



九年义务教育课本

English

英
语

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My birthday party (p. 80)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> simple future tense 'going to' adverbs of sequence modal verb: would like 			
A letter for the food project (p. 85)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Wh-</i> questions <i>How</i> questions 			

Unit 1 Relatives in Beijing



Listening and speaking: Planning a trip to Beijing

Listen and say

Mr Li: Look, Ben. I've got a letter from Uncle Weiming.
He lives in Beijing. He has invited us to stay with his family in August.

Ben: I haven't seen my cousins before.

Mr Li: Your uncle has sent us a photograph. These are your cousins, Simon and Lucy.

Ben: How old are they?

Mr Li: Simon is twelve and Lucy is ten.

Ben: Are we going to travel to Beijing by plane?

Mr Li: Perhaps, but plane tickets are very expensive.

Ben: Let's go by train. It's cheaper and more interesting.

Mr Li: That's a good idea. Let's talk to Mum and Kitty. I'm going to get some brochures from the travel agent.



Look, read and answer

Kitty is asking Ben some questions about the photograph.

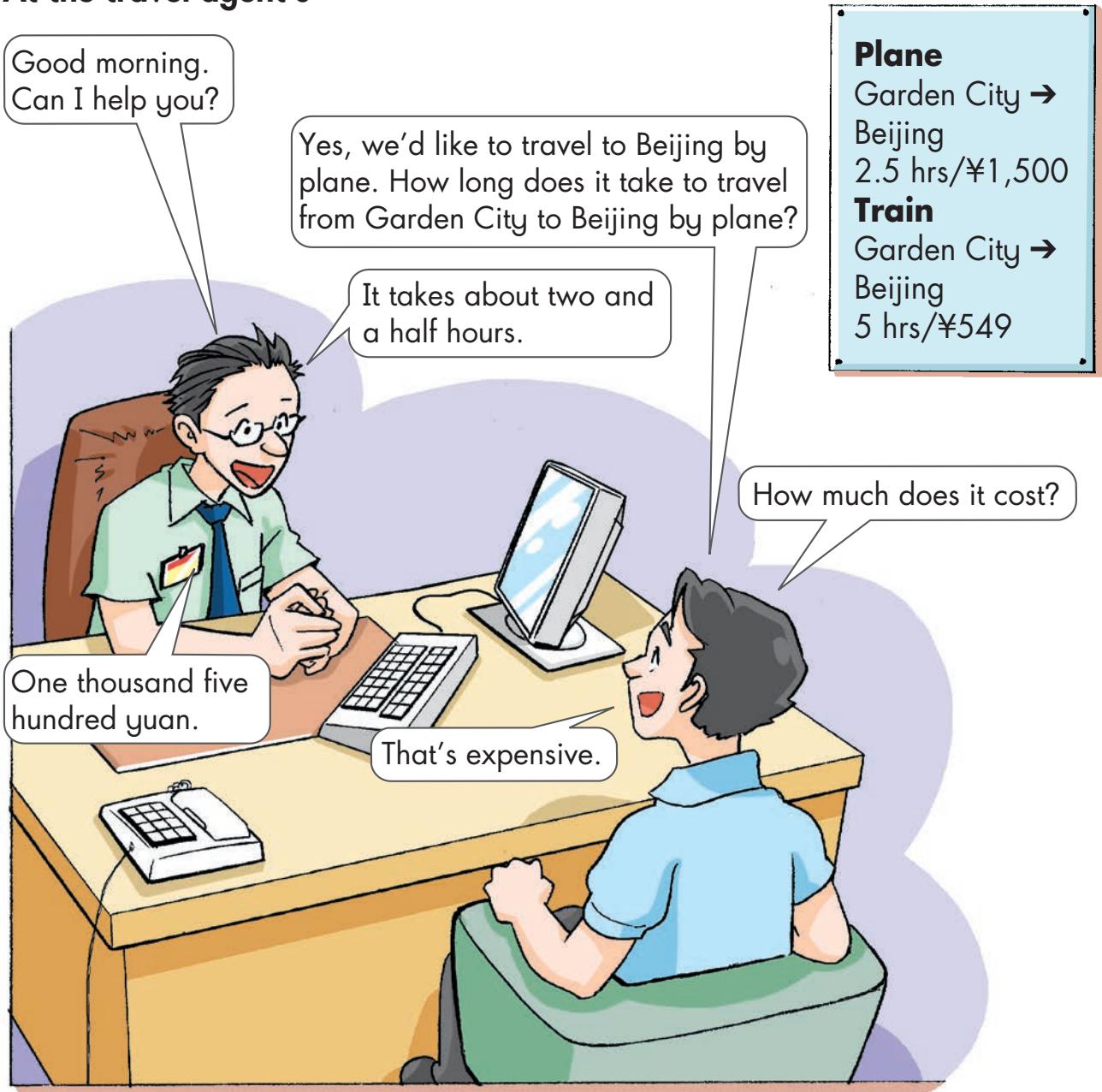
Here's a photograph from Uncle Weiming. We're going to visit his family soon.

Where does Uncle Weiming live?
When are we going to visit him?
What are the names of our cousins?
How old are they?



Say and act

At the travel agent's



Ask and answer

You are Mr Li and the travel agent. Talk about travelling to Beijing by train.

Mr Li: How long does it take to travel from _____ to _____ by _____?

Travel agent: It takes about _____ hours.

Mr Li: How much does it cost?

Travel agent: _____ and _____ yuan.

Mr Li: That's cheap.

Listen and say

1

When are we going to visit Beijing?

We're going to visit Beijing on 16 August.

How long are we going to stay there?

We're going to stay there for two weeks. We're going to come back at the end of August.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				To Beijing	1	2
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Back to Garden City

2

How are we going to get there?

We're going to get there by plane.

Can we travel by train?
It's cheaper.

The train is slower than the plane.
It takes five hours to travel from Garden City to Beijing.

Read and write

Complete Mr Li's letter to Uncle Weiming.

_____ (date)

Dear Weiming

Thank you for your letter and your _____. We would like to visit you in Beijing.

We are going to travel to Beijing on _____. We are going to stay with you for _____ weeks.

We are going to travel by _____ because the train is too slow. It takes _____ hours to get to Beijing by train. The plane is more _____, but it is _____.

See you soon.

Love

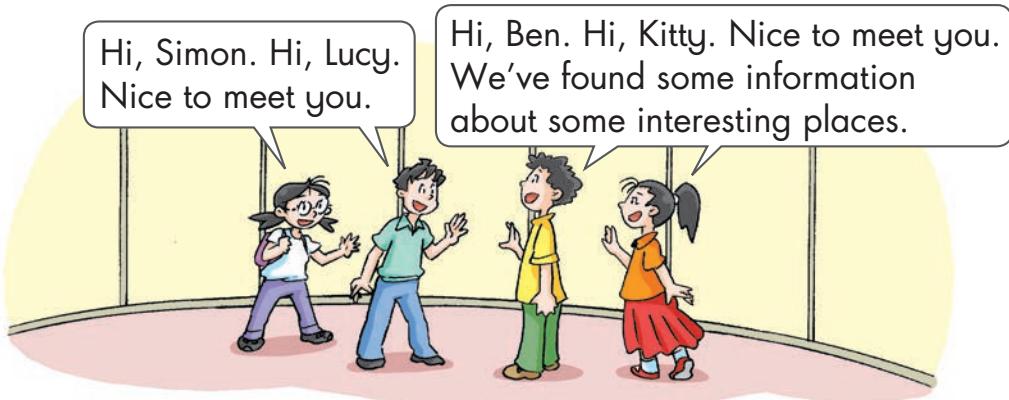
David



Reading: Welcome to Beijing

Read

The Li family has arrived in Beijing. Simon and Lucy want to take Ben and Kitty to some interesting places.



Welcome to Beijing

The Summer Palace

It is in the north-west of Beijing. Tourists can see a lot of old buildings and temples at the palace. Kunming Lake is a beautiful lake inside the palace. Tourists can see swans swimming on the lake.



The Great Wall

It is north of Beijing. It is a long wall with towers on it. People built it a long time ago with bricks and stones.

Tourists can see beautiful mountains from the wall.



Tian'anmen Square

It is in the centre of Beijing. It is a huge open area. It can hold more than one million people. Every morning, tourists can see soldiers raising the Chinese national flag in the square.



The Palace Museum

It is in the centre of Beijing. It is a place with many ancient buildings. If tourists want to know the history of China, they can visit the museum.



Look and read

The children are planning to visit different places of interest in Beijing.



Look, write and say

Look at the calendar below and page 5 again. Pretend you are Ben, Kitty, Simon and Lucy, and talk about your visits.

August						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
The Palace Museum 4 11 18 25	5	6	7	8	9	3 Tian'anmen Square 10
12	13	14	15	16	17	24
19	20	21	22	23	26	31
26	27	28	29	30	Back to Garden City To Beijing	

Ben: Which place are we going to visit?

Simon: We're going to visit _____ (place) on _____ (date).

Kitty: Where is it?

Lucy: It's _____ of Beijing.
in the centre of

Kitty: What can we see at the Summer Palace?
at the Palace Museum?
at the Great Wall?
at Tian'anmen Square?

Lucy: We can see ...



Writing: Lucy's holiday plan

Look and read

The Li family has come back from Beijing. Kitty enjoyed the trip very much. She is writing a letter to her cousin, Lucy.

7 September _____ (year)

Dear Lucy

We are back in Garden City now. Ben and I had a wonderful time in Beijing. Thank you very much. I have got some photos for you. They are great! Here is a photo of Simon and Ben. They are standing on the Great Wall. Another is a photo of you and me. We are standing in front of an ancient building at the Palace Museum.

We really enjoyed our holiday. Would you like to visit us in Garden City for the Spring Festival?

Love

Kitty



Write

You are Lucy. You want to write a letter to Kitty about your holiday plan for the Spring Festival. Write about:

- Who is going to travel to Garden City with you?
- When are you going to visit?
- How long are you going to stay?
- How are you going to travel to Garden City?
- Which place would you like to visit?



Language

► I He/She have has got invited seen —

- How long does it take to travel from Garden City to Beijing by plane/train?
- ... be going to —
- in the north-west of north of in the centre of —

Word box



invite /ɪn'vaɪt/	v.	邀请
expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/	adj.	昂贵的
talk to		说话；讲话；谈话
*brochure /'brəʊʃə(r)/	n.	资料手册
agent /'eɪdʒənt/	n.	代理人；经纪人
soon /su:n/	adv.	不久；很快；马上
at the end of (August)		在（八月）底
*swan /swən/	n.	天鹅
raise /reɪz/	v.	提升；举起
national /'næʃnəl/	adj.	国家的
brick /brɪk/	n.	砖
stone /stəʊn/	n.	石头；石料；岩石
mountain /'maʊntən/	n.	高山；山岳
ancient /'eɪmʃənt/	adj.	古老的
history /'hɪstri/	n.	历史
interest /'intrəst/	n.	吸引力；趣味
holiday /'hɒlədeɪ/	n.	假期
wonderful /'wʌndəfl/	adj.	精彩的；令人高兴的
another /ə'nʌðə(r)/	pron.	另一（事物或人）



Notes



Page 3

- 1 Can I help you? 有什么需要帮忙的吗?

这是商店营业员、旅游中心工作人员等常用的服务用语。

- 2 How long does it take to travel from Garden City to Beijing by plane? 从花园城乘飞机到北京需要多长时间?

It takes (somebody) some time to do something. 表示“(某人)做某事要花费多长时间”。句中 it 指“做某事”这一动作。又如: It takes me half an hour to go to school on foot every day. 我每天步行到学校要花半小时。

- 3 How much does it cost? 要花多少钱?

本句用于询问价格, 句中的 it 指 to travel to Beijing by plane 这件事。

Page 4

- 1 See you soon. 再见。

这是常用的道别用语。

Page 5

- 1 Simon and Lucy want to take Ben and Kitty to some interesting places. 西蒙和露西要带本和基蒂去一些好玩的地方。

句中的 take 意为“带去; 引领”。

take somebody to ... 带某人去(某处)

- 2 Nice to meet you. 很高兴见到你。

这是见面时打招呼的用语。

- 3 the Summer Palace 颐和园

Tian'anmen Square 天安门广场

the Great Wall 长城

the Palace Museum 故宫博物院

- 4 It is in the north-west of Beijing. 它在北京的西北部。(north-west 作名词)

It is north of Beijing. 它在北京的北面。(north 作副词)

- 5 It can hold more than one million people. 它可容纳一百多万人口。

在 6B Unit 8 中学了 I can see people holding their raincoats tightly., hold 意为“抓住”; 本句中的 hold 意为“容纳”。

Page 6

- 1 places of interest 名胜

Page 7

- 1 Lucy's holiday plan 露西的假期计划

在 6A Unit 3 中学了 planning a visit, plan 作动词, 意为“计划”; 这里的 plan 作名词, 同样意为“计划”。

- 2 I have got some photos for you. 我有几张照片要给你。

Unit 2 Our animal friends



Listening and speaking: Visiting the SPCA

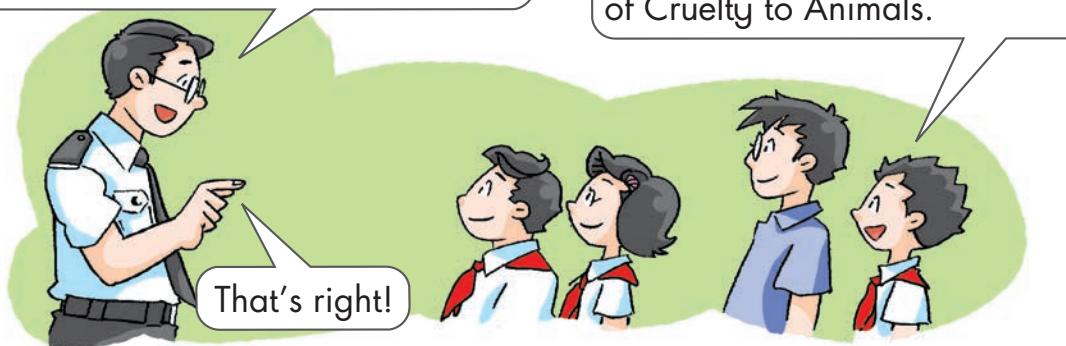
Listen and act

Mr Hu and the children are visiting the SPCA.

1

Good morning, children. Welcome to the SPCA. I'm an SPCA officer. Do you know what the SPCA is?

It is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.



2

Someone left these puppies and their mother in the street. They had no food or water. They were hungry and thirsty. I found them and took them to the SPCA.



3

Look, children. The puppies are lovely. Would you like to keep one as your pet? Which one do you like best?

I prefer the black one.

I prefer the yellow and brown one.

I prefer the white one.





Writing: Taking care of your new puppies

Read

Peter, Jill and Joe all want to keep puppies as their pets. The SPCA officer has given them a booklet to read.

How to take care of your new puppy

Diet:

5 weeks – 6 months old

- Feed him/her 3 – 4 times every day.
- Give him/her special dog food for puppies.
- Give him/her a bowl of water to drink.

6 – 12 months old

- Feed him/her 1 – 2 times every day.
- Give him/her dog food for bigger dogs.
- Give him/her hard dog biscuits to chew.

How to look after him/her:

- Give him/her a basket to sleep in.
- Give him/her a blanket to keep him/her warm.
- Hold him/her carefully with both hands.

Exercise:

- Take him/her to a park or the countryside for a walk every day.
- Play with him/her.



Write

Write the things Peter, Jill and Joe will need for their puppies.

Things for new puppies

-
-
-
-
-



Find out

Find a book in the library about kittens. Take notes. Make a booklet about how to take care of a kitten.



Reading: Animals, our friends

Read

Every year, the SPCA saves many animals in Garden City. Sometimes people are unkind to their pets. They do not look after their pets and leave them in the street. SPCA officers save animals from danger and take them to the SPCA.

The SPCA also helps animals find new homes. If people want a pet, they can go to the SPCA. However, they must promise to take care of their new pet.

There are clinics for sick animals in the SPCA. The vets in the clinics take care of them.



Answer

Here's a quiz about the SPCA.



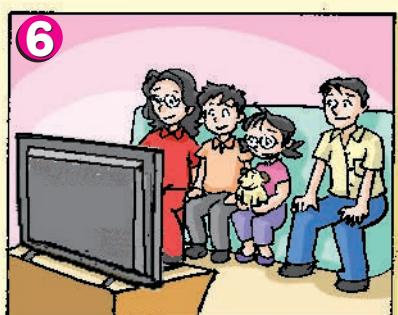
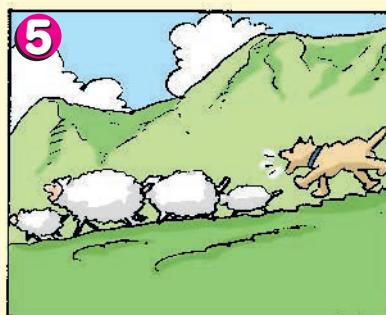
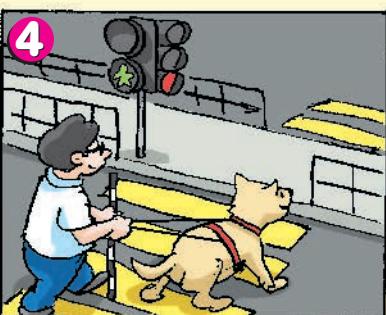
A quiz

- What do unkind people do to their pets?
- What do SPCA officers do to save animals?
- What must people promise to do when they get a pet from the SPCA?
- How does the SPCA take care of sick animals?

Look, read and match

Mr Hu and his class have come back from the SPCA. He has asked the students to make a display about dogs.

Dogs are our best friends



Many, many years ago, people lived with dogs in caves. Dogs guarded the caves and kept people safe from danger.

They can guard our homes and play with people. We should be kind to dogs. We should take care of them with love.

Dogs help blind people. They help blind people cross the road safely.

Today, dogs help people in many different ways. They help the police catch thieves and find missing people.

Dogs also helped people hunt animals for food. Dogs ate the meat, too.

They help farmers on their farms. They can bring other animals, like sheep, to the farmer.

Language

- Which one do you like best?
I prefer the _____ one.

- Feed/Give/Hold/Play/Take ...
► What/How ...?

Word box



officer /'ɔfɪsə(r)/	n.	官员；高级职员
society /sə'saiəti/	n.	社团；协会
prevention /pri'venʃn/	n.	预防；防止；防范
cruelty /'kru:əlti/	n.	残酷
someone /'sʌmwʌn/	pron.	某人
* puppy /'pʌpi/	n.	小狗；幼犬
* thirsty /'θɜ:sti/	adj.	口渴的
lovely /'lʌvli/	adj.	可爱的；有吸引力的
as /æz/	prep.	作为；当作
prefer /prɪ'fɜ:(r)/	v.	更喜欢
care /keə(r)/	n.	照料；照顾
take care of		照看；照料；照顾
* booklet /'bʊklət/	n.	小册子
special /'speʃl/	adj.	特殊的；特别的
* chew /tʃu:/	v.	咀嚼
basket /'ba:skit/	n.	篮；筐；篓
* blanket /'blæŋkit/	n.	毯子
unkind /'ʌn'kaɪnd/	adj.	不友善的
* clinic /'klɪnik/	n.	诊所
* vet /vet/	n.	兽医
cave /keɪv/	n.	山洞；洞穴
guard /ga:d/	v.	守卫；保卫
blind /blaind/	adj.	瞎的；失明的
safely /'seifli/	adv.	安全地
police /pə'li:s/	n.	警方
* thief /θi:f/	n.	窃贼；小偷
missing /'misɪŋ/	adj.	失踪的
hunt /hʌnt/	v.	猎取；猎杀



Notes



Page 10

- 1 the SPCA = the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 爱护动物协会
- 2 I'm an SPCA officer. 我是爱护动物协会的工作人员。
注意：SPCA 中字母 “S”的发音是以元音开头，所以要用冠词 an。
- 3 Someone left these puppies and their mother in the street. 有人把这些小狗以及它们的妈妈遗弃在大街上。
句中的 left 是 leave 的过去式，意为“遗弃”。
- 4 They had no food or water. 它们没有吃的，也没有水喝。
在否定句中，常用 or 而不用 and，意为“也不”。
- 5 Would you like to keep one as your pet? 你想要养一条（狗）作为宠物吗？
在 6A Unit 2 中学了 Friends of the Earth help keep the environment clean., keep 意为“保持”；本句中的 keep 意为“饲养；养”。
- 6 I prefer the yellow and brown one. 我喜欢那条棕黄色的（小花狗）。
prefer 用于表示偏爱，如：I prefer basketball. 我更喜欢篮球。

Page 11

- 1 Take him/her to a park or the countryside for a walk every day. 每天带它去公园或郊外散步。
句中的 walk 是名词，意为“步行；散步”。

Page 12

- 1 SPCA officers save animals from danger and take them to the SPCA. 爱护动物协会的工作人员把这些动物从危险中解救出来，并将它们带到该协会去。
save ... from ... 意为“挽救……以免于……”。其中的 from 意为“（表示防止）使免遭，使免受”。

Page 13

- 1 Dogs guarded the caves and kept people safe from danger. 狗守卫着洞穴，使人安全，免遭危险。
keep ... from ... 意为“保护；使免受”。
- 2 They can bring other animals, like sheep, to the farmer. 它们（指狗）能把其他一些动物（诸如：羊）带回到农场主那里。
句中的 bring 作动词，意为“带来；引导；引领”。

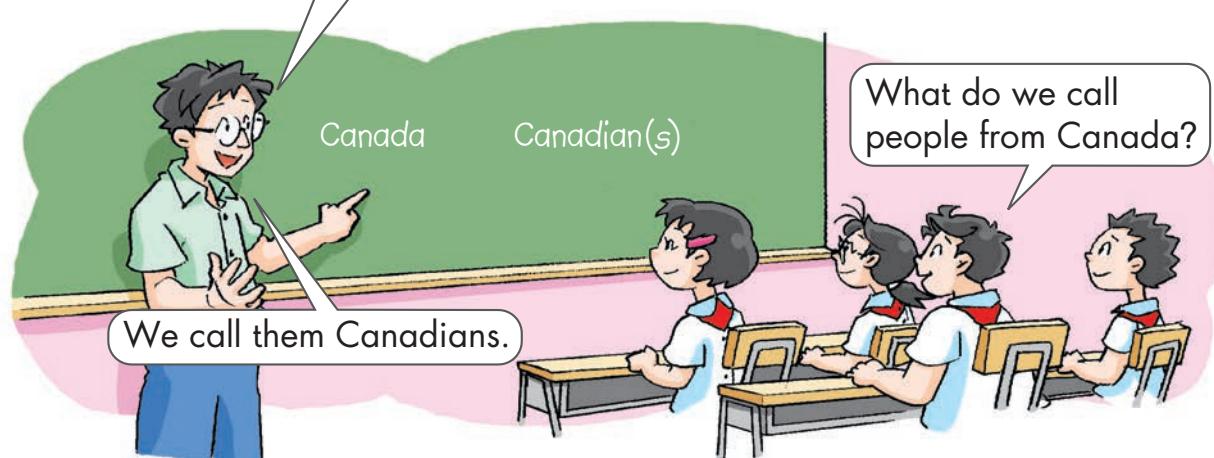
Unit 3 Friends from other countries



Reading: Foreigners in Garden City

Look and read

Garden City is a crowded city. Over six million people live in Garden City. Most of them are Chinese. Many people from other countries live in Garden City, too. For example, there are more than twenty-eight thousand people from Canada in Garden City. There are also people from the USA, Australia, Japan, the UK and India in Garden City.



Read, ask and answer

Look at the table below. With a classmate, ask and answer the questions.

People in Garden City		
Country	People	Number
Canada	Canadian(s)	28,940
the USA/America	American(s)	27,700
the UK/Britain	Briton(s)	25,500
India	Indian(s)	20,950
Australia	Australian(s)	20,210
Japan	Japanese	19,010

- S1: What do we call people from _____?
S2: We call them _____.
S1: How many _____ live in Garden City?
S2: More than _____.



Listening and speaking: Penfriends from different countries

Listen and say

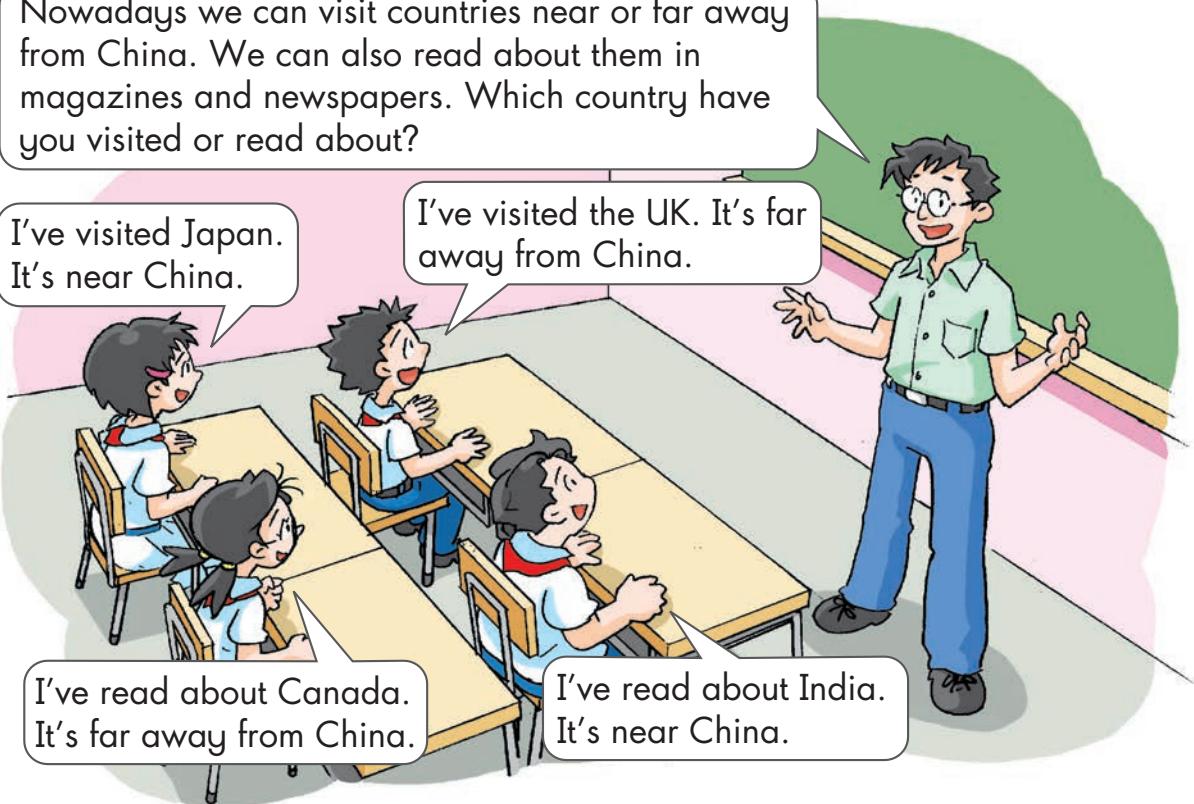
Nowadays we can visit countries near or far away from China. We can also read about them in magazines and newspapers. Which country have you visited or read about?

I've visited Japan.
It's near China.

I've visited the UK. It's far away from China.

I've read about Canada.
It's far away from China.

I've read about India.
It's near China.



A survey

In groups, talk about the countries you have visited or read about.

Complete the table.

S1: Which country have you visited?

S2: I've visited ____.

It's near/far away from China.

S3: Which country have you read about?

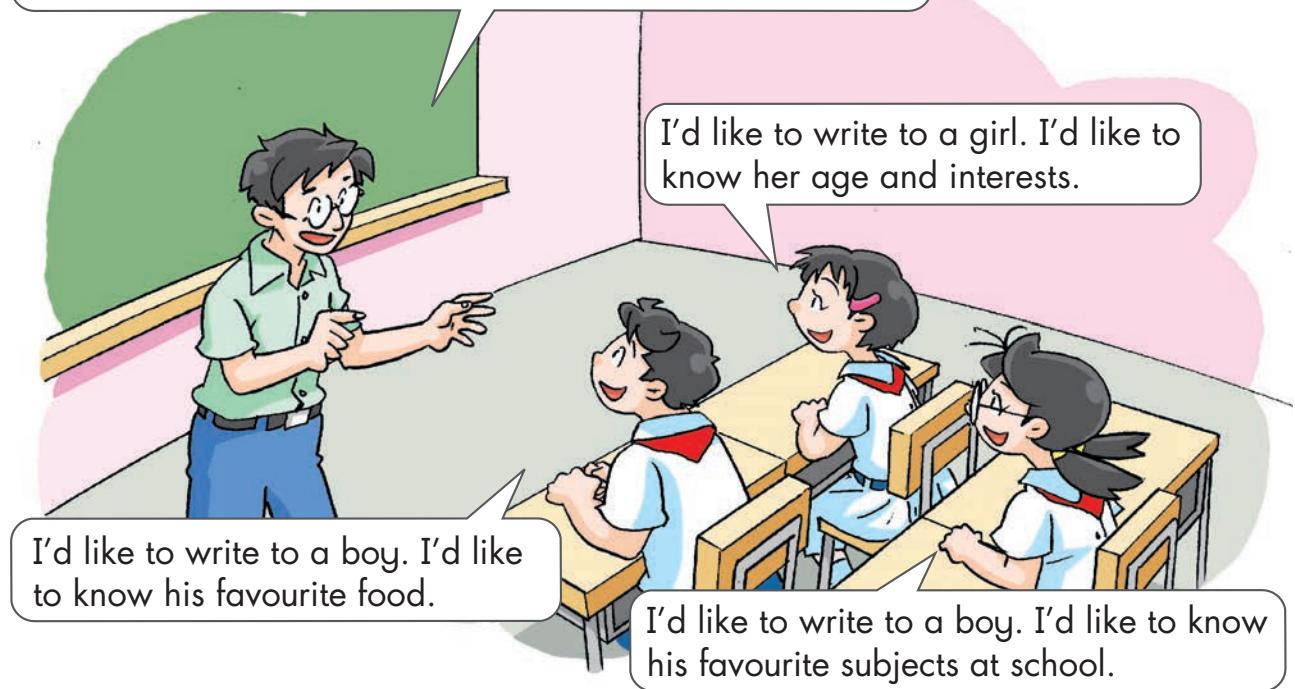
S4: I've read about ____.

It's ...

Name	Country	Near/Far away from China

Listen and say

Would you like to write to a penfriend in another country?
What would you like to know about your penfriend?



Read, write and say

Kitty has made a list. She wants to know some things about her penfriend.

Tick (✓) the things you want to know about yours. With a classmate, ask and answer questions.

Penfriend's		Kitty wants to know	You want to know
Sex	M F	✓	
Age		✓	
Nationality		✓	
School		✓	
Interests		✓	
Favourite food/drinks			
Favourite subjects		✓	
Family members		✓	
Pet		✓	

- S1: What would Kitty like to know about her penfriend?

S2: She'd like to know his ____.

S1: What would you like to know about your penfriend?

S2: I'd like to know his/her ____.



Writing: A letter to your penfriend

Read

Here's a list of penfriends from Penfriends International. Who would you like to write a letter to?

I'd like to write a letter to Gary Brown. He's a boy from Canada.



Penfriends International

Name	Nationality	Sex
Connie Marks	American	F
Joe Smith	British	M
Gary Brown	Canadian	M
Raja Nassim	Indian	M
Satoko Ide	Japanese	F

Read Kitty's letter to her penfriend.

18 September _____

Dear Gary

Penfriends International sent your name to my school. I would like to be your penfriend.

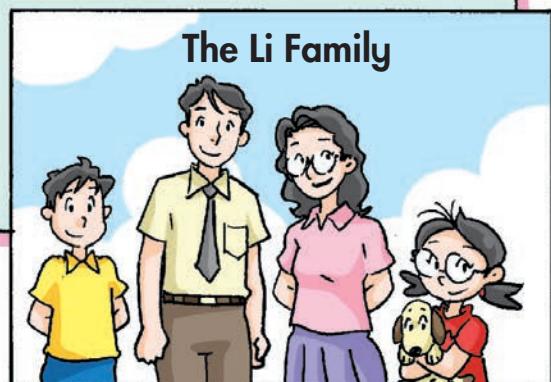
I am a girl from Garden City. I am Chinese. I am twelve years old. There are four people in my family. They are my mother, my father, my brother, Ben, and me. We have a pet dog. His name is Sam.

I go to Rose Garden School. I am in Grade 7. My favourite subjects are Maths and Music. I like riding my bicycle, playing badminton and watching TV.

Here is a photo of my family. Please write soon and tell me about yourself.

Yours

Kitty Li



The Li Family

Read and write

Gary Brown	
Sex	male
Nationality	Canadian
Age	13
Family members	one brother, one sister, Mum and Dad, and me
Pet	Mimi, our cat
School	Toronto Junior High School
Favourite subjects	Science, English
Interests	football, computer games

The Brown Family



24 September _____

Dear Kitty

Thank you for your letter and your photograph. I would like to be your penfriend, too.

I am a _____ from _____. I am _____. I am _____ years old.

There are _____ people in my family. I have one _____. His name is Charles. I have one sister. Her name is Linda. We have a pet _____. Her name is _____. I go to _____ School. _____ and _____ are my favourite subjects. I like playing _____ and _____.

Write soon.

Yours

Gary

About you

Write a letter to your penfriend.

Language

- ▶ people from _____ (country)
- ▶ have visited/read about _____
- ▶ more than _____
- ▶ What would you like to know about your penfriend?
- ▶ near/far away from _____
- ▶ I'd like to know ...

Word box



foreigner /'fɔːrənə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	外国人
crowded /'kraʊdɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	拥挤的
example /ɪg'zaːmpl/	<i>n.</i>	例子
for example		例如
Canada /'kænədə/	<i>n.</i>	加拿大
Canadian /kə'nɛidiən/	<i>n. & adj.</i>	加拿大人；加拿大（人）的
Australia /ɒ'streɪliə/	<i>n.</i>	澳大利亚
Australian /ɒ'streɪliən/	<i>n. & adj.</i>	澳大利亚人；澳大利亚（人）的
*India /'ɪndiə/	<i>n.</i>	印度
*Indian /'ɪndiən/	<i>n. & adj.</i>	印度人；印度（人）的
*Britain /'brɪtn/	<i>n.</i>	英国
*Briton /'brɪtn/	<i>n.</i>	英国人
*Japanese /dʒæpə'ni:z/	<i>n. & adj.</i>	日本人；日本（人）的
penfriend /'penfrend/	<i>n.</i>	笔友
magazine /mægə'zi:n/	<i>n.</i>	杂志
sex /seks/	<i>n.</i>	性别
nationality /næʃə'næləti/	<i>n.</i>	国籍
international /intə'næʃnəl/	<i>adj.</i>	国际的
British /'brɪtɪʃ/	<i>adj.</i>	英国（人）的
yourself /jɔ:'self/	<i>pron.</i>	你自己
male /meil/	<i>n.</i>	男性；雄性
*Toronto /tə'rɒntəʊ/	<i>n.</i>	多伦多
junior /'dʒu:nɪə(r)/	<i>adj.</i>	初等的；初级的



Notes



Page 16

1 Over six million people live in Garden City. 花园城的常住人口超过六百万。

over 作介词意为“多于；超过”，相当于 more than。

2 the USA 和 America 均指美国，the UK 和 Britain 均指英国。

the UK = the United Kingdom

3 — What do we call people from Canada? 我们怎么称呼来自加拿大人？

— We call them Canadians. 我们称呼他们为加拿大人。

对话中的 call 意为“把……叫作”。

注意国家和国籍的不同表达，又如：He is a boy from Canada. 他是加拿大人。也可以说 The boy comes from Canada. 表示他的国籍时，应该说 The boy is Canadian.

Page 17

1 Which country have you visited or read about? 你去过哪些国家或者阅读过有关哪些国家的材料？

注意 read 和 read about 的区别，read a book/newspaper 表示“阅读书籍、报纸”，而 read about 则表示“阅读与……有关的……”。如：

I've read about Canada. = I've read something about Canada.

Page 18

1 Sex (M/F) 中的 M 和 F 分别是 male (男性) 和 female (女性) 的缩写。

Page 19

1 Penfriends International 国际笔友会

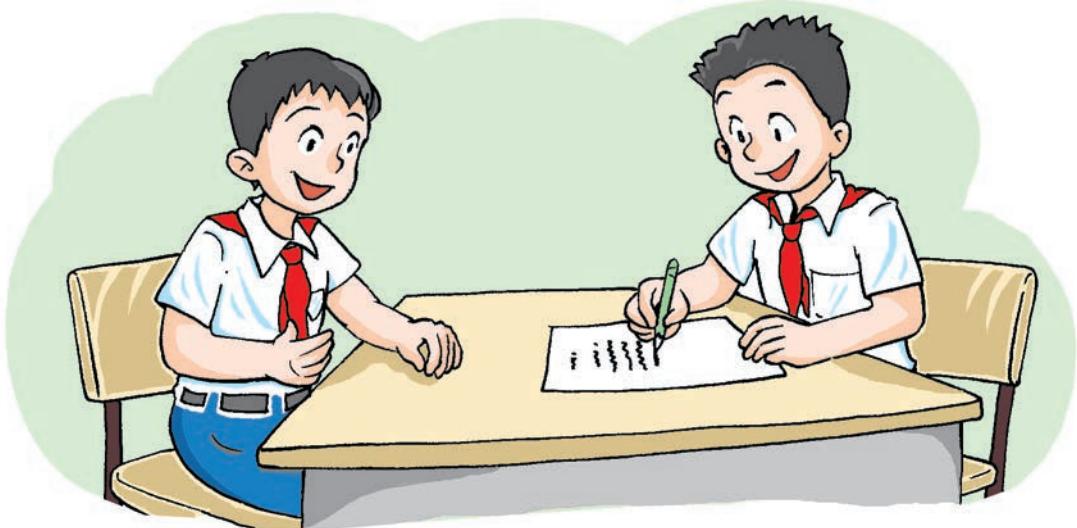


Now listen

Jane's penfriend

About Jane's penfriend:

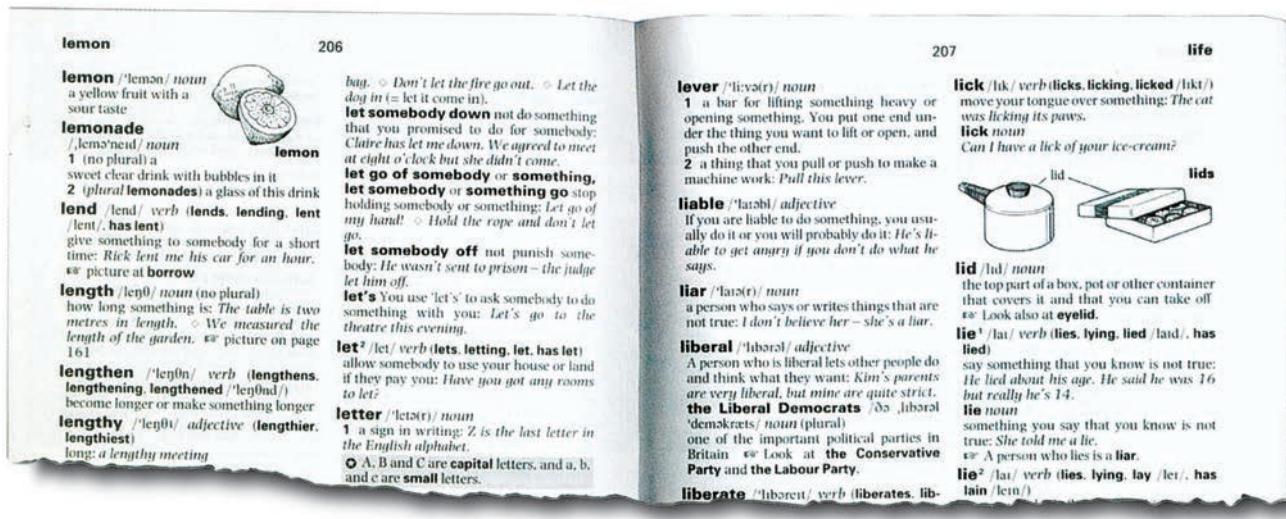
- a _____ from _____
- _____ years old
- _____ (name: Momoko? Gigi? Matchi?)
- lives in the _____ of Japan
- Jane has not visited him before because it is too
_____ to travel to Japan by _____
- Garden City → Japan by plane: more than ¥ _____
- he is coming to Garden City during the Spring Festival and will
stay for _____



Using English

Using your dictionary (I)

The words in a dictionary are in alphabetical order. This helps you find them quickly and easily.



Guide words^① are always at the top of the pages. The one at the top-left corner^② tells you the first word on the left page. The one at the top-right corner^③ tells you the last word on the right page.

The guide words can help you find the word quickly. For example, if you want to find the word *level* in the dictionary above, the guide words tell you that it must be on page 206 or 207. Then look at the first word on page 207. It is *lever*. *Level* comes before *lever*, so *level* must be on page 206.

A Write down the guide word on page 206 of the dictionary.

B Write down the guide word on page 207 of the dictionary.

C Write down the numbers of the pages on which you could find these words.

1 library **2** less **3** licence **4** lesson

D Would you find these words before or after pages 206 and 207?

1 leg **2** lift **3** line **4** leaf

① guide word 引导词 ② top-left corner 左上角 ③ top-right corner 右上角

More practice

*Touring Shanghai

Your friends will come to visit you soon. What have you planned for them? In pairs, take turns to ask and answer the questions below. Use the pictures to help you.

Where will you take your friends?

Where is the place?

When will you take them there?

How far is it from your home?

How are you going to get there?

How long does it take by ...?



the Bund



Yu Garden



Shanghai Zoo



Shanghai
Museum



the Oriental
Pearl TV Tower

*My penfriend

Do you have a penfriend? Fill in the table below and then tell your partner about your penfriend. If you do not have a penfriend, imagine you have one.

My penfriend			
Name		Family members	
Sex		School	
Nationality		Interests	
Age		Favourite subjects	
Height		Favourite food	
Weight		Pet	

Listen and read

/eɪ/	a a ai ay eigh	baby grade sail play eight	table space paint stay weight	/aɪ/	i i y igh ie	pilot line fly light die	tiger white sky right lie
/əʊ/	o o ow	no those show	ago home bowl	/aʊ/	ou ow	out how	south down
/m/	m	milk	cream	/n/	n	night	find
/ŋ/	ng n(k) n(g)	sing bank hungry	ring thank English	/tr/	tr	tree	try
				/dr/	dr	dress	dry

Listen and circle

Circle the word you hear.

/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/əʊ/	/aʊ/	/e/	/eɪ/
1 lake	like	5 close	cloud	9 get	gate
2 name	nine	6 grow	ground	10 let	late
3 race	rice	7 know	now		
4 May	my	8 show	shout		

Look and read

/m/	/n/	/n/	/ŋ/	/tr/	/dr/
am	an	thin	thing	try	dry
term	turn	win	wing	trip	drill
mice	nice	sin	sing	truck	drunk
moon	noon			tree	dream

2 My neighbourhood

Unit 4 Jobs people do



Reading: People's jobs

Read

Mrs Wang, Miss Tang, Susan and David live in the same block of flats as Ben and Kitty. They have different jobs.

Mrs Wang is a doctor. She works in a hospital. She makes sick people better.

Miss Tang is an architect. She works for a construction company. She draws plans of buildings.

Susan is a secretary. She works in an office. She types letters.

David is a removal man. He works for a removal company. He moves people's furniture to their new flats.

Mrs Wang



Miss Tang



Susan



David



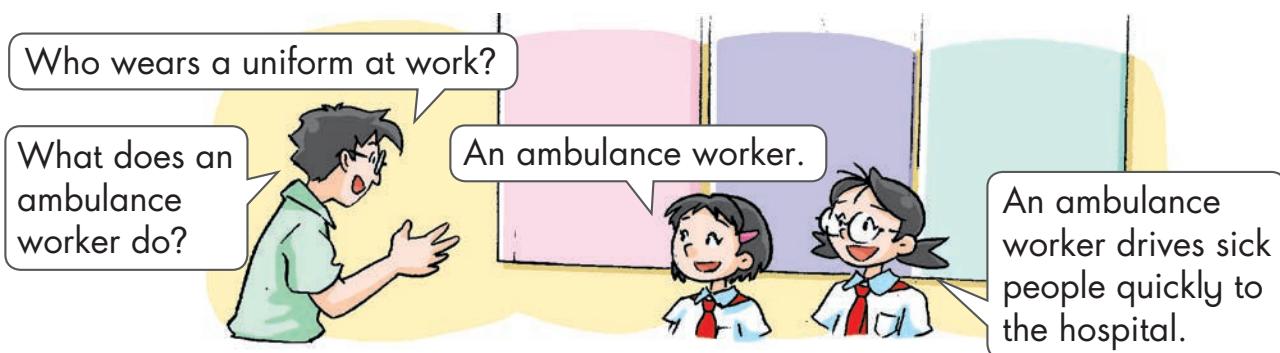
Read, match and write

Thing this person does:	Job	Name
This person moves furniture.		
This person types letters.		
This person makes sick people better.		
This person draws plans of buildings.		



Listening and speaking: Jobs and uniforms

Look, listen and write



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

Read, write and say

Complete the table with the correct names of jobs. In pairs, ask and answer questions.

What does he/she do?	Job
This person puts out fires and rescues people.	
This person looks after sick people.	
This person helps make Garden City a safe place.	
This person makes sick people better.	
This person takes care of animals.	
This person drives an ambulance.	
This person delivers letters and parcels.	

S1: Who wears a uniform at work?

S2: A/An ____.

S1: What does a/an ____ do?

S2: A/An ...

Say and act

Kitty and her neighbour, Susan, meet in the lift.

- Kitty: Good morning, Susan.
- Susan: Good morning, Kitty. Are you going to school?
- Kitty: Yes, I am. Are you going to work?
- Susan: Yes, I am.
- Kitty: What's your job?
- Susan: I'm a secretary.
- Kitty: Where do you work?
- Susan: I work in an office in the city centre.
- Kitty: What do you do there?
- Susan: I answer the phone. I type letters. I go to meetings with my manager and take notes. I do many different things.
- Kitty: Do you wear a uniform at work?
- Susan: No, I don't.
- Kitty: Do you like your job?
- Susan: Yes, I do. It's very interesting and I enjoy working with all the people in my office.



Discuss and write

In pairs, discuss the questions about Susan's job and find out the answers.

1	What is Susan's job?	
2	Where does Susan work?	
3	What does she do?	
4	Does she wear a uniform?	
5	Why does she like her job?	



Writing: A survey on jobs

Write

Look at page 29 again. Help Kitty complete her report about Susan.

Susan, the secretary

Susan is my neighbour. We live in the same block of flats. She is a secretary. She works in an _____ in _____. She _____ the phone. She _____ letters. She _____ to meetings with her _____ and _____. notes. She _____ a uniform at work. She _____ her job because it is very _____ and she _____ working with all the people in her office.

A survey

Ask an adult about his/her job. Complete the questionnaire below, and then write a report.

1 What is your job?	
2 Where do you work?	
3 What do you do?	
4 Do you wear a uniform?	
5 Do you like your job? Why/Why not?	

_____, the _____

_____ is my neighbour. He/She is a/an _____. He/She works in
a/an _____ in _____. He/She ...



Reading: Different people and different jobs

Read

Ben's accident

Read the story. Add the names of the correct jobs. Put the pictures in the correct order.



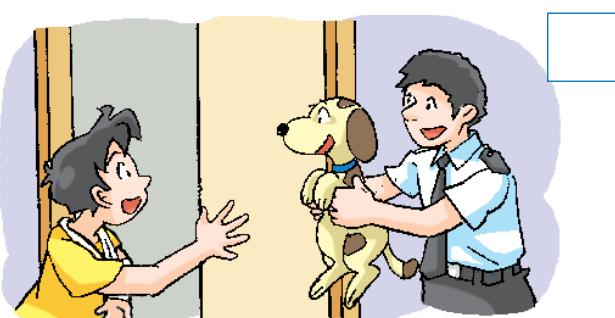
One day, when Ben was walking with Sam in the street, a motorcycle came towards Ben and knocked him down. The motorcycle caught fire. Both Ben and the motorcyclist were hurt. Sam ran away because he was afraid.



Finally, Ben and the motorcyclist arrived at the hospital. A _____ and a _____ took care of them immediately. Ben had a broken arm and the motorcyclist had a broken leg.



Next, the _____ stopped the traffic to let the fire engine come quickly to the scene.



Two days later, an SPCA _____ found Sam and took him home. Ben was very happy.



Then two _____ arrived and carried Ben and the motorcyclist into the ambulance. They drove quickly to the hospital.



First, a _____ and a _____ arrived at the scene of the accident. They called a fire engine and an ambulance.

Read

Every morning, Tom sees a lot of people on his way to school.

He sees the street cleaners cleaning the streets. They start work early. They sweep the streets and collect rubbish. They also empty the rubbish bins.

Mr Ma has a bakery. He bakes bread and cakes. He opens his shop early. Tom sees people going to his shop to buy bread and cakes.

Mrs Liang sells newspapers. She starts work early, too. Tom sees people buying newspapers from her.

Tom sees Mrs Hu selling flowers in her flower shop.

She goes to the flower market early every morning to buy flowers for her shop.



Write

Complete the table about the people Tom sees on his way to school.

People	What do these people do?
street cleaners	They sweep the streets and collect rubbish. They empty the rubbish bins.
Mr Ma	
Mrs Liang	
Mrs Hu	

About you

Take some photographs or draw some pictures of the people you see every day on your way to school. Write about them.

Language

- ▶ work in a hospital for a company
- ▶ Where/What/Why ... ?
- ▶ He/She works/draws/moves ...
- ▶ ran stopped
drove knocked
- ▶ see people cleaning ...
buying ...
selling ...

Word box



block /blɒk/	n.	一幢楼房
architect /'ɑ:kɪtekt/	n.	建筑师
construction /kən'strʌkʃn/	n.	建筑
company /'kʌmpəni/	n.	公司
type /taip/	v.	打字
removal /rɪ'mu:vəl/	n.	搬迁；迁移
*ambulance /'æmbjələns/	n.	救护车
rescue /'reskju:/	v.	营救
deliver /dɪ'lɪvə(r)/	v.	分发；递送
*parcel /'pɑ:sl/	n.	包裹
neighbour /'neɪbə(r)/	n.	邻居
meeting /'mi:tɪŋ/	n.	会议
manager /'mænɪdʒə(r)/	n.	经理
take notes		记笔记
accident /'æksɪdənt/	n.	(交通)事故；意外遭遇
towards /tə'wɔ:dz/	prep.	朝着；向着
knock down		撞倒
catch fire		着火
both ... and ...		……两者都
motorcyclist /'məʊtəsaɪklɪst/	n.	骑摩托车的人
hurt /hɜ:t/	adj.	受伤的
run away		逃跑
broken /'brəʊkən/	adj.	伤残的；破损的
arm /ɑ:m/	n.	臂；手臂；上肢
engine /'endʒɪn/	n.	发动机；引擎
fire engine	n.	消防车；救火车
*scene /si:n/	n.	现场；地点
carry /'kærɪ/	v.	搬；扛；抱；运送



Notes



Page 27

- 1 She draws plans of buildings. 她画房屋设计图。

句中的 plan 作名词，意为“设计图；平面图”。

Page 28

- 1 Who wears a uniform at work? 谁工作时穿制服？

注意不定冠词（a, an）的用法：

a 用于辅音音素开头的词前；an 用于元音音素开头的词前。如：a unit, an uncle; a secretary, an SPCA officer; a house, an hour 等。

Page 29

- 1 I answer the phone. 我接听电话。

注意“接电话”的表达方法，动词用 answer。

- 2 I go to meetings with my manager and take notes. 我和经理一同出席会议并作记录。

句中的 take 作动词，意为“记录；摘录；记下”；句中的 note 作名词，意为“笔记”。

Page 31

- 1 One day, when Ben was walking with Sam in the street, a motorcycle came towards Ben and knocked him down. 一天，本牵着萨姆走在街上，一辆摩托车冲过来，把他撞倒了。

Page 32

- 1 He sees the street cleaners cleaning the streets. 他看见清洁工人在清扫街道。

- 2 They also empty the rubbish bins. 他们还清空垃圾箱。

句中的 empty 作动词，意为“倒空；腾空”。

比较：The rubbish bins are empty. 垃圾箱是空的。该句中的 empty 作形容词，意为“空的”。

Unit 5 Choosing a new flat



Reading: Thinking about a removal

Read

Mrs Li: Look at your bedroom, Ben. It's very untidy. Please tidy up your things.

Ben: Sorry, Mum. My bedroom is too small for all my things. I need more shelves and wardrobes. I also need a table for my computer.

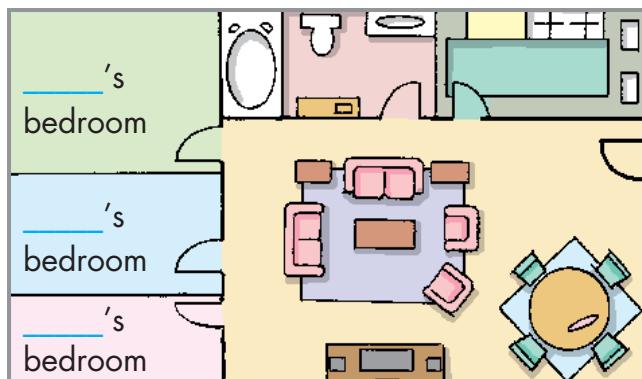
Kitty: Ben's right, Mum. Ben and I are much bigger now. My bedroom is the smallest and I need a bigger room for my things, too.

Mrs Li: Our flat has one living room, three bedrooms, one bathroom and one kitchen. Your bedroom and Ben's bedroom are really small. Perhaps we need a bigger flat. Let's talk to Dad when he comes home.



Write

This is the Lis' flat in Rose Garden Estate. Label the rooms.



Answer true/false

- 1 Ben's bedroom is not tidy.
- 2 Ben's bedroom has enough space for all his things.
- 3 Ben and Kitty need bigger bedrooms.
- 4 Ben's room is the biggest in the flat.
- 5 Kitty's room is the smallest.
- 6 There are six rooms in the Lis' flat.

Look and learn



a balcony



an estate agency

Look and read

At home

Mr Li: Hi! What's the matter?

Mrs Li: This flat is too small for us now! We need a bigger flat.

Mr Li: I agree. All the rooms in this flat are very small. We'll look for a bigger flat. What kind of flat would you like?

Mrs Li: I'd like a flat with three big bedrooms, a big kitchen, two bathrooms and a balcony.

Ben: I'd like a bedroom with one big window.

Kitty: I'd like a bedroom with one big window, too.

Mr Li: Where would you like to live?

Mrs Li: I'd like to live in the suburbs.

Ben: I'd like to live near an underground station.

Kitty: I'd like to live far away from busy roads.

Mr Li: OK. I'll go to the estate agency tomorrow.



At the estate agency

Good morning. Can I help you?

What kind of flat would you like?
Where would you like to live?

Yes. I'd like a new flat.

I'd like a flat with ...
I'd like to live ...

There's a nice flat in Water Bay. It has three big bedrooms, one big kitchen, two bathrooms and one balcony. It's near an underground station. It's in the suburbs.

With a classmate, play the roles of the estate agent and Mr Li and complete the conversation.



Listening and speaking: On a removal day

Listen and say

The Lis have moved to their new flat in Water Bay. David, the removal man, and his helpers are putting the things in the new flat.

David: Where do you want the round table, Mrs Li?

Mrs Li: Put it near my bedroom, please.

David: Where do you want the sofa?

Mrs Li: Put it near the big window. Then put the plant next to it.

David: Where do you want the TV set?

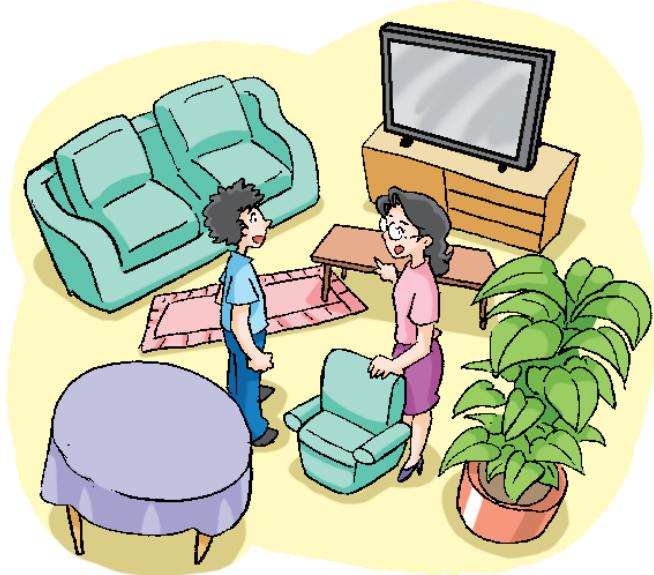
Mrs Li: Put it opposite the sofa, please.

David: Where do you want the rug?

Mrs Li: Put it on the floor between the TV set and the sofa, please.

David: Where do you want the small table?

Mrs Li: Put it on the rug in front of the sofa, please. Then put the cupboard near the kitchen and the armchair near Kitty's room.



Look, think and say

Look at the picture on the right. Is everything in the right place? Discuss it with a classmate.

S1: Where did the removal men put the _____?

S2: They put it near ...

next to ...

on ...

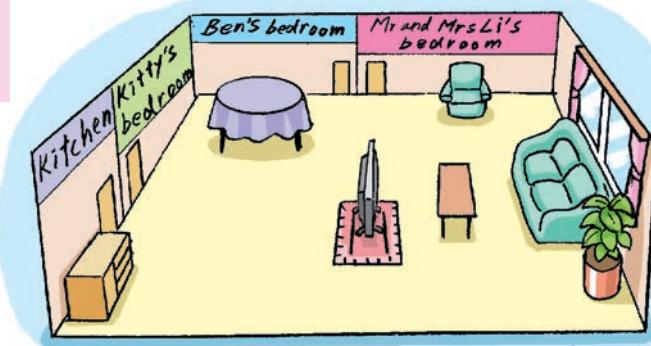
in front of ...

opposite ...

between ... and ...

S1: Is that right or wrong?

S2: That's right/wrong.

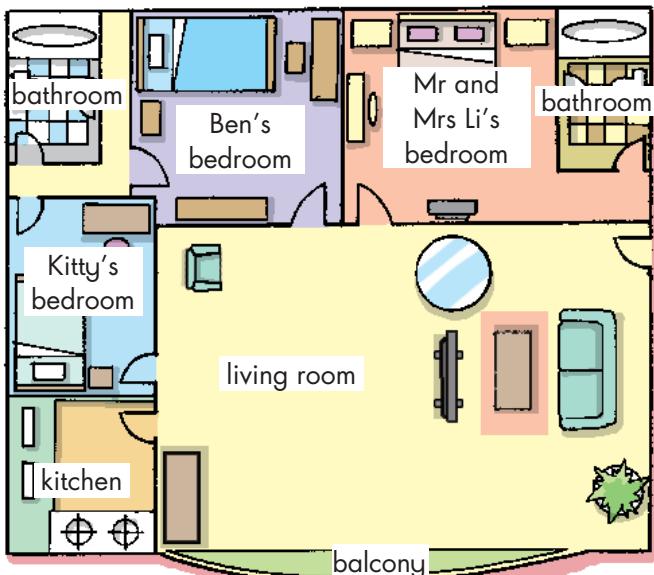




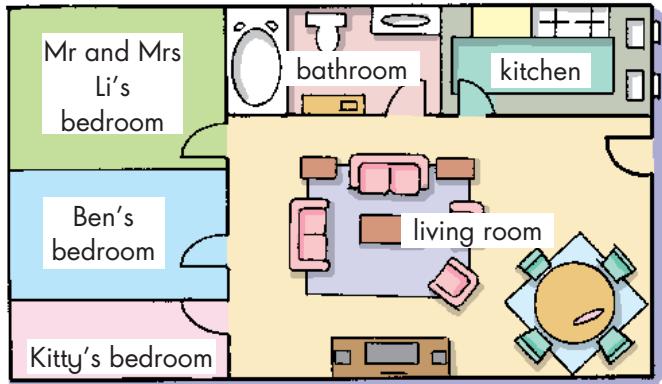
Writing: The Lis' new flat

Look, read and write

With a classmate, look at the floor plans of the Lis' new and old flats. What are the differences between the two flats?



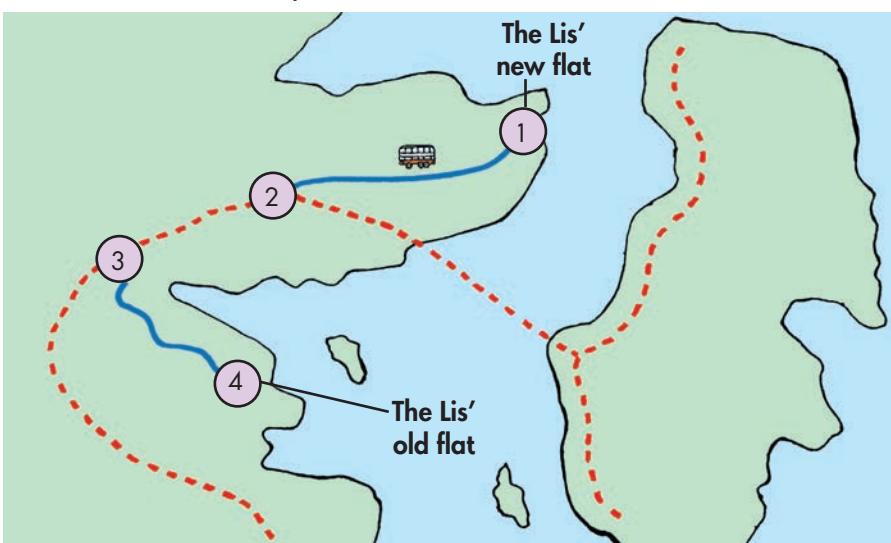
The Lis' new flat



The Lis' old flat

The new flat has one _____, three _____, one _____, two _____ and one _____. The old flat has one _____, three _____, one _____ and one _____. The new flat has _____ rooms than the old one. The living room in the old flat is _____ than the one in the new flat. The bedrooms in the new flat are _____ than the ones in the old flat.

Now read the map.



- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Water Bay |
| 2 | Sunshine Shopping Centre |
| 3 | Rose Garden School |
| 4 | Rose Garden Estate |
| Underground | |
| Road | |
| Bus | |

The old flat is _____ Kitty's school, but the new flat is _____ her school. Now Kitty lives in the new flat. She goes to school by _____, then by _____.

Write

Tom is asking Ben about his new bedroom.



Ben, do you like your new bedroom?



Yes. It's wonderful!
I like it very much.

It's a big room with one big window. The big window is _____ my desk.
There's a computer _____ my desk. I put a plant _____ my desk. My bed is
_____ the desk. There are some shelves and some cupboards. The shelves
are _____ the bed. There's a beautiful rug _____ the floor. It's _____ my bed
and one of the cupboards. There are two funny pictures _____ the wall, too.

About you

Draw a picture of your bedroom. Write about the things in it. Then show the picture to a classmate and talk about it.

Language

- ▶ I need ...
- ▶ I'd like ...
- ▶ a flat with
 - three bedrooms
 - a balcony
 - a kitchen
 - big windows
- ▶ near/next to/on/opposite/
between ... and .../in front of

Word box



choose /tʃu:z/	v.	选择；挑选
bedroom /'bedru:m/	n.	卧室
* untidy /ʌn'taɪdɪ/	adj.	不整洁的；不整齐的
* tidy /'taɪdɪ/	v.	使整洁；使整齐
	adj.	整洁的；整齐的
*tidy up		使……整齐
*wardrobe /'wɔ:dru:b/	n.	衣柜；衣橱
living room /'liviŋ ru:m/	n.	客厅；起居室
bathroom /'ba:θru:m/	n.	浴室
* balcony /'bælkənɪ/	n.	阳台
estate /ɪ'steɪt/	n.	地产；住宅区
agency /'eɪdʒənsɪ/	n.	代理机构
matter /'mætə(r)/	n.	问题
* suburb /'sʌbɜ:b/	n.	郊区；城外
helper /'helpə(r)/	n.	帮手；助手
* sofa /'səʊfə/	n.	长沙发
next to		紧邻；在……近旁
set /set/	n.	电视机
opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/	prep.	与……相对；在……对面
* rug /rʌg/	n.	小地毯；垫子
cupboard /'kʌbəd/	n.	橱柜；食物柜
armchair /'a:mʃeə(r)/	n.	扶手椅
sunshine /'sʌnʃain/	n.	阳光；日光



Notes



Page 35

- 1 I need more shelves and wardrobes. 我还要几个书架和衣橱。
- 2 Ben and I are much bigger now. 本和我长大了不少。
句中的 **much** 作副词，意为“……多；更”，常用于形容词和副词的比较级前，表示程度。另外，**much** 亦可用作形容词，修饰不可数名词，如： **much water/milk** (很多水/牛奶)等。
- 3 Our flat has one living room, three bedrooms, one bathroom and one kitchen. 我们的公寓里有一个客厅、三个卧室、一个浴室和一个厨房。

Page 36

- 1 What's the matter? 怎么啦?
这个句子可用于表示关心。
- 2 — What kind of flat would you like? 你们想要什么样的公寓?
— I'd like a flat with three big bedrooms, a big kitchen, two bathrooms and a balcony. 我想要一套带有三个大卧室、一个大厨房、两个浴室和一个阳台的公寓。
注意介词 **with** 的用法，意为“包括；有”，表示伴随状态。

Page 37

- 1 The Lis have moved to their new flat in Water Bay. 李家搬进了位于水湾的新居。
6B Unit 8 中学了 **I can see clouds moving quickly.**，句中的 **move** 意为“移动”；本句中的 **move** 意为“搬（家）”。
the Lis 表示“李家”，相当于“**the Li family**”(见 Unit 1); **the Lis'** 则意为“李家的”。
- 2 Where do you want the round table, Mrs Li? 李太太，你想把圆桌放在哪里？

Page 38

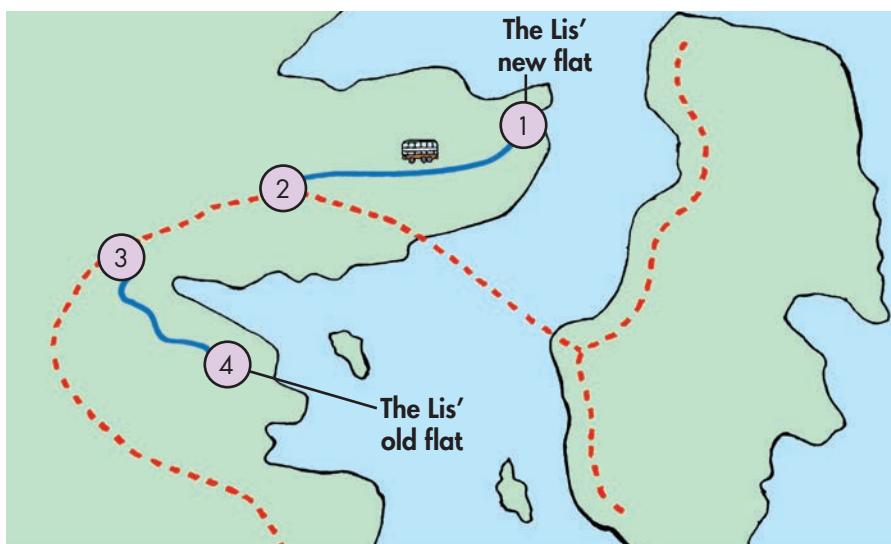
- 1 The new flat has more rooms than the old one. 新公寓的房间比老公寓多。

Unit 6 Different places



Reading: Kitty's new flat

Look and read



- 1 Water Bay
- 2 Sunshine Shopping Centre
- 3 Rose Garden School
- 4 Rose Garden Estate
- Underground ——————
- Road ——————
- Bus

Peter: Do you like your new flat, Kitty?

Kitty: Yes. It's in Water Bay. I like living in the suburbs. It's quiet and peaceful.

Peter: Where is Water Bay on the map of Garden City?

Kitty: It's in the north of the map.

Peter: How do you get to school?

Kitty: I take a bus to Sunshine Shopping Centre. Then I take the underground to school.

Peter: How long does it take?

Kitty: It takes about forty minutes.

Peter: Is it convenient to go shopping in your new neighbourhood?

Kitty: No, there aren't any shops. Mum goes to the supermarket in Sunshine Shopping Centre once a week.



Answer

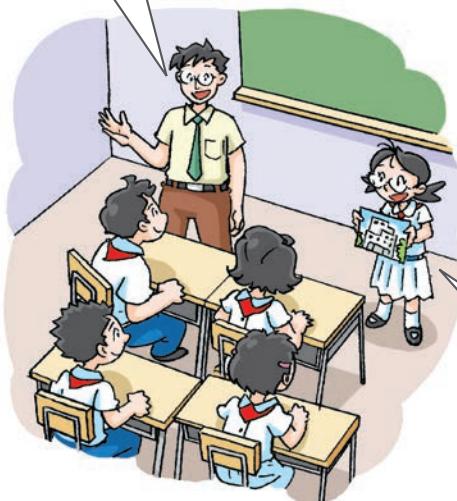
- 1 Where does Kitty live now?
- 2 How does Kitty get to school?
- 3 Kitty gets to school at 7.30 a.m. When does she leave home?
- 4 Where does Mrs Li go shopping?
- 5 How often does she go shopping?



Listening and speaking: Life in different places

Listen and say

Kitty has just moved to Water Bay.
Kitty, can you tell us about your new neighbourhood, please?



Yes, Mr Hu. My new flat is in the suburbs, so it's very quiet. There isn't much traffic. There aren't any shops or restaurants. There are a lot of trees, flowers and birds. There is a beach at the bottom of some steep steps.

Ask and answer

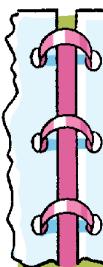
In pairs, discuss where you live, like this:

- S1: Do you live in the city centre or the suburbs?
S2: I live in the ____.
S1: Tell me about your neighbourhood, please.
S2: It's very quiet/noisy/exciting/convenient/peaceful/pleasant/relaxing. There's a lot of/not much traffic. There are some/a lot of _____. There aren't any _____. There's a/an _____.

shop(s)	financial centre(s)
market(s)	exhibition centre(s)
restaurant(s)	swimming pool(s)
bank(s)	supermarket(s)
post office(s)	cinema(s)
church(es)	beach(es)
park(s)	tree(s)
statue(s)	flower(s)
school(s)	kindergarten(s)
hospital(s)	fountain(s)

About you

Write a report about your neighbourhood.



My neighbourhood

I live in the city centre/suburbs. It is very _____. There is _____ traffic. There are some/a lot of _____. There aren't any _____. There is a/an _____.

Say and act

Kitty, what did you and Ben do when you lived in the city centre?



When we lived in the city centre, we got up late and walked to school.



Now you live in the suburbs. What do you do?



Now we get up early and go to school by bus first, then by underground.

Look, ask and answer

Look at Kitty's photographs, which show her life in the new flat. Ask and answer questions about the changes to the lives of Kitty and Ben.



get up/early



have barbecues/weekends



take Sam/beach



watch/stars/night



swim/sea



read/storybooks/home

S1: What did Kitty and Ben do when they lived in the city centre?

S2: When they lived in the city centre, they got up late.

S1: Now they live in the suburbs. What do they do?

S2: Now they ...

In the city centre:

- get up late
- go to a restaurant for dinner
- take Sam to the park
- watch TV
- swim in a swimming pool
- read storybooks in the library



Writing: Life in different seasons

Look and read

Look, children. This is a picture of Rose Garden Estate. What season is it in this picture?



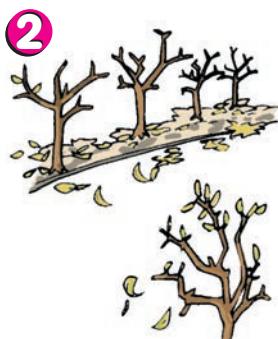
It's winter.



It's winter because people are wearing warm clothes and gloves.

Look, ask and answer

Look at the pictures of Rose Garden Estate in different seasons. In pairs, ask and answer questions, like this:



- the leaves are falling
- birds are making nests in the trees
- the students are wearing winter uniforms
- people are swimming in the swimming pool



About you

Draw pictures or take photographs of your neighbourhood in different seasons. Then write about them.



Language

- in the city centre/suburbs
- There is a lot of/not much ...
- There are some/a lot of ...
There aren't any ...
- What did you do when you lived ...?
- When we lived ..., we ...
- It's _____ because ...
- are falling
making
wearing
swimming

S1: What season is it in the first/second/third/fourth picture?

S2: It's _____.

S1: Why?

S2: It's _____ because ...

Word box

peaceful /'pi:sfl/	<i>adj.</i>	平静的
convenient /kən'vei:nənt/	<i>adj.</i>	方便的
neighbourhood /'neibəhʊd/	<i>n.</i>	街区；城区
bottom /'bɒtəm/	<i>n.</i>	底部
* steep /sti:p/	<i>adj.</i>	陡的
step /step/	<i>n.</i>	台阶
noisy /'nɔɪzɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	吵闹的；嘈杂的
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	令人激动的；令人兴奋的
pleasant /'pleznt/	<i>adj.</i>	令人愉快的
relaxing /rɪ'læksɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	令人放松的
financial /fai'nænsʃl/	<i>adj.</i>	金融的；财政的
church /tʃɜ:tf/	<i>n.</i>	教堂
* statue /'stætʃu:/	<i>n.</i>	雕塑；雕像
* fountain /'faʊntən/	<i>n.</i>	喷泉
storybook /'stɔ:ri:bʊk/	<i>n.</i>	儿童故事书；童话书
* glove /glʌv/	<i>n.</i>	(分手指的) 手套



Notes



Page 42

1 I take a bus to Sunshine Shopping Centre. Then I take the underground to school. 我乘公共汽车到阳光购物中心，然后乘地铁去学校。

本句也可以说：I go to Sunshine Shopping Centre by bus. Then I go to school by underground.

2 Is it convenient to go shopping in your new neighbourhood? 你们新街区购物方便吗?

句中的 it 指代 to go shopping in your new neighbourhood 这一动词不定式。

Page 43

1 There isn't much traffic. 交通不繁忙。

Unit 7 Signs around us

Reading: Signs and rules

Look and read

Ben and Mr Li are hiking in the countryside. They see many different signs.



It means: We can turn left and go to Green Mountain. It's a direction sign.



It means: We can have a barbecue here. It's an information sign.



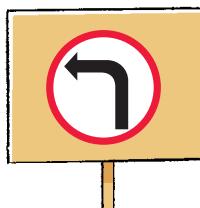
It means: We must not leave rubbish. It's a warning sign.



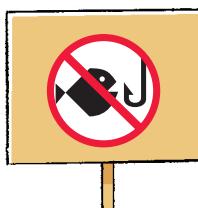
It means: We must stop here. It's an instruction sign.

Look, think and write

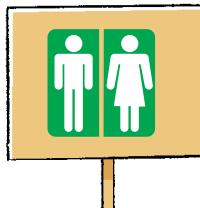
With a classmate, discuss the signs below and decide what kind of signs they are.



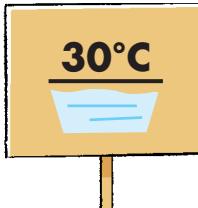
This sign tells us how and where to go.
It is a/an _____ sign.



This sign tells us things we must not do.
It is a/an _____ sign.



This sign tells us things we may want to know.
It is a/an _____ sign.



This sign tells us how to do something.
It is a/an _____ sign.

Look, read and match

Here are some of the signs we can find in Garden City. What do they mean?



- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> We can have a picnic here. | <input type="checkbox"/> We can go camping here. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We can use the telephone for help. | <input type="checkbox"/> We must not fish here. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> There are toilets here. | <input type="checkbox"/> We must turn left here. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We can get useful information here. | <input type="checkbox"/> There is a hospital here. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We can have a barbecue here. | <input type="checkbox"/> We must stop our car here. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We must not fly kites here. | <input type="checkbox"/> We must wash these clothes in warm water. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We can park our car here. | <input type="checkbox"/> There is a restaurant here. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We must not ride bicycles here. | <input type="checkbox"/> We must not pick the flowers here. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We must not smoke here. | <input type="checkbox"/> We can go out here. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> There is a shelter here. | <input type="checkbox"/> We must keep quiet. |

Think and write

Look at the above signs again. Put the numbers in the correct columns.

Warning	Instruction	Information	Direction
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Play a game



Rules:

- This game needs two or more players, and a dice.
- The player who rolls a six on the dice goes first. Then all the other players take turns to roll the dice.
- If you land on a sign, you must say what it means. If you don't know, you miss a turn.
- The first person to get to the FINISH sign wins the game. Good luck!

 48	 47 Go back to 45	 46		 45	 44	 43
37	38	 39		40	Fall to 30 41	42
36 Fall to 14	35		34	 33	32	31
25	 26		27	28	 29	30
24	23	 22	 21	 20	Go to 21 19	
13	14	 15		16	17	18
12	 11		10	9	 8	7
 1	2	 3	Climb to 18	4	 5	6



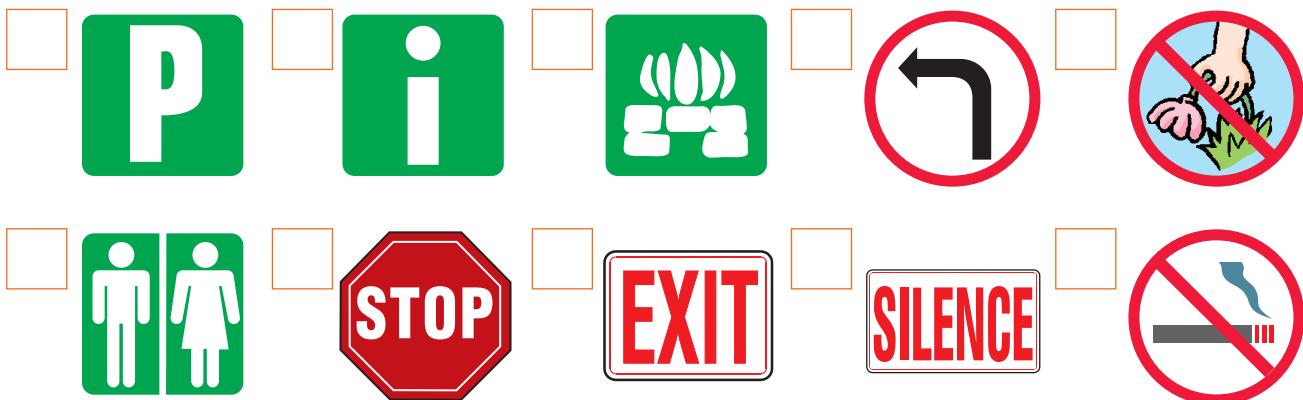
Listening and speaking: What kind of sign is this?

Listen and say



Look, listen and match

Look at the signs below. Listen and write the correct number in each box.



Ask and answer

In pairs, ask and answer questions, like this:

S1: What kind of sign is number _____?

S2: It's a/an instruction sign.
direction
warning
information

S1: Where can we find it?

S2: In a park./In the countryside./On a road./At school.



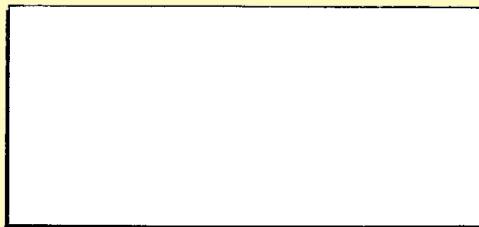
Writing: Finding signs

Find out, draw and write

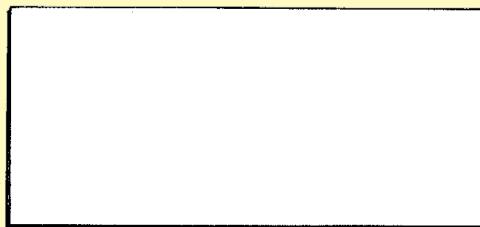
Go to different places. What kinds of signs can you find? Write a report about your findings.

Signs around us

1



3

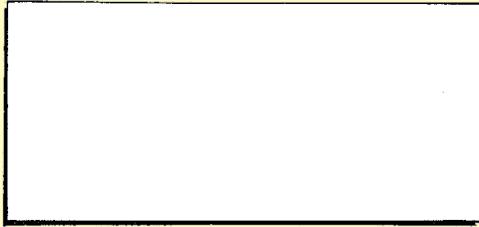


It is a/an _____ sign.

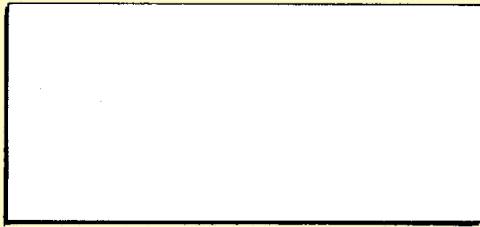
It means: _____

We can find it _____

2



4



It is _____.

It means: _____

Language

- ▶ We can/must/must not ...
- ▶ There is/are ...
- ▶ an instruction sign
a direction
a warning
an information
- ▶ Where can we find it?
In a park./In the countryside./
On a road./At school.

Word box



* hike /haɪk/	v.	去……远足；做徒步旅行
direction /də'rekʃn/	n.	方向；方位
warning /'wɔ:nɪŋ/	adj.	警告的；警示的
instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃn/	adj.	说明用法的；操作指南的
silence /'saɪləns/	n.	寂静；无声
useful /'ju:sfl/	adj.	有用的；实用的；有帮助的
camp /kæmp/	v.	宿营；露营
go camping		去露营
player /'pleɪə(r)/	n.	游戏者；参赛选手
* dice /daɪs/	n.	骰子
* roll /rəʊl/	v.	(使)翻滚；滚动
take turns		依次；轮流
land /lænd/	v.	落；降落
miss /mɪs/	v.	错过
luck /lʌk/	n.	运气



Notes



Page 48

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 a direction sign 指向标志 | an information sign 信息标志 |
| a warning sign 警示标志 | an instruction sign 说明标志 |

Page 49

- 1 We must not smoke here. 此处不准抽烟。

句中的 **smoke** 作动词，意为“抽烟”。**smoke** 作名词时意为“烟”。如：The **smoke** from the traffic pollutes the air.

- 2 There is a shelter here. 这儿有个亭子。

shelter 指遮风避雨、免遭日晒的场所，这里是指公园里的亭子，又如：**bus shelter** 意为“候车亭”。

在 6B Unit 8 中学过 **typhoon shelter**，指“台风避风港”。6B Unit 10 中又学过 **Forests are very important because they provide shelter and food for birds, ...**，其中的 **shelter** 指的是“住处；居所”。

Page 50

- 1 The player who rolls a six on the dice goes first. Then all the other players take turns to roll the dice. 掷骰子掷到六的人先进行游戏。然后其他游戏者轮流掷骰子。

roll a dice 掷骰子

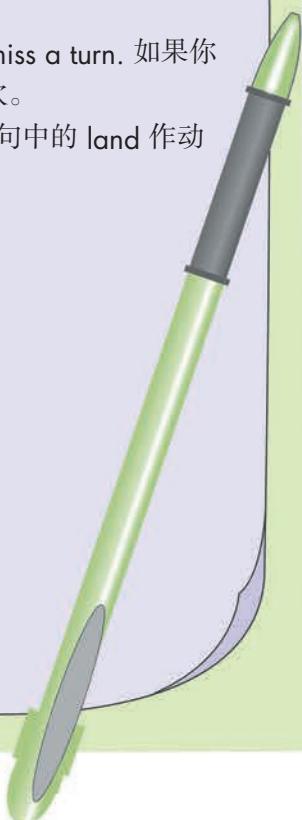
句中的 **turn** 作名词，意为“(依次轮到的)机会”。另外，**turn** 亦可作动词，如：**turn left/right** (向左/右转) 等。

- 2 If you land on a sign, you must say what it means. If you don't know, you miss a turn. 如果你落在一个标志上，就必须说出它的意思。如果你讲不出(答案)，就轮空一次。

在 6A Unit 2 中学了 **land pollution**，**land** 作名词，意为“陆地；大地”；本句中的 **land** 作动词，意为“落；降落”。

- 3 Good luck! 祝你好运！

表示祝愿。



2 My neighbourhood

Now listen

Children's dreams

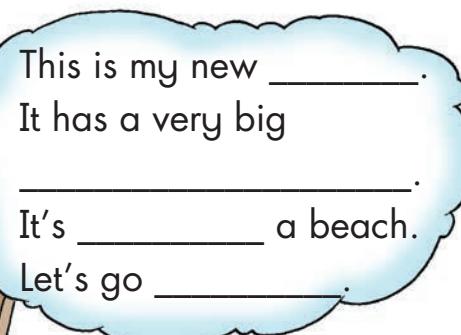
1

I'm a _____.
My _____ is nice.
I help many _____
and make them better.
I like _____!



2

This is my new _____.
It has a very big _____.
It's _____ a beach.
Let's go _____.



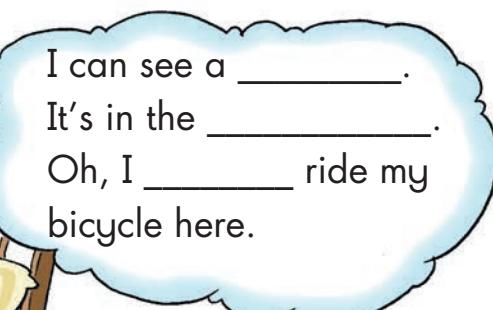
3

When I lived in the city _____, I walked to school. Now I live in the _____ and I go to school by _____.



4

I can see a _____.
It's in the _____.
Oh, I _____ ride my bicycle here.

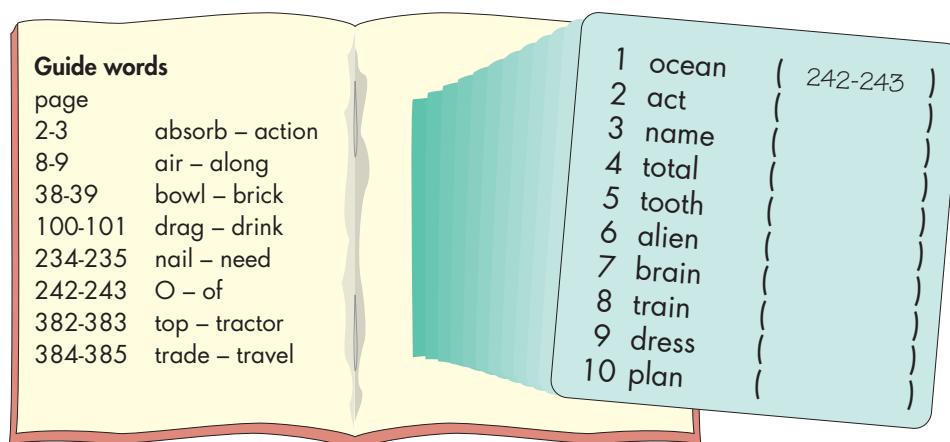


Using English

Using your dictionary (II)

Guide words can help you find a word in the dictionary quickly. If you want to look up a word in a dictionary, you had better find the guide word first.

- A** Here are some page numbers and guide words from a dictionary. Where can you find the words in the list on the right? Write the numbers of the pages. If the word can not be on any of the pages listed, write X after it. The first one is done as an example.



- B** Guess the meanings of the words in *italics* in the sentences below. Write down your guesses and then check them with the meanings given in your dictionary. How many did you get right?

- 1 Adults—¥2.10 Children—¥1.00
- 2 People *gather* in the square to celebrate New Year.
- 3 The girl found a cat and its *kittens*.

- C** When you look up words in a dictionary, you will find that some words have more than one meaning. For example, in the sentences below, **funny** has different meanings. Use your dictionary to find them and write them down.

- 1 There is a *funny* smell coming from the kitchen.
- 2 He told us a very *funny* story.
- 3 I feel *funny* today. I think I will go to the doctor.

- D** Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the words in *italics* in these sentences and write the meanings down. Then write one other meaning for each word.

- 1 My sister is a doctor and has two *degrees*.
- 2 The tap is dripping. Can you *fix* it?
- 3 May has a *gift* for learning languages.

2 My neighbourhood

More practice

*Looking for a flat

Work in pairs. S1 is looking for a flat at an estate agency. S2 is the estate agent and gives S1 the information about Flat A. Then change roles to ask and answer questions about Flat B.

S1: How big is the flat?

S2: It's ...

S1: How many rooms are there in the flat?

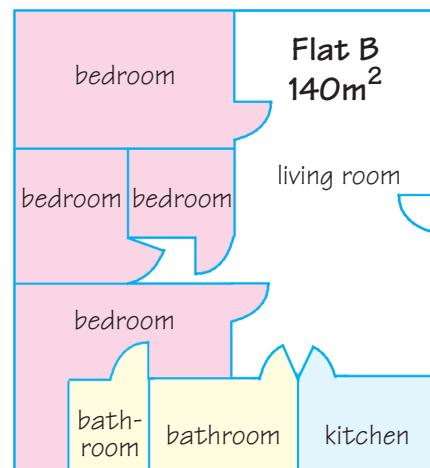
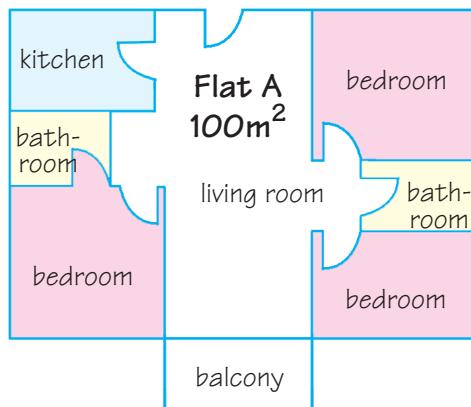
S2: There are ...

S1: Does it have
a ...?

S2: ...

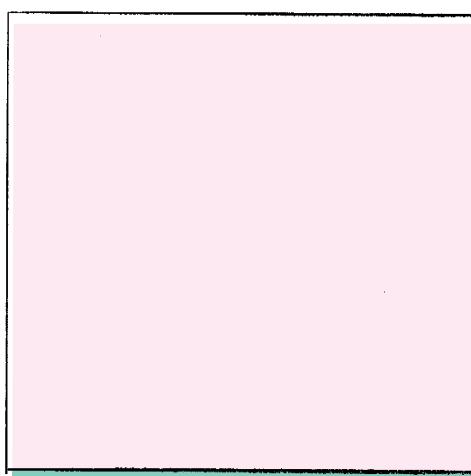
S1: Is there a ...
nearby?

S2: ...

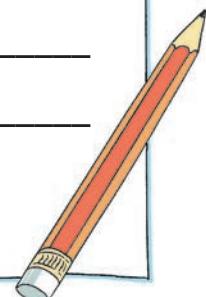


*My ideal room

Draw a plan of your ideal room and write a few sentences to describe it.



My ideal room _____



Listen and read

/ɔɪ/	oy oi	boy noise	toy join	/eə/	air ere ear	hair where wear	pair there bear
/ɪə/	ear ere ier	hear here heavier	near easier	/ʊə/	ure	sure	
/ɪ/	I	late	bell	/j/	y	yes	you
/r/	r	ride	round	/h/	h wh	he who	hat whose
/w/	w wh	we when	what				

Read and write

Put the words in the right columns.

noise	their	enjoy	cheer	toy	where
dear	clear	pear	chair	near	point

/ɔɪ/	/eə/	/ɪə/

Listen and circle

Circle the words you hear.

	/ɪ/	/r/		/ɔɪ/	/ɔ:/			/j/	/h/
1	let	rat		5	noise	north	9	year	hear
2	light	right		6	boy	ball	10	yes	has
3	long	wrong		7	toy	tall	11	yellow	hello
4	lot	red		8	coin	call	12	yet	hat

Tongue-twisters

- The boy enjoys playing with toys.
- Where there is a will, there is a way.

Unit 8 Growing healthy, growing strong



Reading: To be a healthy child

Look and read

Mr Hu and the students are spending their weekend at Health Camp.

Kitty: What are we going to do first? Shall we go swimming in the swimming pool? I like swimming.

Joe: No, I don't like swimming.

Peter: Neither do I. Shall we play badminton? I like playing badminton.

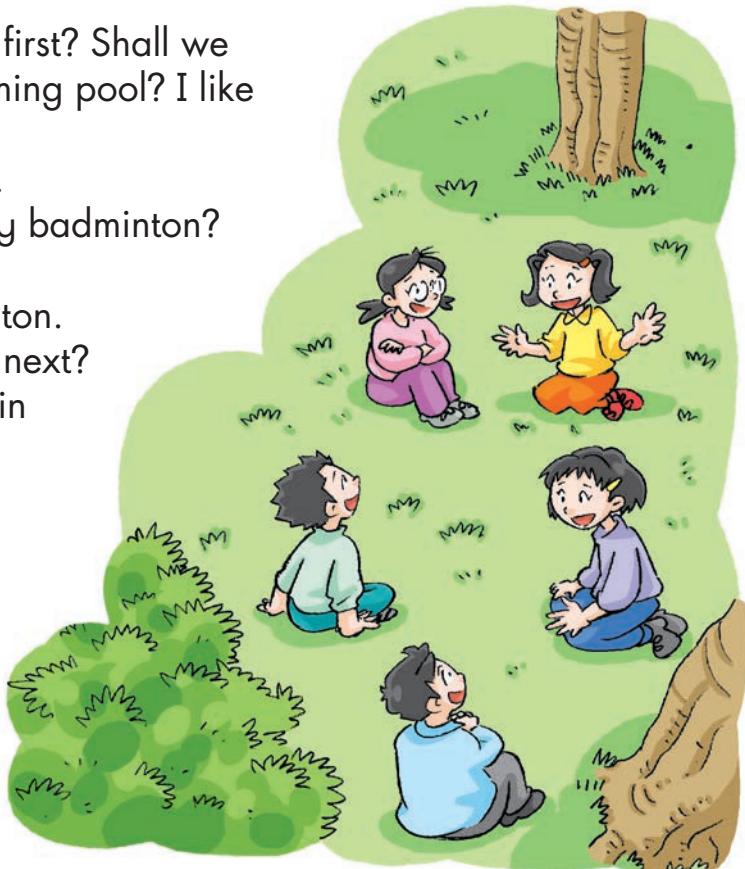
Alice: So do I. Let's play badminton.

Kitty: What are we going to do next? Shall we read magazines in the reading room?

Joe: No, I don't want to read very much today.

Jill: Neither do I. Let's watch DVDs in the hall. There's a cartoon called 'Computer War'. It's very exciting and interesting.

Joe: That's a good idea.



Ask and answer

With your classmates, plan some activities for an outing.

S1: What are we going to do first?
Shall we ...? I like ...

S2: So do I. Let's ...

S3: No, I don't like/want to ...

S4: Neither do I. Let's ...

S1: What are we going to do next/then/after that?

S2: Shall we ...? I like ...

Write

Write a programme of activities for your outing.

Our outing	
Date:	_____
Place:	_____
Activity:	_____

Read

The children are reading an information sheet from the camp.

How to be a healthy child

Welcome to Health Camp. In the camp, you will learn how to stay healthy and strong.

1 If you want to stay healthy, you should go to bed early and get up early.

2 If you want to stay healthy, you should exercise regularly.

3 If you want to stay healthy, you should eat a lot of healthy food, like fruit and vegetables, and drink at least eight glasses of water every day.

4 If you want to stay healthy, you should not eat too much sweet food or drink too many soft drinks.

Ask and answer

S1: What should we do if we want to stay healthy?

S2: We should/should not ...

Write

With your classmates, make a poster about how to stay healthy.

If we want to stay healthy, ...

We should _____.

We should not _____.



Listening and speaking: Good habits or bad habits

Listen and say

Mr Hu, I have a sore throat.
My eyes hurt. I have toothache
and a stomach ache.

Last Sunday, I watched TV
for three hours and ate
three packets of crisps.

Last Monday, I ...



What did you do
last Sunday, Joe?

What did you
do last Monday?

Look, read and say

Look at the table below. With a classmate, talk about the things Joe did last week.

Things Joe did last week

		Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Sun					
		watch/TV for 3 hours	eat/3 packets of crisps	exercise/for 10 minutes	watch/TV for 4 hours
		drink/2 glasses of water	watch/TV for 3 hours	eat/a lot of fried food	eat/5 hamburgers
		eat/2 boxes of ice cream	eat/some vegetables	watch/TV for 4 hours	eat/5 hamburgers

S1: What did Joe do last ____?

S2: He ... last ____.

About you

Make a table to show the things you did last week.

Say and act

Joe, you watched too much TV and ate too many crisps. You did not eat enough fruit. Your habits are not very good.



I'm going to change my bad habits. I'm going to watch less TV, eat fewer crisps and more fruit.

Discuss and write

Look at page 61 again. Talk to a classmate and write a report about Joe's bad habits.

Joe's bad habits

Joe ate too many crisps and hamburgers.
He ate too much _____, _____ and _____.
He drank too much _____.
He watched too much _____.
He did not eat enough _____ or _____.
He did not drink enough _____.

Think, say and write

With a classmate, talk about what Joe should do to change his bad habits. Write down your suggestions.

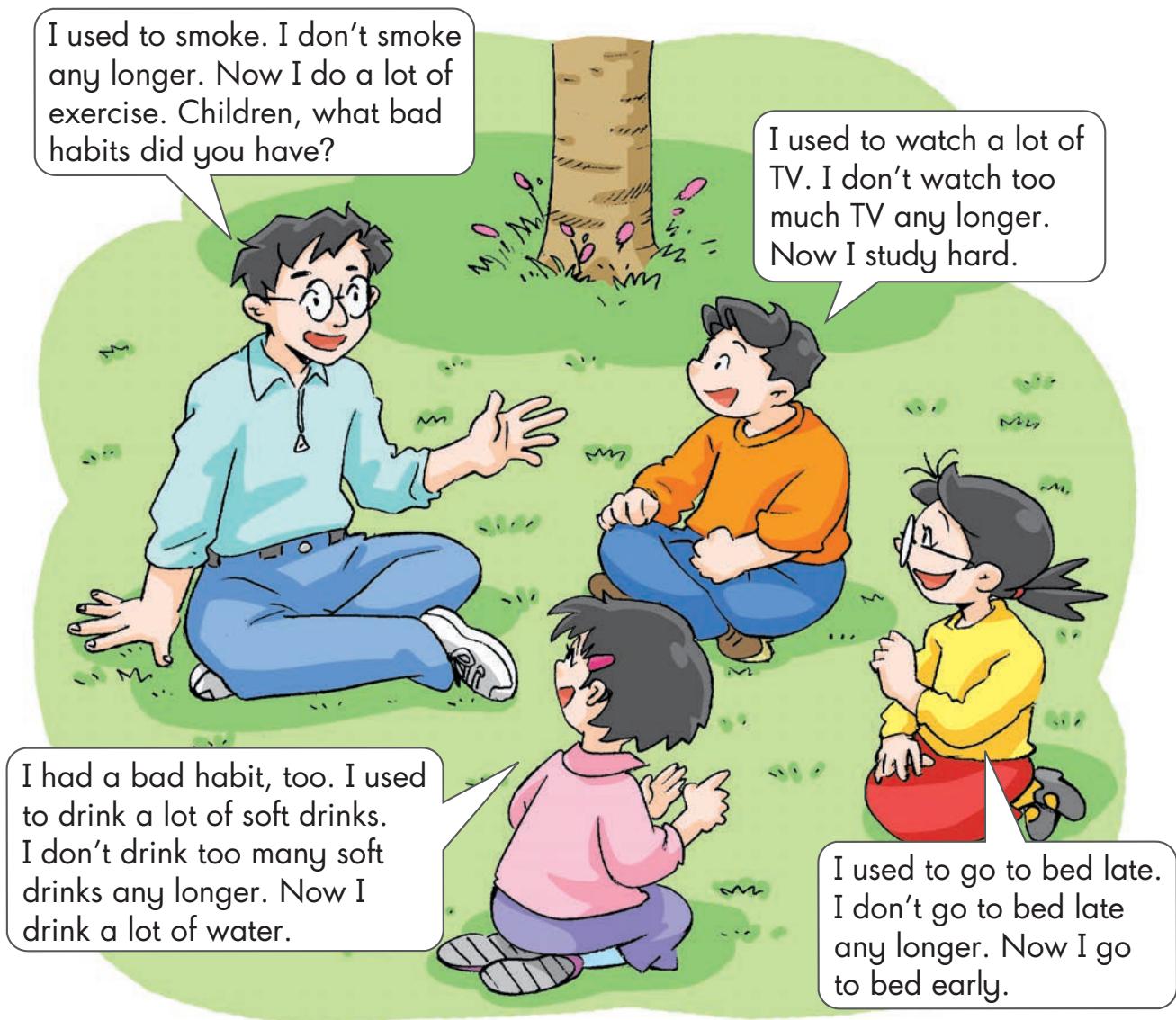
S1: What should Joe do to change his bad habits?

S2: He should eat less _____ (and _____.
 drink more _____.
 watch fewer _____)

Suggestions

- Joe should eat fewer crisps and hamburgers.
- He should eat more _____.
- He should eat less _____.
- He should drink more _____.
- He should drink less _____.
- He should _____.

Read



Write, ask and answer

Make a list of your bad habits in the past. Then ask a classmate about the bad habits he/she used to have and tell him/her what your bad habits were.

S1: What bad habits did you have?

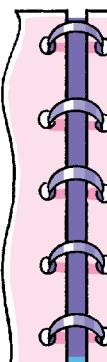
S2: I used to ...

I don't ... any longer. Now I ...

What bad habits did you have?

S1: I used to ...

I don't ... any longer. Now I ...



My bad habits in the past

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Writing: A report on habits

A survey

Ask your classmates about their bad habits in the past and their good habits now.

Classmate	Bad habit in the past	Good habit now

Write

Write a report about the bad and good habits of your classmates.



A report—bad and good habits

1 _____ used to _____.
He/She does not _____ any longer.
Now he/she _____.

2 _____ used to _____.
He/She does not _____ any longer.
Now he/she _____.

3 _____



Language

- ▶ I like playing badminton.
So do I.
- ▶ I don't like swimming.
Neither do I.
- ▶ Shall we ...?
- ▶ If you (don't) want to ...,
you should/should not ...

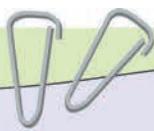
- ▶ too many/much _____
- ▶ not enough _____
- ▶ less TV
fewer crisps
more fruit/vegetables
- ▶ used to ...
- ▶ not ... any longer

Word box

neither /'naɪðə(r); 'ni:ðə(r)/	<i>adv.</i>	也不
* DVD /dɪ:vi: 'di:/	<i>n.</i>	数字影碟
cartoon /ka:'tu:n/	<i>n.</i>	动画片；卡通片
war /wɔ:(r)/	<i>n.</i>	战争
* outing /'autɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	(集体) 出外游玩；远足
sheet /ʃi:t/	<i>n.</i>	一张(纸)
regularly /'regjələrlɪ/	<i>adv.</i>	有规律地；正常地
at least		至少
last /la:st/	<i>adj.</i>	上一个的
* crisp /krɪsp/	<i>n.</i>	炸薯片
bar /ba:(r)/	<i>n.</i>	条；块
* lemonade /'lemə'neɪd/	<i>n.</i>	柠檬味汽水
used to /'ju:st tə/	<i>modal v.</i>	过去常常
not ... any longer		不再



Notes



Page 59

1 Health Camp 健康度假营

camp 作名词，意为“度假营”。

2 — I don't like swimming. 我不喜欢游泳。

— Neither do I. 我也不喜欢（游泳）。

Neither do I. 表示同意对方的否定陈述。

3 — I like playing badminton. 我喜欢打羽毛球。

— So do I. 我也喜欢（打羽毛球）。

So do I. 表示同意对方的肯定陈述。

Page 60

1 If you want to stay healthy, you should not eat too much sweet food or drink too many soft drinks. 如果想保持健康，你就不应该吃太多甜食和喝过多的软饮料。

句中的 drink 作动词，soft drinks 中的 drinks 为名词。注意 drink 作不可数名词时泛指“饮料”，但表示“软饮料”时，则用复数形式。

Page 61

1 My eyes hurt. 我眼睛疼。

在本册 Unit 4 中已学了 Both Ben and the motorcyclist were hurt., hurt 作形容词，意为“受伤的”；本句中的 hurt 作动词，意为“感到疼痛”。

Page 62

1 Joe, you watched too much TV and ate too many crisps. 乔，你电视看得太多，炸薯片也吃得太多了。

too many 后接可数名词复数，意为“太多”；too much 也表示“太多”，但后接不可数名词。

2 I'm going to change my bad habits. 我打算改掉我的坏习惯。

在 6B Unit 6 中学了 seasonal changes, change 作名词，意为“变化”；本句中的 change 作动词，意为“改变”。

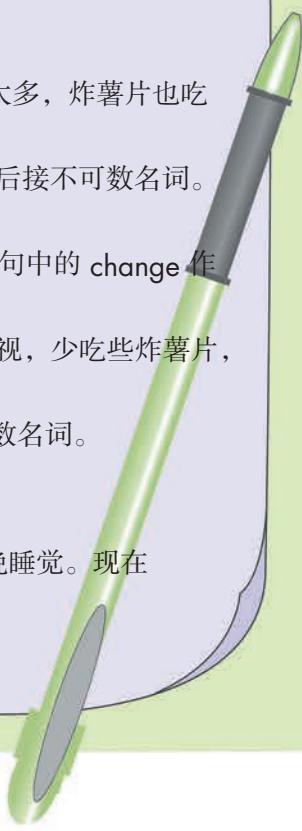
3 I'm going to watch less TV, eat fewer crisps and more fruit. 我会少看些电视，少吃些炸薯片，多吃水果。

fewer 后接可数名词复数，表示“更少”；less 也表示“更少”，但后接不可数名词。

Page 63

1 I used to go to bed late. I don't go to bed late any longer. 我过去常常很晚睡觉。现在我不再晚睡了。

used to do something 意为“过去常常……（但现在已不这么做了）”。



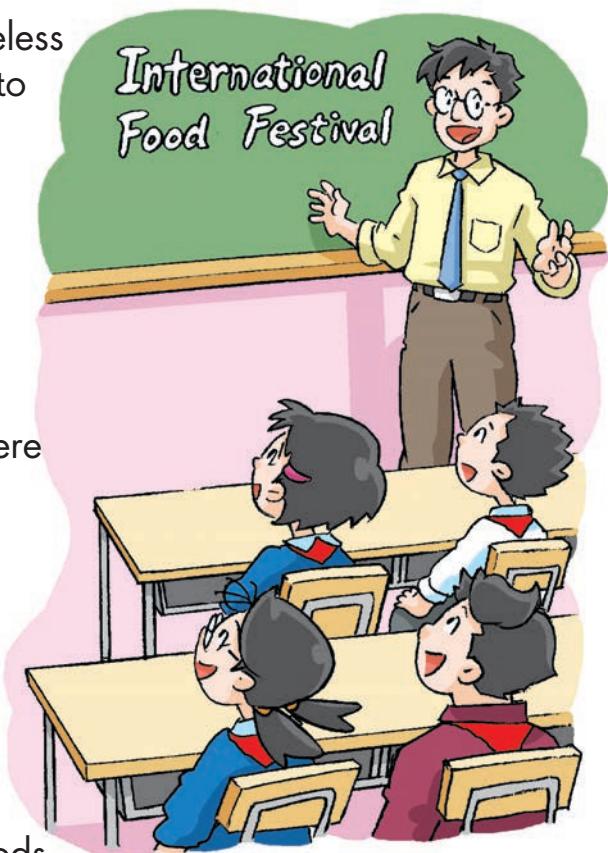
Unit 9 International Food Festival



Reading: Different foods for the festival

Read

- Mr Hu: I've heard that the SPCA needs some money to take care of homeless animals in our city. We're going to raise some money for the SPCA.
- Kitty: That's a good idea. What are we going to do to raise money for them?
- Alice: Let's have an international food festival. We can sell foods from different countries.
- Mr Hu: Yes, that'll be fun. When and where are we going to have it?
- Joe: Let's have it in the playground on Saturday, 2 February.
- Alice: What time are we going to have it?
- Peter: Let's have it at ten o'clock in the morning. How are we going to do it?
- Alice: We're going to make different foods. Let's ask our mums to help us.



Ask and answer

With a classmate, ask and answer questions about how Kitty and her friends are going to help the SPCA.

- S1: What are they going to do for the SPCA?
S2: They're going to have ...
S1: Why are they going to have it?
S2: Because they want to ...
S1: When are they going to have it?
S2: They're going to have it on ...
S1: Where are they going to have it?
S2: They're going to have it in ...

- S1: What time are they going to have it?
S2: They're going to have it at ...
S1: How are they going to do it?
S2: They're going to ...
S1: Who is going to help them?
S2: _____ are going to help them.

Think, speak and write

Plan an international food festival with your classmates. Answer the questions. Make notes.

- 1 What are we going to do?
- 2 Why are we going to have it?
- 3 When are we going to have it?
- 4 Where are we going to have it?
- 5 What time are we going to have it?
- 6 How are we going to do it?
- 7 Who is going to help us?

International Food Festival

- 1 What? _____
- 2 Why? _____
- 3 When? _____
- 4 What time? _____
- 5 Where? _____
- 6 How? _____
- 7 Who? _____

Look and read

Kitty and her classmates have made a poster for the international food festival.

The poster features a purple header with the text "International Food Festival" in pink. Below the header is a large speech bubble containing text about the festival. The background is light blue and filled with various food illustrations, including a large roast turkey, spaghetti, hamburgers, bread rolls, and cupcakes.

Rose Garden School is having an international food festival to raise money for the SPCA.

Date: 2 February (Saturday)
Time: 10.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m.
Place: In the playground

Look and read

I like Chinese food best. I'm going to sell Chinese rice puddings, moon cakes and zongzi.



Chinese rice puddings

moon cakes

zongzi

I like American food best. I'm going to sell hot dogs, apple pies and hamburgers.



hot dogs



apple pies



hamburgers



I like English food best. I'm going to sell raisin scones and fish and chips.



raisin scones



fish and chips

I like Thai food best. I'm going to sell pineapple fried rice and prawn cakes.



pineapple fried rice



prawn cakes



Find out and write

Find out what food your classmates like best and what they are going to sell. Write about them.

Name	Kind of food	Name of dish

likes _____ food best. He/She is going to sell _____, _____ and _____.											

Look and read

Kitty is asking Mrs Li to show her how to make raisin scones.

Mum, we're going to have an international food festival. I'd like to sell raisin scones. Can you show me how to make them, please?



Firstly, mix 50 grams of butter, 200 grams of self-raising flour and a little salt together.



Secondly, add a little sugar and some raisins and pour in 150 millilitres of milk.



Next, use your hands to make the mixture into a dough.



Then make shapes about 5 centimetres wide and put them on a baking tray.



After that, sprinkle the shapes with flour.



Finally, bake them in an oven for 15 minutes at 200°C.

Write

Help Kitty write the recipe for raisin scones.

Ingredients:

- 50 g of butter
- 200 g of self-raising flour
-
-
-
-

How to make raisin scones:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6



Listening and speaking: At the international food festival

Look, listen and say

Hello, Kitty. I'd like to buy some food. What food are you selling?

I'm selling raisin scones and fish and chips. They're English food.

How much do they cost?

A raisin scone costs three yuan and five jiao and a plate of fish and chips costs nine yuan and three jiao.

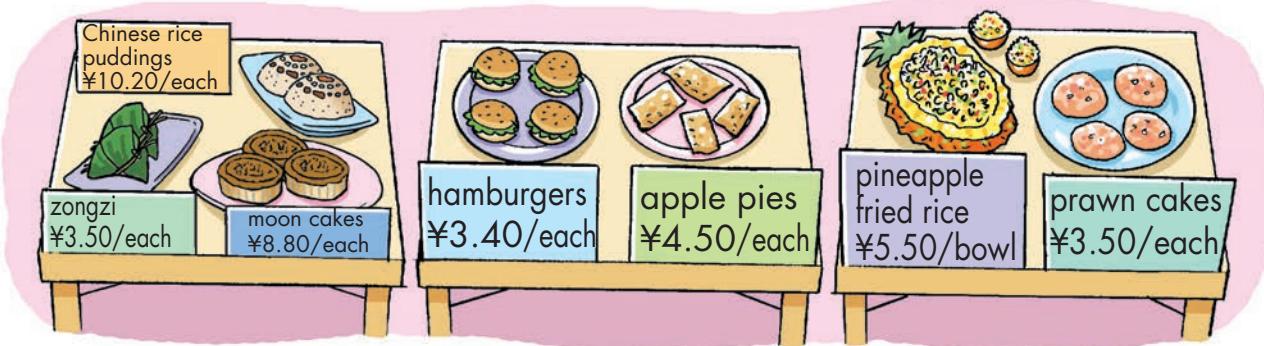
May I have two raisin scones and a plate of fish and chips, please?

Yes, of course. That'll be sixteen yuan and three jiao.



Look, ask and answer

Look at the different foods. Ask and answer questions with a classmate.



S1: Hello. I'd like to buy some food. What food are you selling?

S2: I'm selling _____ (and _____. It's/They're _____ food.

S1: How much does it/do they cost?

S2: A _____ costs _____ yuan and _____ jiao./

A _____ of _____ costs _____ yuan and _____ jiao.

S1: May I have ..., please?

S2: Yes, of course. That'll be _____ yuan and _____ jiao.



Writing: Kitty's letter about the festival

Read and write

Help Kitty complete her letter to her cousin, Lucy.

8 February _____

Dear Lucy

How are you and Simon? Ben and I are very well. My school _____
an _____ last week. My classmates and I
_____ to _____.

We sold foods from different countries. Peter sold _____, _____ and
_____. They are _____ food. Alice sold _____, _____ and _____.
They are _____ food. Joe sold _____ and _____. They are _____
food. I _____. They _____. We
raised ¥1,000 for the SPCA. We hope the money will help the
animals at the SPCA. What do you think about it?

I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours sincerely

Kitty



Language

- ▶ What/Why/When/Where/What time/
How/Who ...?
- ▶ ... be going to ...
- ▶ I like Chinese food best.
American
English
Thai
- ▶ Firstly,/Secondly,/Next,/Then/
After that,/Finally, ...
- ▶ _____ yuan and _____ jiao
- ▶ a _____ plate _____ bowl of _____
- ▶ had
wanted
sold
raised

Word box



homeless /'həʊmləs/	adj.	无家的
pie /paɪ/	n.	果馅饼；果馅派
*raisin /'reɪzn/	n.	葡萄干
*scone /skɒn/	n.	烤饼；司康饼
*Thai /tai/	adj.	泰国的
of course		当然
firstly /'fɜːstlɪ/	adv.	第一；首先
flour /'flaʊə(r)/	n.	面粉
*self-raising flour /self'reɪzɪŋ 'flaʊə(r)/	n.	自发面粉（含有发酵粉）
secondly /'sekəndlɪ/	adv.	第二；其次
add /æd/	v.	增加；添加
pour /pɔː(r)/	v.	倾倒；倒出
*millilitre /'mɪlɪlɪ:tə(r)/	n.	毫升；千分之一升
mixture /'mɪkstʃə(r)/	n.	混合物
*dough /dəʊ/	n.	生面团
wide /waɪd/	adj.	宽度为……的；宽的
*baking tray /'beɪkɪŋ treɪ/	n.	烤盘
*sprinkle /'sprɪŋkl/	v.	撒；洒
oven /'ʌvn/	n.	烤箱
hear from		收到……的来信、电话等
sincerely /sɪn'sɪəlɪ/	adv.	真诚地



Notes



Page 67

- 1 I've heard that the SPCA needs some money to take care of homeless animals in our city. 我听说动物保护协会需要一些资金来照料我们城市里无家可归的动物。
hear 常解释为“听见”，但在本句中意为“听说”。
- 2 raise some money 筹钱，其中的 raise 意为“筹募；征集”；本册 Unit 1 中学习了 raise the Chinese national flag，其中的 raise 意为“提升；举起”。
- 3 Let's have an international food festival. 我们举办一次国际食品节吧。
句中的 have 意为“组织；举办”。
- 4 We can sell foods from different countries. 我们可以卖各国的食物。
foods 表示不同种类的食物，需用复数形式。
- 5 Yes, that'll be fun. 对，会很有趣的。
- 6 Let's ask our mums to help us. 让我们请妈妈们帮忙。
ask somebody to do something 请（某人）做（某事），此处 ask 意为“要求；请求”。

Page 69

- 1 Chinese rice pudding 八宝饭 hot dog 热狗 apple pie 苹果派
raisin scone 葡萄干烤饼 fish and chips 炸鱼薯条 pineapple fried rice 菠萝炒饭
prawn cake 虾饼
- 2 I like Thai food best. 我最喜欢泰国食物。
句中的 Thai 是 Thailand（国名）的形容词形式。

Page 70

- 1 — Can you show me how to make them, please? 你能教我怎么做吗?
— Of course. 当然可以。
Can you ...? 常用于提出“请求”，如接受请求，可用 Of course. 应答。
- 2 200°C 读作 two hundred degrees Celsius/centigrade。
- 3 50 g of butter 50 克黄油，g 为 gram 的缩写，意为“克”。
- 4 150 ml of milk 150 毫升牛奶，ml 为 millilitre 的缩写，意为“毫升”。

Page 71

- 1 — May I have two raisin scones and a plate of fish and chips, please? 我可以买两个葡萄干烤饼、一盘炸鱼薯条吗?
— Yes, of course. 当然可以。
May I ...? 常用于表示“请求”，也可以用 Can I ...?，其肯定回答多用 Of course.，表示许可某人的请求。

Unit 10 A birthday party



Reading: Preparing for Ben's birthday party

Read

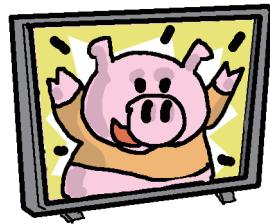
1

Hello. This is Kitty. May I speak to Peter, please?



Hello, Kitty. This is Peter speaking.

Kitty: It's Ben's birthday on Saturday. I'm planning a party. Are you free on Saturday at three o'clock in the afternoon?



Peter: Yes, I am. What are we going to do at the party?

Kitty: We're going to have a lot of delicious food and drink. We're going to watch some cartoons. We're going to have a barbecue in the evening.



Peter: It sounds great! I'm looking forward to it.

Kitty: I'll see you on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock at my flat.

Peter: Yes, thanks. I'll see you then.

2

Hello, Jill. This is Kitty.
How are you?



Hello, Kitty. I'm fine, thanks.

Kitty: This Saturday is Ben's birthday. I'm planning a party. Are you free on Saturday at three o'clock in the afternoon?

Jill: I'm sorry. I've got something to do on Saturday.

Kitty: Oh, what a pity!

Jill: Have a great party. Say 'Happy Birthday' to Ben for me, please.

Kitty: Yes, I will.

Jill: Thank you. Bye.

Kitty: Bye.

Ask and answer

Use the phone to invite a classmate to your friend's birthday party.

S1: Hello. This is _____. May I speak to _____, please?

S2: Hello, _____. This is _____ speaking.

S1: It's _____'s birthday on _____ (day). I'm planning a party.
Are you free on _____ (day) at _____ (time) in the
morning/afternoon/evening?

S2: Yes, I am. What are we going to do
at the party?

S1: We're going to ...

S2: It sounds great! I'm looking forward
to it.

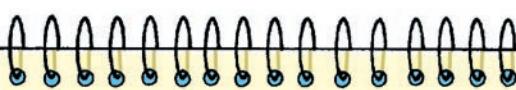
S2: I'm sorry. I've got something to do
on _____ (day).

S1: Oh, what a pity!

S2: Have a great party.

S1: Thank you. Bye.

S2: Bye.



Activities at the birthday party

- take photographs
- play computer games
- sing karaoke
- have a barbecue
- play chess
- watch cartoons

Look and read

Mum, I'd like to bake a chocolate cake for Ben. What ingredients
do we need?



To make a chocolate cake, we need some eggs, some sugar, some butter, some flour and some chocolate powder. To make the icing, we need some chocolate powder, some butter, some icing sugar and some milk. We have to go to the supermarket to buy these things.



Look, read and match

Mum, now we've got all the ingredients. Can you show me how to bake a chocolate cake?



1 Firstly, ...



2 Secondly, ...



3 Thirdly, ...



4 Next, ...



5 Then ...



6 After that, ...



7 Finally, ...



_____ , make the icing. Mix together 50 grams of butter, 100 grams of icing sugar, some chocolate powder and some milk.



_____ , beat two eggs and add them to the sugar and the butter.



_____ , put 200 grams of flour and some chocolate powder in the bowl. Stir the mixture.



_____ , mix 100 grams of sugar and 100 grams of butter together in a bowl.



_____ put the mixture in an oven and bake it for 20 minutes at 180°C.



_____ , pour the mixture into a baking tray.



_____ , wait for the cake to cool. Put the icing on top of the cake.



Listening and speaking: Shopping for the party

Look, listen and act

1

Ben's birthday party is on Saturday afternoon. What food shall we have at the party?

Let's have some chicken wings and spring rolls.

Yes, that's a good idea.
Let's have some chicken wings and spring rolls.

Shall we have some crisps?

No, I don't like crisps very much.
I'd rather have some nuts.

2

What drink shall we have at the party?

Shall we have some orange juice?

Yes, that's a good idea.
Let's have some orange juice.

No, I don't like orange juice very much. I'd rather have some soya milk.

Ask, answer and write

With your classmates, discuss the food and drink you would like to have at your party. Write a list of the food and drink you will buy for your party.

S1: What food/drink shall we have at the party?

S2: Let's have some _____. Shall we have some _____?

S3: Yes, that's a good idea. Let's have some _____.

S4: No, I don't like _____ very much. I'd rather have some _____.

Shopping list

Food:

Drink:

Listen and say

Kitty is asking Mrs Li about the things she needs to buy for Ben's birthday party.

1

I'd like to take some photographs.
What do I need to buy?

We don't have any batteries at home,
so you need to buy some batteries. You
need to buy them at the supermarket.



2

I'd like to put some candles
on the chocolate cake.

You need to buy some
candles and matches.



Ask, answer and write

Talk to a classmate and find out what
Kitty needs to buy for Ben's birthday.
Complete the shopping list.

S1: What does Kitty need to buy?

S2: She needs to buy some ...

Shopping list

• some batteries

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Writing: My birthday party

Look and read

Kitty has written an e-mail to Lucy to tell her about Ben's birthday party.

To: Lucy
Subject: Ben's birthday party

Dear Lucy

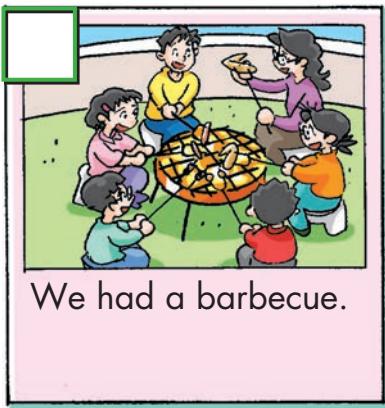
Last Saturday was Ben's birthday. We had a birthday party for him. Our friends Peter, Tom and Alice came to my flat at three o'clock in the afternoon. We had a lot of delicious food and drink. First, we watched some cartoons. Next, we sang a birthday song to Ben and gave him presents. My present to Ben was a chocolate cake. Mum taught me to make it. After that, we had a barbecue. Everybody enjoyed the party very much. Here are some photos of the party.

Write soon.

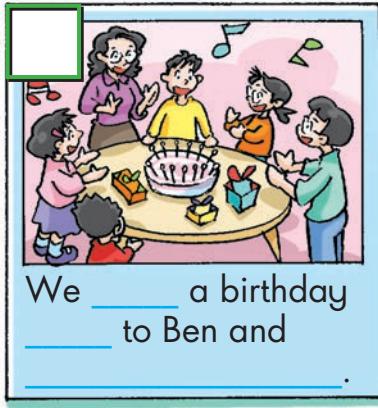
Yours
Kitty

Match and write

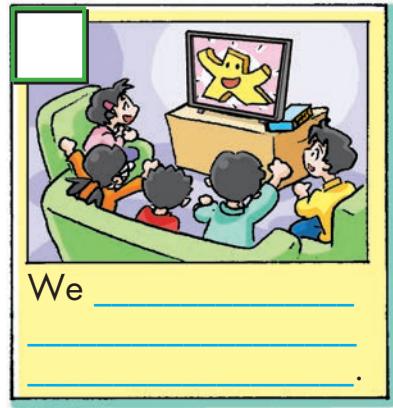
Put Kitty's photos in the correct order and complete the captions.



We had a barbecue.



We _____ a birthday
_____ to Ben and _____.



We _____.

Draw and write

Draw pictures of one of your birthday parties and write about them.



Language

- ▶ ... going to ...
- ▶ Firstly,/Secondly,/Thirdly,/Next,/Then/After that,/Finally, ...
- ▶ Shall we have some ___?
- ▶ I'd like to ...
- ▶ I'd rather have some ___.
- ▶ ..., so ...
- ▶ ... need to buy some ___.

Word box



sound /saʊnd/	v.	听起来好像
forward /'fɔ:wəd/	<i>adv.</i>	向前；向将来
look forward to		期待着
*pity /'pɪtɪ/	<i>n.</i>	遗憾；可惜
*karaoke /kærə'əʊklə/	<i>n.</i>	卡拉OK
*chess /tʃes/	<i>n.</i>	国际象棋
ingredient /ɪn'grɪ:dɪənt/	<i>n.</i>	原料；成分
*powder /'paʊdə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	粉末；细面
*icing /'aɪsɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	糖霜；糖衣
thirdly /'θɜ:dli/	<i>adv.</i>	第三
beat /bi:t/	<i>v.</i>	(用叉等)快速搅拌，打 加上
add ... to ...		
stir /stɜ:(r)/	<i>v.</i>	搅动；搅和；搅拌
spring roll /sprɪŋ 'rəʊl/	<i>n.</i>	春卷
*soya milk /'sɔɪə mɪlk/	<i>n.</i>	豆浆；豆奶
battery /'bætəri/	<i>n.</i>	电池
decorate /'dekəreɪt/	<i>v.</i>	装饰；装潢
balloon /bə'lju:n/	<i>n.</i>	气球
*fork /fɔ:k/	<i>n.</i>	叉子
*charcoal /'tʃa:kəʊl/	<i>n.</i>	炭；木炭
everybody /'evrɪbɒdɪ/	<i>pron.</i>	每人；人人



Notes



Page 75

- 1 — Hello. This is Kitty. May I speak to Peter, please? 你好，我是基蒂。请让彼得听电话好吗?
— Hello, Kitty. This is Peter speaking. 你好，基蒂，我是彼得。
这是英语电话中的常用语。要注意英语和汉语的不同表达方式。
- 2 — How are you? 你好吗?
— I'm fine, thanks. 很好，谢谢。
常见的相互问候用语。
- 3 Are you free on Saturday at three o'clock in the afternoon? 星期六下午三点你有空吗?
注意在表示时间时，on/at/in 的不同用法。
- 4 What a pity! 真可惜!
常用于表示遗憾。
- 5 Have a great party. 祝你们聚会玩得开心。
常见的表示祝愿用语。应答常用 Thank you..。

Page 76

- 1 To make a chocolate cake, we need some eggs, some sugar, some butter, some flour and some chocolate powder. 做巧克力蛋糕，我们需要鸡蛋、糖、黄油、面粉和巧克力粉。
To make ... 为了要做……

Page 77

- 1 Finally, wait for the cake to cool. 最后，等蛋糕变凉。
句中的 cool 作动词，意为“(使)变凉，冷却”。

Page 79

- 1 We don't have any batteries at home, so you need to buy some batteries. 家里没有电池了，因此你要买一些电池。
so 作连词，意为“因此；所以”，用于连接两个句子，表示因果关系。



* Unit 11 My food project

Listening and speaking: Talking about my food project

Listen and learn



frozen fish



noodles



yogurt

Listen and say

Children, you're going to do a project about food. What food are you going to talk about in your project?

My favourite food is bread. I think I'm going to talk about bread.

My favourite food is noodles. I think I'm going to talk about noodles.



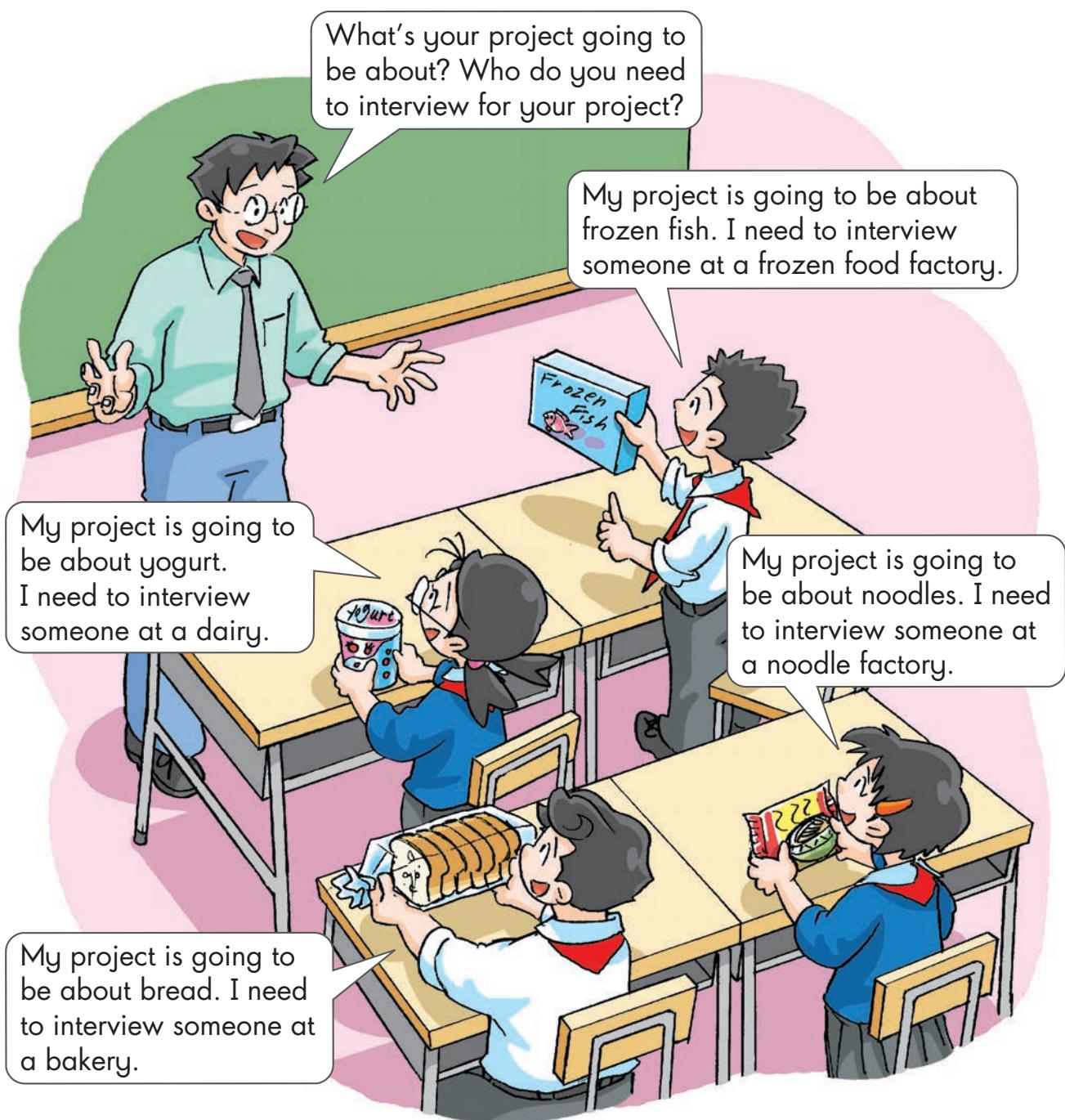
Look, ask and answer

What food would you like to talk about for a food project? Discuss your food project with your classmates, like this:

- S1: What food are you going to talk about?
S2: My favourite food is _____./I like _____ best. I think I'm going to talk about _____.

Name	Food to talk about

Say and act



Ask and answer

With a classmate, ask and answer questions about each other's food project.

S1: _____ (name), what's your project going to be about?

S2: My project is going to be about _____.

S1: Who do you need to interview for your project?

S2: I need to interview someone at a _____ (place).



Writing: A letter for the food project

Read and write

Kingfisher Frozen Food Factory

12 Wood Road

New Town

Garden City

25 March _____

Dear Sir/Madam

I am a Grade 7 student at Rose Garden School. I am doing a school project about food. My favourite food is fish. I am going to talk about frozen fish for my food project.

I would like to interview someone at your factory. What date will be convenient for me to visit your factory? Please write to me at Class 1, Grade 7, Rose Garden School, Garden City.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely

Peter Chen

Write a letter to the manager of the place you would like to visit for your food project. Use the letter above as a guide.

(the address of the factory/company)

(date)

Dear _____

Yours _____



Reading: An interview at the frozen food factory

Read

Peter has written some questions for his interview at the frozen food factory.



Questions for the frozen food factory

- 1 Where do you get the fish from?
- 2 What do you do to the fish before you freeze them?
- 3 Why do you freeze the fish?
- 4 How do you get the frozen fish to the shops?

Look and read

The manager of the frozen food factory is answering Peter's questions about frozen fish.

1

Where do you get the fish from?



We get the fish from fishermen.
They catch the fish in the sea.

2

What do you do to the fish
before you freeze them?



We take away the skin
and bones.

3

Why do you freeze the fish?



We freeze the fish because we want
to keep them fresh for a long time.

4

How do you get the
frozen fish to the shops?



We get the frozen fish to the
shops in refrigerated trucks.



Language

- I'm going to talk about ____.
- My favourite food is ____.
- I like ____ best.
- My project is going to be about ____.
- I need to ...
- Where/What/Why/How ...?

Notes

Page 83

1 talk about

讨论；谈论；商谈

Page 84

1 I need to interview someone at a dairy. 我需要采访乳品公司的人。

本句中的 dairy 作名词，意为“乳品公司”。

Page 85

1 madam /'mædəm/

n.

夫人；女士

2 What date will be convenient for me to visit your factory? 我什么时候去你们工厂参观方便？

3 I look forward to hearing from you soon. 我期待着不久得到您的回信。

look forward to doing something 意为“期待、盼望做某事”，如：I look forward to meeting you. 我盼望着和你见面。

Page 86

1 freeze /fri:z/ v. (使)冻结；结冰

skin /skɪn/ n. 皮；皮肤

refrigerate /rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪt/ v. 使冷却；冷藏

2 We take away the skin and bones. 我们去掉(鱼的)皮和骨头。

3 We get the frozen fish to the shops in refrigerated trucks. 我们用冷藏车把冰冻鱼运到商店里。

refrigerated truck 冷藏车

Now listen

Planning an international food festival

1 What are we going to do to raise money for the SPCA?

Have an _____.

2 When are we going to have it?

- Saturday, 9 January Sunday, 10 January
 Sunday, 1 March

3 Where are we going to have it?

- in a park in the library in the playground

4 What time are we going to have it?

- 10.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m. 11.30 a.m.

5 What do we need to buy?

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> some balloons | <input type="checkbox"/> some candles | <input type="checkbox"/> some chalk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> some posters | <input type="checkbox"/> some flowers | <input type="checkbox"/> some pencils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> some batteries | <input type="checkbox"/> some ribbons | <input type="checkbox"/> some paper |

6 What food shall we have at the festival?

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> pineapple fried rice | <input type="checkbox"/> hot dogs | <input type="checkbox"/> prawn cakes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> raisin scones | <input type="checkbox"/> hamburgers | <input type="checkbox"/> fish and chips |
| <input type="checkbox"/> moon cakes | <input type="checkbox"/> apple pies | <input type="checkbox"/> zongzi |

7 Who is going to help us?

Our _____.



Using English

Finding information on the Internet

When you want to find information, you have many different ways:

- Ask people: your friends, parents, neighbours, teachers, etc.
- Use your eyes: look at the world around you and think about it.
- Read newspapers, magazines and books. Go to libraries.
- Use the Internet.

Among the four ways above, which do you like best?

The Internet is a fast and useful way to find information. Do you agree?

How can I find things on the Internet?

The Internet has millions of websites^①. Some are good but some are not very useful. You should use a search engine^② to help you find the right ones.

What is a search engine?

It searches many useful website addresses for you. There are a lot of different search engines on the Internet.

How do I do a search?

You can search by key words^③. On the search engine's home page, you can type some important words.

For example, if you are interested in finding websites about Chinese food recipes, you can just type Chinese Food Recipe and the search engine will give you a list of websites.

Now, use a search engine to find information about Chinese food recipes. Tell your class about any useful websites that you find.

① website *n.* 网站 ② search engine 搜索引擎 ③ key word 关键词

More practice

*A surprise party on Mother's Day

It will be Mother's Day on Sunday. You are planning a surprise party for your mother. Tell your classmates what you are going to do for your mother. The following questions may help you.

What does your mother like?

What is her favourite food and drink?

Are you going to buy or make some presents for your mother?

What else do you want to do for her?

...



*Making jiaozi

Your class is going to have a food festival. What kind of food can you make?

What ingredients do you need and how are you going to make your food?

Teach your classmates.



To make jiaozi, you will need some flour and meat. First, ...



1



mix water in the flour

2



use your hands to make it into a dough

3



make the dough into small and thin pieces

4



put meat on the pieces and make jiaozi

5



cook them in boiling water

6



enjoy the jiaozi

Listen and read

a	/eɪ/	name	lake	e	/i:/	me	scene
	/æ/	bad	map		/e/	set	ten
	/a:/	grass	ask				
	/ɒ/	what	want				
i(y)	/aɪ/	hi	bike	o	/əʊ/	so	smoke
		by	type		/ɒ/	got	block
	/ɪ/	six	brick		/ʌ/	love	other
		tidy	dirty		/u:/	who	move
				u	/ju:/	student	huge
					/u:/	cruel	rule
					/ʌ/	run	luck
					/ʊ/	put	sugar

Read and circle

Circle the word that does not belong to the group.

1	glass	grass	stand	ask
2	very	desk	we	shelf
3	with	kite	white	ride
4	block	note	shop	from
5	puzzle	June	jump	brush
6	palace	save	fan	stamp

Read and match

Match the letters to the sounds.

come	/aɪ/	end	/ɒ/
he	/æ/	sugar	/e/
plan	/ɪ/	cost	/əʊ/
last	/i:/	ruler	/u:/
finally	/ʌ/	student	/ju:/
drink	/a:/	bone	/ʊ/

*Project

Planning a birthday party

Look and choose

In groups, find out your classmates' dates of birth and plan a party for a classmate whose birthday is coming soon.

Name of classmate	Date of birth

We are going to celebrate _____'s birthday.
His/Her birthday is on _____ (date).

Write

What activities would you like to do at the party? Discuss them with your classmates. Write down some ideas and draw pictures of them.

1	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	(draw)
2	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	(draw)
3	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	(draw)

Discuss and write

What would you like to eat or drink at the party? Name the items of food or drink you need to buy or make for the party. Write your shopping list.

SHOPPING LIST

Food

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Drink

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Discuss and write

Your group is going to make a birthday cake for the party. Decide what kind of cake you will make. Write the ingredients you may need.

Ingredients:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Write

Write a recipe for the cake.

How to make a _____ cake

A recipe

Firstly, _____

Secondly, _____

Next, _____

Then _____

After that, _____

Finally, _____

Discuss and write

Discuss with your classmates what you will have to prepare for the party. Then write a party programme.



Things to do before the party

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Things to prepare for the party

To buy:

To make:

Party programme

Time (a.m./p.m.)	Activity

Write and draw

Think of some people you and your classmates would like to invite to your party. Design an invitation and fill in the necessary information.

Guest list

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

INVITATION

(draw)

Dear _____

We are going to have a birthday party for _____.

We would like to invite you to the party.

Date: _____

Place: _____

Time: _____ (a.m./p.m.)

Yours



Word bank

Word list

A a

accident	<i>n.</i>	(交通)事故; 意外遭遇	U4
add	<i>v.</i>	增加; 添加	U9
agency	<i>n.</i>	代理机构	U5
agent	<i>n.</i>	代理人; 经纪人	U1
*ambulance	<i>n.</i>	救护车	U4
ancient	<i>adj.</i>	古老的	U1
another	<i>pron.</i>	另一(事物或人)	U1
architect	<i>n.</i>	建筑师	U4
arm	<i>n.</i>	臂; 手臂; 上肢	U4
armchair	<i>n.</i>	扶手椅	U5
as	<i>prep.</i>	作为; 当作	U2
ask	<i>v.</i>	要求; 请求	U9N
Australia	<i>n.</i>	澳大利亚	U3
Australian	<i>n. & adj.</i>	澳大利亚人; 澳大利亚(人)的	U3

B b

*baking tray	<i>n.</i>	烤盘	U9
*balcony	<i>n.</i>	阳台	U5
balloon	<i>n.</i>	气球	U10
bar	<i>n.</i>	条; 块	U8
basket	<i>n.</i>	篮; 筐; 篓	U2
bathroom	<i>n.</i>	浴室	U5
battery	<i>n.</i>	电池	U10
beat	<i>v.</i>	(用叉等)快速搅拌, 打	U10
bedroom	<i>n.</i>	卧室	U5

*blanket	<i>n.</i>	毯子	U2
blind	<i>adj.</i>	瞎的；失明的	U2
block	<i>n.</i>	(一幢)楼房	U4
*booklet	<i>n.</i>	小册子	U2
bottom	<i>n.</i>	底部	U6
brick	<i>n.</i>	砖	U1
bring	<i>v.</i>	带来；引导；引领	U2N
*Britain	<i>n.</i>	英国	U3
*British	<i>adj.</i>	英国(人)的	U3
*Briton	<i>n.</i>	英国人	U3
*brochure	<i>n.</i>	资料手册	U1
broken	<i>adj.</i>	伤残的；破损的	U4

C c

call	<i>v.</i>	把……叫作	U3N
camp	<i>v.</i>	宿营；露营	U7
	<i>n.</i>	度假营	U8N
Canada	<i>n.</i>	加拿大	U3
Canadian	<i>n. & adj.</i>	加拿大人；加拿大(人)的	U3
care	<i>n.</i>	照料；照顾	U2
carry	<i>v.</i>	搬；扛；抱；运送	U4
cartoon	<i>n.</i>	动画片；卡通片	U8
cave	<i>n.</i>	山洞；洞穴	U2
change	<i>v.</i>	改变	U8N
*charcoal	<i>n.</i>	炭；木炭	U10
*chess	<i>n.</i>	国际象棋	U10
*chew	<i>v.</i>	咀嚼	U2
choose	<i>v.</i>	选择；挑选	U5
church	<i>n.</i>	教堂	U6
*clinic	<i>n.</i>	诊所	U2

company	<i>n.</i>	公司	U4
construction	<i>n.</i>	建筑	U4
convenient	<i>adj.</i>	方便的	U6
cool	<i>v.</i>	(使)变凉, 冷却	U10N
*crisp	<i>n.</i>	炸薯片	U8
crowded	<i>adj.</i>	拥挤的	U3
cruelty	<i>n.</i>	残酷	U2
cupboard	<i>n.</i>	橱柜; 食物柜	U5

D d

decorate	<i>v.</i>	装饰; 装潢	U10
deliver	<i>v.</i>	分发; 递送	U4
*dice	<i>n.</i>	骰子	U7
direction	<i>n.</i>	方向; 方位	U7
*dough	<i>n.</i>	生面团	U9
*DVD	<i>n.</i>	数字影碟	U8

E e

empty	<i>v.</i>	倒空; 腾空	U4N
engine	<i>n.</i>	发动机; 引擎	U4
estate	<i>n.</i>	地产; 住宅区	U5
everybody	<i>pron.</i>	每人; 人人	U10
example	<i>n.</i>	例子	U3
exciting	<i>adj.</i>	令人激动的; 使人兴奋的	U6
expensive	<i>adj.</i>	昂贵的	U1

F f

financial	<i>adj.</i>	金融的; 财政的	U6
fire engine	<i>n.</i>	消防车; 救火车	U4
firstly	<i>adv.</i>	第一; 首先	U9

flour	<i>n.</i>	面粉	U9
foreigner	<i>n.</i>	外国人	U3
*fork	<i>n.</i>	叉子	U10
forward	<i>adv.</i>	向前; 向将来	U10
*fountain	<i>n.</i>	喷泉	U6
from	<i>prep.</i>	(表示防止)使免遭, 使免受	U2N

G g

*glove	<i>n.</i>	(分手指的)手套	U6
guard	<i>v.</i>	守卫; 保卫	U2

H h

have	<i>v.</i>	组织; 举办	U9N
hear	<i>v.</i>	听说	U9N
helper	<i>n.</i>	帮手; 助手	U5
*hike	<i>v.</i>	去……远足; 做徒步旅行	U7
history	<i>n.</i>	历史	U1
hold	<i>v.</i>	容纳	U1N
holiday	<i>n.</i>	假期	U1
homeless	<i>adj.</i>	无家的	U9
hunt	<i>v.</i>	猎取; 猎杀	U2
hurt	<i>adj.</i>	受伤的	U4
	<i>v.</i>	感到疼痛	U8N

I i

*icing	<i>n.</i>	糖霜; 糖衣	U10
*India	<i>n.</i>	印度	U3
*Indian	<i>n. & adj.</i>	印度人; 印度(人)的	U3
ingredient	<i>n.</i>	原料; 成分	U10
instruction	<i>adj.</i>	说明用法的; 操作指南的	U7

interest	<i>n.</i>	吸引力；趣味	U1
international	<i>adj.</i>	国际的	U3
invite	<i>v.</i>	邀请	U1

J j

*Japanese	<i>n. & adj.</i>	日本人；日本（人）的	U3
junior	<i>adj.</i>	初等的；初级的	U3

K k

*karaoke	<i>n.</i>	卡拉OK	U10
keep	<i>v.</i>	饲养；养	U2N

L l

land	<i>v.</i>	落；降落	U7
last	<i>adj.</i>	上一个的	U8
leave	<i>v.</i>	遗弃	U2N
*lemonade	<i>n.</i>	柠檬味汽水	U8
living room	<i>n.</i>	客厅；起居室	U5
lovely	<i>adj.</i>	可爱的；有吸引力的	U2
luck	<i>n.</i>	运气	U7

M m

magazine	<i>n.</i>	杂志	U3
male	<i>n.</i>	男性；雄性	U3
manager	<i>n.</i>	经理	U4
matter	<i>n.</i>	问题	U5
meeting	<i>n.</i>	会议	U4
*millilitre	<i>n.</i>	毫升；千分之一升	U9
miss	<i>v.</i>	错过	U7
missing	<i>adj.</i>	失踪的	U2

mixture	<i>n.</i>	混合物	U9
motorcyclist	<i>n.</i>	骑摩托车的人	U4
mountain	<i>n.</i>	高山；山岳	U1
move	<i>v.</i>	搬（家）	U5N
much	<i>adv.</i>	……多；更	U5N

N n

national	<i>adj.</i>	国家的	U1
nationality	<i>n.</i>	国籍	U3
neighbour	<i>n.</i>	邻居	U4
neighbourhood	<i>n.</i>	街区；城区	U6
neither	<i>adv.</i>	也不	U8
noisy	<i>adj.</i>	吵闹的；嘈杂的	U6
note	<i>n.</i>	笔记	U4N

O o

officer	<i>n.</i>	官员；高级职员	U2
opposite	<i>prep.</i>	与……相对；在……对面	U5
* outing	<i>n.</i>	(集体)出外游玩；远足	U8
oven	<i>n.</i>	烤箱	U9
over	<i>prep.</i>	多于；超过	U3N

P p

* parcel	<i>n.</i>	包裹	U4
peaceful	<i>adj.</i>	平静的	U6
penfriend	<i>n.</i>	笔友	U3
pie	<i>n.</i>	果馅饼；果馅派	U9
* pity	<i>n.</i>	遗憾；可惜	U10
plan	<i>n.</i>	计划；打算	U1N

	<i>n.</i>	设计图；平面图	U4N
player	<i>n.</i>	游戏者；参赛选手	U7
pleasant	<i>adj.</i>	令人愉快的	U6
police	<i>n.</i>	警方	U2
pour	<i>v.</i>	倾倒；倒出	U9
* powder	<i>n.</i>	粉末；细面	U10
prefer	<i>v.</i>	更喜欢	U2
prevention	<i>n.</i>	预防；防止；防范	U2
* puppy	<i>n.</i>	小狗；幼犬	U2

R r

raise	<i>v.</i>	提升；举起	U1
	<i>v.</i>	筹募；征集	U9N
* raisin	<i>n.</i>	葡萄干	U9
regularly	<i>adv.</i>	有规律地；正常地	U8
relaxing	<i>adj.</i>	令人放松的	U6
removal	<i>n.</i>	搬迁；迁移	U4
rescue	<i>v.</i>	营救	U4
* roll	<i>v.</i>	(使)翻转；滚动	U7
* rug	<i>n.</i>	小地毯；垫子	U5

S s

safely	<i>adv.</i>	安全地	U2
* scene	<i>n.</i>	现场；地点	U4
* scone	<i>n.</i>	烤饼；司康饼	U9
secondly	<i>adv.</i>	第二；其次	U9
* self-raising flour	<i>n.</i>	自发面粉(含有发酵粉)	U9
set	<i>n.</i>	电视机	U5
sex	<i>n.</i>	性别	U3

sheet	<i>n.</i>	一张 (纸)	U8
silence	<i>n.</i>	寂静; 无声	U7
* sincerely	<i>adv.</i>	真诚地	U9
smoke	<i>v.</i>	抽烟	U7N
society	<i>n.</i>	社团; 协会	U2
* sofa	<i>n.</i>	长沙发	U5
someone	<i>pron.</i>	某人	U2
soon	<i>adv.</i>	不久; 很快; 马上	U1
sound	<i>v.</i>	听起来好像	U10
* soya milk	<i>n.</i>	豆浆; 豆奶	U10
special	<i>adj.</i>	特殊的; 特别的	U2
spring roll	<i>n.</i>	春卷	U10
* sprinkle	<i>v.</i>	撒; 洒	U9
* statue	<i>n.</i>	雕塑; 雕像	U6
* steep	<i>adj.</i>	陡的	U6
step	<i>n.</i>	台阶	U6
stir	<i>v.</i>	搅动; 搅和; 搅拌	U10
stone	<i>n.</i>	石头; 石料; 岩石	U1
storybook	<i>n.</i>	儿童故事书; 童话书	U6
* suburb	<i>n.</i>	郊区; 城外	U5
sunshine	<i>n.</i>	阳光; 日光	U5
* swan	<i>n.</i>	天鹅	U1

T t

take	<i>v.</i>	带去; 引领	U1N
	<i>v.</i>	记录; 摘录; 记下	U4N
* Thai	<i>adj.</i>	泰国的	U9
* thief	<i>n.</i>	窃贼; 小偷	U2
thirdly	<i>adv.</i>	第三	U10

*thirsty	<i>adj.</i>	口渴的	U2
*tidy	<i>v.</i>	使整洁；使整齐	U5
	<i>adj.</i>	整洁的；整齐的	U5
*Toronto	<i>n.</i>	多伦多	U3
towards	<i>prep.</i>	朝着；向着	U4
turn	<i>n.</i>	(依次轮到的)机会	U7N
type	<i>v.</i>	打字	U4

U u

unkind	<i>adj.</i>	不友善的	U2
*untidy	<i>adj.</i>	不整洁的；不整齐的	U5
used to	<i>modal v.</i>	过去常常	U8
useful	<i>adj.</i>	有用的；实用的；有帮助的	U7

V v

*vet	<i>n.</i>	兽医	U2
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W w

walk	<i>n.</i>	步行；散步	U2N
war	<i>n.</i>	战争	U8
*wardrobe	<i>n.</i>	衣柜；衣橱	U5
warning	<i>adj.</i>	警告的；警示的	U7
wide	<i>adj.</i>	宽度为……的；宽的	U9
wonderful	<i>adj.</i>	精彩的；令人高兴的	U1

Y y

yourself	<i>pron.</i>	你自己	U3
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Phrase list

add ... to ...	加上	U10
at least	至少	U8
at the end of (August)	在(八月)底	U1
both ... and ...	……两者都	U4
catch fire	着火	U4
for example	例如	U3
go camping	去露营	U7
hear from	收到……的来信、电话等	U9
keep ... from ...	保护；使免受	U2N
knock down	撞倒	U4
look forward to	期待着	U10
next to	紧邻；在……近旁	U5
not ... any longer	不再	U8
of course	当然	U9
run away	逃跑	U4
take care of	照看；照料；照顾	U2
take notes	记笔记	U4
take turns	依次；轮流	U7
talk to	说话；讲话；谈话	U1
*tidy up	使……整齐	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
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
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
put	put	put
read	read	read
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank/sunk	sunk
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
write	wrote	written

说 明

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