets were healthy/unhealthy.

One was \_\_\_\_\_ and the other was \_\_\_\_\_.

S1: Which one was healthier/less healthy?

S2: \_\_\_\_\_'s diet was healthier than \_\_\_\_\_'s diet.

less healthy than

as healthy as

as unhealthy as



## Listening and speaking: Eating habits

### Listen and say



bread



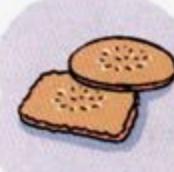
chips



hamburgers



fruit



biscuits



pizza



vegetables



ice cream



porridge



noodles



cakes



rice



lemon tea



orange juice



cola



coffee



water



milk

### Think and say

Look at the pictures of food and drink above. What do you usually have? In pairs, ask and answer questions, like this:

S1: What do you usually have for breakfast/lunch/dinner?

S2: I usually have a lot of/plenty of ...  
some ...  
a little ...

What do you usually have for breakfast/lunch/dinner?

S1: I usually have ... for breakfast/lunch/dinner.

S2: Your diet is healthier than my diet.  
less healthy than  
as healthy as  
as unhealthy as

## Listen and say

Alice, here's a quiz about eating habits. Let's do it together. Do you drink a lot of water every day?

No, I don't.

Do you eat a lot of spicy food?

Yes, I do.

## Do a quiz

Do you have good eating habits? Tick Yes or No.

### Quiz

Yes      No

- 1 Do you drink a lot of water every day?
- 2 Do you eat a lot of spicy food?
- 3 Do you watch TV when you eat?
- 4 Do you talk when you eat?
- 5 Do you brush your teeth before you go to bed?
- 6 Do you wash your hands before you eat?
- 7 Do you eat plenty of fruit and vegetables?
- 8 Do you eat a lot of fried food?
- 9 Do you eat breakfast, lunch and dinner?
- 10 Do you eat a lot of sweet food?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Ask and answer

With a classmate, take turns to ask and answer the questions in the quiz.

## Score and answer

### Your score!

Score 1 point for each correct answer.

- 1 Yes.   
2 No.   
3 No.   
4 No.   
5 Yes.

- 6 Yes.   
7 Yes.   
8 No.   
9 Yes.   
10 No.

Total points: \_\_\_\_\_

### Do you have good eating habits?

9–10	Very good
7–8	Good
5–6	Average
3–4	Fair
1–2	Poor

How many points did you score in the quiz? Which questions did you get right? Which questions did you get wrong?

I got \_\_\_\_\_ right answer(s).

I got \_\_\_\_\_ wrong answer(s).



I should drink a lot of water every day.  
I should not eat too much spicy food.



### Writing: Suggestions for good eating habits

What should you do to improve your eating habits? Write sentences.

#### Suggestions for good eating habits

1 I should \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2 I should not \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



### Language

- ▶ a little/some/plenty of/a lot of
- ▶ healthier than  
less healthy than  
as healthy as  
as unhealthy as
- ▶ How much \_\_\_ do we need?
- ▶ What do you usually have for breakfast/lunch/dinner?
- ▶ should/should not

## Word box



<b>healthy</b> /'helθɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	健康的
<b>eating</b> /'i:tɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	吃； 饮食
<b>diet</b> /'daɪət/	<i>n.</i>	(日常) 饮食； (日常) 食物
<b>pyramid</b> /'pɪrəmɪd/	<i>n.</i>	金字塔
<b>salt</b> /sɔ:lt/	<i>n.</i>	盐
* <b>yogurt</b> /'jɒgət/	<i>n.</i>	酸奶
<b>a little</b>		少量； 一些
<b>plenty of</b>		大量的； 充足的
<b>fresh</b> /fref/	<i>adj.</i>	新鲜的
<b>unhealthy</b> /ʌn'helθɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	不健康的
<b>exercise</b> /'eksəsaɪz/	<i>n.</i>	活动； 运动； 锻炼
<b>countryside</b> /'kʌntrɪsaɪd/	<i>n.</i>	乡村
<b>fit</b> /fit/	<i>adj.</i>	健康的
<b>stay</b> /steɪ/	<i>v.</i>	逗留
* <b>porridge</b> /'pɒrɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	粥
<b>than</b> /ðən/	<i>conj.</i>	比
<b>as ... as</b>		像……一样； 如同
<b>habit</b> /'hæbit/	<i>n.</i>	习惯
* <b>quiz</b> /kwɪz/	<i>n.</i>	测试
<b>before</b> /bɪ'fɔ:(r)/	<i>conj.</i>	在……之前
<b>should</b> /ʃʊd/	<i>modal v.</i>	应该
<b>suggestion</b> /sə'dʒestʃən/	<i>n.</i>	建议



## Notes



### Page 69

- 1 We need a little fat, salt and sugar. 我们需要少量的脂肪、盐和糖。  
a little意为“少量；一些”，与不可数名词连用。
- 2 We need plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. 我们需要充足的新鲜水果和蔬菜。  
plenty of意为“大量；充足”，与可数名词复数或不可数名词连用。

### Page 71

- 1 less healthy than不如……健康  
如：Joe's diet is less healthy than Alice's. 乔的饮食不如艾丽斯的饮食健康。
- 2 as healthy as 像……一样健康  
如：Alice's diet is as healthy as Kitty's. 艾丽斯的饮食和基蒂的饮食一样健康。

### Page 74

- 1 Your score! 你的分数！  
句中的 score 作名词，意为“分数”。  
Score 1 point for each correct answer. 对一题得一分。  
句中的 score 作动词，意为“计分”。
- 2 total points 总分
- 3 以下词汇可用于表示分数的不同等级：  
Very good 非常好  
Good 好  
Average 中等  
Fair 中下  
Poor 差
- 4 I should drink a lot of water every day. I should not eat too much spicy food. 我每天都应该喝大量的水。我不应该吃太多的辛辣食物。  
should是情态动词，意为“应该”；should not则表示“不应该”。

# \* Unit 11 Let's make a pizza



## Reading: How to make a pizza

### Look and learn

Kitty, this is my funny pizza.  
Do you like it?



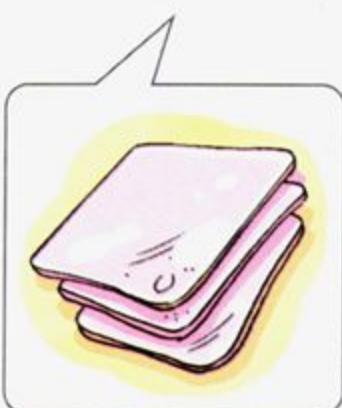
OK. Let's look at the ingredients first.

#### Ingredients:

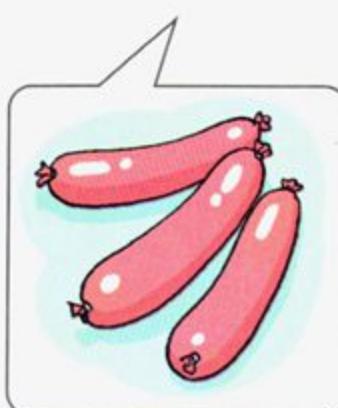
bread  
ham  
cherries

tomatoes  
sausages

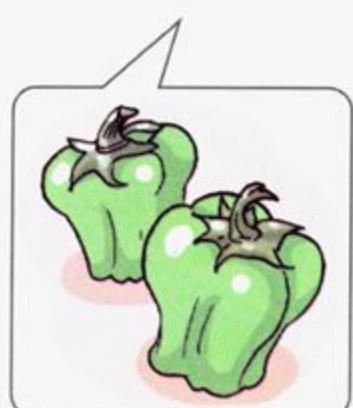
green peppers  
tomato sauce



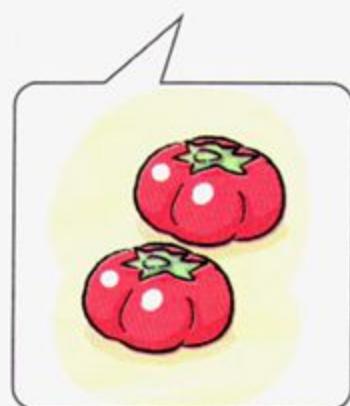
a few slices  
of ham



three sausages



two green peppers



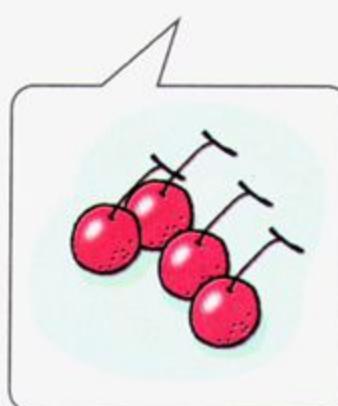
two tomatoes



a piece of bread



a small tin of  
tomato sauce

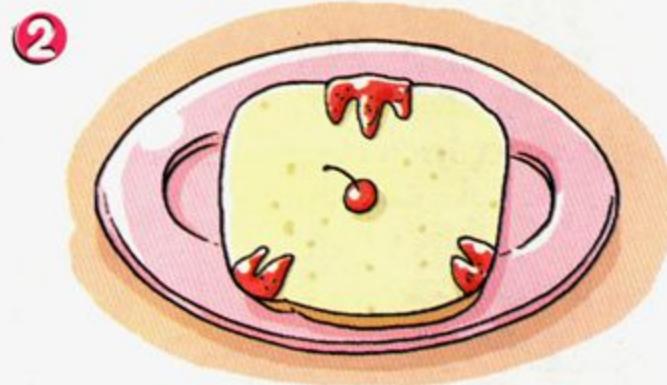


a few cherries

## Look and read



1



2

Firstly, use a thick piece of bread as the base. Put some tomato sauce on it.

Secondly, put a cherry in the middle.



3



4

Next, put a slice of sausage on the right of the cherry, and another slice of sausage on the left.

Then put a slice of green pepper above each slice of sausage.



5



After that, put a slice of tomato below the cherry and some slices of ham on both sides of the bread.

Finally, put the pizza in a hot oven and bake it for 5 minutes.

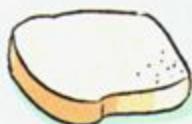
## Listening and speaking: Ingredients for Jill's pizza

### Listen and tick

A What would Jill like to have as the base of her pizza? Tick (✓).



pastry



a thick piece of bread

B What would Jill like on her pizza? Tick (✓) and write.

							
chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	tomato sauce	<input type="checkbox"/>	cheese	<input type="checkbox"/>	tomato	<input type="checkbox"/>
							
strawberry	<input type="checkbox"/>	onion	<input type="checkbox"/>	pineapple	<input type="checkbox"/>	chilli	<input type="checkbox"/>
							
sausage	<input type="checkbox"/>	beef	<input type="checkbox"/>	egg	<input type="checkbox"/>	ham	<input type="checkbox"/>
							
green pepper	<input type="checkbox"/>	prawn	<input type="checkbox"/>	mushroom	<input type="checkbox"/>	cherry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<hr/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<hr/> <input type="checkbox"/>

### Ask and answer

S1: What would you like to have as the base of your pizza?

S2: I would like ...

S1: What would you like on your pizza?

S2: I would like ... on my pizza.

slice(s) of ...  
piece(s)  
some ...



## Writing: My pizza

### Think, draw and write

Now you are going to make your pizza. What will it look like? Draw your pizza and write the recipe.

#### My pizza

(Draw)

- 1 Firstly, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Secondly, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_



## Language

► a slice/ \_\_\_ slices of  
a tin/ \_\_\_ tins of  
a piece/ \_\_\_ pieces of

► Firstly, ...  
Secondly, ...  
Next, ...  
Then ...  
After that, ...  
Finally, ...

► in the middle of  
on the right/left of  
on both sides of  
above  
below

## Notes

### Page 77

1	funny /'fʌni/	adj.	有趣的
	ingredient /ɪn'grɪ:dɪənt/	n.	成分：(尤指烹饪) 原料
	ham /hæm/	n.	火腿
	cherry /'tʃeri/	n.	樱桃
	green pepper /,grɪ:n 'pepə(r)/	n.	青椒
	slice /slais/	n.	薄片
	tin /tin/	n.	听；罐头

2 Shall we make one more? 我们要不要再做一个(比萨)?

3 a tin of 一听

a slice of 一(薄)片

注意英语量词的表达方法，如：a tin of beans (一罐青豆)；two slices of ham (两片火腿)。

### Page 78

1	firstly /'fɜ:stli/	adv.	第一；首先
	as /æz/	prep.	作为
	base /beis/	n.	底部
	secondly /'sekəndli/	adv.	第二
	another /ə'nʌðə(r)/	adj.	另外的
	below /bɪ'ləʊ/	prep.	在……下方
	side /saɪd/	n.	边
	oven /'ʌvn/	n.	烤箱

2 Firstly, use a thick piece of bread as the base. 首先，用一块厚面包作为底部。

### Page 79

1	pastry /'peistri/	n.	面皮
	cheese /tʃi:z/	n.	奶酪
	onion /'ʌnjən/	n.	洋葱
	beef /bi:f/	n.	牛肉
	mushroom /'mʌʃrəʊm/	n.	蘑菇

## Now listen

## Dinner tonight

The Wangs are talking about what they would like for dinner tonight.

- 1 Alice and Tom would like **noodles/pizza/hamburgers** for dinner.
- 2 Alice likes the food because it is **delicious/spicy/tasty**.
- 3 Tom likes the food because it is **delicious/spicy/tasty**.
- 4 The Wangs are going to **American Pizza/Italian Pizza/French Pizza**.



The Wangs are ordering food and drink. Help the waiter complete the list.

## Order list

### Drinks

tea	<input type="checkbox"/>	coffee	<input type="checkbox"/>	orange juice	<input type="checkbox"/>
milk	<input type="checkbox"/>	cola	<input type="checkbox"/>	lemonade	<input type="checkbox"/>
lemon tea	<input type="checkbox"/>	water	<input type="checkbox"/>	apple juice	<input type="checkbox"/>

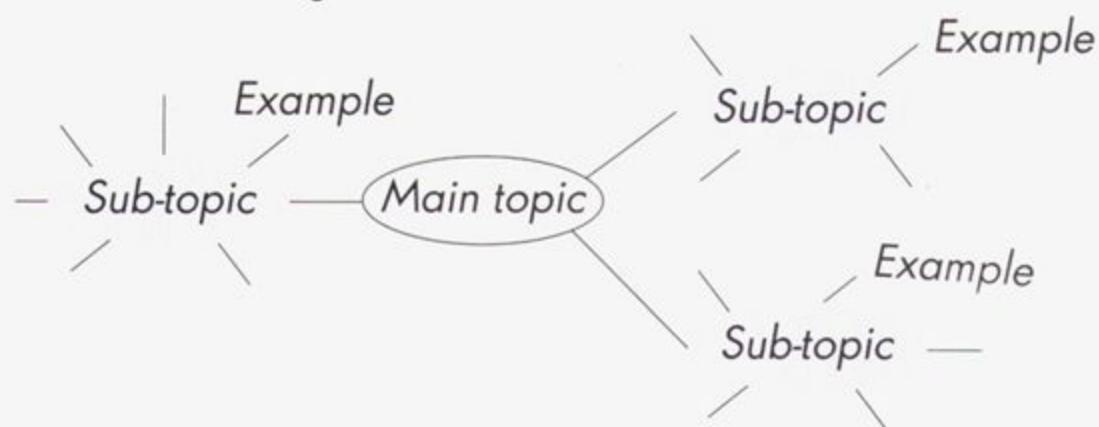
### Pizza

chilli	<input type="checkbox"/>	ham	<input type="checkbox"/>	beef	<input type="checkbox"/>	cheese	<input type="checkbox"/>
egg	<input type="checkbox"/>	pineapple	<input type="checkbox"/>	chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	onion	<input type="checkbox"/>
prawn	<input type="checkbox"/>	green pepper	<input type="checkbox"/>	sausage	<input type="checkbox"/>	tomato	<input type="checkbox"/>

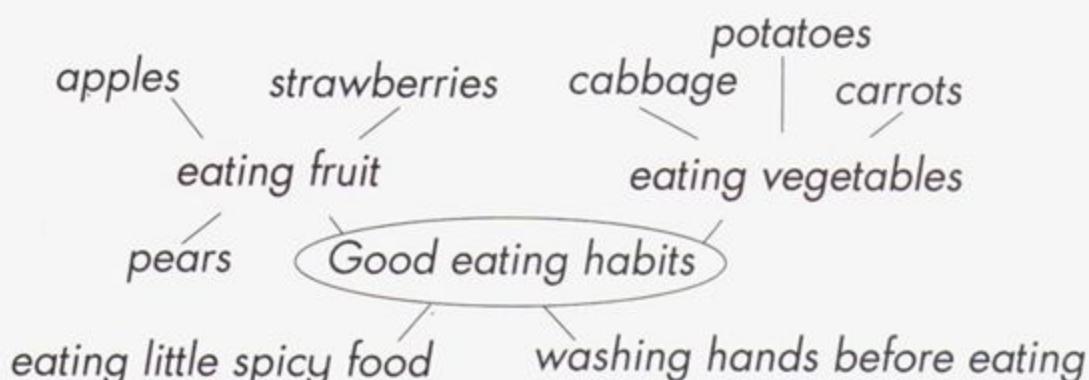
## Using English

### Using a spidergram<sup>①</sup>

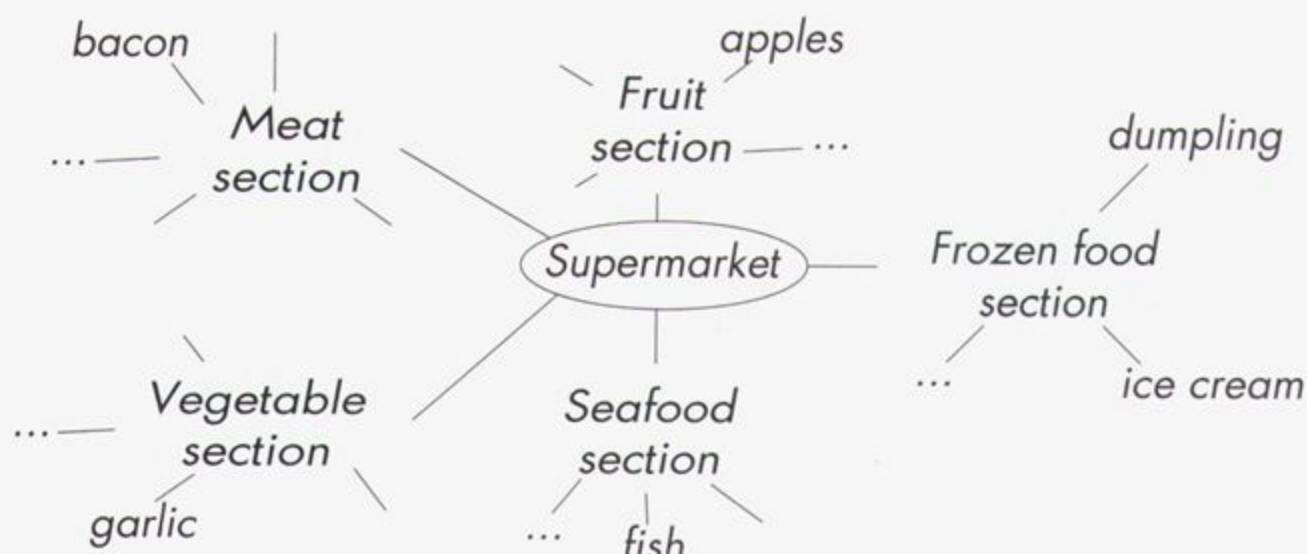
Spidergrams are very useful. They can help you organize<sup>②</sup> your ideas and plan your writing. When you want to make a spidergram, you start in the middle with the main topic<sup>③</sup>. Then think of your next sub-topics<sup>④</sup> and add some examples. The following is a spidergram. It looks like some spiders' bodies and legs.



You can organize your ideas in different ways. Look at the example below.



Now, can you complete the spidergram by yourself?



<sup>①</sup> spidergram n. 蜘蛛网状图 <sup>②</sup> organize v. 组织 <sup>③</sup> main topic 主题 <sup>④</sup> sub-topic 次主题

## More practice

### \*In the supermarket

Ben: Here we are.

Kitty: Where is the shopping list, Mum?

Mum: Here it is. Ben, can you go and get a trolley, please?



Ben: We need to buy some drinks.

We can get some cola in the drink section. I like cola.

Kitty: There is plenty of fruit in the fruit section. Shall we buy some apples, oranges and bananas?



Ben: I'd also like to have some grapes and strawberries.

Mum: We need some bacon, chicken and beef. Let's go to the meat section.

Ben: Mum, I can see some ice cream in the frozen food section. Can I go and get some?



Mum: Sure. Ice cream is your favourite.

Kitty: I can smell some nice bread and cookies. Where is the bakery section?

Mum: It's over there<sup>①</sup>, next to<sup>②</sup> the snack section.

Ben: This supermarket is so big. I like shopping here.



<sup>①</sup> over there 在那边   <sup>②</sup> next to 紧邻；在……旁

## Look and read

<b>ai</b>	/eɪ/	rain	paint	<b>au</b>	/əʊ/	sauce	autumn
<b>ay</b>		stay	away	<b>aw</b>		draw	strawberry
<b>al</b>	/ɔ:/	talk	walk	<b>ea</b>	/i:/	season	meat
	/ɔ:l/	always	also	<b>ea</b>	/e/	heavy	weather
<b>oo</b>	/u:/	food	choose	<b>ee</b>	/i:/	tree	sweet
	/ʊ/	good	look		/aʊ/	round	loudly
<b>ow</b>	/aʊ/	flower	cow	<b>ou</b>	/u:/	group	you
	/əʊ/	throw	slowly		/ʌ/	young	cousin
					/ʊ/	could	would

## Read and circle

Circle the word that does not belong to the group.

1	how	down	now	grow
2	tall	walk	always	talk
3	country	shout	south	ground
4	meat	breakfast	bean	mean
5	pool	soon	cool	cook
6	enough	young	cousin	about
7	food	good	foot	look
8	bread	head	health	leaf

## Read and circle

Circle the word that matches the sound.

1	/su:n/	son	soon	sign	6	/weɪt/	wait	white	what
2	/li:v/	leave	live	love	7	/bəʊt/	but	boat	boot
3	/raɪd/	read	road	ride	8	/hæt/	hat	hut	hot
4	/tɔ:l/	tell	tall	tail	9	/bʊk/	book	back	bake
5	/bʌt/	bat	but	bit	10	/pa:k/	pack	pick	park

# \*Project

## The environment

### A survey

Look at the area near your school to find out what kind of pollution there is.

	Water	Air	Land	Noise
cars/taxis		✓		✓
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				
_____				

### Write a report

Near our school we saw \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Talk and write

How can you stop people polluting the Earth? Discuss with your classmates.  
Make notes.

Let's make a poster.

Let's write a \_\_\_\_\_ to a newspaper.

What will we \_\_\_\_\_?

What will we \_\_\_\_\_?

## Notes

On the Earth \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Draw and write**

*Draw a poster. Tell people to stop polluting the Earth.*

**Stop polluting the Earth**

(The pollution round us)

Our promises

We must

We must not

## **Write**

Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper. Tell him/her about pollution in your city. Suggest ways to stop people polluting the city.

School \_\_\_\_\_

The Editor

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Dear Sir/Madam

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Yours sincerely

Class \_\_\_\_\_

## Word bank

### Word list

#### A a

about	<i>adv.</i>	大约	U6
activity	<i>n.</i>	活动	U3
advertisement	<i>n.</i>	广告	U6
age	<i>n.</i>	年龄	U4
album	<i>n.</i>	照片簿；集邮册	U3
almost	<i>adv.</i>	几乎	U2
already	<i>adv.</i>	已经	U2
also	<i>adv.</i>	也	U8
arrive	<i>v.</i>	到达	U5

#### B b

bacon	<i>n.</i>	咸肉；熏肉	U8
*badminton	<i>n.</i>	羽毛球	U1
bake	<i>v.</i>	烘烤	U8
bank	<i>n.</i>	银行	U4
*barbecue	<i>n.</i>	烧烤	U3
bay	<i>n.</i>	海湾	U3
before	<i>conj.</i>	在……之前	U10
bitter	<i>adj.</i>	苦的	U9
board	<i>n.</i>	栏；板	U6
boil	<i>v.</i>	用沸水煮	U8

#### C c

cabbage	<i>n.</i>	卷心菜	U8
centre	<i>n.</i>	中心；中央	U7
chase	<i>v.</i>	追赶	U7

*chilli	<i>n.</i>	辣椒	U9
*choir	<i>n.</i>	合唱队	U5
*classmate	<i>n.</i>	同学	U1
classroom	<i>n.</i>	教室	U5
*clerk	<i>n.</i>	职员	U4
club	<i>n.</i>	俱乐部	U5
*cola	<i>n.</i>	可乐	U9
collect	<i>v.</i>	收集	U3
cost	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	花费	U3
countryside	<i>n.</i>	乡村	U10
craft	<i>n.</i>	工艺	U5
cycle	<i>v.</i>	骑自行车	U1

### D d

*delicious	<i>adj.</i>	味道鲜美的	U9
*dentist	<i>n.</i>	牙医	U4
department store	<i>n.</i>	百货商店	U6
diet	<i>n.</i>	(日常) 饮食; (日常) 食物	U10
discuss	<i>v.</i>	讨论	U2
*dragon	<i>n.</i>	龙	U3
*dumpling	<i>n.</i>	饺子	U8

### E e

each other	<i>pron.</i>	互相	U2
Earth	<i>n.</i>	地球	U2
eating	<i>n.</i>	吃; 饮食	U10
else	<i>adv.</i>	别的; 其他的	U1
enough	<i>adj.</i>	足够的	U9
enter	<i>v.</i>	进入	U7

entrance	<i>n.</i>	入口处	U5
environment	<i>n.</i>	环境	U2
*escalator	<i>n.</i>	自动扶梯	U7
exercise	<i>n.</i>	活动；运动；锻炼	U10
*exit	<i>n.</i>	出口	U7

### F f

family tree	<i>n.</i>	家谱	U1
*ferry	<i>n.</i>	渡船	U6
finally	<i>adv.</i>	最后	U5
finish	<i>v.</i>	结束	U4
fireman	<i>n.</i>	消防队员	U4
first	<i>adv.</i>	首先	U5
fit	<i>adj.</i>	健康的	U10
fresh	<i>adj.</i>	新鲜的	U10
friendly	<i>adj.</i>	友好的	U2
frozen	<i>adj.</i>	冰冻的	U8
fry	<i>v.</i>	油炸；油煎；油炒	U8
fun	<i>n.</i>	有趣的事	U9

### G g

*garlic	<i>n.</i>	大蒜	U8
granddaughter	<i>n.</i>	孙女；外孙女	U1
grandson	<i>n.</i>	孙子；外孙	U1
ground	<i>n.</i>	地；地面	U5

### H h

habit	<i>n.</i>	习惯	U10
*hamburger	<i>n.</i>	汉堡包	U8

healthy	<i>adj.</i>	健康的	U10
helpful	<i>adj.</i>	有帮助的	U2
hotel	<i>n.</i>	旅馆	U6
hour	<i>n.</i>	小时	U6
housing estate	<i>n.</i>	居民区	U6

### I i

if	<i>conj.</i>	是否	U4
interview	<i>v.</i>	采访	U4
into	<i>prep.</i>	到……里面	U2
invitation	<i>n.</i>	请柬	U5
island	<i>n.</i>	岛屿	U3

### J j

just	<i>adv.</i>	刚才；方才	U2
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### K k

keep	<i>v.</i>	保持	U2
kind	<i>adj.</i>	友好的；宽容的	U2
	<i>n.</i>	种类	U8
*kindergarten	<i>n.</i>	幼儿园	U6
*kite	<i>n.</i>	风筝	U3

### L l

land	<i>n.</i>	陆地；大地	U2
leave	<i>v.</i>	留下	U2
*lemon	<i>n.</i>	柠檬	U9
*lie	<i>n.</i>	谎言	U2
lift	<i>n.</i>	电梯	U7

light rail	<i>n.</i>	轻轨	U6
loudly	<i>adv.</i>	大声地	U7
lucky	<i>adj.</i>	好运的；幸运的	U3

## M m

market	<i>n.</i>	市场	U3
mean	<i>v.</i>	表示……的意思	U7
member	<i>n.</i>	成员；会员	U1
*menu	<i>n.</i>	菜单	U8
middle	<i>n.</i>	中间	U7
minute	<i>n.</i>	分钟	U6
museum	<i>n.</i>	博物馆	U3

## N n

*naughty	<i>adj.</i>	淘气的	U2
never	<i>adv.</i>	从不	U2
next	<i>adv.</i>	紧接着；随后	U5
*noodle	<i>n.</i>	面条	U8
noticeboard	<i>n.</i>	布告栏	U5
nut	<i>n.</i>	坚果	U9

## O o

ocean	<i>n.</i>	洋；海洋；大海	U2
o'clock	<i>adv.</i>	……点钟	U3
only	<i>adv.</i>	仅仅	U1
other	<i>adj.</i>	其他的	U2

## P p

packet	<i>n.</i>	小包装	U8
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parent	<i>n.</i>	父或母	U5
person	<i>n.</i>	人	U4
pilot	<i>n.</i>	飞行员	U4
plan	<i>v.</i>	计划	U3
policewoman	<i>n.</i>	女警察	U4
pollute	<i>v.</i>	污染	U2
pollution	<i>n.</i>	污染	U2
*porridge	<i>n.</i>	粥	U10
postman	<i>n.</i>	邮递员	U4
*prawn	<i>n.</i>	虾；对虾	U8
prepare	<i>v.</i>	使做好准备；把……预备好	U9
programme	<i>n.</i>	活动安排	U5
project	<i>n.</i>	习作项目	U5
promise	<i>v.</i>	承诺；保证	U2
	<i>n.</i>	承诺；诺言	U2
pyramid	<i>n.</i>	金字塔	U10

### Q q

*quiz	<i>n.</i>	测试	U10
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### R r

relative	<i>n.</i>	亲戚；亲属	U1
reuse	<i>v.</i>	再利用	U2
*rubbish bin	<i>n.</i>	垃圾箱	U2
rule	<i>n.</i>	规则	U7

### S s

salt	<i>n.</i>	盐	U10
salty	<i>adj.</i>	咸的	U9

sandcastle	<i>n.</i>	沙堡	U3
seafood	<i>n.</i>	海鲜	U8
seaside	<i>n.</i>	海边；海滨	U3
secretary	<i>n.</i>	秘书	U4
section	<i>n.</i>	区域；部门	U8
shall	<i>modal v.</i>	将要；……好吗？	U3
shop	<i>v.</i>	购物	U1
shop assistant	<i>n.</i>	店员；售货员	U4
should	<i>modal v.</i>	应该	U10
*snack	<i>n.</i>	点心；小吃	U9
*sour	<i>adj.</i>	酸的	U9
space	<i>n.</i>	太空	U3
spend	<i>v.</i>	度过	U3
*spicy	<i>adj.</i>	辛辣的	U9
spread	<i>v.</i>	抹	U9
*stall	<i>n.</i>	摊位	U8
stay	<i>v.</i>	逗留	U10
steam	<i>v.</i>	蒸（食物）	U8
suggestion	<i>n.</i>	建议	U10

### T t

tasty	<i>adj.</i>	美味的	U9
teach	<i>v.</i>	教	U4
temple	<i>n.</i>	庙宇	U6
than	<i>conj.</i>	比	U10
travel	<i>v.</i>	行走；旅行	U6
trip	<i>n.</i>	旅行	U3

**U u**

unhealthy	<i>adj.</i>	不健康的	U10
upstairs	<i>adv.</i>	向楼上；在楼上	U7

**W w**

weekend	<i>n.</i>	周末	U3
when	<i>conj.</i>	当……的时候	U6
wing	<i>n.</i>	翅膀	U8

**Y y**

yesterday	<i>n.</i>	昨天	U5
yet	<i>adv.</i>	尚；还；仍然	U2
*yogurt	<i>n.</i>	酸奶	U10

## Phrase list

a few	几个	U6
a little	少量的；一些	U10
a lot of	许多	U6
as ... as	像……一样；如同	U10
find out	查明；弄清（情况）	U4
go cycling	去骑自行车	U1
go shopping	去购物	U1
half an hour	半小时	U6
in the middle	在中间；在中央	U7
look after	照顾；照看	U2
on the left/right	在左/右边	U7
pick up	捡起；拾起	U2
plenty of	大量的；充足的	U10
put out	扑灭	U4
wait for	等待	U7

## Irregular verbs

Base form	Past form	Past participle
be (am, is)	was	been
become	became	become
buy	bought	bought
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten
get	got	got
go	went	gone
have	had	had
say	said	said
take	took	taken