

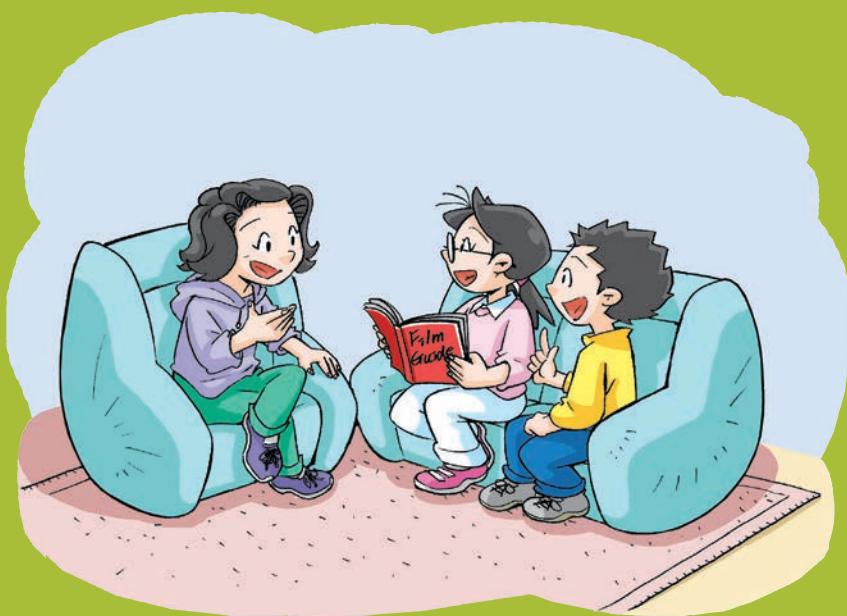


九年义务教育课本

English

英
语

牛津上海版 OXFORD Shanghai Edition



七年级

第二学期

(试用本)

Contents

Module	Unit	Reading	Listening and speaking
1 Garden City and its neighbours	1 Writing a travel guide (p. 2)	Shanghai—an interesting city (p. 4)	Tour suggestions (p. 2)
	2 Going to see a film (p. 9)	Choosing a film (p. 9)	The way to the cinema (p. 12)
	3 A visit to Garden City (p. 16)	Relatives and their jobs (p. 16)	Visiting Garden City (p. 18)
	4 Let's go shopping (p. 21)	Going shopping (p. 21)	Trying on clothes (p. 25)
2 Better future	5 What can we learn from others? (p. 32)	The happy farmer and his wife (p. 32)	Model students (p. 34)
	6 Hard work for a better life (p. 38)	• A poem (p. 38) • The grasshopper and the ant (p. 40)	About the seasons (p. 39)
	7 In the future (p. 44)	Our hopes (p. 46)	Talking about the future (p. 44)
	8 A more enjoyable school life (p. 49)	My ideal school (p. 49)	Ideas about the future of our school (p. 51)
3 The natural elements	9 The wind is blowing (p. 59)	Mr Wind and Mr Sun (p. 59)	Our kites (p. 61)
	10 Water Festival (p. 67)	Preparing for the Water Festival (p. 67)	A game about signs (p. 70)
	*II Electricity (p. 74)	• Electricity around us (p. 74) • The Airport Express (p. 77)	Public transport using electricity (p. 78)

*Project: The importance of electricity (p. 86)

Word bank (p. 92)

注：打*部分为拓展性学习内容，供学有余力的学生选学。

Writing	Language	Now listen	Using English	More practice
A travel guide (p. 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Wh-</i> questions • modal verb: can • connective: if 	A holiday plan (p. 28)	Managing your time (p. 29)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *• A one-day tour plan (p. 30) • Pronunciation (p. 31)
The shortest routes (p. 13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepositions: into, along • So .../Neither ... 			
A report about jobs (p. 17)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepositions: for, since • present perfect tense 			
The clothes I like (p. 24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepositional phrases and adjectives to describe objects • simple present tense 			
Learning from model students (p. 35)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connective: although 	Changes in ten years' time (p. 55)	Brainstorming (p. 56)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *• When the sun shines (p. 57) *• A more enjoyable school life (p. 57) • Pronunciation (p. 58)
Things in different seasons (p. 39)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adjectives to describe events • start <i>doing</i> 			
Life in the future (p. 45)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple future tense 'will' • agreement and disagreement 			
Changes of the classroom (p. 52)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modal verb: would • reflexive pronouns to identify people 			
When the wind blows (p. 63)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adjectives to make comparisons and describe people • adverbs of sequence • pronouns to identify possession 	*At the electrical appliance store (p. 81)	Finding books in a library (p. 82)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *• The solar system (p. 84) • Pronunciation (p. 85)
Water safety (p. 71)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connective: when • imperatives • prepositions: near, at 			
The importance of electricity (p. 75)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Wh-</i> questions • <i>How</i> questions 			

Unit 1 Writing a travel guide



Listening and speaking: Tour suggestions

Listen and say

Kitty and her classmates have just been to Shanghai. They have decided to take part in a competition.



Write

Kitty is making a note of her classmates' suggestions. With a classmate, help her complete it.

Places for tourists to visit in Shanghai

Place	Reason
People's Square	
Yu Garden	
Nanjing Road	

Discuss and write

In groups, look at the map below and discuss. Make a list of places for tourists to visit in Shanghai.



S1: Where can tourists go in Shanghai?

S2: They can go to ____.

S1: Where is ____?

S2: It's in the centre/south/... of Shanghai.
on Chongming Island.

S1: What can they do there?

S2: They can see ...
eat
buy
visit

Places to visit

for sightseeing:

for shopping:

for eating:



Reading: Shanghai—an interesting city

Look and say



Look and read

Shanghai—an interesting city

Shanghai is in the east of China. It is an international city. Shanghai is famous for its night views. It is one of the largest cities in the world. It is also known as a 'Shopping Paradise' because there are a lot of department stores and huge shopping centres. Therefore, it is not surprising that many tourists come to visit Shanghai every year to shop!

People's Square

People's Square is known as 'the centre of Shanghai'. If you go there, you will see a huge open area with green grass, trees, fountains and pigeons. There are many new buildings around the square. You will find Shanghai Grand Theatre and Shanghai Museum there.



Pudong New District



2

Pudong New District is in the east of Shanghai. There are many bridges and tunnels, so it is convenient to travel between Pudong and Puxi. If you go to Pudong, you can see the Oriental Pearl TV Tower and Shanghai Science and Technology Museum. The Maglev takes you to the international airport in about eight minutes.

Sheshan

If you go to Sheshan about 30 km southwest of the city, you will see Sheshan State Resort. It has a huge park. You can see many birds in the park. You will also find a famous church and an observatory. Tourists usually go there for sightseeing and fun.

Think and write



Place

- Xujiahui
- the Bund
- Shanghai Wild Animal Park

Reason

- Xujiahui Park
a lot of trees and flowers around the park
- the Huangpu River
Huangpu River cruises and floating restaurants
- tigers, monkeys, lions, elephants, bears

Contents

1 Places to visit in Puxi	Page 1
2 Places to visit in Pudong	Page 2
3 Places to visit outside the city	Page 2



Good. Can you think of some more interesting places?

Can you help Kitty add some information to her travel guide?



- If you go to Xujiahui, you will see _____. There are ...
- If you go to the Bund, you will find _____. It is a popular place. Tourists can ...
-



Writing: A travel guide

Think, discuss and write

In groups, make your own travel guide. Introduce tourists to some interesting places in Shanghai.

Travel Guide

Shopping:

If you go to Nanjing Road, you will see a lot of department stores and huge shopping centres.

If you go to _____, you will _____.
_____.

Eating:

If you go to _____, you will _____.
_____.

If you go to _____, you will _____.
_____.

Sightseeing:

If you go to _____, you will _____.
_____.

If you go to _____, you will _____.
_____.



Language

► Where can tourists go in Shanghai?
They can go to __ (place).

► in the centre/south/... of Shanghai
on Chongming Island

► If you go to __, you will **see** ...
find

Word box

guide /gaɪd/

n. 指南；手册

tour /tʊə(r)/

n. 旅行；旅游

take part in

参加（活动）

***pigeon** /'pɪdʒɪn/

n. 鸽子

reason /'ri:zn/

n. 原因；理由

***creek** /kri:k/

n. 小河；小溪

***bund** /bʌnd/

n. 堤岸

grand /grænd/

adj. (用于大建筑物等的名称) 大

theatre /'θɪətə(r)/

n. 剧院

***botanical garden** /bə'tænɪkl 'ga:dɪn/

n. 植物园

***oriental** /'ɔ:rɪ'entl/

adj. 东方的

***pearl** /pɜ:l/

n. 珍珠

century /'sentʃərɪ/

n. 世纪

technology /tek'nɒlədʒɪ/

n. 科技；工艺；工程技术

sightseeing /'saɪtsi:ɪŋ/

n. 观光；游览

get on with

进展

(be) famous for

以……而著名

view /vju:/

n. 景色；风景

(be) known as

被认为；誉为……

***paradise** /'pærədaɪs/

n. 天堂

therefore /'ðeəfɔ:(r)/

adv. 因此；所以

surprising /sə'praɪzɪŋ/

adj. 令人惊奇的

district /'dɪstrɪkt/

n. 地区；区域

***Maglev** /'mæglev/

n. 磁悬浮列车

state /steɪt/

adj. 国家的

***resort** /rɪ'zɔ:t/

n. 度假胜地

***observatory** /əb'zɜ:vətri/

n. 天文台

***cruise** /kru:z/

n. 乘船游览

floating /'fləʊtɪŋ/

adj. 浮动的

think of

想出



Notes



Page 2

- 1 People's Square 人民广场
Yu Garden 豫园

Page 3

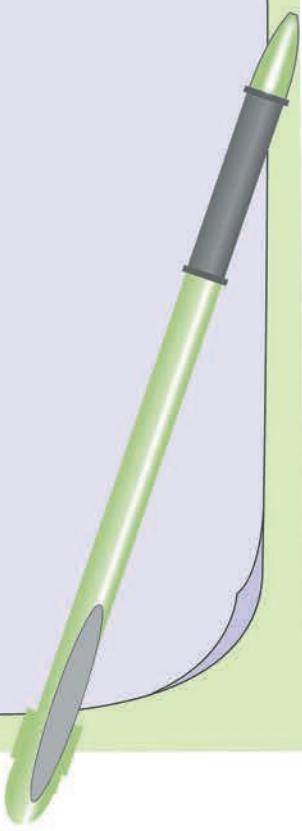
- 1 Suzhou Creek 苏州河
the Bund 外滩
Shanghai Grand Theatre 上海大剧院
Shanghai Botanical Garden 上海植物园
Oriental Pearl TV Tower 东方明珠电视塔
Century Park 世纪公园
Shanghai Science and Technology Museum 上海科技馆
Shanghai Wild Animal Park 上海野生动物园
Dongping National Forest Park 东平国家森林公园
- 2 in the centre/south/... of Shanghai 在上海的中/南/……部

Page 4

- 1 Therefore, it is not surprising that many tourists come to visit Shanghai every year to shop!
所以，每年有许多游客来上海购物也就不足为奇了。

Page 5

- 1 There are many bridges and tunnels, so it is convenient to travel between Pudong and Puxi.
众多的桥梁和隧道使浦东和浦西之间的交通往返变得方便。
句中的 it 是指 to travel between Pudong and Puxi.
- 2 Sheshan State Resort 佘山国家旅游度假区

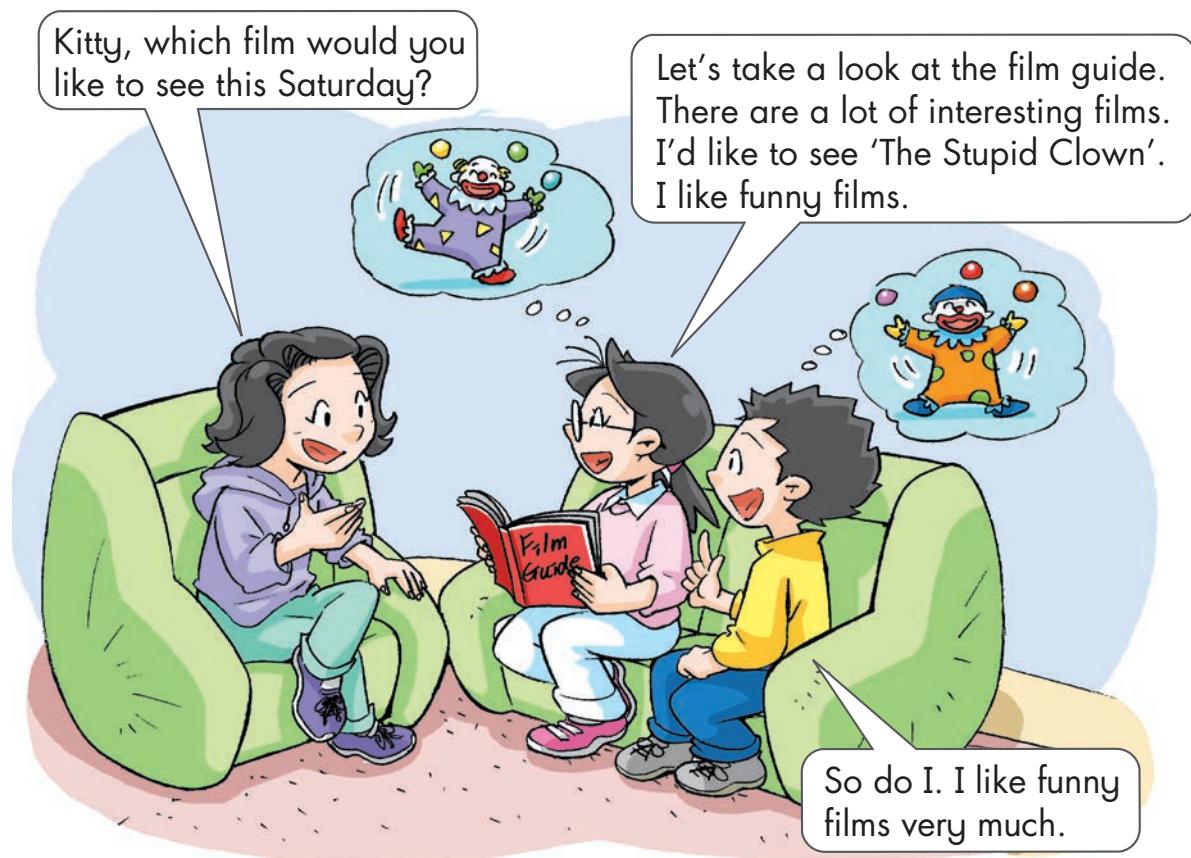


Unit 2 Going to see a film

Reading: Choosing a film

Look and read

Kitty, Peter and Jill want to see a film. They are reading a film guide and discussing which film to see.



Jill: I don't like films about clowns. They're stupid. What about 'Police Story'? It's an action film and it's very exciting.

Peter: What is the film about?

Jill: It's about policemen and robbers.

Kitty: I hate action films, but I like films about adventures. Let's see 'Space Wars'. It's about the adventures of some astronauts in space.

Jill: I don't like films about adventures.

Peter: Neither do I.

Kitty: Shall we see 'Swan Lake' then? It's a cartoon. It's a love story about a swan princess and a prince.

Peter: OK. Let's see 'Swan Lake'.

Read and discuss

In groups, read the film guide below. Choose a film which all your group members would like to see.

City Cinema	UA Cinema
Swan Lake Duration: 80 mins ¥25 11:15 a.m. 2:45 p.m. 5:40 p.m. 7:30 p.m. The greatest cartoon of the year. It is a love story about a swan princess and a prince.	The Stupid Clown Duration: 90 mins ¥25 2:30 p.m. 5:45 p.m. 7:30 p.m. A film about stupid clowns in the circus. Full of laughter and fun.
Sunny Cinema	Grand Cinema
Space Wars Duration: 75 mins ¥40 4:00 p.m. 6:30 p.m. 9:30 p.m. A great adventure about astronauts in space.	Police Story Duration: 80 mins ¥40 12:40 p.m. 2:20 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 7:45 p.m. A film with a lot of action. The most exciting film of the year.
Lucky Cinema	Happy Cinema
Monkey King Duration: 95 mins ¥25 2:40 p.m. 5:45 p.m. 9:45 p.m. Don't miss this cartoon. It's very exciting.	Country Road Duration: 120 mins ¥40 12:50 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 9:45 p.m. A film about cowboys in a small town far away.

S1: Which film would you like to see?

S2: I'd like to see _____. It's a/an _____ film./It's a film about _____.

S3: I like _____ films./I like films about _____.

S4: So do I.

S3: I don't like _____ films./I don't like films about _____.

S4: Neither do I.

S1: Shall we see _____?

S2: OK. Let's see _____.

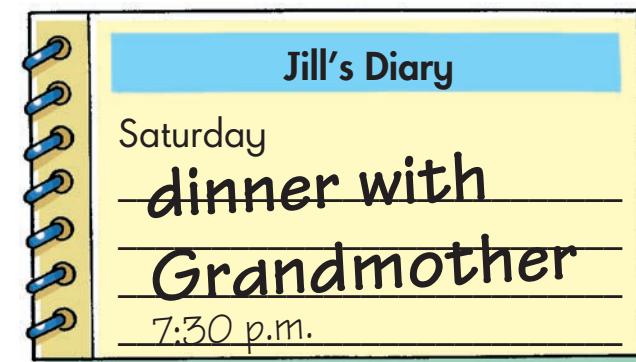
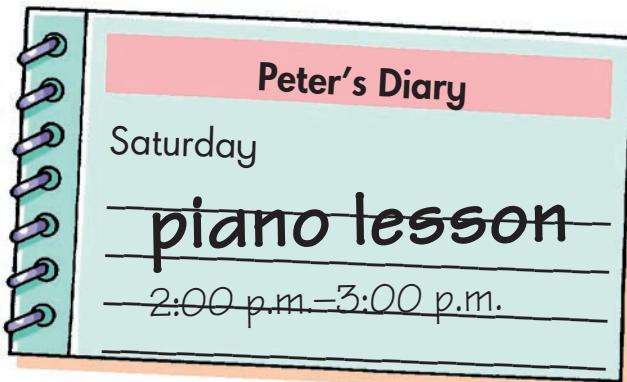
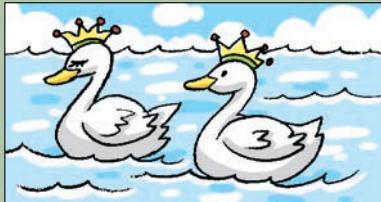
Read, think and answer

Look at the film guide and the children's diaries for Saturday. With a classmate, answer the questions.

 **City Cinema** 

Swan Lake Duration: 80 mins ¥25
11:15 a.m. 2:45 p.m. 5:40 p.m. 7:30 p.m.

The greatest cartoon of the year. It is a love story about a swan princess and a prince.



- 1 Where are the children going to see the film?
- 2 What is the name of the film?
- 3 What kind of film is it?
- 4 How long is the film?
- 5 What is the best time for the children to see the film?
- 6 How much are they going to pay for the tickets altogether?

*Discuss and write

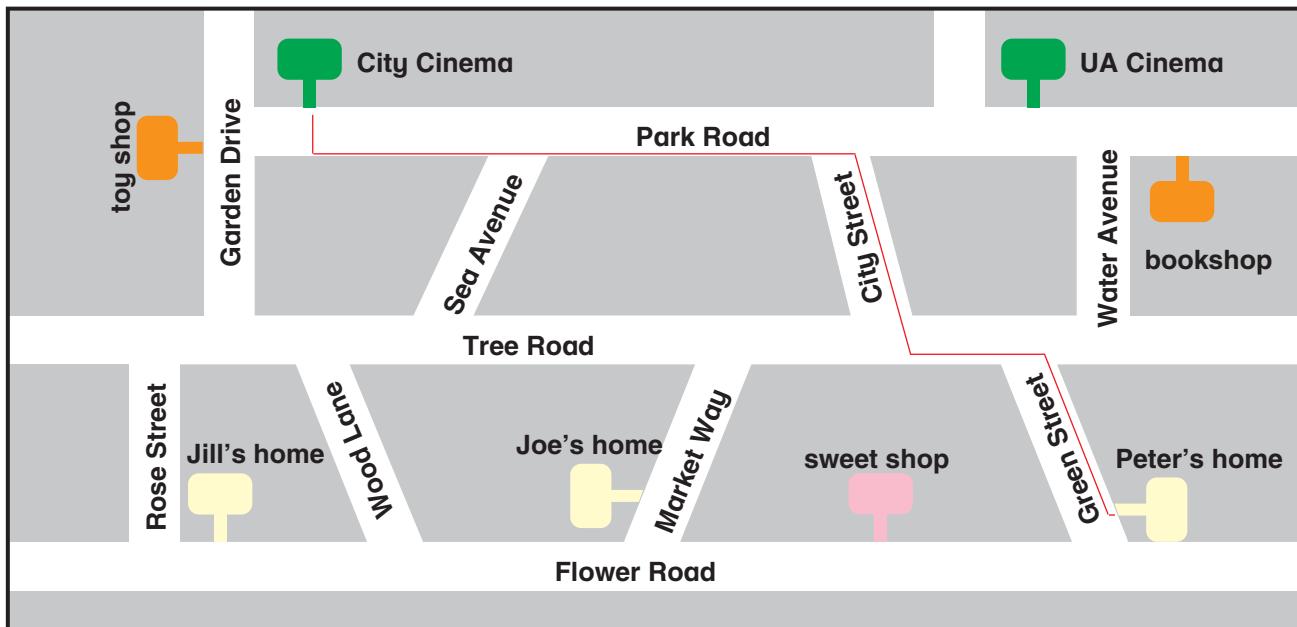
With your classmates, choose a film you would like to see from a newspaper. Write a short film guide.

Name of film:	
Duration: _____ mins	Ticket price: ¥ _____
What is the film about? _____ _____	
(draw)	



Listening and speaking: The way to the cinema

Listen and say



What's the name of the cinema we are going to?

How can I get there from my home?

City Cinema.

It's near your home. You can walk there. First, turn right. Walk along Green Street. Next, turn left into Tree Road and walk along Tree Road. Then turn right into City Street and walk along City Street. Finally, turn left into Park Road and walk along Park Road. You'll find City Cinema on your right.

Think and say

With a classmate, help Kitty tell Jill how to get to City Cinema.

Kitty, how can I get to City Cinema from my home?

First, ...

Listen, write and draw

Joe would like to go to see 'Swan Lake' with Kitty. However, he does not know where City Cinema is. Listen to Kitty's instructions and finish the notes below. Then draw Joe's route on the map.



Joe, City Cinema is _____ your home. You can _____ there. First, turn _____. Walk along _____. Next, turn _____ into Tree Road and walk along Tree Road. Then _____ into Sea Avenue and walk along Sea Avenue. Finally, _____ and walk along _____. You will see City Cinema _____.



Writing: The shortest routes



Language

Think and write

The children want to go to the sweet shop and then go to the bookshop after the film. Show them the shortest routes to get to these places.

City Cinema → sweet shop

Turn right. Walk along _____.
Turn _____ into _____ and walk along Garden Drive.

Turn left into _____ and walk along _____. Turn _____ into Wood Lane and walk along _____.
Turn left and walk along _____.
The sweet shop is on the _____.

- ▶ I like funny films.
So do I.
- ▶ I don't like films about adventures.
Neither do I.
- ▶ Which film would you like to see?
I'd like to see _____.
It's a/an _____ film./It's a film about _____.
Turn **left** into _____ (street/road) ...
right
- ▶ Walk along _____.
_____.

Now write down the route from the sweet shop to the bookshop.

Word box



take a look

stupid /'stju:pɪd/

adj.

看一看

愚蠢的；笨的

***clown** /klaʊn/

n.

小丑

action /'ækʃn/

n.

动作

action film

n.

动作片；武打片

robber /'rɒbə(r)/

n.

盗贼

hate /heɪt/

v.

讨厌；不喜欢

***adventure** /əd'ventʃə(r)/

n.

冒险；奇遇

princess /'prɪn'ses/

n.

公主

prince /prɪns/

n.

王子

duration /dju'reiʃn/

n.

持续时间

***circus** /'sɜ:kəs/

n.

马戏团

full of

laughter /'la:ftə(r)/

n.

充满；挤满

cowboy /'kaʊbɔɪ/

n.

笑；笑声

diary /'daɪərɪ/

n.

(工作日程)记事簿

pay /peɪ/

v.

付费

pay for

altogether /,ɔ:lto'geðə(r)/

adv.

总共；一共

price /praɪs/

n.

价格

***avenue** /'ævənju:/

n.

大街

lane /leɪn/

n.

小巷；胡同

bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/

n.

书店

route /ru:t/

n.

路线



Notes



Page 9

1 What about 'Police Story'? 去看《警察故事》(这部电影) 怎么样?

注意: What about ...? 用于表示提建议, 与 How about ...? (6A Unit 3) 用法相同。

2 in space 在太空

3 Shall we see 'Swan Lake' then? 那么我们看《天鹅湖》好吗?

句中的 then 作副词, 意为“那么”。

Page 11

1 How much are they going to pay for the tickets altogether? 他们总共要花多少钱买这些票?

pay ... for ... 表示“花……钱买……”, 又如: I need to pay 40 yuan for the train ticket to Hangzhou. 我要花40元购买去杭州的火车票。

Page 12

1 Garden Drive 花园路

drive 也可作名词用于路名中, 首字母大写, 意为“路; 大道”。

2 Kitty, how can I get to City Cinema from my home? 基蒂, 从我家到城市影院怎么走?

句型 How can I get to ...? 常用于问路。

回答可以是: Turn left/right (into) ..., 向左 / 右转 (进入) ……, turn 作动词, 意为“转向”。

还可以这样回答: Walk along ..., You'll find/see ... on your left/right. 等等。

Unit 3 A visit to Garden City



Reading: Relatives and their jobs

Read

Kitty's cousins, Lucy and Simon, have come to Garden City to visit the Li family.

Lucy: What's Aunt Maggie's job?

Kitty: My mother is a teacher. She teaches Maths in a school.

Lucy: How long has she been a teacher?

Kitty: She has been a teacher since 2007. She has been a teacher for quite a few years.

Lucy: What's Uncle David's job?

Kitty: My father is a policeman. He has been a policeman for twelve years. He catches thieves and helps keep the city safe. Aunt Betty works in a company in Beijing, doesn't she?

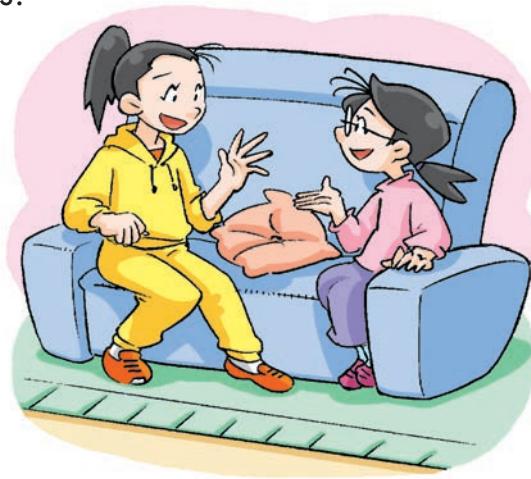
Lucy: Yes, you're right. My mother is an architect. She has been an architect for ten years.

Kitty: What does an architect do?

Lucy: An architect draws plans of buildings.

Kitty: I know Uncle Weiming is an engineer. He works in a company and designs machines.

Lucy: That's right. My father has been an engineer since 2004. He has been an engineer for many years.



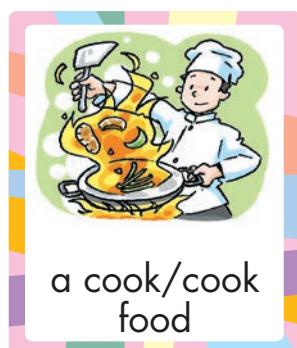
Think and write

Name	Job	What does he/she do?	For how long?
Mr Li (David)			
Mrs Li (Maggie)			
Uncle Weiming			
Aunt Betty			



Writing: A report about jobs

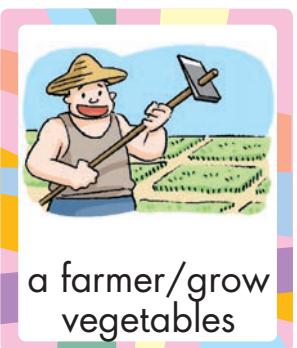
Play a game



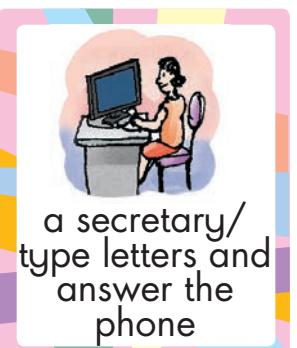
a cook/cook food



a waiter/bring food



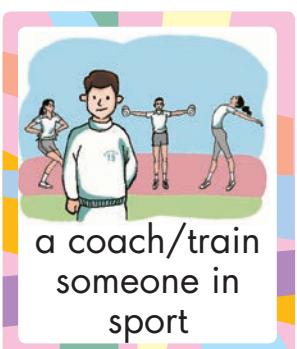
a farmer/grow vegetables



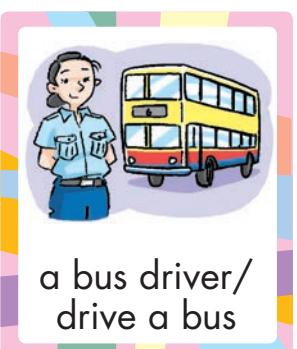
a secretary/type letters and answer the phone



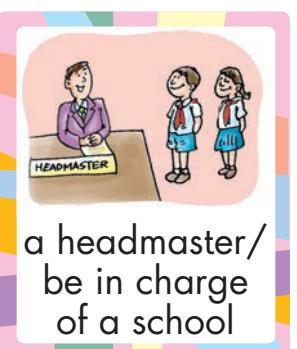
a postman/deliver letters



a coach/train someone in sport



a bus driver/drive a bus



a headmaster/be in charge of a school

I've got 'a farmer'. What does a farmer do?



A farmer grows vegetables in fields.

Find out and write

With a classmate, find out what the people below do.

Job	What does he/she do?
a cook	cooks food for people
a waiter	
a secretary	
a postman	
a coach	
a bus driver	
a headmaster	

A report

In pairs, talk about your parents' jobs and write a report about their jobs.

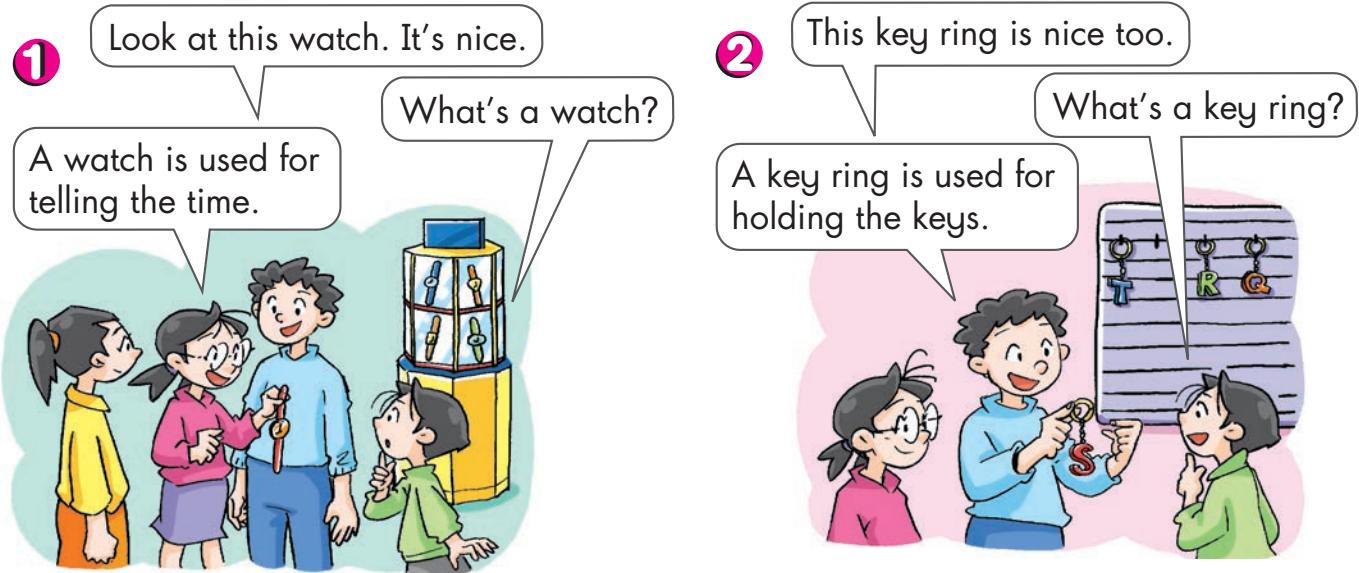
My father is a/an _____.
 A/An _____.
 He has been _____ since _____. He has been _____ for _____.
 My mother ...



Listening and speaking: Visiting Garden City

Look, listen and say

Kitty is shopping with Lucy and Simon.



Listen and write

Listen to the phone call between Lucy and her friend John. Then help Lucy complete her e-mail to her father in Beijing.

To: Dad

Subject: Visiting Garden City

Dear Dad

Yesterday, we took the cable car to the top of a hill. A cable car is used for carrying people _____. The view from the top of the hill was fantastic.

We have been in Garden City for _____ and we have bought a lot of _____. I have bought _____. Simon has bought a key ring for you. It's _____. We are having a good time in Garden City.

Love
Lucy

Language

- ▶ for ___ year(s)
- ▶ since ___ (a specific year)

- ▶ A watch is used for telling the time.

- ▶ has been
have bought

Word box

since /sɪns/	<i>prep.</i>	从……以来；自从
quite /kwaɪt/	<i>adv.</i>	相当；十分
quite a few		相当多；不少
machine /mə'ʃi:n/	<i>n.</i>	机器；机器装置
waiter /'weɪtə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	服务员；侍者
coach /kəʊtʃ/	<i>n.</i>	(体育运动的)教练
train /treɪn/	<i>v.</i>	训练；培训
*headmaster /'hed'ma:stə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	校长
charge /tʃa:dʒ/	<i>n.</i>	主管；掌管
in charge of		负责掌管
field /fi:ld/	<i>n.</i>	田地
tell the time		报时
key /ki:/	<i>n.</i>	钥匙
ring /rɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	小环；小圈
key ring	<i>n.</i>	钥匙圈；钥匙环
cable /'keɪbl/	<i>n.</i>	缆绳
cable car	<i>n.</i>	缆车
*fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/	<i>adj.</i>	极好的
have a good time		过得愉快



Notes



Page 16

- 1 She has been a teacher since 2007. 自从2007年以来，她一直是一名教师。
She has been a teacher for quite a few years. 她当教师已经有好些年了。
请注意，since 后接“一个时间点”，如：since last Monday/three o'clock 等；而 for 后则接“一段时间”，如：for two hours/weeks 等，又如：Aunt Judy and Uncle Mike have lived in Los Angeles for six years. (6B Unit 2)。
- 2 Aunt Betty works in a company in Beijing, doesn't she? 贝蒂姨妈在北京一家公司工作，对吗？

Page 17

- 1 A farmer grows vegetables in fields. 农民在田地里种蔬菜。
句中的 grow 作动词，意为“种植”。

Page 18

- 1 A watch is used for telling the time. 手表是用来了解时间的。
be used for 可用于表示“(某物)被用来……”。

Unit 4 Let's go shopping

Reading: Going shopping

Read

Mrs Wang: Alice and Tom, I'm going to the shops today. Would you like to come?

Alice: Which shops are you going to, Mum?

Mrs Wang: I'm going to many different shops. I need to buy a lot of things. Do you need anything from the shops?

Alice: Yes, I need a new pair of jeans.

Tom: I need a new shirt.

Mrs Wang: All right. Alice, let me buy you a pair of jeans. Tom, let me buy you a shirt.

Tom: Thanks, Mum. What do you need to buy at the shops?

Mrs Wang: I need to buy a computer book for your dad and a pair of shoes for myself. I also need to buy some food for dinner tonight.



Look, speak and write

Look at the photographs of different shops below. Which shops will Mrs Wang, Alice and Tom go to? Discuss with a classmate and complete the table.



a toy shop



a clothes shop



a shoe shop



a furniture shop



a bookshop



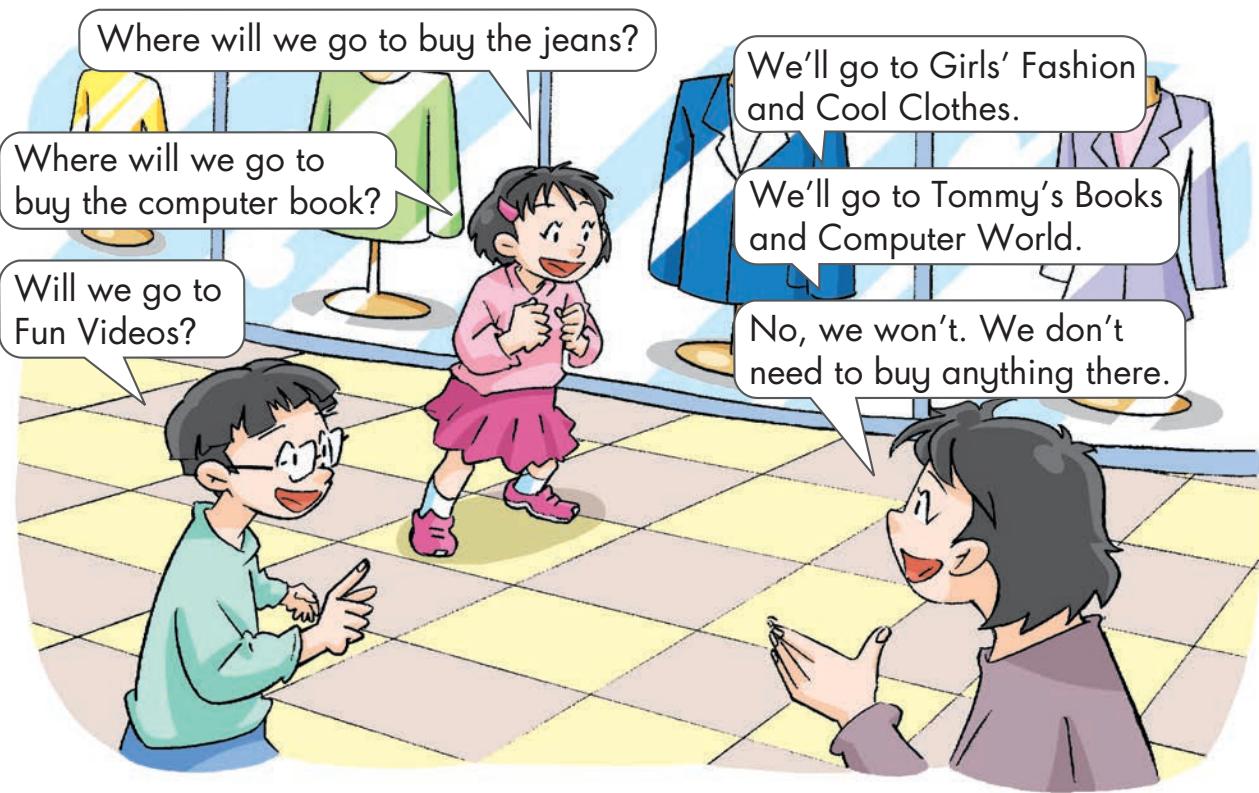
a supermarket

What?	Which shop?
a pair of jeans	a clothes shop

Look and read

In the shopping centre

Sunny Shopping Centre INFORMATION			
Ground floor	1st floor	2nd floor	3rd floor
City Furniture	Top Shoes	Cool Clothes	Dragon Flowers
Sam's Supermarket	Girls' Fashion	Old Jack's Bakery	Computer World
Toys for Kids	Tasty Food	Super Shoes	Clothes for Kids
Tommy's Books	Charles' Watches	China Carpets	Fun Videos



Ask and answer

Read the table on page 21. You are Tom, Alice and Mrs Wang. Ask and answer questions about where you will go shopping.

S1: Where will we go to buy the _____?

S2: We'll go to _____ (, _____ and _____).

S3: Will we go to _____?

S2: No, we won't. We don't need to buy anything there.

Look and read

1

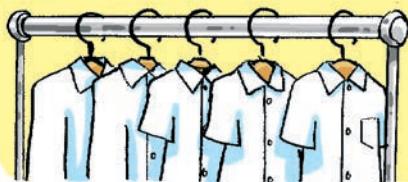
Alice, do you like the jeans with the yellow belt or the ones with the blue belt?



I like the ones with the blue belt.

2

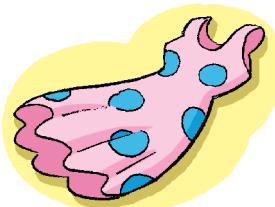
Tom, do you like the shirt with the long sleeves or the one with the short sleeves?



I like the one with the short sleeves.

Look, ask and answer

Look at the pictures of clothes below. Ask and answer questions.



dress/blue spots



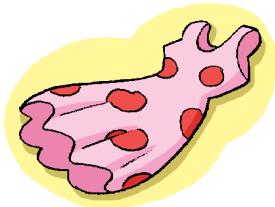
T-shirt/short sleeves



sweater/V-neck



trousers/checks



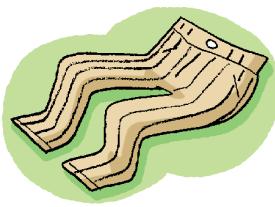
dress/red spots



T-shirt/long sleeves



sweater/round neck



trousers/striipes

S1: Do you like the _____ with the _____ or the one/ones with the _____?

S2: I like the one/ones with the _____.



Writing: The clothes I like

Draw and write

Draw some clothes that you like wearing and write about them.

The clothes I like

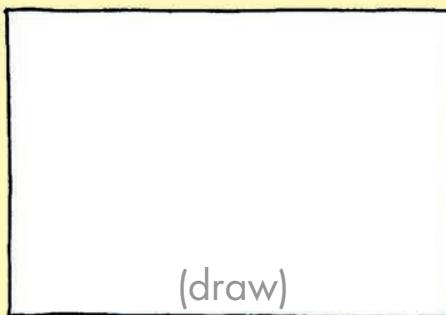
1



(draw)

I like the sweater with
the V-neck.

2



(draw)

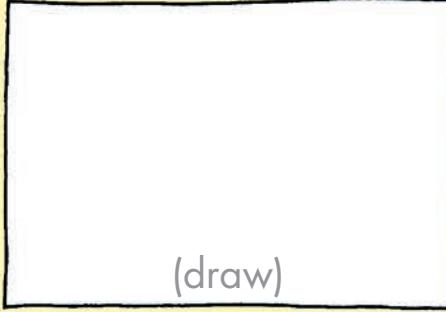
I like _____.

3



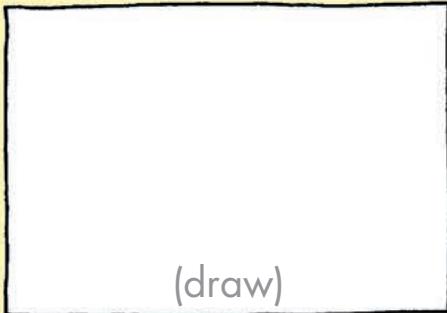
(draw)

4



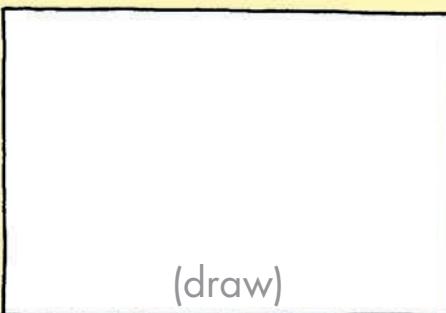
(draw)

5



(draw)

6



(draw)



Listening and speaking: Trying on clothes

Look, listen and say

1

Excuse me. Can I try on the jeans with the blue belt, please?

Certainly. The changing rooms are over there.



2

Are they OK?

These jeans are too long and loose.



3

These jeans are too short and tight. Do you have them in my size? I wear medium.

Sorry, we don't have them in your size.



Look, ask and answer

Look at the clothes on page 23. With a classmate, ask and answer questions about them.

S1: Excuse me. Can I try on the _____ with the _____, please?

S2: Certainly. The changing rooms are over there.

Is it OK?/Are they OK?

S1: This _____ is/These _____ are too long/short/loose/tight.

Do you have it/them in my size?

I wear small/medium/large.

S2: Yes, we do./Sorry, we don't have it/them in your size.



Language

- ▶ Where will we go to buy ____?
- ▶ need to buy ____
- ▶ the ____ (a clothing item) with the ____

▶ too
long
short
loose
tight

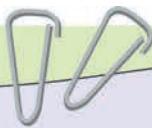
▶ small
medium
large

Word box

anything /'enɪθɪŋ/	<i>pron.</i>	任何东西
*jeans /dʒi:nz/	<i>n.</i>	牛仔裤
myself /maɪ'self/	<i>pron.</i>	我自己
kid /kɪd/	<i>n.</i>	小孩
fashion /'fæʃn/	<i>n.</i>	时尚；流行
super /'su:pə(r)/	<i>adj.</i>	超级的
carpet /'ka:pɪt/	<i>n.</i>	地毯
spot /spɒt/	<i>n.</i>	斑点；点
*sweater /'swetə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	毛线衫；针织套衫
V-neck /'vi:nek/	<i>n.</i>	V形领；鸡心领
neck /nek/	<i>n.</i>	衣领；领子
check /tʃek/	<i>n.</i>	方格图案；格子；方格
*stripe /straɪp/	<i>n.</i>	条纹
try on		试穿（衣物）
excuse /ɪk'skju:z/	<i>v.</i>	原谅
excuse me		劳驾；请原谅
certainly /'sɜ:tntli/	<i>adv.</i>	当然；行
changing room	<i>n.</i>	试衣间
over there		在那边
loose /lu:s/	<i>adj.</i>	宽松的
tight /taɪt/	<i>adj.</i>	紧身的；紧的
medium /'mi:dɪəm/	<i>adj.</i>	中等的；中号的



Notes



Page 21

- 1 Would you like to come? 你们一起去吗?

请注意, 英语中表示主语到对方那边去, 有时不用 go 而用 come, 又如: I'll come to see you tomorrow. 我明天去看你。

- 2 I need to buy a computer book for your dad and a pair of shoes for myself. 我要给你们爸爸买一本电脑书, 给我自己买一双鞋。

Page 22

- 1 We'll go to Girls' Fashion and Cool Clothes. 我们要去“少女时装店”和“酷装店”看看。

注意此句中 Girls' Fashion 和 Cool Clothes 都是商店的名称。此处 cool 作形容词, 意为“酷的”。

Page 23

- 1 —Alice, do you like the jeans with the yellow belt or the ones with the blue belt? 艾丽斯, 你喜欢配黄色皮带的牛仔裤呢, 还是配蓝色皮带的(牛仔裤)?

—I like the ones with the blue belt. 我喜欢配蓝色皮带的(牛仔裤)。

这是一组选择疑问句的问答句, 问句用 or 连接供选择的两个对象, 回答时不用 Yes 或 No。

注意句中的 ones 指代 jeans, 所以要用复数形式。

Page 25

- 1 购物用语

Excuse me. Can I try on the jeans with the blue belt, please? 劳驾, 我可以试穿一下这条配蓝色皮带的牛仔裤吗?

Certainly. The changing rooms are over there. 当然可以。试衣间在那边。

Do you have them in my size? I wear medium. 你们有我(穿)的尺码吗? 我穿中号。

小号 (small)、中号 (medium)、大号 (large) 的缩写为 S、M、L。

Sorry, we don't have them in your size. 对不起, 我们没有你穿的尺码。



Now listen

A holiday plan

A plan for Uncle Wilson

- 1 First, go to _____ and have delicious _____ there.
- 2 Next, go to _____ and see many old buildings. See the Oriental Pearl TV Tower and _____ from there, too.
- 3 Then go to Nanjing Road to buy a _____ and a pair of _____.
- 4 Finally, go to see ‘_____’. It is an adventure film.



1 Garden City and its neighbours

Using English

Managing your time

Time is valuable^①. Are you using it in the best way?

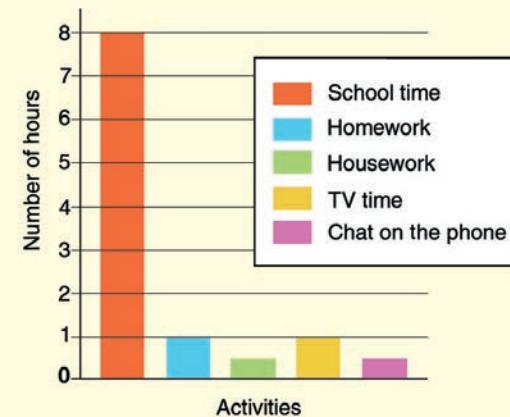
A What are the different ways you spend your time during the week? Use this example as a guide and make a list of your own.

Work	Exercise	Meals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School hours • Homework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk/Run to bus stop • Run around in the playground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast • Lunch • Dinner
Travel	Recreation ^②	Rest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus to school • Underground home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen to music • Watch TV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sleep

B Keep a time diary for one day. Write down how you spend your time. Use this example as a guide.

Time	Activity	Time	Activity
7.00 a.m.	Go to school	6.30 p.m.	Dinner
7.30 a.m.–3.30 p.m.	At school	7.00 p.m.	Watch TV
4.00 p.m.	Go home	8.00 p.m.	Science homework
4.15 p.m.	Buy things for Mum	8.30 p.m.	Chat ^③ with Chris on the phone
4.45 p.m.	Play sports	9.00 p.m.	Read news on the Internet
6.00 p.m.	Maths homework	10.00 p.m.	Go to bed

C Now, study your time diary. Calculate the total number of hours you spend on the different activities. Then make a bar chart. Use the example on the right as a guide.



D Work in groups of four. Study each other's bar charts. Discuss whether you spend your time well or not. Then suggest ways of making better use of your time.

① valuable adj. 宝贵的 ② recreation n. 娱乐活动 ③ chat v. 聊天

More practice

*A one-day tour plan

Read the e-mail from your penfriend and give some suggestions for his or her visit to Shanghai.

To:	<input type="text"/>
Subject:	Suggestions I need
<p>Dear _____</p> <p>How are you? I have a short holiday next week and have decided to visit Shanghai. I have booked^① a room in the Peace Hotel. I hear it is on the Bund and has a good view of the famous Huangpu River. I will arrive on the night of 27 March and leave early on 29 March. I would like to visit some of the most famous places, such as^② Nanjing Road, Yu Garden and the Site of the First National Congress of the CPC^③.</p> <p>Can you give me some suggestions for my visit to Shanghai? I have only one day to look around Shanghai. I will be very happy if you can make a tour plan for me.</p> <p>I am looking forward to your reply.</p> <p>Yours _____</p>	

A one-day tour plan

Time	Place to visit	How to get there	What to do

① book v. 预订 ② such as 例如 ③ Site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC)

中国共产党第一次全国代表大会会址

Listen and read

	/a:/	card	charge				
ar	/ɔ:/	war	warn	er	/ɜ:/	person	prefer
	/ə/	sugar	dollar		/ə/	driver	quarter
				ir	/ɜ:/	third	dirty
	/ɔ:/	corn	story				
or	/ɜ:/	homework	worse	ur	/ɜ:/	burn	church
	/ə/	actor	forget		/ə/	surprise	Saturday

Read and circle

Circle the word that matches the sound.

1 /ho:s/	house	horse	4 /skɜ:t/	skirt	skate
2 /ha:d/	hard	hold	5 /hɜ:t/	hurt	heart
3 /fa:m/	form	farm	6 /hɜ:/	here	her

Think and write

Write the letter(s) according to the sound.

/i:/	r_d	/əʊ/	b_t
/e/	r_d	/ɜ:/	b_d
/ju:/	st_dent	/a:/	sh_k
/ʌ/	cl_b	/ɔ:/	f_k
/ɪ/	l_ve	/eɪ/	t_sty
/aɪ/	l_fe	/ɜ:/	t_key

Unit 5 What can we learn from others?



Reading: The happy farmer and his wife

Read

The happy farmer and his wife

Long ago, there was a poor farmer called Fred. Fred and his wife, Doris, lived in an old small hut. One winter night, the Luck Fairy visited them.

'Fred, you're a good and hard-working farmer. I'd like to give you three wishes,' said the Luck Fairy.

Fred and Doris smiled at each other, and said, 'Thank you very much. We don't need any wishes. Although we're old, we work in the fields every day.'

'You don't earn much. I can give you some gold coins,' said the Fairy.

'Although we're poor, we live happily,' said Doris.

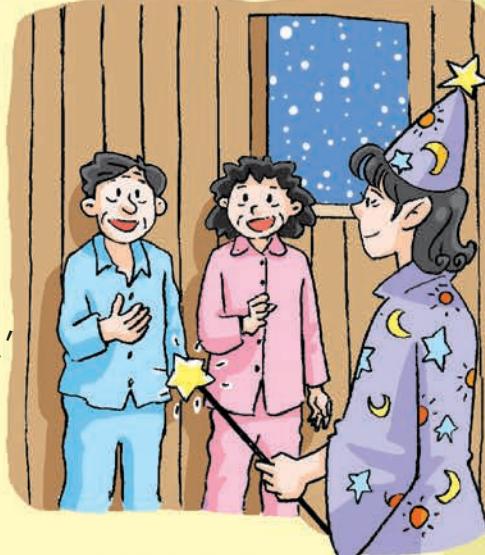
'Your hut is old and small. I can give you a big new house,' said the Fairy.

'Although our hut is old and small, it's very comfortable. I like this hut very much. I've lived here with Doris for many years,' replied Fred.

'How about some beautiful clothes?' asked the Fairy.

'Although our clothes are old, they're still comfortable. They keep us warm in winter,' answered Doris.

'You're not greedy. I like you very much. I hope other people will learn from you. I wish you happiness and health forever,' said the Fairy. Then she disappeared.



Write, say and act

Jill and her classmates are going to act out the story. Finish their script and act the parts.

The happy farmer and his wife



: Long ago, there was a poor farmer called Fred. He and his wife, Doris, lived in an old small hut.



: Fred, you're a _____ and _____ farmer. I'm going to give you _____.



: Thank you very much. We don't _____. Although _____, _____.



: You're poor. I can give you _____.



: _____, we live happily.



: Your hut is old and small. I can give you _____.



: Although our hut is _____, it's _____.



: How about some beautiful clothes?



: Although our clothes are old, _____.



: You're not greedy. I wish you _____.



: Then the Luck Fairy disappeared.

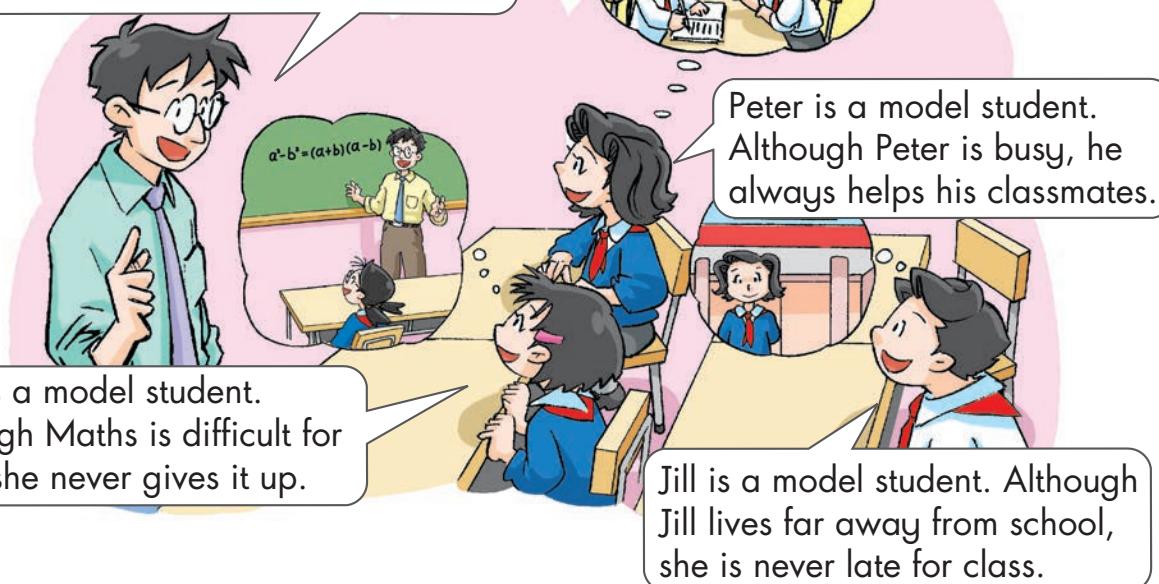


Listening and speaking: Model students

Listen and say

Mr Hu is asking his students what they can learn from their classmates.

We're going to vote for model students.
Who do you think is a model student?
What can we learn from him or her?



Look and say

With a classmate, talk about the students on the poster.

Model students in Class 7A



Alice/not strong/
always/help her
teacher



Simon/a lot of pocket
money/never/waste it



Joe/busy with his
studies/exercise/
regularly

S1: What can we learn from Alice/Simon/Joe?

S2: Although ..., he/she ...



Writing: Learning from model students

A survey

In groups, find out some things you can learn from your classmates.

Name	Things we can learn from him/her

Find out and write

In groups, make a poster of the model students in your class. Write down what you can learn from them.

Model students in Class _____

<p>Name: _____</p> <p>(photo)</p>	<p>Name: _____</p> <p>(photo)</p>
<p>Although _____, he/she _____.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Name: _____</p> <p>(photo)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Name: _____</p> <p>(photo)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>



► Although ..., ...

Word box

learn from

wife /waɪf/

n. 向……学习

long ago

***hut** /hʌt/

妻子

很久以前

***fairy** /'feərɪ/

n. 小屋

hard-working /ha:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/

n. 仙子；小精灵

although /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/

adj. 工作努力的；辛勤的

earn /ɜ:n/

conj. 虽然；尽管；即使

gold /gəʊld/

v. 挣得；挣钱

coin /kɔɪn/

n. 金；金子；黄金

comfortable /'kʌmftəbl/

n. 硬币

reply /rɪ'plai/

adj. 舒服的

***greedy** /'grɪ:dɪ/

v. 回答

happiness /'hæpɪnɪs/

adj. 贪婪的

***forever** /fə'revə(r)/

n. 幸福

disappear /dɪsə'pɪə(r)/

adv. 永远

vote /vəʊt/

v. 消失

vote for

v. 投票；表决；选举

give up

v. 表决（支持）；投票（赞成）

pocket /'pɒkit/

n. 放弃

pocket money

n. 口袋

n. 零花钱；零用钱



Notes



Page 32

- 1 What can we learn from others? 我们可以向他人学习什么?

I hope other people will learn from you. 我希望其他人能向你们俩学习。

在这两个句子中, others 与 other people 同义。

- 2 Long ago, there was a poor farmer called Fred. 很久以前, 有一个贫穷的农民叫作弗雷德。

在 6B Unit 5 中学了 (be) poor at, 其中的 poor 意为“不擅长的”。本句中的 poor 意为“贫穷的”。

- 3 I'd like to give you three wishes. 我想满足你们三个愿望。

句中的 wish 作名词, 意为“心愿; 愿望”。

- 4 Although we're old, we work in the fields every day. 虽然我们老了, 但是还能够每天在田里劳动。

although 意为“虽然”, 注意不能和 but 连用。这句话也可以说成: We're old, but we work in the fields every day.

- 5 You don't earn much. 你们挣钱不多。

句中的 much 作代词, 意为“许多(钱)”, 相当于 much money。

- 6 I wish you happiness and health forever. 我祝你们永远快乐健康。

句中的 wish 作动词, 意为“祝; 祝愿”。

Page 34

- 1 We're going to vote for model students. 我们要投票选举模范学生。

句中的 model 作名词, 意为“模范”。在 6B Unit 4 中学了 making a model, model 作名词, 意为“模型”。

Unit 6 Hard work for a better life

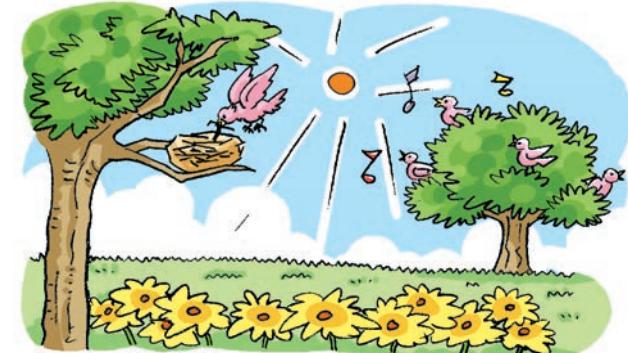


Reading: A poem

Read a poem

The four seasons

The sun starts shining.
Plants start growing.
Flowers start opening.
Birds start singing
And making their nests.
Spring is here.



The hot sun's shining.
We start having fun.
We start swimming.
We start eating ice cream.
The holidays are coming.
Summer is here.



The wind starts blowing.
Kites start flying.
Leaves start falling.
We start having barbecues.
The holidays are ending.
Autumn is here.



The snow starts falling.
Animals start sleeping.
Dark days are coming.
The temperature's dropping.
We start shivering.
Winter is here.

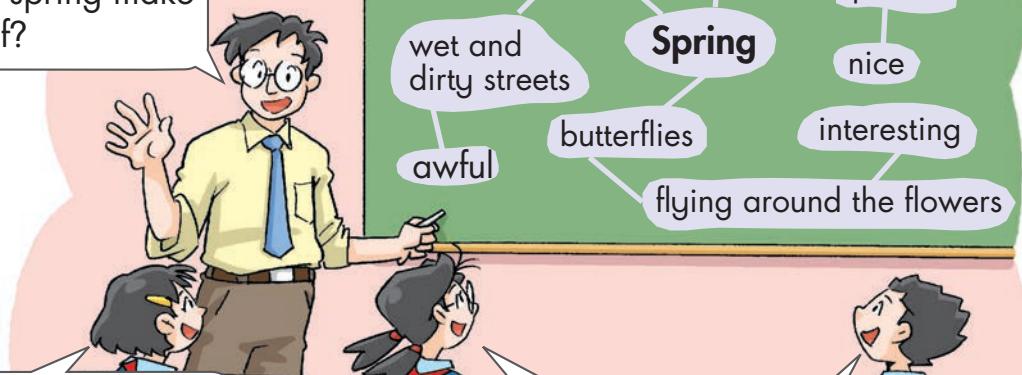




Listening and speaking: About the seasons

Listen and say

Look at the blackboard.
What does spring make you think of?



Spring makes me think of rain. It's awful to walk in wet and dirty streets.

Spring makes me think of butterflies. It's interesting to see them flying around the flowers.

Spring makes me think of outings. It's nice to have picnics in the park.



Writing: Things in different seasons

Think, write and say

Think about the things you can find during each season. Write them down in the table. With a classmate, ask and answer questions, like this:

S1: What does _____ (season) make you think of?
S2: _____ makes me think of _____.

It's awful/bad
nice/good
interesting/fun
to ...

The four seasons	
Season	Things you think of
Spring	
Summer	
Autumn	
Winter	

Write

Write down your feelings about the different seasons.

The four seasons

- Spring makes me think of _____. It is _____ to _____.
- Summer makes me think of _____. It is _____ to _____.
- Autumn _____.
- Winter _____.



Reading: The grasshopper and the ant

Read

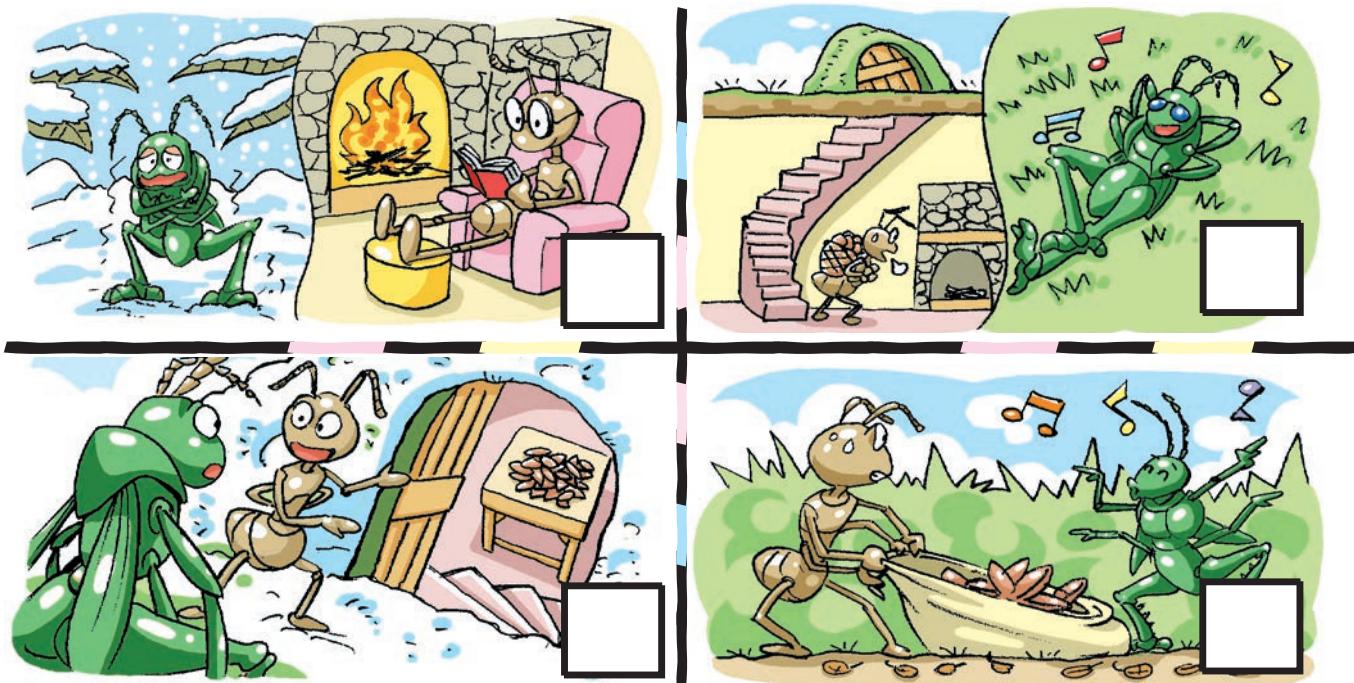
Read the story.



- 1 The grasshopper and the ant lived in a forest. The grasshopper was lazy and the ant was hard-working. All summer, the grasshopper sat in the sun and sang happily all the time. The ant made a house under the ground.
- 2 Autumn came and the ant worked harder. She collected food and took it into her house. 'Why do you work so hard?' asked the grasshopper. 'Winter is coming soon. It'll be very cold and it'll snow, too. It'll be difficult to find any food,' said the ant. 'Don't be silly, my friend,' laughed the grasshopper. 'There will be plenty of food in the forest in winter. Let's sing and play.'
- 3 At last, winter came. The ant stayed in her warm house. She had a lot of food. The grasshopper was outside in the snow. He looked for food everywhere, but he found nothing. He felt cold, hungry and disappointed.
- 4 The ant heard the grasshopper and came out of her house. 'What's the matter, my friend?' asked the ant. 'I'm cold and hungry,' answered the grasshopper sadly. 'Come into my house,' said the ant. 'It's warm inside and I've got enough food for both of us.' The grasshopper thanked the ant and promised, 'When spring comes, I'll work hard like you.'

Look and match

Look at the pictures below. Match them with the paragraphs on page 40.



Read and answer

Read the story on page 40 again. With a classmate, answer the questions.

The grasshopper and the ant

- 1 What did the ant and the grasshopper do in summer?
- 2 What did the ant do in autumn?
- 3 Where did the ant stay in winter?
- 4 What did the grasshopper do in winter?
- 5 Why did the ant come out of her house?
- 6 What did the ant give the grasshopper?
- 7 What did the grasshopper promise the ant?

Language

- ▶ start shining
growing
singing
- ▶ It's awful/bad
nice/good
interesting/fun
- ▶ ___ makes me think of ...

Word box

poem /'pəʊɪm/	<i>n.</i>	诗；韵文
end /end/	<i>v.</i>	结束
temperature /'temprətʃə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	气温；温度
drop /drɒp/	<i>v.</i>	降低；减少
* shiver /'ʃɪvə(r)/	<i>v.</i>	发抖
blackboard /'blækbaʊd/	<i>n.</i>	黑板
awful /'ɔ:fəl/	<i>adj.</i>	糟糕的；极讨厌的
* grasshopper /'gra:shəpə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	蚱蜢
* ant /ænt/	<i>n.</i>	蚂蚁
* lazy /'leɪzɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	懒惰的
all the time		一直；总是
silly /'sili/	<i>adj.</i>	愚蠢的；傻的
at last		终于；最终
everywhere /'evriweə(r)/	<i>adv.</i>	到处；处处
nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/	<i>pron.</i>	没有什么；没有东西
disappointed /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	失望的；沮丧的
out of		从……里出来
sadly /'sædli/	<i>adv.</i>	伤心地



Notes



Page 38

1 The holidays are coming. 假期就要来了。

The holidays are ending. 假期就要结束了。

注意：句中的现在进行时用来表示短期内将要发生的动作。

Page 39

1 — What does spring make you think of? 春天使你想到了什么?

— Spring makes me think of rain. 春天使我想到了雨。

make somebody do something 表示“使/让某人干某事”，make 意为“促使；使得”。
think of 意为“联想到”。

2 It's awful to walk in wet and dirty streets. 在又湿又脏的路上行走真是糟糕透了。

句中的 it 是指 to walk in wet and dirty streets 这件事。

Page 40

1 All summer, the grasshopper sat in the sun ... 整个夏天，蚱蜢都在阳光下闲坐着……
in the sun 意为“在阳光下”。

2 The grasshopper was outside in the snow. 蚱蜢在外面的雪地里。

句中的 outside 作副词，意为“在外面；户外”。

3 It's warm inside ... 里面很暖和，……

句中的 inside 作副词，意为“在（或向）里面”。

Unit 7 In the future

Listening and speaking: Talking about the future

Listen and say

We've entered a new century. What do you think will happen in the future?



Perhaps people will be able to live on other planets.

I think so.



Perhaps there will be no water or air on the Earth.

I don't think so.

Kitty: Perhaps there will not be enough food for everybody.

Peter: I don't think so.

Alice: Perhaps people will be able to grow vegetables in space stations.

Joe: I think so.

Peter: Perhaps there will be no summer or winter. Then the weather will never be too hot or too cold.

Alice: I don't think so.

Kitty: Perhaps people in different countries will all be able to speak the same language. Then people will be able to understand each other better.

Joe: I think so.

Discuss

In groups, talk about things that will happen in the future.

Life in the future



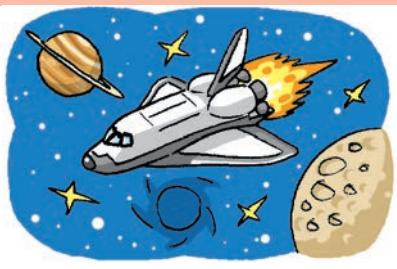
cities under the sea



connect our minds
to the Internet



take pills for meals



travel to other planets
in spacecraft



robots in hospitals



terrible air pollution

S1: What do you think will happen in the future?

S2: Perhaps people will be able to ... /

Perhaps there will (not) be ...

S3: I think so./I don't think so.



Writing: Life in the future

Draw and write

Make a book with pictures to show what you think will happen in the future.

Write about them.

Life in the future

(draw)

(draw)

Perhaps _____.



Reading: Our hopes

Look and read

1

What do you hope will happen in ten years' time? Let's make a time box.

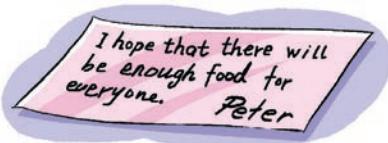


That's fun. We can keep the time box in a secret place. After ten years, we can open the box and see how things have changed.



2

I hope that there will be enough food for everyone.
Peter



3



Write down your hopes on pieces of paper and sign them.

Put the pieces of paper in a box. Close the box and seal it with tape.

4

I hope that there will be enough food for everyone.
Peter



I hope that people will not pollute the Earth.
Alice



I hope that I will become an astronaut.
Kitty



Write and make

With your classmates, make a time box. Write about your hopes.

I hope that _____
_____.
(name)

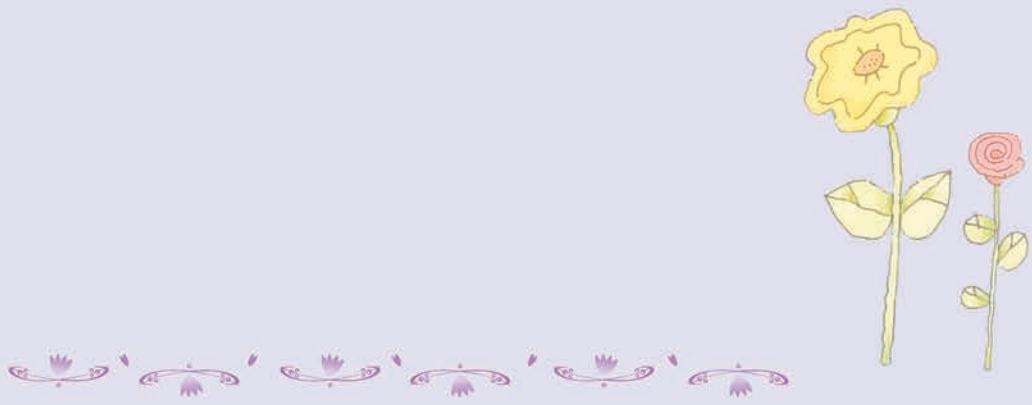
Language

- ▶ What do you think will happen in the future?
- ▶ Perhaps people will be able to ... / Perhaps there will (not) be ...
- ▶ I think so./I don't think so.
- ▶ I hope that ...

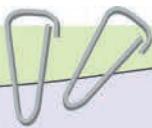
Word box



talk about		讨论；谈论；商谈
able /'eɪbl/	<i>adj.</i>	有能力的
(be) able to		能够；有能力
planet /'plænɪt/	<i>n.</i>	行星
space station	<i>n.</i>	航天站；宇宙空间站
pill /pɪl/	<i>n.</i>	药丸；药片
meal /mi:l/	<i>n.</i>	餐；一顿饭
hope /həʊp/	<i>n.</i>	希望；期望
	<i>v.</i>	希望，期望（某事发生）
secret /'si:kret/	<i>adj.</i>	秘密的；保密的
sign /saɪn/	<i>v.</i>	签（名）；签字
*seal /si:l/	<i>v.</i>	密封
everyone /'evriwʌn/	<i>pron.</i>	每人；人人



Notes



Page 44

- 1 What do you think will happen in the future? 你们认为将来会发生什么?
- 2 I think so. 和 I don't think so. 分别用于表示同意或不同意别人的意见。

Page 45

- 1 take pills for meals 服药片代替吃饭
take 意为“服(药)”。

Page 46

- 1 What do you hope will happen in ten years' time? 你们希望十年以后会发生哪些变化?
- 2 We can keep the time box in a secret place. 我们可以把时间盒放在一个秘密的地方。
句中的 keep 作动词, 意为“存放”。
- 3 After ten years, we can open the box and see how things have changed. 十年以后, 我们可以打开盒子看看已经发生了哪些变化。
- 4 Close the box and seal it with tape. 合上盒子, 用胶带封好。
句中的 tape 作名词, 意为“胶带”。tape 也可解释为“磁带”, 如: Listen to the tape, please. 请听磁带。

Unit 8 A more enjoyable school life

Reading: My ideal school

Look and read

Mr Hu wants his students to conduct a survey for the school.

1

Children, I want you to find out what changes the younger students would like to see in our school.

That's a good idea.



2

What changes would you like to see in our school?

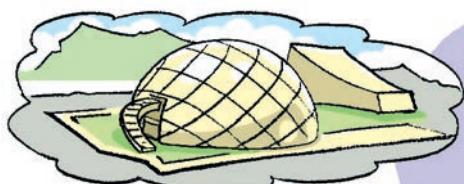


3

What changes would you like to see in our school?



4



I'd like to have more activities and trips to other places.



I'd like to have an air-conditioned classroom.



I'd like to have less homework.

Ask and answer

In groups, ask and answer questions to find out what changes your classmates would like to see in your school.

S1: What changes would you like to see in our school?

S2: I'd like to ...

S3: I'd like to ...

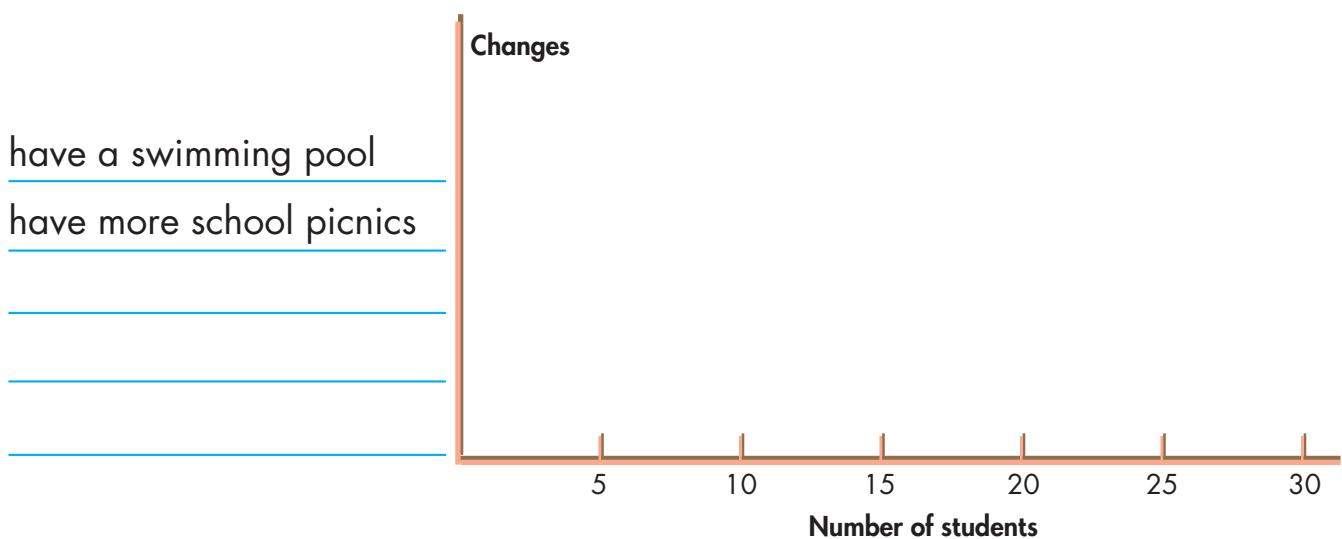
S4: I'd like to ...

Changes

- have a swimming pool
- have less homework
- have more school picnics
- have more books and magazines in the library
- have a bigger playground
- have more display boards
- have more P.E. lessons
- have modern science laboratories
- do more experiments
- organize more sports activities

A survey

Conduct a class survey. Find out the top five changes your classmates would like to see in your school. Draw a bar chart, and then write a report.



A report

- 1 _____ students would like to have a swimming pool.
- 2 _____ students would like to have more school picnics.
- 3 _____ students would like to _____.
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



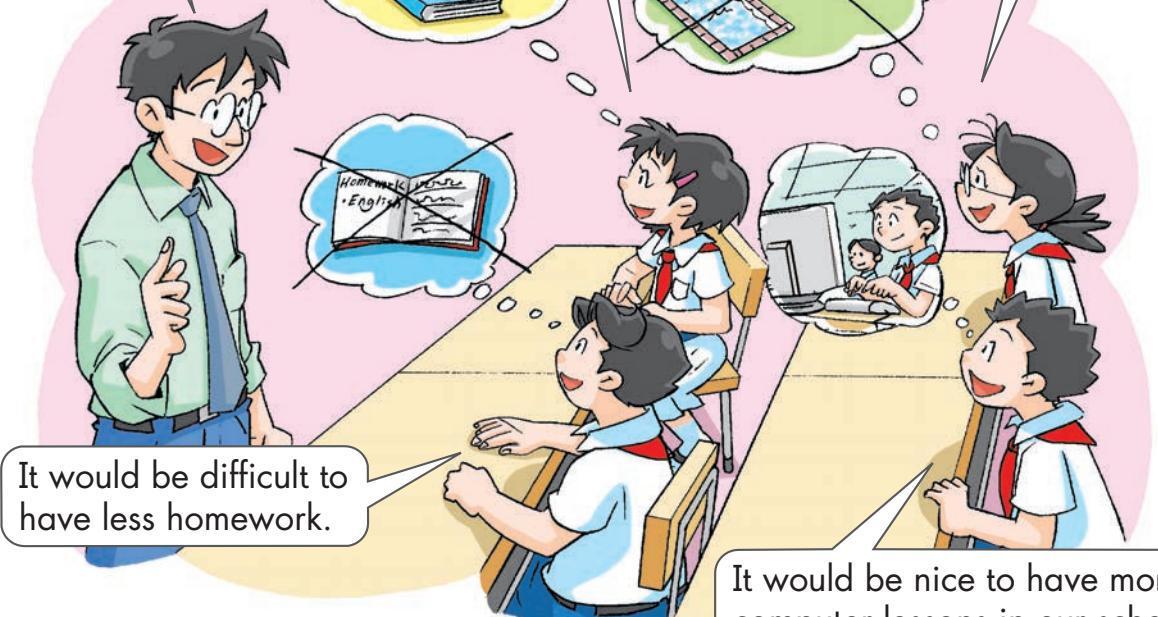
Listening and speaking: Ideas about the future of our school

Look, listen and say

What do you think of the suggestions?

It would be possible to have more books in our library.

It would be impossible to have a swimming pool in our school.



Discuss and write

In groups, talk about your classmates' suggestions about the changes in your school.

S1: What changes would you like to see in our school?

S2: I'd like to ...

S3: It would be **possible/impossible** to ...
necessary/unnecessary to ...
nice/difficult to ...

Changes in our school

Changes in our school



Writing: Changes of the classroom

Look and read

1

Our classroom looks old, untidy and uninteresting. Can you make some changes to it yourselves?



We can decorate the display board ourselves. Peter and Jill can put up some posters on the wall themselves.

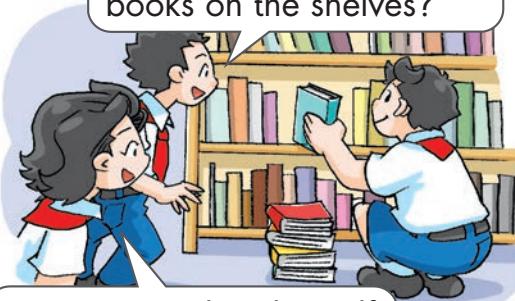
2

I can sweep the floor myself. Alice can clean up the desks herself.



3

Shall we help Joe put the books on the shelves?



No. He can do it himself.

Discuss and write

With your classmates, discuss the changes you would like to make to your classroom. Write a report.

- S1: What changes can we make to our classroom?
- S2: We can ... ourselves.
- S3: Can you ... yourself?
- S4: I can ... myself.
- S5: _____ (person) can ... himself/herself.
- S6: _____ (persons) can ... themselves.

A report

I can _____ myself.

My classmates and I can _____

_____ ourselves.

_____ himself.

_____ herself.

_____ themselves.



Language

- What changes would you like to see in our school?
- I'd like to have ...
- It would be possible/impossible necessary/unnecessary nice/difficult to ...
- myself/yourself/himself/herself/yourselves/ourselves/themselves

Word box



enjoyable /ɪn'ðʒɔɪəbl/

adj. 有乐趣的；使人快乐的；令人愉快的

***ideal** /aɪ'di:əl/

adj. 理想的；完美的；最合适的

conduct /kən'dʌkt/

v. 组织；安排

modern /'mɒdn/

adj. 现代化的

laboratory /lə'bɔrətri/

n. 实验室

experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/

n. 实验；试验

organize /'ɔ:gənaɪz/

v. 组织；筹备

impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/

adj. 不可能存在（或做到）的；不可能的

necessary /'nesəsəri/

adj. 必需的；必要的

unnecessary /ʌn'nesəsəri/

adj. 不需要的；不必要的；多余的

uninteresting /ʌn'ɪntrəstɪŋ/

adj. 不吸引人的；无趣的；无聊的

yourselves /jɔ:'selvz/

pron. 你们自己

ourselves /aʊə'selvz/

pron. 我们自己

put up

张贴；置……于明显处

themselves /ðəm'selvz/

pron. 他们自己；她们自己；它们自己

clean up

打扫（或清除）干净

herself /hɜ:'self/

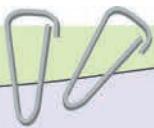
pron. 她自己

himself /hɪm'self/

pron. 他自己



Notes



Page 49

- 1 Children, I want you to find out what changes the younger students would like to see in our school. 同学们，我想要你们去了解一下低年级学生所希望看到的学校变化。

Page 50

- 1 have more school picnics 学校举办更多的野餐活动

have more P.E. lessons 上更多的体育课

注意：have 除了表示“有”，也能和许多名词连用，表示一种活动或动作，常有比较灵活的译法。

Page 51

- 1 It would be possible to have more books in our library. 让我们学校的图书馆里有更多的书刊是可能的。

It would be impossible to have a swimming pool in our school. 在我们学校建一个游泳池是不可能的。

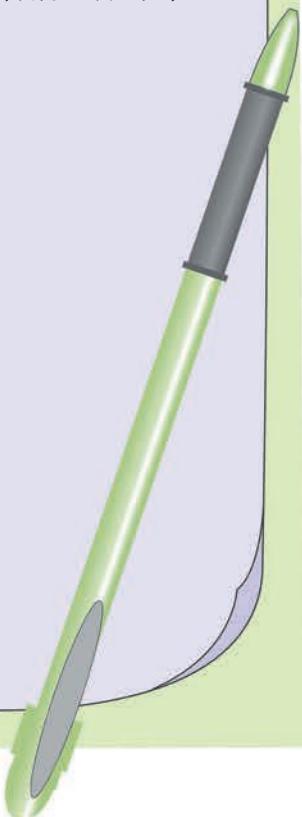
possible 和 impossible 是一对反义词，分别表示“可能的”和“不可能的”。

- 2 necessary 和 unnecessary 也是一对反义词，分别表示“有必要的”和“没有必要的”。

Page 52

- 1 Can you make some changes to it yourselves? 你们自己能对它作一些改变吗？

句中的 make 意为“使出现；使产生”。反身代词 yourselves 在本句起强调作用。出现于第 52 页的其他反身代词也起同样的作用。



Now listen

Changes in ten years' time



1

- I would like to have a _____ in our school.

- I would like to have a _____.

Joe

2

- Perhaps there will be more _____ library. _____ in the school
- Perhaps there will be _____ under the sea.
- Perhaps _____ travel to _____ will be able to _____ spacecraft. _____ in

Jill

3

- I hope that there will be _____.
_____.
- I hope that I will become _____.
_____.

Peter

Using English

Brainstorming^①

What is 'brainstorming'?

It is a way of putting ideas together in a meeting. We use this when we want to get lots of interesting new ideas.



How do we do it?

Here are some rules for brainstorming in meetings:

- 1 Tell everyone the topic^②. Ask everyone to *think about it before the meeting*. They must bring at least one idea to the meeting.
- 2 In the meeting, *everyone must speak*. They must talk about their ideas.
- 3 No one must argue^③. You *must not say any ideas are bad*. This is important!
- 4 One person must *keep notes* of all the ideas.

When do we have brainstorming meetings?

We can use this idea any time. We can use it when we are doing many of the speaking or writing tasks in this book.

I'm afraid of making mistakes!



Do not worry about making mistakes in a meeting like this. Tell people your ideas. You do not need to speak in complete sentences. You should try to relax and enjoy speaking in English.

Work in pairs. Imagine that you are going to meet an alien^④ from another planet. You want to show the alien that you are friendly. What things could you do? Have a brainstorming meeting and make a list of ideas.

① brainstorming n. 头脑风暴 ② topic n. 题目 ③ argue v. 争论 ④ alien n. 外星人

More practice

*When the sun shines

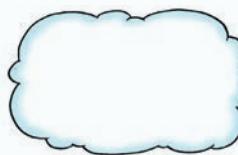
What can you see when the sun shines? Look at the pictures and read the poem below. Try working out the last verse yourself.

When the sun shines

When the sun shines,
People sweat
And go swimming
In the sea.

When the sun shines,
Clouds take a rest
Hide and play
High in the sky.

When the sun shines,
Bees and butterflies
Dance happily
Among the flowers.



(draw)

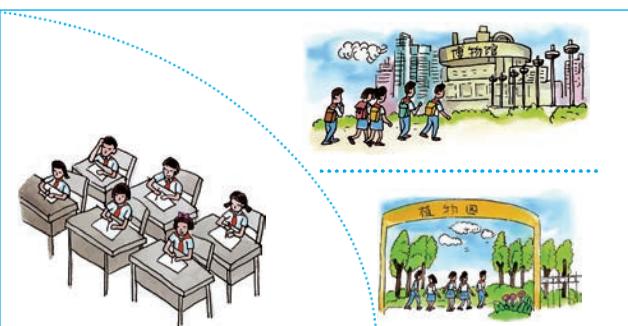
*A more enjoyable school life

Is your school life enjoyable? What changes would you like to see in your school? What does your partner think about these changes? Have a discussion, like this:

S1: We have computer lessons every week, but two students have to share a computer. I hope that everyone can have a computer at school. What do you think about my suggestion?

S2: It would be ... to have a computer for everyone at school.

...



Listen and read

ai	/eɪ/	railway	paint	au	/ɔ:/	sauce	autumn
ay		delay	away	aw		hawker	raw
ai	/ɔ:/	talk	walk	ea	/i:/	breathe	heat
al	/ɔ:l/	already	also	ea	/e/	dead	feather
oo	/u:/	food	choose	ee	/i:/	beef	street
oo	/ʊ/	good	look	ou	/aʊ/	around	loudly
ow	/aʊ/	flower	cow	ou	/u:/	group	soup
ow	/əʊ/	throw	grow	ou	/ʌ/	young	cousin
				ou	/ʊ/	could	would

Read and circle

Circle the word that does not belong to the group.

1	how	crowded	now	grow
2	stall	walk	always	talk
3	country	without	count	ground
4	Easter	breakfast	stream	peach
5	pool	soon	cool	cook
6	enough	young	cousin	about
7	food	good	foot	look
8	ready	heavy	feather	leap

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	/həʊm/	home	ham	him
3	/raɪd/	read	road	ride	8	/hɜ:t/	heat	hurt	hot
4	/tɔ:l/	tell	tall	tail	9	/bʊk/	book	back	bake
5	/ru:t/	rat	write	root	10	/pɔ:k/	pack	pork	park

Unit 9 The wind is blowing



Reading: Mr Wind and Mr Sun

Read

1

Class, have you read the story about the competition between Mr Wind and Mr Sun?

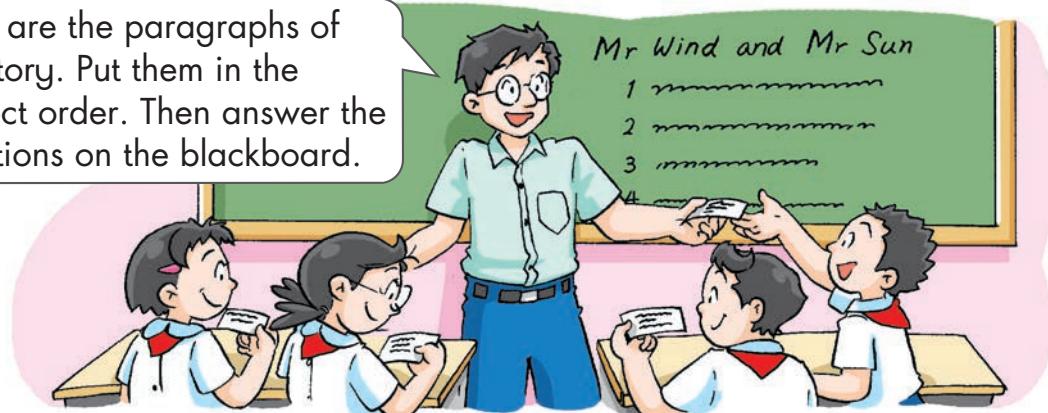


Yes, I have. I think Mr Sun is stronger than Mr Wind.

I think Mr Wind is stronger than Mr Sun. He blows down trees and houses.

2

Here are the paragraphs of the story. Put them in the correct order. Then answer the questions on the blackboard.



Mr Wind and Mr Sun

- 1
- 2
- 3

Answer

Keep the questions below in mind and answer them after reading the story on page 60.

Mr Wind and Mr Sun

- 1 What kind of person was Mr Wind?
- 2 What did Mr Wind like doing?
- 3 What did Mr Wind and Mr Sun do to find out who was stronger?
- 4 What did Mr Wind do to show his strength?
- 5 What did Mr Sun do to show his strength?
- 6 Who was stronger?
- 7 Did Mr Wind and Mr Sun become friends in the end?
- 8 What have you learnt from the story?

Read and number

Read the paragraphs and put them in the correct order to make a story.

Mr Wind was very proud. He liked showing off his strength all the time. One day, Mr Wind met Mr Sun and said, 'People always think that we're as strong as each other. I think I'm stronger than you. Shall we have a competition?'

Mr Wind blew and blew. Soon his face became red. However, he still could not get the man's coat off. Mr Wind became very angry and he began to blow hard. The man held his coat more tightly in the wind because he was cold. Mr Wind felt very tired and looked disappointed.

'Don't feel sad,' said Mr Sun. 'Strength is not always important. I think we're as strong as each other. I can make plants grow and you can push boats forward. Let's be friends forever.'
'I agree,' said Mr Wind and he smiled.

'Can you see that man over there? Let's see who can get his coat off in the shortest time,' said Mr Wind.
'That's a good idea. You go first,' said Mr Sun.

'Let me try,' said Mr Sun. He shone brightly. Soon it became warmer and warmer. The man felt very hot and started sweating. He took off his coat. Mr Wind's face became red again.
'You win, Mr Sun,' said Mr Wind sadly. 'I'm not as strong as you.'

Make a storybook

In groups, write the five paragraphs on five pieces of paper. Draw a picture for each paragraph. Put them together to make a storybook.



Listening and speaking: Our kites

Look, listen and say

1

Today, I'm going to teach you how to make a kite. To make a kite, you need some thin sticks, some pieces of coloured paper and a reel of string.



a



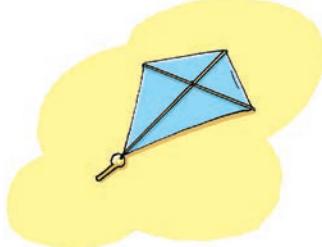
First, use some thin sticks to make a frame.

b



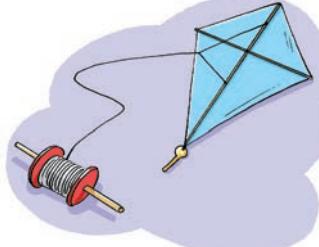
Next, stick a piece of coloured paper onto the frame.

c



Then put a tail on the end.

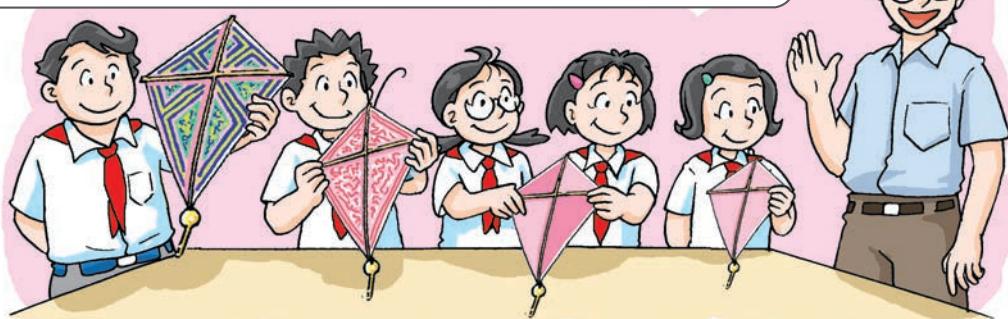
d



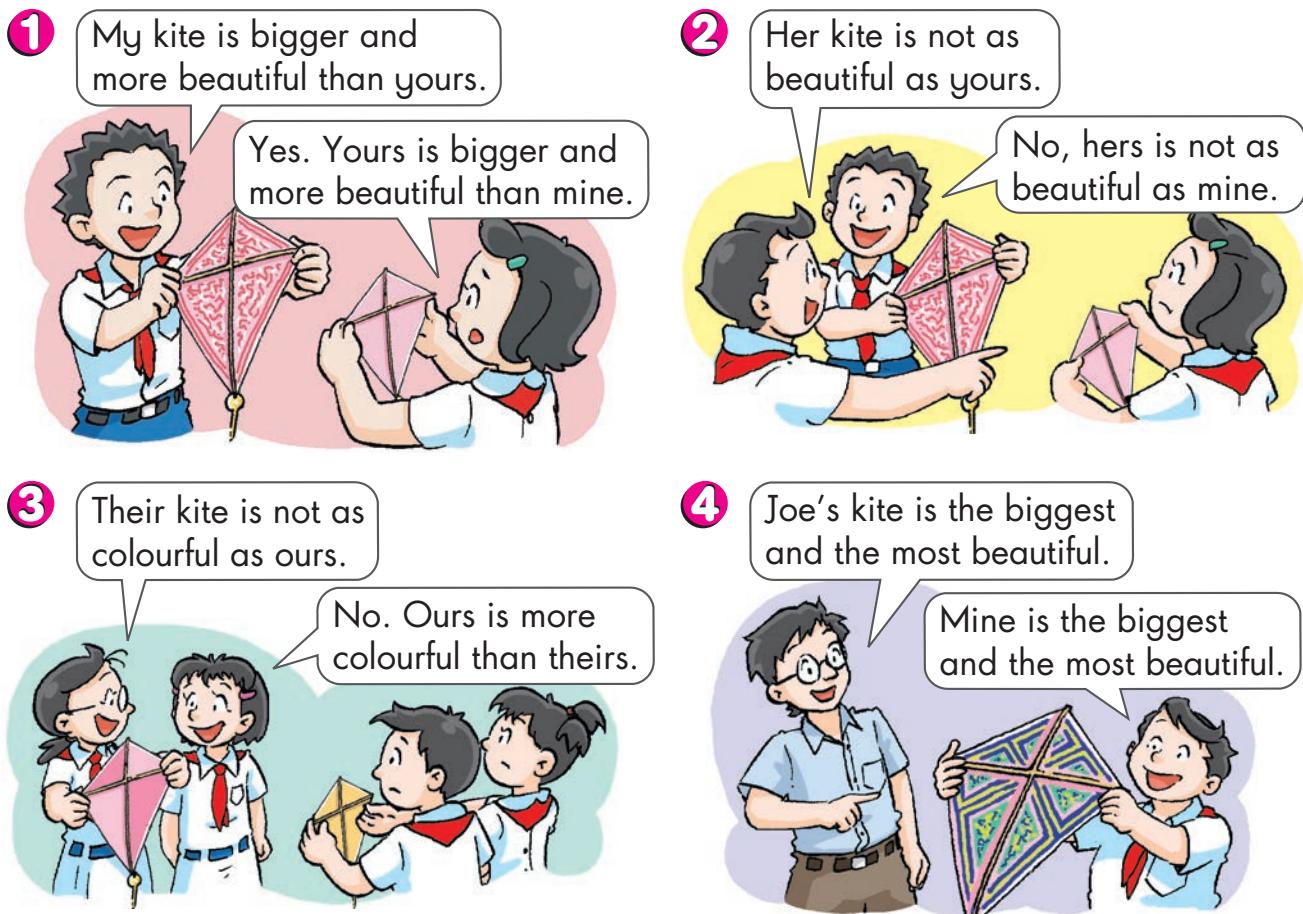
Finally, tie the frame to a reel of string.

2

The children made the kites themselves. Whose kite is the biggest? Whose kite is the smallest? Whose kite is the most beautiful?



Listen and act



Can you answer Mr Hu's questions on page 61?

Draw and talk

Draw a kite and colour it. In groups, talk about one another's kites.

My kite		S1:	S2:	S3:
 (draw)		My kite (Mine) is (not) as big as yours. Your kite (Yours) is small as mine. His kite (His) is beautiful as hers. Her kite (Hers) is not as colourful as his. Our kite (Ours) is the biggest. Their kite (Theirs) is the most beautiful.	My kite (Mine) is bigger than yours. Your kite (Yours) is smaller than mine. His kite (His) is more beautiful than hers. Her kite (Hers) is more colourful than his. Our kite (Ours) is the most beautiful. Their kite (Theirs) is the biggest.	... is the biggest/smallest/ most beautiful/most colourful.



Writing: When the wind blows

Read a poem

When the wind blows

When the wind blows,
Leaves fly
From the trees
Across the sky.



When the wind blows,
Kites fly,
Rising and diving
High in the sky.



When the wind blows,
Flags flap
In the sky,
Near and far.



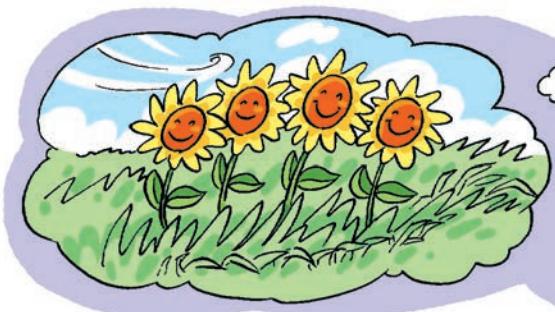
When the wind blows,
Sailing boats lean
And speed
Over the sea.



Look, read and write

Kitty, Alice and Peter are writing a poem about the wind.

1



Flowers bow and sway
among the grass.



When the wind blows

When the wind blows,
Flowers _____,
Among _____,
On a beautiful day.

When the wind blows,
Clouds _____,
Moving _____,
Low and high.

When the wind blows,
Water _____ with a happy face,
Showing _____
On _____.

Language

- First,/Next,/Then/Finally, ...
- The children made the kites themselves.
- Whose kite is ...?

► mine his hers	yours ours theirs
-----------------------	-------------------------

- (not) as ___ as
- bigger
more beautiful | than
- the biggest
most beautiful

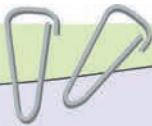
Word box



paragraph /'pærəgra:f/	n.	段；段落
correct /kə'rekt/	adj.	准确无误的；精确的；正确的
order /'ɔ:də(r)/	n.	顺序；次序
strength /strenθ/	n.	体力；力气；力量
in the end		最后；终于
proud /praʊd/	adj.	骄傲的；自豪的；得意的
show off		炫耀；卖弄
brightly /'braɪtlɪ/	adv.	阳光灿烂地；光线充足地；明亮地
* sweat /swet/	v.	出汗；流汗
take off		脱下（衣服等）
stick /stɪk/	n.	棍；棒
	v.	粘；贴
coloured /'kʌləd/	adj.	有颜色的
* reel /ri:l/	n.	卷筒；卷盘
string /strɪŋ/	n.	线；绳
frame /freɪm/	n.	框架
onto /'ɒntə/	prep.	向；朝
tie /taɪ/	v.	系；绑
rise /raɪz/	v.	升起
* dive /daɪv/	v.	俯冲
* flap /flæp/	v.	(上下或左右) 拍打
sail /seɪl/	v.	(船) 航行；(人) 乘船航行
sailing boat	n.	帆船
lean /li:n/	v.	倾斜；屈身
speed /spi:d/	v.	快速前行
* bow /baʊ/	v.	(使) 弯曲；点头；鞠躬
* sway /swεɪ/	v.	(使) 摆摆；摆动
among /ə'mʌŋ/	prep.	在……中；周围是
slide /slaɪd/	v.	(使) 滑动；滑行
* dimple /'dɪmpl/	n.	酒窝



Notes



Page 59

- 1 Class, have you read the story about the competition between Mr Wind and Mr Sun?
同学们，你们阅读过关于风先生和太阳先生比赛的故事吗？

Page 60

- 1 Let's see who can get his coat off in the shortest time. 让我们看看谁能在最短的时间内使他脱掉外套。
- 2 You go first. 你先开始。
句中的 go 意为“开始”。
- 3 Soon it became warmer and warmer. 没过多久，天气变得越来越暖和。
用 and 连接两个形容词比较级的结构，意为“越来越……”，如：colder and colder 越来越冷，better and better 越来越好。

Page 61

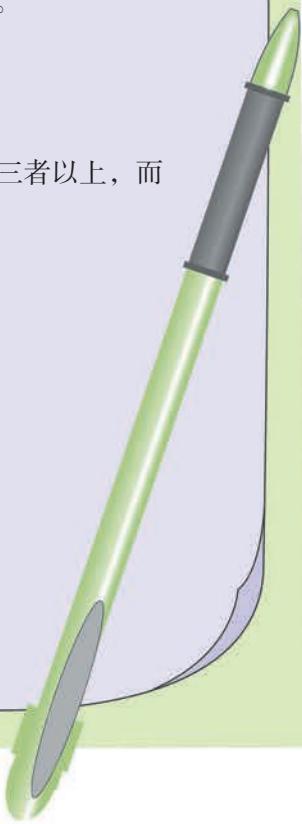
- 1 Then put a tail on the end. 然后在（风筝的）末端加上一个尾巴。
句中的 end 作名词，意为“末端；尽头；末尾”。在本册 Unit 6 中学了 end 作动词，意为“结束”。

Page 62

- 1 Their kite is not as colourful as ours. 他们的风筝不如我们的（风筝）五彩缤纷。
句中的名词性物主代词 ours 相当于 our kite。colourful 意为“五彩缤纷的”。

Page 63

- 1 Flowers bow and sway among the grass. 花儿在草丛中摇曳。
介词 among 和 between 都意为“在……之中”，但是 among 用于三者或三者以上，而 between 用于两者之间。



Unit 10 Water Festival



Reading: Preparing for the Water Festival

Look and read

Summer is coming soon.
Let's have a festival
about water.

That's a good idea. I can
make iced fruit punch for
my classmates. It's easy
to make.

How do you make iced
fruit punch, Kitty?



1



First, get a can of lemonade and
different kinds of fruit juice.

2



Next, make ice cubes out of the
different kinds of fruit juice.

3



Then pour the lemonade into a glass.

4



Finally, add the ice cubes to the
lemonade. The iced fruit punch is
ready.

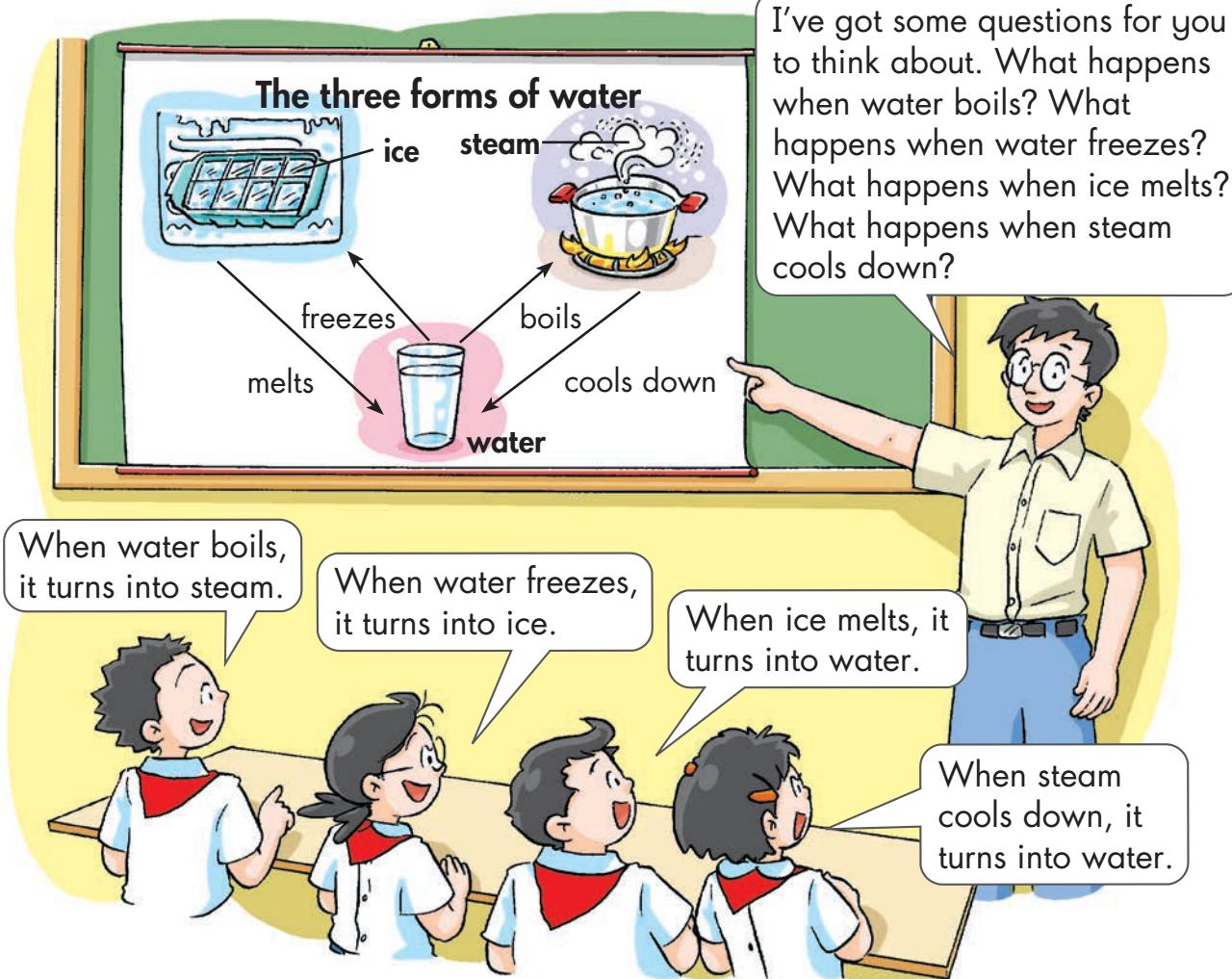
Think and discuss



Look at Kitty's iced fruit punch.
What can you see in the fruit
punch? Look at the outside of
the glass. What can you see?



Look and read



Read and answer

Water Quiz

- 1 What happens when water boils? _____
- 2 What happens when water freezes? _____
- 3 What happens when ice melts? _____
- 4 What happens when steam cools down? _____
- 5 Put a dry lid on a glass of hot water. Wait for ten seconds. Take the lid off. What is under the lid? _____
How does it happen? _____
- 6 Put some ice cubes in a glass of water. Wait for two minutes. Look at the outside of the glass. What is on the glass? _____
How does it happen? _____

Read and make

What are you going to do for the Water Festival, Peter?

I'm going to teach you how to make a water boat. You can make it move by pouring water into it.



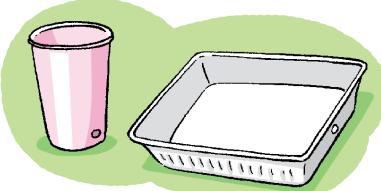
It sounds very interesting.

1



All you need is a lunch box lid, a paper cup, a straw, some tape, some toothpicks and some pieces of coloured paper.

2



Make a hole at the bottom of the paper cup and on one side of the lunch box lid.

3



Connect the holes in the lid and the cup with the straw.

4



Stick the cup and the lid together with the tape.

5



Use the coloured paper to make some small flags and stick them to the lid.

6

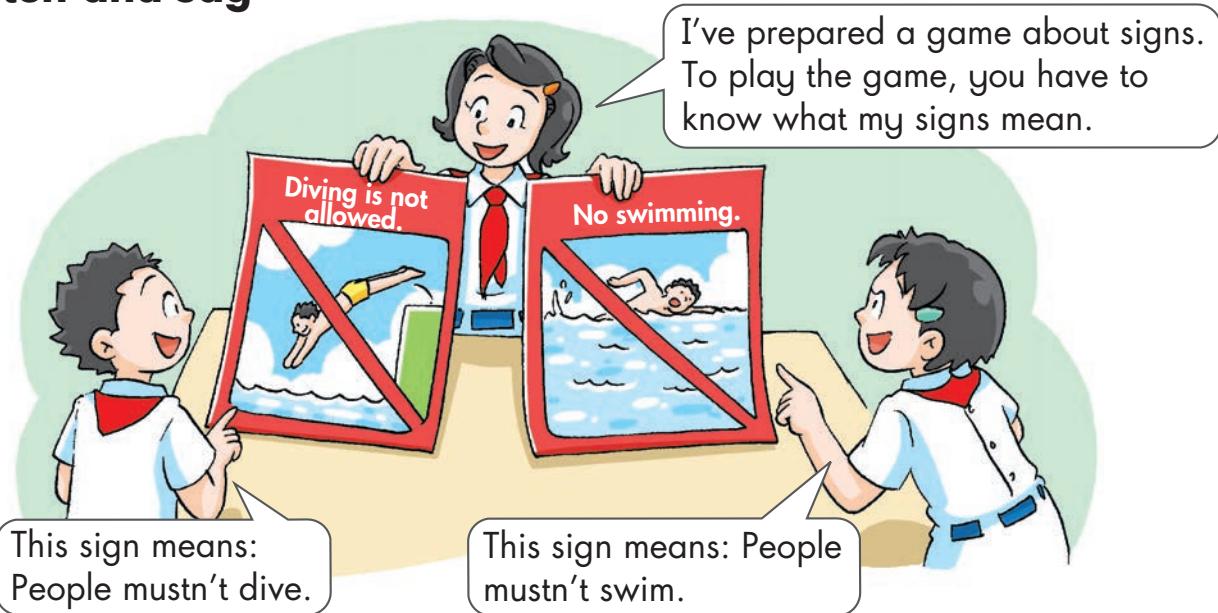


Put your boat on the water and pour some water into the cup. Now the boat is moving.



Listening and speaking: A game about signs

Listen and say



Look and say

Look at the signs and discuss them with your classmates.



S1: What does Sign 1 mean?

S2: It means: People mustn't ...

Listen and act

- 1** I've put all the signs in this box. We can play a game now. Players have to pick a sign from the box and say where they usually find that sign.



a fountain	a pond
a beach	a river
a swimming pool	a lake

- 2** Kitty, let's start with you. Pick a sign from the box. Where do we usually find this sign?

We usually find this sign near a river or a lake.

Kitty, you're right.
You get one point.



- 3** Joe, it's your turn now. Where do we usually find this sign?

We usually find this sign near a beach.

Peter, you're right. You get one point.

No, we usually find this sign at a swimming pool.



Writing: Water safety

Think and write

Find some signs in your neighbourhood. Draw and label them, then write what they mean and where you can find them.



This sign means: _____
_____.

(draw)

We usually find this sign
_____.



Language

- ▶ What happens when water boils?
when water freezes?
when ice melts?
when steam cools down?
- ▶ When ..., it turns into ____.
- ▶ No swimming.
- ▶ _____ is not allowed.
- ▶ Don't ____.
- ▶ mustn't
- ▶ near a river
at a swimming pool

Word box



* iced /aɪst/	adj.	冰镇的；加冰块的
* punch /pʌntʃ/	n.	潘趣酒；宾治酒
* ice cube /'aɪs kju:b/	n.	小冰块
form /fɔ:m/	n.	形态；形式
freeze /fri:z/	v.	(使)冻结，结冰
cool down		变凉；冷却下来
turn into		转变成；将……变成
* lid /lɪd/	n.	(容器的)盖；盖子
second /'sekənd/	n.	秒
* straw /strəʊ:/	n.	(喝饮料用的)吸管
* toothpick /'tu:θpɪk/	n.	牙签
hole /həʊl/	n.	洞；孔；坑
side /saɪd/	n.	边
connect /kə'nekt/	v.	(使)连接
allow /ə'lau/	v.	允许；准许
play with		玩耍
safety /'seɪfti/	n.	安全



Notes



Page 67

- 1 First, get a can of lemonade and different kinds of fruit juice. 首先，取一听柠檬汁和多种不同的果汁。
句中的 **get** 意为“去取”。**can** 作名词，意为“一听（的量）”。
- 2 Next, make ice cubes out of the different kinds of fruit juice. 接着，用各种不同的果汁制作冰块。
make ... out of 意为“用……制作……”。
- 3 Look at the outside of the glass. 看这个杯子的外部。
句中的 **outside** 作名词，意为“外部；外（表）面”。

Page 68

- 1 the three forms of water 意为“水的三态”，分别指 **ice**（冰，固态），**water**（水，液态），**steam**（水蒸气，气态）。
- 2 What happens when steam cools down? 当水蒸气冷却时会发生什么?
句中的 **steam** 作名词，意为“水蒸气；蒸汽”。

Page 70

- 1 This sign means: People mustn't dive. 这个标志表示：严禁跳水。
句中的 **dive** 作动词，意为“跳水”。在本册 Unit 9 中学了 **dive** 作动词，意为“俯冲”。
- 2 Throwing coins is not allowed. 禁止扔硬币。
这句话也可以说成：**We mustn't throw coins..**



* Unit 11 Electricity



Reading: Electricity around us

Look and learn



lightning



pylons

Sing a song

On a dark night, when lightning flashes.
On a dark night, when thunder crashes.
What do you see?
Electricity!

When Benjamin Franklin flew a kite,
Something in the wire gave him a fright.
What could it be?
Electricity!

But we cannot use the lightning.
Doing that would be too frightening.
What do we need?
Electricity!

Boil some water, make some steam,
It can drive a big machine.
What does it make?
Electricity!

See the pylons carrying wires,
On the arms of their tall spires.
What do they bring?
Electricity!

Then it comes into our homes,
To plugs and lights in every room.
What do they use?
Electricity!





Writing: The importance of electricity

Look and learn



a microwave



a vacuum cleaner



a printer



a washing machine

Discuss and write

In groups, discuss why electricity is important.

Then write a report.

S1: What electrical appliances do people use at home?

S2: They use ... at home.

S1: What electrical appliances do people use at school?

S3: They use ... at school.

S1: What electrical appliances do people use in an office?

S4: They use ... in an office.

Electrical appliances

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| • lamps | • irons |
| • lights | • microwaves |
| • air conditioners | • vacuum cleaners |
| • TV sets | • radios |
| • electric kettles | • electric fans |
| • fridges | • printers |
| • heaters | • washing machines |
| • rice cookers | • computers |

The importance of electricity

Today, electricity is very important. People use it in different places.

People use ... at home. People use ... at school. People use ... in an office.

Air conditioners and heaters make us feel comfortable in (season) and (season).

TV sets, ... and _____ make our lives more enjoyable.

Lights, ... and _____ make our lives more convenient.

Computers, ... and _____ help us work more efficiently.

A survey

Find out about the uses of electrical appliances in different places. With a classmate, talk about them.

At home:	At school:	In an office:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• irons to iron clothes• _____• _____• _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fans to keep us cool and comfortable• _____• _____• _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• computers to type letters• _____• _____• _____

S1: What do we/people use _____ to do at home?
at school?
in an office?

S2: We/People use _____ to ... at home.
at school.
in an office.

Find out and write

Make a list of electrical appliances you can find in your home. Find out about their uses and write about them. Draw pictures.



Reading: The Airport Express

Look and read

- 1 Some kinds of public transport in Garden City use electricity. What are they?



- 2 Yes. The Airport Express uses electricity, too. Have you travelled on it yet?



Read

The Airport Express

Garden City's airport is on Lucky Island. People can travel to the airport by the Airport Express. It started operating in 1998. The Airport Express uses electricity to operate. Computers send information to the drivers. Electricity makes the Airport Express fast and safe. The good thing about the Airport Express is that the use of electricity does not cause air pollution.

The Airport Express runs through tunnels for eight kilometres. It runs over bridges for six kilometres. It runs on the ground for twenty kilometres. The Airport Express has four stations. They are different from the underground stations. None of them are under the ground. They are all above ground. The station buildings are mainly made of glass, stone and metal. The stations are grey and white inside. They are modern and comfortable.

The trains of the Airport Express are very modern as well. There are large, soft and comfortable seats on the trains and there is a lot of room for passengers to put their suitcases and bags.



Listening and speaking: Public transport using electricity

Listen and write

Peter and his classmates are talking about the Airport Express. Listen and complete the students' conversation below. Then act out the conversation with your classmates.



- Joe: How long is the Airport Express line?
Peter: It's _____ kilometres long.
Kitty: How long does it take to travel from City Square Station to the airport?
Peter: It takes _____ minutes.
Alice: How many passengers do the trains carry on a busy day?
Peter: They carry about _____ passengers on a busy day.
Alice: How many seats are there in each carriage?
Peter: There are about _____ seats in each carriage.
Joe: How many carriages are there in each train?
Peter: There are _____ carriages in each train.
Kitty: How many seats are there in each train?
Peter: There are about _____ seats in each train.
Joe: How much does it cost to travel from City Square Station to the airport for an adult?
Peter: It costs _____ yuan.
Joe: What about a child?
Peter: Only _____ yuan.



A survey

With your classmates, find out some information on a kind of public transport that uses electricity and write a short report.



Language

- ▶ What electrical appliances do people use
 - at home?
 - at school?
 - in an office?
- ▶ What do we/people use _____ to do?
 - ▶ When ...?
 - ▶ How long/How many/How much ...?

Notes

Page 74

1	electricity /ɪ'lek'trɪsəti/	n.	电；电能
	lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/	n.	闪电
	pylon /'paɪlən/	n.	电缆塔
	flash /flæʃ/	v.	(使)闪耀；闪光
	thunder /'θʌndə(r)/	n.	雷；雷声
	crash /kræʃ/	v.	(使)发出巨响
	wire /'waɪə(r)/	n.	电线；导线
	fright /frɔɪt/	n.	惊吓；恐怖
	frightening /'frɔɪtnɪŋ/	adj.	引起恐惧的；使惊恐的；骇人的
	carry /'kærɪ/	v.	支撑；承载
	arm /a:m/	n.	臂状物
	spire /'spaɪə(r)/	n.	尖顶
	plug /plʌg/	n.	(电源)插座；插头

2 on a dark night 在一个漆黑的夜晚

“在晚上”一般用 at night 表示，但表示具体的某个晚上要用介词 on。

3 Doing that would be too frightening. 那样做(是)太恐怖了。

4 It can drive a big machine. 它可以驱动一台大型机器。

本句中的 drive 作动词，意为“驱动；推动”。

Page 75

1	importance /ɪm'pɔ:təns/	n.	重要性
	microwave /'maɪkroʊweɪv/	n.	微波炉
	vacuum cleaner /'vækjʊəm 'kli:nə(r)/	n.	真空吸尘器
	printer /'prɪntə(r)/	n.	打印机
	electrical /ɪ'lektrɪkl/	adj.	电的；用电的
	appliance /ə'plaiəns/	n.	(家用)电器；器具
	air conditioner /'eə kən'dɪʃənə(r)/	n.	空调机；空调设备
	electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/	adj.	电的；用电的；电动的；发电的
	kettle /'ketl/	n.	(烧水用的)壶；水壶
	heater /'hi:tə(r)/	n.	加热炉；炉子；热水器
	cooker /'kʊkə(r)/	n.	厨灶；炉具
	iron /'aɪən/	n.	熨斗
	efficiently /ɪ'fɪʃntli/	adv.	效率高地



Page 76

1 iron /'aɪən/ v. 熨烫

Page 77

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 transport /'trænspo:t/ | n. | 交通工具 |
| trolleybus /'trɔlibʌs/ | n. | 无轨电车 |
| express /ɪk'spres/ | n. | 特快列车 |
| operate /'ɒpəreɪt/ | v. | 运转；工作 |
| through /θru:/ | prep. | 从……一端至另一端；穿过；贯穿 |
| mainly /'meɪnlɪ/ | adv. | 主要地；总体上；大致 |
| as well | | 除……之外；也；还 |
| seat /si:t/ | n. | 座位；坐处 |
- 2 Electricity makes the Airport Express fast and safe. 电能使机场快线又快又安全。
- 3 The good thing about the Airport Express is that the use of electricity does not cause air pollution. 机场快线的优点是它使用电能，不造成空气污染。
- 4 The Airport Express runs through tunnels for eight kilometres. It runs over bridges for six kilometres. 机场快线穿越八千米隧道，跨过六千米大桥。

Page 78

1 line /laɪn/ n. 轨道；铁道；(铁路的)段；线路
carriage /'kærɪdʒ/ n. (火车的)客车厢

3 The natural elements

Now listen

*At the electrical appliance store

The Yang family is shopping at the electrical appliance store. What does each family member want to buy? Tick (✓) the correct item, then write down the reason.

1



Mr Yang

Mr Yang wants to buy:

- a computer
- an iron
- a printer
- an electric kettle

Why?

2



Mrs Yang

Mrs Yang wants to buy:

- a vacuum cleaner
- a lamp
- a microwave
- a heater

Why?

3



Lily

Lily wants to buy:

- a TV set
- an e-book
- a smartphone
- a radio

Why?

4



Thomas

Thomas wants to buy:

- a fridge
- a washing machine
- a printer
- an air conditioner

Why?

Using English

Finding books in a library



I'm a librarian^① in the school library. We have fiction^② books and non-fiction^③ books in our library.



This is a fiction book. It is called 'Lulu and the Magic Box'. Lulu is not a real person and there are no magic boxes in the real world. Fiction books tell stories about people and things that are not real.



This is a non-fiction book. It tells us about stamp collecting. Non-fiction books tell us about real people and things.

- A** The librarian wants you to help her put the books on the shelves. Can you tell which of the books shown below are fiction or non-fiction? Write **F** for fiction books and **N-F** for non-fiction ones.



- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

- B** Can you help the librarian arrange these fiction books on the shelves in the library?



We put fiction books in alphabetical order by the writers' names.



① librarian *n.* 图书管理员 ② fiction *n.* 虚构小说 ③ non-fiction *n.* 纪实文学

C Now, help the librarian arrange the non-fiction books.

Non-fiction books can be about many different subjects. We give each subject a number. Then we put the book on the correct shelf according to the number. Here are the numbers for some different subjects.



Numbers	Subjects
000-099	General Works
100-199	Philosophy ^①
200-299	Religion ^②
300-399	Social Science ^③
400-499	Language

Numbers	Subjects
500-599	Pure Science ^④
600-699	Applied Science ^⑤
700-799	Arts and Sports
800-899	Literature ^⑥
900-999	Geography, History, Biography ^⑦

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <i>How to Play Football</i> | I can put it on the shelf numbered _____. |
| 2 <i>Power Stations</i> | I can put it on the shelf numbered _____. |
| 3 <i>Poems for Children</i> | I can put it on the shelf numbered _____. |
| 4 <i>Italian for Beginners</i> | I can put it on the shelf numbered _____. |
| 5 <i>How to Do Well in Maths</i> | I can put it on the shelf numbered _____. |
| 6 <i>Horse Riding</i> | I can put it on the shelf numbered _____. |
| 7 <i>Modern Music</i> | I can put it on the shelf numbered _____. |
| 8 <i>The People of Asia</i> | I can put it on the shelf numbered _____. |
| 9 <i>Road Safety</i> | I can put it on the shelf numbered _____. |
| 10 <i>Famous TV Programmes</i> | I can put it on the shelf numbered _____. |

Come to my library and look for a book you are interested in. Remember that you should know one of these three things:



- the topic of the book
- the title of the book
- the writer's name

I hope to see you in the library soon!

^①philosophy *n.* 哲学 ^②religion *n.* 宗教 ^③social science 社会科学 ^④pure science 纯科学

^⑤applied science 应用科学 ^⑥literature *n.* 文学 ^⑦biography *n.* 传记

More practice

***The solar system^①**

Read about the planets in the solar system. Then complete the following report.

The planets in our solar system				
Approximate distance ^② from the Sun	Diameter ^③	Time (Move around the Sun)		
Jupiter ^④ Venus ^⑤ Neptune ^⑥ Saturn ^⑦ Earth Uranus ^⑧ Mars ^⑨ Mercury ^⑩	780,420,000 km 107,500,000 km 4,486,000,000 km 1,431,000,000 km 150,000,000 km 2,877,000,000 km 227,800,000 km 58,000,000 km	142,500 km 12,100 km 50,000 km 120,000 km 12,742 km 52,000 km 6,790 km 4,870 km	11.9 225 165 21.1 365.25 84 687 88	Earth years Earth days Earth years Earth years Earth days Earth years Earth days Earth days



The solar system

There are _____ planets in the solar system. The _____ is at the centre of the solar system.

The Earth is one of the planets. It is _____ million kilometres from the Sun.

_____ is the smallest planet. _____ is the biggest planet.

_____ is the closest planet to the Sun.

_____ is the farthest planet from the Sun.

_____ is the coldest planet because it is _____ from the Sun.

In pairs, ask and answer the questions.



- 1 Which is the smallest planet?
- 2 Which is the biggest planet?
- 3 Which is the closest planet to the Sun?
- 4 Which is the farthest planet from the Sun?
- 5 Which is the coldest planet?

① solar system 太阳系 ② approximate distance 近似的距离 ③ diameter n. 直径 ④ Jupiter n. 木星

⑤ Venus n. 金星 ⑥ Neptune n. 海王星 ⑦ Saturn n. 土星 ⑧ Uranus n. 天王星 ⑨ Mars n. 火星

⑩ Mercury n. 水星

Listen and read

c	/s/	city	nice	s	/s/	soup	else
	/k/	cold	picture		/z/	music	lose
g	/g/	girl	big	h	/h/	house	head
	/dʒ/	large	German		/ /	hour	exhibition
ch	/tʃ/	change	teach	th	/θ/	three	month
	/k/	school	chemistry		/ð/	they	with
wh	/w/	white	why	ng	/ŋ/	long	spring
	/h/	who	whose		/ŋg/	angry	English

Read and circle

Read the word and circle the correct sound for the coloured letter(s).

1 lightning	/ŋ/	/ŋg/	7 slide	/s/	/z/
2 electricity	/k/	/s/	8 suitcase	/k/	/s/
3 punch	/tʃ/	/k/	9 Christmas	/tʃ/	/k/
4 carriage	/dʒ/	/g/	10 ground	/dʒ/	/g/
5 through	/θ/	/ð/	11 either	/θ/	/ð/
6 whole	/w/	/h/	12 while	/w/	/h/

Read and write

Read the sounds and write the words.

1 /bɜ:d/	_____	7 /ri:d/	_____
2 /lu:z/	_____	8 /kʌt/	_____
3 /tʃeə/	_____	9 /la:dʒ/	_____
4 /wɒt/	_____	10 /sɒŋ/	_____
5 /ðæt/	_____	11 /nju:z/	_____
6 /pleɪt/	_____	12 /ʃɔ:t/	_____

*Project

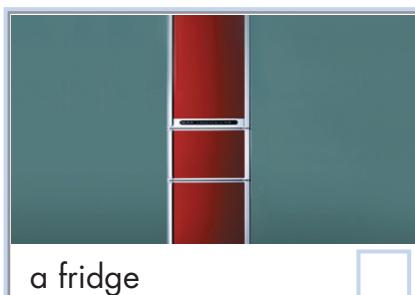
The importance of electricity

A survey

Look around your home. Tick (✓) the electrical appliances you can find.



an air conditioner



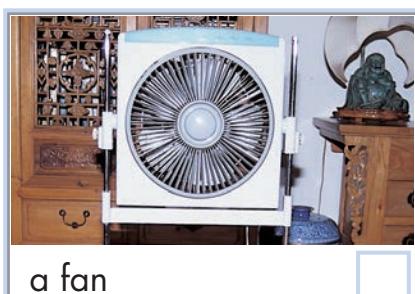
a fridge



a TV set



a rice cooker



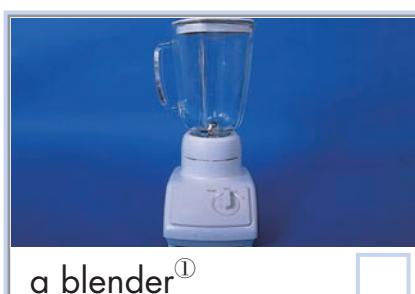
a fan



a microwave



a computer



a blender^①



an iron



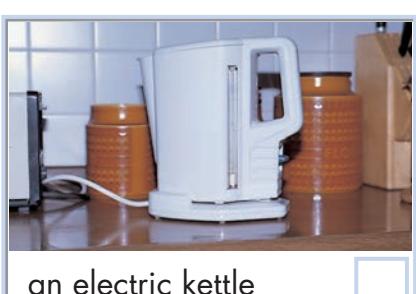
a washing machine



a vacuum cleaner



a hair dryer^②



an electric kettle



a toaster^③



a lamp

① blender n. 食物搅拌器 ② hair dryer 吹风机 ③ toaster n. 烤面包机

Find out and write

What other electrical appliances can you find in your home? Take photographs or draw pictures of them. Say what they are.



Look at the electrical appliances on pages 86 and 87. Discuss with your classmates and answer the following questions.

Which electrical appliances make people's lives comfortable?

Which electrical appliances make people's lives enjoyable?

Which electrical appliances make people's lives easier?

Which electrical appliances help people work efficiently?

Find out and write

In groups, walk around your school. Look for some electrical appliances. See how many you can find. Fill in the table and write about their uses.

Name of appliance	No.	Name of appliance	No.
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

1 At school, we can find _____ (number) _____
(name of appliance). We use it/them to _____
_____.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

Think, discuss and write

*Electricity is important to us. What would our lives be like without electricity?
Discuss this with your classmates.*

The importance of electricity

Electricity is very important in our lives today.

Without electricity, our lives would be less comfortable.

Why?

We would not be able to use _____ in summer.

We would not be able to _____.

Without electricity, our lives would be less _____.

Why?

We would not be able to watch _____.

Without electricity, our lives would be _____.

Why?

We would not be able to use _____.

Look, think and write

Look at the things the children on the poster do. Are the children doing the right things to save electricity? Discuss with your classmates and make suggestions about how to save electricity.

Saving electricity

1



This girl is leaving her home. She has not turned off the lights and the TV.

What should she do to save electricity?

2



This boy is going to wash a T-shirt and a pair of socks in a washing machine.

What should he do to save electricity?

3



The temperature is 24°C and it is windy outside. These children have closed all the windows and have turned on the air conditioner.

What should they do to save electricity?

4



This boy is boiling water in a big electric kettle to make a small cup of tea.

What should he do to save electricity?

Think and write

How can people use electricity safely?

1

Don't touch any switches when your hands are _____.



2

Don't put any metal objects into a _____ when you use it.



3

Don't put a _____ near _____ or _____.



4

Don't leave an _____ on your _____ when you are talking to your friend on the phone.



5

Don't put your _____ into a _____ when it is working.



6

Word list

A a

able	<i>adj.</i>	有能力的	U7
action	<i>n.</i>	动作	U2
action film	<i>n.</i>	动作片；武打片	U2
*adventure	<i>n.</i>	冒险；奇遇	U2
allow	<i>v.</i>	允许；准许	U10
although	<i>conj.</i>	虽然；尽管；即使	U5
altogether	<i>adv.</i>	总共；一共	U2
among	<i>prep.</i>	在……中；周围是	U9
*ant	<i>n.</i>	蚂蚁	U6
anything	<i>pron.</i>	任何东西	U4
*avenue	<i>n.</i>	大街	U2
awful	<i>adj.</i>	糟糕的；极讨厌的	U6

B b

blackboard	<i>n.</i>	黑板	U6
bookshop	<i>n.</i>	书店	U2
*botanical garden	<i>n.</i>	植物园	U1
*bow	<i>v.</i>	(使)弯曲；点头；鞠躬	U9
brightly	<i>adv.</i>	阳光灿烂地；光线充足地；明亮地	U9
*bund	<i>n.</i>	堤岸	U1

C c

cable	<i>n.</i>	缆绳	U3
cable car	<i>n.</i>	缆车	U3

注：出处带“N”的单词出现于相应单元的 Notes 页上。

can	<i>n.</i>	一听 (的量)	U10N
carpet	<i>n.</i>	地毯	U4
century	<i>n.</i>	世纪	U1
certainly	<i>adv.</i>	当然; 行	U4
changing room	<i>n.</i>	试衣间	U4
charge	<i>n.</i>	主管; 掌管	U3
check	<i>n.</i>	方格图案; 格子; 方格	U4
*circus	<i>n.</i>	马戏团	U2
*clown	<i>n.</i>	小丑	U2
coach	<i>n.</i>	教练	U3
coin	<i>n.</i>	硬币	U5
coloured	<i>adj.</i>	有颜色的	U9
comfortable	<i>adj.</i>	舒服的	U5
conduct	<i>v.</i>	组织; 安排	U8
connect	<i>v.</i>	(使) 连接	U10
cool	<i>adj.</i>	酷的	U4N
correct	<i>adj.</i>	准确无误的; 精确的; 正确的	U9
cowboy	<i>n.</i>	牛仔	U2
*creek	<i>n.</i>	小河; 小溪	U1
*cruise	<i>n.</i>	乘船游览	U1

D d

diary	<i>n.</i>	(工作日程) 记事簿	U2
*dimple	<i>n.</i>	酒窝	U9
disappear	<i>v.</i>	消失	U5
disappointed	<i>adj.</i>	失望的; 沮丧的	U6
district	<i>n.</i>	地区; 区域	U1
*dive	<i>v.</i>	俯冲	U9
		跳水	U10N

Drive	<i>n.</i>	(用于路名) 路, 大道	U2N
drop	<i>v.</i>	降低; 减少	U6
duration	<i>n.</i>	持续时间	U2

E e

earn	<i>v.</i>	挣得; 挣钱	U5
end	<i>v.</i>	结束	U6
	<i>n.</i>	末端; 尽头; 末尾	U9N
enjoyable	<i>adj.</i>	有乐趣的; 使人快乐的; 令人愉快的	U8
everyone	<i>pron.</i>	每人; 人人	U7
everywhere	<i>adv.</i>	到处; 处处	U6
excuse	<i>v.</i>	原谅	U4
experiment	<i>n.</i>	实验; 试验	U8

F f

*fairy	<i>n.</i>	仙子; 小精灵	U5
*fantastic	<i>adj.</i>	极好的	U3
fashion	<i>n.</i>	时尚; 流行	U4
field	<i>n.</i>	田地	U3
*flap	<i>v.</i>	(上下或左右) 拍打	U9
floating	<i>adj.</i>	浮动的	U1
*forever	<i>adv.</i>	永远	U5
form	<i>n.</i>	形态; 形式	U10
frame	<i>n.</i>	框架	U9
freeze	<i>v.</i>	(使) 冻结, 结冰	U10

G g

get	<i>v.</i>	去取	U10N
go	<i>v.</i>	开始	U9N

gold	<i>n.</i>	金；金子；黄金	U5
grand	<i>adj.</i>	(用于大建筑物等的名称) 大	U1
*grasshopper	<i>n.</i>	蚱蜢	U6
*greedy	<i>adj.</i>	贪婪的	U5
grow	<i>v.</i>	种植	U3N
guide	<i>n.</i>	指南；手册	U1

H h

happiness	<i>n.</i>	幸福	U5
hard-working	<i>adj.</i>	工作努力的；辛勤的	U5
hate	<i>v.</i>	讨厌；不喜欢	U2
*headmaster	<i>n.</i>	校长	U3
herself	<i>pron.</i>	她自己	U8
himself	<i>pron.</i>	他自己	U8
hole	<i>n.</i>	洞；孔；坑	U10
hope	<i>n.</i>	希望；期望	U7
	<i>v.</i>	希望，期望(某事发生)	U7
*hut	<i>n.</i>	小屋	U5

I i

*ice cube	<i>n.</i>	小冰块	U10
*iced	<i>adj.</i>	冰镇的；加冰块的	U10
*ideal	<i>adj.</i>	理想的；完美的；最合适的	U8
impossible	<i>adj.</i>	不可能存在(或做到)的；不可能的	U8
inside	<i>adv.</i>	在(或向)里面	U6N

J j

*jeans	<i>n.</i>	牛仔裤	U4
--------	-----------	-----	----

K k

keep	v.	存放	U7N
key	n.	钥匙	U3
key ring	n.	钥匙圈；钥匙环	U3
kid	n.	小孩	U4

L l

laboratory	n.	实验室	U8
lane	n.	小巷；胡同	U2
laughter	n.	笑；笑声	U2
*lazy	adj.	懒惰的	U6
lean	v.	倾斜；屈身	U9
*lid	n.	(容器的)盖；盖子	U10
loose	adj.	宽松的	U4

M m

machine	n.	机器；机械装置	U3
*Maglev	n.	磁悬浮列车	U1
make	v.	促使；使得	U6N
	v.	使出现；使产生	U8N
meal	n.	餐；一顿饭	U7
medium	adj.	中等的；中号的	U4
model	n.	模范；典型	U5N
modern	adj.	现代化的	U8
much	pron.	许多	U5N
myself	pron.	我自己	U4

N n

necessary	adj.	必需的；必要的	U8
-----------	------	---------	----

neck	<i>n.</i>	衣领；领子	U4
nothing	<i>pron.</i>	没有什么；没有东西	U6

O o

*observatory	<i>n.</i>	天文台	U1
onto	<i>prep.</i>	向；朝	U9
order	<i>n.</i>	顺序；次序	U10
organize	<i>v.</i>	组织；筹备	U8
*oriental	<i>adj.</i>	东方的	U1
ourselves	<i>pron.</i>	我们自己	U8
outside	<i>adv.</i>	在外面；户外	U6N
	<i>n.</i>	外部；外（表）面	U10N

P p

*paradise	<i>n.</i>	天堂	U1
paragraph	<i>n.</i>	段；段落	U9
pay	<i>v.</i>	付费	U2
*pearl	<i>n.</i>	珍珠	U1
*pigeon	<i>n.</i>	鸽子	U1
pill	<i>n.</i>	药丸；药片	U7
planet	<i>n.</i>	行星	U7
pocket	<i>n.</i>	口袋	U5
pocket money	<i>n.</i>	零花钱；零用钱	U5
poem	<i>n.</i>	诗；韵文	U6
poor	<i>adj.</i>	贫穷的	U5N
price	<i>n.</i>	价格	U2
prince	<i>n.</i>	王子	U2
princess	<i>n.</i>	公主	U2

proud	<i>adj.</i>	骄傲的；自豪的；得意的	U9
*punch	<i>n.</i>	潘趣酒；宾治酒	U10

Q q

quite	<i>adv.</i>	完全；十分；相当	U3
-------	-------------	----------	----

R r

reason	<i>n.</i>	原因；理由	U1
*reel	<i>n.</i>	卷筒；卷盘	U9
reply	<i>v.</i>	回答	U5
*resort	<i>n.</i>	度假胜地	U1
ring	<i>n.</i>	小环；小圈	U3
rise	<i>v.</i>	升起	U9
robber	<i>n.</i>	盗贼	U2
route	<i>n.</i>	路线	U2

S s

sadly	<i>adv.</i>	伤心地	U6
safety	<i>n.</i>	安全	U10
sail	<i>v.</i>	(船)航行；(人)乘船航行	U9
sailing boat	<i>n.</i>	帆船	U9
*seal	<i>v.</i>	密封	U7
second	<i>n.</i>	秒	U10
secret	<i>adj.</i>	秘密的；保密的	U7
*shiver	<i>v.</i>	发抖	U6
side	<i>n.</i>	边	U10
sightseeing	<i>n.</i>	观光；游览	U1
sign	<i>v.</i>	签(名)；签字	U7
silly	<i>adj.</i>	愚蠢的；傻的	U6

since	<i>prep.</i>	从……以来；自从	U3
slide	<i>v.</i>	(使)滑行；滑动	U9
space station	<i>n.</i>	航天站；宇宙空间站	U7
speed	<i>v.</i>	快速前行	U9
spot	<i>n.</i>	斑点；点	U4
state	<i>adj.</i>	国家的	U1
steam	<i>n.</i>	水蒸气；蒸汽	U10N
stick	<i>n.</i>	棍；棒	U9
	<i>v.</i>	粘；贴	U9
*straw	<i>n.</i>	(喝饮料用的)吸管	U10
strength	<i>n.</i>	体力；力气；力量	U9
string	<i>n.</i>	线；绳	U9
*stripe	<i>n.</i>	条纹	U4
stupid	<i>adj.</i>	愚蠢的；笨的	U2
super	<i>adj.</i>	超级的	U4
surprising	<i>adj.</i>	令人惊奇的	U1
*sway	<i>v.</i>	(使)摇摆；摆动	U9
*sweat	<i>v.</i>	出汗；流汗	U9
*sweater	<i>n.</i>	毛线衫；针织套衫	U4

T t

take	<i>v.</i>	服(药)	U7N
tape	<i>n.</i>	胶带	U7N
technology	<i>n.</i>	科技；工艺；工程技术	U1
temperature	<i>n.</i>	气温；温度	U6
theatre	<i>n.</i>	剧院	U1
themselves	<i>pron.</i>	他们自己；她们自己；它们自己	U8
then	<i>adv.</i>	那么	U2N
therefore	<i>adv.</i>	因此；所以	U1

tie	<i>v.</i>	系；绑	U9
tight	<i>adj.</i>	紧身的；紧的	U4
*toothpick	<i>n.</i>	牙签	U10
tour	<i>n.</i>	旅行；旅游	U1
train	<i>v.</i>	训练；培训	U3
turn	<i>v.</i>	转向	U2N

U u

uninteresting	<i>adj.</i>	不吸引人的；无趣的；无聊的	U8
unnecessary	<i>adj.</i>	不需要的；不必要的；多余的	U8

V v

view	<i>n.</i>	景色；风景	U1
V-neck	<i>n.</i>	V形领；鸡心领	U4
vote	<i>v.</i>	投票；表决；选举	U5

W w

waiter	<i>n.</i>	服务员；侍者	U3
wife	<i>n.</i>	妻子	U5
wish	<i>n.</i>	心愿；愿望	U5N

Y y

yourselves	<i>pron.</i>	你们自己	U8
------------	--------------	------	----

Phrase list

all the time	一直； 总是	U6
at last	终于； 最终	U6
(be) able to	能够； 有能力	U7
(be) famous for	以……而著名	U1
(be) known as	被认为； 誉为……	U1
clean up	打扫（或清除）干净	U8
cool down	变凉； 冷却下来	U10
excuse me	劳驾； 请原谅	U4
full of	充满； 挤满	U2
get on with	进展	U1
give up	放弃	U5
have a good time	过得愉快	U3
in charge of	负责掌管	U3
in the end	最后； 终于	U9
learn from	向……学习	U5
long ago	很久以前	U5
out of	从……里出来	U6
over there	在那边	U4
pay for	为……付钱	U2
play with	玩耍	U10
put up	张贴； 置……于明显处	U8
quite a few	相当多； 不少	U3
show off	炫耀； 卖弄	U9
take a look	看一看	U2
take off	脱下（衣服等）	U9
take part in	参加（活动）	U1
talk about	讨论； 谈话； 商谈	U7
tell the time	报时	U3
think of	想出	U1
	联想到	U6N
try on	试穿（衣物）	U4
turn into	转变成； 将……变成	U10
vote for	表决（支持）； 投票（赞成）	U5

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past form	Past participle
be (am, is, are)	was were	been been
bear	bore	born
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
put	put	put
read	read	read
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank/sunk	sunk
sit	sat	sat
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
write	wrote	written

说 明

本册教材根据上海市中小学（幼儿园）课程改革委员会制订的课程方案和《上海市中小学英语课程标准（征求意见稿）》编写，供九年义务教育七年级第二学期试用。

本教材经上海市中小学教材审查委员会审查准予试用。

《英语（牛津上海版）》（试用本）

主 编：沃振华

原 作 者：Ron Holt

改编人员：沃振华 朱维庭 李绍贤 施安吉 施志红

奚翠华 卢 璐 张 瑶

牛津大学出版社（中国）有限公司英语教材编写委员会

修订主编：施志红

修订人员（按姓氏笔画排列）：丁永花 卢 璐 朱 萍 朱世玮

张 瑶 祝智颖

责任编辑：倪雅菁 缪珺羚

插 图：Balic Choi 周允达 王 捷

© 牛津大学出版社（中国）有限公司和上海市中小学（幼儿园）课程改革委员会 2009
Oxford为牛津大学出版社的注册商标。

未经牛津大学出版社（中国）有限公司和上海市中小学（幼儿园）课程改革委员会书面许可，不得在任何地区以任何形式、任何媒介、任何文字翻印、仿制或转载本书的文字、图片或音频。

欢迎广大师生来电来函指出教材的差错和不足，提出宝贵意见。出版社电话：021-64319241。

本册教材图片提供信息：

123RF（P86 两幅图）；图虫·创意（P4 一幅图）。

声明 按照《中华人民共和国著作权法》第二十五条有关规定，我们已尽量寻找著作权人支付报酬。
著作权人如有关于支付报酬事宜可及时与出版社联系。



经上海市中小学教材审查委员会
审查准予试用 准用号Ⅱ-CB-2017002

责任编辑 倪雅菁 缪珺羚

九年义务教育课本
英 语 (牛津上海版)
七年级第二学期
(试用本)

上海市中小学(幼儿园)课程改革委员会

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版
上 海 教 育 出 版 社

(上海市闵行区号景路159弄C座 邮政编码:201101)
上海新华书店发行 上海中华印刷有限公司 印刷

开本 890×1240 1/16 印张 6.5
2009年1月第2版 2023年1月第15次印刷
ISBN 978-7-5444-1659-7/G · 1337
ISBN 978-7-900841-28-5 (音频)

定价: 12.75元(含音频)
全国物价举报电话: 12315

此书如有印、装质量问题, 请向本社调换 上海教育出版社电话: 021-64373213



绿色印刷产品

