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Pronunciation:

Section B *Project

? How are animals part of our lives?
动物是如何融入我们生活的?

Reading: A post about a girl's favourite animal--the elephant

Writing: Write a post about your favourite animal
一篇关于女孩最喜欢的动物大象的帖子
写一篇关于你最喜欢的动物的帖子

Grammar: Wh- questions; Adjectives; Plurals

形容词, 名词复数

Design a zoo
设计一个动物园

特殊疑问词 what, where, why 的用法

? How can rules help us?
规则如何帮助我们?

Reading: A letter or complaint and advice on rules

阅读: 一封信或投诉以及对规则的建议
写作: 写一封信给出建议

Writing: Write a letter to give advice

Grammar: Imperatives; Modal verbs (can, have to, must)

使役动词及情态动词 can, have to, must 用法

? How is exercise good for us?
锻炼对我们有什么好处?

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Reading: Teenagers' accounts of their favourite way to keep fit

Writing: Write about your favourite way to keep fit

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Grammar: Possessive pronouns; Adverbs of frequency

名词性物主代词, 频率副词

Compare exercise habits

? How do we make healthy eating choices?
我们如何做出健康的饮食选择?

Reading: A newsletter article about improving eating habits

Writing: Write a comment about an eating habit

阅读: 一篇关于改善饮食习惯的时事通讯文章
写作: 写一篇关于饮食习惯的评论

Grammar: Alternative questions; Countable and uncountable nouns

选择疑问句, 可数名词和不可数名词

Create a restaurant menu

Unit	Section A
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<p>5 Here and Now 此时此刻</p> <p> What brings people together? 是什么让人们聚在一起? p.33</p>	<p> What are you doing right now? 你现在正在做什么?</p> <p>Listening: Phone conversations to invite friends to do something</p> <p>Speaking: Have a phone conversation to find out what others are 通过电话交谈邀请朋友做某事 通过电话交谈了解其他人是什么</p> <p>Pronunciation: u/ju:/, /u:/, /ɪ/ Sentence stress (2) 句子重音</p>
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<p>8 Once upon a time</p> <p> Why do we tell stories p.57</p>	<p> What are your favourite stories? 你最喜欢的故事是什么?</p> <p>Listening: Conversations which tell stories</p> <p>Speaking: Retell a story 讲述故事的对话 复述一个故事</p> <p>Pronunciation: ch/tʃ/; ph/f/; sh/ʃ/; th/θ/, /ð/; wh/w/, /h/ 发音: Assimilation 同化</p>
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Section B

*Project

? How do we share our lives with others?
我们如何与他人分享我们的生活?

Reading: Descriptions of what people around the world are doing at the same time 描述世界各地的人们同时在做什么

Writing: Write a description of people's activities
描述人们的活动

Grammar: Present continuous tense (1)



现在进行时

Draw a group of flats
画一组公寓

? How do we feel about the weather?
我们对天气有什么感觉?

Reading: Posts about climbing Mount Huangshan
关于攀登黄山的帖子

Writing: Write a description of weather and activities
描述天气和活动

Grammar: Present continuous tense (2)



现在进行时

Give a live weather report
提供实时天气预报

? What did you learn on that special day?
在那个特殊的日子,你学到了什么?

Reading: A diary entry about a school trip to a farm
一篇关于学校农场之旅的日记

Writing: Write a diary entry about a school trip
写一篇关于学校旅行的日记

Grammar: Simple past tense (1)



一般过去时

Write a chain story about a memorable day
写一个关于难忘一天的连环故事

? What can stories teach us?
故事能教会我们什么?

Reading: The story The Ugly Duckling
丑小鸭的故事

Writing: Write an ending for a story
为故事写一个结局

Grammar: Simple past tense (2)



一般过去时

Create and perform a short play
创作并表演短剧

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Animal Friends



BIG
Question

Why are animals important ?

为什么动物很重要？

In this unit, you will

在本单元中，你将

1. talk about different animals. 1. 谈论不同的动物.
2. introduce your favourite animal. 2. 介绍你最喜欢的动物.
3. use adjectives to describe animals. 3. 用形容词来形容动物.
6. explore the meaning of caring for animals. 6. 探索关爱动物的意义.

Look and share

看看并分享

1. Can you name the animals in the photo? 1. 你能说出照片中的动物的名字吗？
2. What do you know about these animals? 2. 你对这些动物了解多少？
3. Do you know any other special animals in China? 3. 你知道中国还有其他的特殊的动物吗？

SECTION A

Why do you like animals?

你为什么喜欢动物?

1a Write the animals in the box under the pictures. 把动物画在图片下面的横线上

fox 狐狸 lion 狮子 tiger 老虎 giraffe 长颈鹿 monkey 猴子 eagle 鹰 wolf 狼 penguin 企鹅

以-f (e) 结尾, 将其变为-ves构成复数的名词
 灰太狼 (wolf) 为活命 (life) 去捉羊, 扮贼 (thief) 拿刀 (knife) 叶 (leaf) 丛藏。架 (shelf) 后半 (half) 天不见羊, 自己 (self) 老婆 (wife) 饿得慌。

1b Listen to the teacher's instructions. Answer the questions. 听老师的指示。回答问题。

- Where are the students?
1. 学生们在哪里?
- Why are they there?
2. 他们为什么在那里?
- When should they be back?
3. 他们什么时候回来?

care about 关心; 在意
 take care = be careful) 当心, 小心
 take care of (= look after) 照顾, 照看
 careful adj. 细心的 反: careless 粗心的
 carefully adv. 细心地

短语归纳

1c Listen to the conversation. Circle T for true or F for false. 听对话。圈T表示真, 圈F表示假

- All three students like monkeys. 单数-wolf
- Yaming doesn't like wolves. 单数-baby
- Wolves take good care of their babies.
- The three students see the monkeys before the wolves.

1. 以-f/e结尾 → 变-ves
 2. 以-y结尾 → 变-ies

be back 回来
 take care of 照顾照看

一般直接+s
 students

- 三个学生都喜欢猴子。
- 亚明不喜欢狼。
- 狼很好照顾它们的幼崽。
- 三个学生先看猴子, 后有狼。

1d Talk about your favourite animal.

What's your favourite animal?

It's the monkey.

Why do you like monkeys?

Because they're clever and funny.

句型二
 Why do you like _____?
 Because _____.

why 为什么. 询问原因,
 "Why + 一般疑问句?"
 常用 "Because + 句子." 来回答。
 -Why are you late for school?
 你为什么上学迟到了?
 -Because I got up late. 因为我起床晚了。

句型一:
 What's your favourite _____?
 It's _____.

Pronunciation



1

听并重复。为每组再添加一个单词。
Listen and repeat. Add one more word to each group.

a		ai	ay	al	aw
/eɪ/	/æ/	/eɪ/	/eɪ/	/ɔ:/	/ɔ:/
game	fat	rain	way	walk	draw
make	cat	brain	play	small	law
take	hat	pain	day	hall	paw

1. 直接 + s.
2. 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾 + es
3. 辅音 + y → 变 y 为 i + es.
4. 以 f/fe 结尾 f/fe → v + es.
5. 一人名 + es

2

听并重复。请注意 -(e)s 的发音。
Listen and repeat. Notice the pronunciation of -(e)s.

sharks lions boxes cats birds 鲨鱼 狮子 盒 猫 鸟
giraffes monkeys foxes elephants toads 长颈鹿 猴子 狐狸 大象 蟾蜍
元音 + y 直接 + s

3

Listen and repeat. Notice how the unstressed words are pronounced.

1.A: Let's go and see the monkeys. They're my favorite animals.
B: Why do you like them?
A: Because they're clever and funny.
2.A: Oh, look! A baby wolf and its mother! Do you like wolves?
B: No, I don't. They're very dangerous.

A: 我们去看看猴子吧。
B: 它们是我最喜欢的动物。
B: 你为什么喜欢它们?
A: 因为它们既聪明又风趣。

2a

Listen to the conversation and circle the coloured words you hear.

听对话。圈出你听到的彩色单词。

either 否定句末，有逗号
also 肯定句中，be/情/助后，动词前
too 肯定/疑问句末，常有逗号
as well 肯定句末，无逗号

The penguin is my favourite animal. What's your favourite animal, Fu Xing?

Fu Xing: I like penguins too. Why do you like them so much? What's your favourite _____?

Peter: Because they're very cute / cool!
Yes, they look lovely/amazing. Let's go and see them.

look 用作系动词，意为“看起来；看上去”
后常跟形容词作表语

cool 形容词，意为“时髦的；酷的”
在句中可作表语或定语。
拓展 cool “凉爽的；冷静的”。

let's 的等于 let us，其后接动词原形。
let 动词，意为“允许，让”
us 代词，意为“我们”，是 we 的宾格

Peter: Oh, there they are! They can't fly like other birds, but they can swim fast. I like how they walk. It's funny / interesting!

be from 来自
= come from

Teng Fei: Yes, it is! Where are they from? Where be xx from?

句型三：来自哪里？
Where be xx from?

句型二：为什么喜欢
Why do you like _____?
Because _____.

有趣的 interesting 修饰物
有趣的 interested 修饰人
吃惊的 amazing 修饰物
吃惊的 amazed 修饰人

Fu Xing: Look here! It says they're from Antarctica. It's very cold there, so they often stand close together. It helps them keep warm.

无聊的 boring 修饰物
无聊的 bored 修饰人
This is a _____ story.
I am _____ in this book.

Peter: They're so clever / smart.

think about 考虑
think over 仔细考虑
think twice 再三考虑
think back 回想
think up 想出主意
think of 想起/认为/考虑

help n. 帮助；援助 (不可数)
拓展
help v. 帮助；援助
① help sb. 帮助某人
② help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事
③ help sb. with sth. 帮助某人某事

on doing sth. 继续做某事
doing sth. 一直做某事
sb doing sth. 让某人一直做某事
keep
keep doing sth. 保持...

Teng Fei: Fish and small sea animals, What do they eat?

I think.

I have a fish sandwich ...

Don't give them your sandwich!

It's not good for them. 三 三明治
对...不好

祈使句
祈使句：主语、动词原形
否定祈使句：v. 原形 + not
肯定祈使句：Don't + v. 原形 (也可用否定句)

此句型表示给某人某物。
句型结构：主语 + give + 某物 + to + 某人。
主语 + give + 某人 + 某物。

be good for 对...有益
be good to 对...好/和善
be good with 善于应付
be good at = do well in 在...做得好

彼得：企鹅是我最喜欢的动物。你最喜欢的动物是什么，福星？
福星：我也喜欢企鹅，你为什么这么喜欢它们？
彼得：因为它们很可爱/很酷！
福星：是的，它们看起来可爱/令人惊叹。让我们去看看它们。
彼得：哦，它们在哪儿！它们不能像其他鸟一样飞，但它们能游得很快。我喜欢它们走路的样子。这很有趣！
福星：是的！它们来自哪里？
福星：看这里！上面说它们来自南极洲。那里很冷，所以它们经常站得很近，这有助于它们保持温暖。
彼得：它们太聪明了。它们吃什么？
福星：我想是鱼和小型海洋动物。
彼得：我有一个鱼三明治。
福星：别把你的三明治给它们！这对它们不好。

阅读对话并做笔记。

2b

Read the conversation and take notes.

1. Name 名称	2. Looks 外观
3. Home 家	4. Food 食物
5. Ability 能力	



2c

Listen to the conversation again and pay attention to the unstressed words

Then role-play it.

再听一遍对话。注意无重音的单词。然后进行角色扮演。

2d

Match the headers (1-5) in 2b with the questions (A-E).

将2b中的标题 (1-5) 与问题 (A-E) 匹配。



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look like “看起来像”，其中look为连系动词，like为介词。
look like后可接名词或代词做宾语。

1 A. What does it look like? / How does it look?

它看起来像什么? / 它看起来怎么样?

2 B. What's your favourite animal?

你最喜欢的动物是什么?

3 C. What can it do?

它能做什么?

4 D. Where does it usually live? / Where is it from.

它通常住在哪里? / 它是从哪里来的。

5 E. What does it usually eat?

它通常吃什么?

be from 来自
= come from

What does xx look like?

= How does xx look?

xx看起来什么样?

live v(动词) 居住

例句 Where do you live?

你住在哪里?

短语 live in/on. 居住在。

2e

Fill in a card about your favourite animal.

填写一张关于你最喜欢的动物的卡片。

[Picture]

相片

Name: _____

姓名:

Looks: _____

长相:

Home: _____

家:

Food: _____

食物

Ability:

能力: _____

2f

Use the questions in 2d to ask about your partner's favourite animal.

使用2d中的问题询问你伙伴最喜欢的动物。

Grammar Focus

语法焦点

be scared of sth 害怕
 be scared to do sth 害怕做...
 be scared + that 从句担心...
 adj. scary 吓人的, 恐怖的

3a Read the sentences. Circle the word that introduces a reason.
 读句子。圈出介绍原因的单词。

What's your favourite animal? <small>你最喜欢的动物是什么?</small>	It's the monkey. <small>是猴子。</small>
Where are penguins from? <small>企鹅来自哪里?</small>	They're from Antarctica. <small>它们来自南极洲。</small>
Why do you like penguins so much? <small>你为什么这么喜欢企鹅?</small>	Because they're very cute! <small>因为它们很可爱!</small>
Why don't you like snakes? <small>你为什么不喜欢蛇?</small>	Because they're really scary. <small>因为它们真的很可怕。</small>

句型: Why do/don't you like? 你为什么喜欢/不喜欢?

3b Complete the conversation with the words in the box. Underline the animal nouns.
 用方框中的单词完成对话。在动物名词下面划线。

Jane: Sam, where are giraffes from?
 Sam: They're from Africa. Do you like giraffes?
 Jane: Yes, I do.
 Sam: Why do you like them?
 Jane: Well, because they're interesting. They have long necks. What's your favourite animal?
 Sam: Guess! It lives in the sea.
 Jane: Is it the shark?
 Sam: No. I don't like sharks.
 Jane: Why don't you like sharks?
 Sam: Because they're really scary.

简: 山姆, 长颈鹿是从哪里来的?
 山姆: 来自非洲。你喜欢长颈鹿吗?
 简: 是的, 我喜欢。
 山姆: 你为什么喜欢它们?
 简: 嗯, 它们很有趣。它们有长长的脖子。你最喜欢的动物?
 山姆: 猜猜看! 它生活在海里。
 简: 是鲨鱼吗?
 山姆: 不, 我不喜欢鲨鱼。
 简: 为什么, 你不喜欢鲨鱼?
 山姆: 因为它们真的很可怕。

句型: 你喜欢...?
 Do you like...?
 Yes, I do./No, I don't.

I guess...我想...与I think类似
 I guess + 宾语从句(变否定需否定前移)
 I guess so 我想是的
 I guess not 我想不是

3c Make the nouns in the box plural. Then use the plural nouns to complete the sentences.
 写出方框中的名词复数。然后用复数名词来完成句子。

eagle	eagles	fox	foxes	giraffe	giraffes	mouse	mice	penguin	penguins
shark	sharks	sheep	sheep	snake	snakes	whale	whales	bear	bears

I like penguins because they're cute / smart / interesting / funny / huge.
 我喜欢 是因为它们可爱/聪明/有趣/有趣/巨大/
 I don't like snakes because they're dangerous / scary ...
 我不喜欢, 因为它们很危险/可怕/。
 adj. 危险的 adj. 可怕的

adj. 巨大的; 极多的
 endangered adj. 濒危的
 dangerous adj. 危险的
 danger n. 危险
 in danger 处于危险

3d Think of an animal. Ask and answer questions with a partner to guess each other's animal.
 想想动物。与搭档一起提问和回答问题, 猜测对方的动物。

A: Is the animal's tail long?	A: Where's it from?
B: No, it isn't.	B: It's from China.
A: Is it black and white?	A: It's a panda!
B: Yes, it is.	B: Yes, you're right!

A: 动物的尾巴长吗?
 B: 不, 不是。
 A: 它是黑白的吗?
 B: 是的。
 A: 它是从哪里来的?
 B: 它来自中国。
 A: 这是一只熊猫!
 B: 是的, 你说得对!

语法总结

1. 直: 一般直接+s
2. 以s, x, ch, sh结尾+es
3. 以f/fe结尾。f/fe变v +es
4. 辅音+y结尾。y变i +es
5. 以o结尾: 一人两变+es
 hero potato tomato

SECTION B

How are animals part of our lives?

动物是如何融入我们生活的?

1a What do you know about elephants? Share your ideas with a partner.

你对大象了解多少? 与合作伙伴分享你的想法。

1b Read Malee's post and choose the best title for it.

阅读Malee的帖子, 并为其选择最佳标题。

- A. What is an Elephant? A. 什么是大象?
- B. My Favourite Animal: The Elephant B. 我最喜欢的动物: 大象
- C. How to Save Elephants C. 如何拯救大象

动词, “救; 救助”, 后接名词或代词做宾语。
save one's life 意为“挽救某人的生命”。

- ① live in 居住在...
- ② live on 以...为食
- ③ live a (n) ...life 过着...的生活

短语归纳

live in 居住
a symbol of 一个象征
good luck 好运
look different from 看起来不同
in some ways 在某些方面
love to do 爱去做某事
for example 比如
one another 互相
look after 照顾
an important part of 一个重要部分
in danger 处于危险中
cut down 砍伐
too many 太多
made of 制作

- bring 带来; 拿来 (由远及近)
- take 带走; 拿走 (由近及远)
- get 去取来 (一去一返)
- carry 扛/搬/带 (无方向, 随意)

unlucky adj. 不幸的
① adv. unluckily 不幸地
② n. luck 运气

Hi, I'm Malee and I live in Thailand!
嗨, 我是Malee, 我住在泰国!

The elephant is my favourite animal. I love elephants, because they are strong and clever. They are also a symbol of good luck here. The elephant is our national animal. On 13 March, we celebrate Thai Elephant Day.

Elephants look very different from other animals. They are huge. They have large ears and long trunks. They can pick up and carry heavy things with their trunks.

Elephants are like us in some ways. They are very playful and love to play in the water. They are great swimmers. They are also clever. For example, they can remember one another and places with food and water after many years. Elephants are very kind too. They look after other elephants when they don't feel well. The big elephants also help the baby ones.

Elephants are an important part of Thai life and culture. However, they are in danger. They live in forests, but people cut down too many trees. People also kill elephants for their ivory. Let's save the forests and not buy things made of ivory.

Every elephant counts.

in danger 处于危险中
In great danger 处于极度危险中
out of danger 脱险

拓展: dangerous adj. 危险的
either 否定句用, 与and
also 肯定句中, be/情态动词后, 加副词
too 肯定/疑问句中, 常与and
as well 肯定句中, 无逗号
四个也

cut
cut off 切除; 切断
cut down 砍倒; 减少
cut up 切碎
cut in 插入; 插话
cut...into 把...切成...
cut out 删掉; 割去

be made
of 由...制造 (可见原材料)
from 由...制造 (不可见材料)
in 地点 在某地制造
by 制造者 由...制造
into 成品 被制成

too much 太多
much too 太...
too many 太多
用法区别看后面
much 不可数
too 后形和副
many 名词复数

大象是泰国生活和文化的
重要组成部分。然而, 他
们处于危险之中。他们住
在森林里, 但人们砍伐了
太多的树木。人们也为了
象牙而猎杀大象。让我们
拯救森林, 不要买象牙制
品。每头大象都很重要。

too much + 不可数名词太多
too many + 名词复数太多
much too + 形容词/副词 实在太

whatever = no matter what 无论什
whoever = no matter who 无论谁
however = no matter how 无论如何
wherever = no matter where 无论哪里
whenever = no matter when 无论何时

大象在某些方面与我们相
似。它们非常顽皮, 喜欢
在水中玩耍。它们是游泳
健将。它们也很聪明。例
如, 多年后, 它们可以记
住彼此以及有食物和水的
地方。大象也很善良。当
它们感觉不舒服时, 它们
会照顾其他大象。大象也
帮助小象。

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1c

再次阅读帖子并回答问题。
Read the post again and answer the questions.

1. When do Thai people celebrate Thai Elephant Day?
2. What do elephants use to carry things?
3. Are elephants clever? Give your reasons.
4. Why are elephants in danger now?
5. How can we help save elephants?

1. 泰国人什么时候庆祝泰国大象日?
2. 大象用什么来搬运东西?
3. 大象聪明吗? 给出你的理由。
4. 为什么大象现在处于危险之中?
5. 我们怎样才能帮助拯救大象?

短语归纳
 part of 一部分
 quite a 相当不错
 not at all 一点也不
 play with 和...玩
 walk to 走着去

1d

Complete the mind map with the information from the post.
用帖子中的信息完成思维导图。

2. What they look like
它们长什么样

- huge 巨大的
- large ears 耳朵
- long trunk 鼻子

3. What they can do
它们能做什么

- pick up and carry heavy things
- play and _____ in the water
- _____ places and other elephants well

4. What they are like
它们是什么样子的

playful

kind

1. What they are
它们是什么

泰国 Thailand's _____

动物 animal

象征 a symbol of _____

lonely 孤单的

likely 可能的

friendly 友好的

motherly 母亲般的

5. How to save them
如何拯救他们

don't _____ too

many trees

don't _____ things

made of ivory

be friendly to 对...友好

be friendly with 与...很要好

friend → friendly unfriendly

n. 朋友 adj. 友好的 adi 不

too much + 不可数名词太多

too many + 名词复数太多

much too + 形容词 / 副词 实在太

too much 太多

much too 实在太

too many 太多

much 不可数

too 后形和副

many 名词复数

2a

Complete the passage with the words in the box.
用方框中的单词完成文章。

- close 亲密的 friendly 友好的 big 大的 great 伟大的 beautiful 美丽的

My dog, Xiaohua, is part of the family. She is quite a _____ dog, but she is not scary at all. She has _____ fur. She is really _____ and loves to play with everyone. She is also very special. You see, I am _____ Xiaohua is my eyes. She helps me find my way around. She can see and has _____ hearing. She helps me walk to school and stay safe. I love her very much. We are _____ friends.

quite a 相当不错 2 hours ago

quite 副词, 意为“相当”; 完全

fur n. (某些动物的) 浓密的软毛

blind adj. 失明的

hearing n. 听力, 听觉

friends. help n. 帮助; 援助 (不可数) 拓展

help v. 帮助; 援助

① help sb. 帮助某人

② help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事

③ help sb. with sth. 帮助某人某事

listen 是不及物动词, 接宾语时须加to, 侧重听的动作

hear 是及物动词, 意为“听见; 听到”, 侧重听的结果

2b

Write your own post for the website about your favourite animal. Use the questions to help you.

在网站上写一篇关于你最喜欢的动物的帖子。用这些问题来帮助你。

- What does it look like? 它看起来像什么?
- What is it like? 它是什么样子的?
- What can it do? 它能做什么?
- Why do you like it so much? 你为什么这么喜欢它?

***Project**



Design a zoo

设计一个动物园

3a In groups, take turns to think of an animal. Describe it. Guess one another's animals and write them down in the table.

分组 轮流思考一只动物，描述一下，猜猜对方的动物，把它们写在桌子上。

Land	Water	Sky

3b You're going to design a zoo. Choose some of the animals from 3a for your zoo. Give your reasons. 你要设计一个动物园，从3a中为你的动物园选择一些动物，给出你的理由。

3c Draw a map of your zoo. Use the map and the expressions in the box to help you. Present your zoo to the class. Vote for the zoo you like.



- Welcome to our zoo! -
- This is ... / These are
- Here you can see ...
- There is / are ...
- These animals are ...
- We like .. because they are...

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Wolves
狼 | Eagles
老鹰 | Giraffes
长颈鹿 | Sharks
鲨鱼 |
| Lions
狮子 | Elephants
大象 | Penguins
企鹅 | Snakes
蛇 |
| Restrooms
洗手间 | Food
食物 | Gifts
礼品 | |

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Reflecting



How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can talk about different animals. 1.我可以谈论不同的动物。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can explain what I like or dislike about animals. 2.我可以解释我喜欢或不喜欢动物的原因。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can talk about the importance of animals. 3.我可以谈谈动物的重要性。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I can think of ways to care for animals. 4.我能想到照顾动物的方法。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Animals are our best friends.

SECTION A

Why do you like animals?

你为什么喜欢动物?

1a Write the animals in the box under the pictures. 把动物写在图片下面的横线上

fox 狐狸 lion 狮子 tiger 老虎 giraffe 长颈鹿 monkey 猴子 eagle 鹰 wolf 狼 penguin 企鹅

以-f (e) 结尾, 将其变为-ves构成复数的名词

灰太狼 (wolf) 为活命 (life) 去探羊, 扮贼 (thief) 拿刀 (knife) 叶 (leaf) 丛薮。架 (shelf) 后半 (half) 天不取羊, 自己 (self) 老婆 (wife) 睡嘴嘴。

1b Listen to the teacher's instructions. Answer the questions. 听老师的指示。回答问题。

- Where are the students?
1. 学生们在哪里?
- Why are they there?
2. 他们为什么在那里?
- When should they be back?
3. 他们什么时候回来?

care about 关心; 在意
take care = be careful) 当心, 小心
take care of (= look after) 照顾, 照看
careful adj. 细心的 反: careless 粗心的
carefully adv. 细心地

短语归纳

be back 回来
take care of 照顾照看

1c Listen to the conversation. Circle T for true or F for false. 听对话。圈T表示真, 圈F表示假

- All three students like monkeys. 单数-wolf
- Yaming doesn't like wolves.
- Wolves take good care of their babies. 单数-baby
- The three students see the monkeys before the wolves.

1. All three students like monkeys. T
2. Yaming doesn't like wolves. T
3. Wolves take good care of their babies. T
4. The three students see the monkeys before the wolves. T

一般直接+s
students

- 三个学生都喜欢猴子。
- 亚明不喜欢狼。
- 狼很好照顾它们的幼崽。
- 三个学生先看猴子, 后有狼。

1d Talk about your favourite animal.

What's your favourite animal?

It's the monkey.

Why do you like monkeys?

Because they're clever and funny.

句型二
Why do you like _____?
Because _____.

why 为什么. 询问原因,
“Why + 一般疑问句?”
常用 “Because + 句子.” 来回答。
-Why are you late for school?
你为什么上学迟到了?
-Because I got up late. 因为我起床晚了。

句型一:

What's your favourite _____?
It's _____.

No Rules, No Order

n. 规则; 规章

order

- 名词, “点菜”
- 名词, “命令, 顺序”
- 动词, “点菜, 命令, 订购”

take one's order 点菜

BIG
Question

Why do we need rules?

In this unit, you will 在本单元中, 你将

1. talk about rules by using imperatives and modal verbs *can*, *have to*, and *must*.
1. 通过使用祈使句和情态动词 *can*, *have to* 和 *must* 来谈论规则。
2. explain why we need to follow rules.
3. understand how rules are helpful.

accept
follow
take } sb.'s advice 接受某人的建议

Look and share 查看并分享

1. What school rules does the photo show?
1. 这张照片显示了什么校规?
2. Do you follow rules like these?
2. 你遵守这样的规则吗?
3. What do you think about them?
3. 你觉得它们怎么样?

No Rules, No Order

2. 否定形式的祈使句

- ① Don't型: Don't + 动词原形
Don't talk in the library.
不要在图书馆里交谈。
- ② No型: No + 名词/动词-ing形式
• No photos. 禁止拍照
• No fishing. 禁止钓鱼

我们遵循什么规则?

What rules do we follow?

arrive late for “迟到”, 强调动作,
同义短语为 be late for, 强调状态。

知识点: 祈使句小结

- 1. 肯定形式的祈使句
① Do型: Do(表示行为的动词原形)
Take the No.5 bus over there.
乘那边的5路公共汽车
- ② Be型: Be动词+名词/形容词+...
Be careful. 小心
- ③ Let型: Let+人+动词原形+...
Let me help you. 让我帮助你吧。

1a Does your school have these rules? Tick the ones that your school has.

Rule	中文解释	语法/词汇
Don't be late for school. (Arrive on time.)	迟到 准时, 按时	到达: get to + 地点 (这里 here, there 楼上 upstairs 国内外 home, abroad)
Don't run in the hallways.	走廊; 过道	arrive: ① 十大地方 ② 十小地方 (后有副词时介词系词)
Don't eat in the classroom.	in the class 意为“在班里”	time: in time 及时 on time 按时 at times 有时 at the same time 同时 from time to time 不时 all the time 一直
Wear the school uniform.	校服; 制服	① keep (on) doing sth. 坚持/继续做某事
Don't use your phone in class.	在课堂上; 上课时	② keep sth. 保存/保管/饲养某物
Don't litter. Keep your school clean and tidy.	乱扔垃圾	③ keep + adj 保持... 状态
Be polite and treat everyone with respect.	尊重; 敬重	keep warm 保暖 keep cool/calm 保持冷静
Put up your hand if you want to ask your teacher a question.		1. If..., ..will... 2. 主句+if条件句

treat sb. to sth. 用某物来款待某人

polite: adj. polite 礼貌的 be polite to sb. 对某人有礼貌
adv. politely 礼貌地 He speaks to everyone politely.
反义词: impolite-impolitely

上学不要迟到。准时到达。
不要在走廊里跑。
不要在教室里吃东西。
穿校服。
上课不要用手机。
不要乱扔垃圾。保持你的学校干净整洁。
礼貌待人, 尊重他人。
如果你想问老师问题, 请举手。

1b Listen to the first part of the recording. Tick the rules that are mentioned in the first part of the recording.



必须: have to 客观原因不得不否定: don't / doesn't have to 不必, 相当于 needn't
must 主语主观看法否定 mustn't 表示禁止

短语归纳

- be late for 迟到
- on time 准时
- in class 上课
- put up your hand 举手
- keep ...adj. 保持
- be polite 有礼貌
- want to 想要
- have to 不得不

1c Listen again. Complete the sentences. 玛丽不能参加

- Mary can't _____ in the _____. 玛丽不能参加
- Sally mustn't wear her own jacket in _____. She has to wear _____.
夹克衫; 短上衣 have to 必须; 不得不
- Tony can't _____. He must keep the school _____.

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must 情态动词, “必须”, 不能单独做谓语, 必须和动词原形一起构成谓语。其否定形式为 mustn't, “禁止; 千万不要”。以 must 开头的一般疑问句的否定回答不用 mustn't, 而用 needn't 或者 don't / doesn't have to, 意为 “不必”

1d Listen to the second part of the recording. Who is the speaker? What rules does she talk about? Tick them in 1a.

听录音的第二部分。演讲者是谁? 她谈论什么规则? 在洛杉矶给他们打勾。

1e In pairs, talk about the rules in 1c.

两人一组, 讨论 1c 中的规则。

Can Mary run in the hallway?
玛丽能在走廊里跑吗?

No, she can't. She has to walk in the hallway.
不, 她不能。她必须在走廊里是。

Pronunciation



听并重复。为每组再添加一个单词。



Listen and repeat. Add one more word to each group.

e		ea		ee	ear	
/i:/	/e/	/i:/	/e/	/i:/	/ɪə/	/eə/
she	bed	please	head	tree	ear	pear
these	pet	speak	ready	sleep	dear	bear

time

- in time 及时
- on time 按时
- at times 有时
- at the same time 同时
- from time to time 不时
- all the time 一直

accept
follow
take

sb.'s advice 接受某人的建议

arrive late for “迟到”，强调动作，
同义短语为 **be late for**，强调状态。

短语归纳

- follow rules 遵守规则
- on time 按时
- be late for 迟到
- be good for 对...好
- raise your hand 举手
- have fun 玩的开心
- would you like 你想要
- of course 当然
- answer my phone 接电话
- bring to 带来
- mobile phone 移动电话
- turn off 关掉
- thanks for 因...感谢
- You're welcome 不客气

- ① keep (on) doing sth. 坚持/继续做某事
- ② keep sth. 保存/保管/饲养某物
- ③ keep + adj 保持... 状态
- keep warm 保暖 keep cool/calm 保持冷静

Across the country, in many schools, Every day from Monday to Friday
 Students like us follow rules! Keep our school clean and tidy!
 Be on time. Don't be late for class. Raise your hand. Walk and don't run.
 Keeping the rules is good for us! Keep the rules and let's have fun!

在全国各地，在许多学校，
像我们这样的学生遵守规则！
准时。上课不要迟到。
遵守规则对我们有好处！

周一至周五每天
保持我们学校干净整洁！
请举手。走路，不要跑。
遵守规则，让我们玩得开心！

have a good time
have a great time
have fun
enjoy oneself

玩得高兴
过的愉快



Listen to the conversation and circle the coloured words you

听到，圈出你听到的彩色单词。

Anne: Hi, I'm Anne. What's your name?
 Tom: Hello! I'm Tom. It's my **first** day here.
 Anne: **It's nice to meet you**, Tom! Is **everything** OK?
 Tom: Well, I can't find my **pencil box** / **pen**. I think it's **in my locker** **at home**.
 Anne: Here, I can **lend** you my pen.
 Tom: Thanks! **Would you like a sweet?**
 Anne: No, thank you. We can't eat snacks **in class**.
 Tom: Can we **eat fruit** / **drink water?**
 Anne: Yes, **of course**.
 Tom: OK, thanks ... Oh! I'm sorry, I **have to** answer my phone.
 Anne: Oh, but we **can't / mustn't** **bring** our mobile phones **to class**.
 We **have to** **turn them off** and **put / keep** them in our lockers.
 That's another rule.
 Tom: OK! Thanks for telling me, Anne.
 Anne: **You're welcome**, Tom.

安妮：嗨，我叫安妮。你叫什么名字？
 汤姆：你好！我是汤姆。这是我第一天来这里。
 安妮：很高兴认识你，汤姆！一切还好吗？
 汤姆：我找不到我的铅笔盒/钢笔。我想它在我家里储物柜里。
 安妮：来，我可以把钢笔借给你。

everything 是由 every + thing 构成的复合不定代词，意为“所有事物：一切”，可用于肯定句、疑问句中。做主语时，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

borrow “借入”
 lend “借出”
 keep “借用（一段时间）”

汤姆：谢谢！你想吃甜食吗？
 安妮：不用了，谢谢。我们不能在课堂吃零食。
 汤姆：我们可以吃水果/喝水吗？
 安妮：当然可以。
 汤姆：好的，谢谢。哦！对不起，我得接电话了。
 安妮：哦，但是我们不能/不能带手机去上课。我们必须把它们关掉，放在我们的储物柜里。
 这是另一条规则。
 汤姆：好的！谢谢你告诉我，安妮。
 安妮：不用客气，汤姆。

bring 带来；拿来（由远及近）
 take 带走；拿走（由近及远）
 get 去取来（一去一返）

turn on 打开，含有启动的含义 - 反义词：turn off
 open 打开闭合状态 - 反义词：close

turn 系列：水龙头、煤气管、电器类
 turn on 打开
 turn off 关闭
 turn up 调大
 turn down 调小

Thank you for... 意为“为...而感谢你们”，相当于 Thanks for. for 是介词，表示原因，后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。

别客气，不用谢”，用于礼貌地回答别人的感谢。
 拓展 常用的答语还有 “Not at all./That's OK.
 / That's all right. / (It's) my pleasure. / It's a pleasure.

School rules

2b Read the conversation and complete Tom's notes about the school rules.

阅读对话，并完成汤姆关于校规的笔记。


School rules 校规

We cannot _____

我们不能
We must not _____

我们不能
We have to _____

我们必须

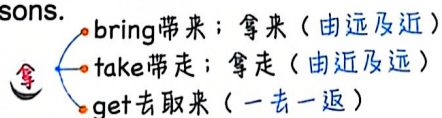


2c Read the conversation again and answer the questions. 再次阅读对话并回答问题。

1. Why is the day special for Tom? 1. 为什么这一天对汤姆来说很特别?
2. What does Anne lend to Tom? 2. 安妮借给汤姆什么?
3. Why doesn't Anne **(take)** a sweet from Tom? 3. 为什么安妮不从汤姆那里拿走糖果?
4. Can Tom and Anne use their phones in class? 4. 汤姆和安妮上课可以用手机吗?
5. Where must they keep their phones? 5. 他们必须把手机放在哪里?
6. Do you think they have good school rules? Give your reasons. 6. 你认为他们有好的校规吗? 给出你的理由。

2d Complete a summary of the conversation.

完成对话摘要。



It's Tom's first day at this school. He doesn't know the school well. Anne tells him about them. They can't eat snacks in class, but they can drink water. They can't bring their mobile phones to class. They must turn them off and keep them in their lockers.

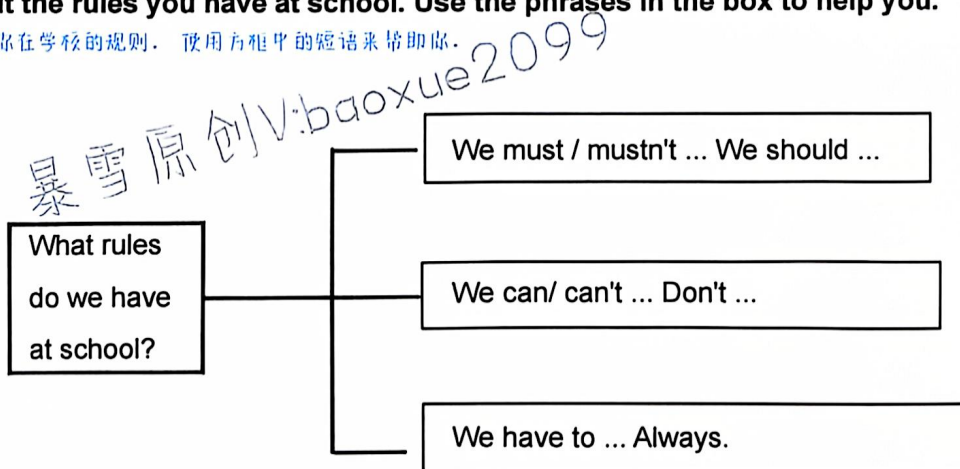
今天是汤姆在这所学校的日子。他不太了解这所学校。安妮告诉他关于他们的事。他们在课堂上吃零食，但他们喝水。他们不能带手机去上课。他们必须把它们关掉，放在他们的

2e Listen to the conversation again and pay attention to the stressed words. Then role-play the conversation.

再听一遍对话，注意重音。然后角色扮演对话。

2f Talk about the rules you have at school. Use the phrases in the box to help you.

谈谈你在学校的规则。使用方框中的短语来帮助你。



Grammar Focus

读句子，粗体动词需要改变形式吗？为什么？

3a Read the sentences. Do the verbs in bold need to change forms? Why?

Walk in the hallway. <small>走在走廊里。</small>	Don't run! <small>不要跑！</small>
Be polite and treat one another with respect. <small>礼貌待人，互相尊重。</small>	Don't litter ./You mustn't litter ./ You can't litter . <small>不要乱扔垃圾/你不能乱扔垃圾，你不能乱扔垃圾。</small>
Can we bring our phones to class? <small>我们可以把手机带到课堂上吗？</small>	No, we can't. We must keep them in our lockers. <small>不，我们不能。我们必须把它们放在我的储物柜里。</small>
Can we eat snacks in class? <small>我们可以在课堂上吃零食吗？</small>	No, we can't eat in class. We have to eat in the dining hall. <small>不，我们不能在课堂上吃饭。我们必须在餐厅吃饭。</small>


3b Complete the sentences using can, have to / must, can't/mustn't

- Don't **jump the queue**. You wait for your turn.
不按次序排队；加塞 等待，等候
 - You **just ask** your teacher a question in class. You **raise your hand** first.
只是；恰好 1.不要插队。你等着轮到你。 2.你只是在课堂上问老师一个问题。你，请先举手。
 - A: Can I **leave** the class if I don't feel well?
B: Yes, but you tell your teacher about it when you **be absent** from class.
v.离开；留下 缺席；不在
 - A: Hey! Can I **look at** your book?
B: **Shh**, we **talk quietly** in the library.
adv.轻声地；轻柔地；安静地 唯
 - A: Can you **put on** your **seat belt**? We **wear** one when we're in a car.
n.皮带；安全带
- B: Sure. Thanks!

wear 强调整状态，常指穿衣服、鞋子、帽子眼镜等
dress “给...穿衣服”，其宾语通常是人。dress sb. and dress oneself(强调整动作)
be/get dressed in 强调整状态
put on “穿上；戴上”，强调整动作，常指通常穿衣服、鞋子、帽子等

3c Look at the first sign and read the rules. Then write the rules for the other signs.

看第一个标志并阅读规则，然后写下其他标志的规则。
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- Do not eat or drink.
请勿进食或饮水。
- No eating or drinking.
禁止进食或饮水。
- You **can't / mustn't** eat or drink.
你不能吃或喝。



短语归纳：
jump the queue 插队
talk quietly 小声讲话
wait for 等待
in class 上课
raise one's hand 举手
be absent from 缺席
look at 看
talk quietly 小声说话
put on 穿上系上
seat belt 安全带
in a car 在车里
No doing 禁止做某事
keep quiet 保持安静
make noise 制造噪音

分组讨论以下其中一个地方的三条规则。然后画标志来显示规则。在课堂上分享你的标志，并解释它们的含义。

3d In groups, brainstorm three rules for one of the places below. Then draw signs to show the rules. Share your signs in class and explain what they mean.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------------|------|--------|----------|
| library | school | dining hall | park | cinema | hospital |
| 图书馆 | 学校 | 餐厅 | 公园 | 电影院 | 医院 |

In the library, we **must keep quiet**. We **mustn't make noise**. We **can't**.
在图书馆里，我们必须保持安静。我们不能吵闹。我们不能。 n.声音；噪音

SECTION B

How can rules help us?

规则如何帮助我们?

1a What are some of the rules in your home? What do you think about them?

你家有什么规矩? 你觉得它们怎么样?

1b Read Alice's letter to Dr Know and Dr Know's reply. Then answer the questions.

1. Why is Alice unhappy? adj. 不高兴的

读一下爱丽丝给Know博士的信和Know医生的回复, 然后回答问题。

2. Does Dr Know think Alice is right? (缩)=Doctor. 医生, 大夫; 博士

1. 爱丽丝为什么不高兴?

2. 知道博士认为爱丽丝是对的了吗?

亲爱的Know博士。
Dear Dr Know.

Help! There are too many rules in my life! Every morning, I have to make my bed before breakfast. I have to hurry to school because I can't be late for school. When I'm in school, I mustn't use the phone. In class either. And I have to wear the uniform.

After school there are even more rules! I have to finish my homework first. I can only play basketball after I practise the piano. I can't hang out with my friends on weekdays. I know some rules are important, but this is awful. What can I do?

Yours. Alice

Alice

救命! 我的生活规则太多了! 每天早上, 早餐前我必须整理床铺, 我必须赶紧去上学, 因为我在学校的时候, 我不能用电话, 在课堂上也一样。我必须穿制服, 放学后, 还有更多的规定! 我必须先完成作业, 我只有练完钢琴才能打篮球, 工作日我不能和朋友们出去玩。我知道有些规则很重要, 但这太糟糕了。我该怎么办? 你的, 爱丽丝

短语归纳

be unhappy 不开心
too many 太多
have to 不得不
make my bed 整理某人的床
be late for 迟到
wear the uniform 穿校服
finish one's homework 完成作业
play basketball 打篮球
on weekdays 在工作日

Dear Alice,

Yes, there are many rules in life! But they can help you to become a better

person.

v. 开始变得; 变成 (good 和well的比较级) 较好的 (地); 更好的 (地)

You mustn't be late for class. That shows respect for your class and teacher.

You can't use your phone in class because you need to focus on learning.

You have to wear a uniform because it builds school spirit.

将 (注意力) 集中于……

思考; 思索

v. 建筑; 建造 n. 勇气, 意志

You can also think about the things you can do! You can use your phone at home. You can relax after you finish your homework. And you can hang out with friends at weekends!

v. 放松; 休息

do one's homework 做作业
finish one's homework 完成作业

I know it's hard, but rules can help to make the world better. Remember: No rules, no order!

Best,
Dr Know

need to 需要
focus on 将 (注意力) 集中于...
finish your homework 完成作业
hang out 外出
make...better 使...更好



亲爱的爱丽丝, 是的, 生活中有很多规则! 但他们的可以帮助你成为一个更好的人。你上课不能迟到, 这是对老师和同学的尊重。你不能在课堂上使用手机, 因为你必须专注于学习。你必须穿校服, 因为它能建立学风。你也可以考虑你能做的事情! 你可以在家里使用你的手机。做完作业后你可以放松一下, 周末你可以和朋友们出去玩! 我知道这很难, 但规则可以帮助你让世界变得更好。记住: 没有规则, 就没有秩序! 最好的, 博士知道

1c Read the letters again and complete Alice's notes about her problem.

Home rules

- have to make my bed before breakfast
- have to hurry to school because I can't be late for school
- have to finish my homework and practise the piano before I can play basketball
- can't hang out with my friends on weekdays

School rules

- mustn't use the phone in class
- must only wear uniform.

Dr Know's **advice**

- **understand** rules help me to become a better person.
- think about the things I can do
- understand rules help to make the world better.

n. 劝告; 建议

v. 理解; 领会

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2a Complete the letter to Dr Know using can, have to / must, or can't / mustn't.
用 can、have to/must 或 cannot/mustn't 填写给 Know 博士的信。

Dear Dr Know, 亲爱的 Know 博士:

Can you help me? I _____ follow too many rules at home and at school. I _____ clean my room every day, and I _____ let my desk get **untidy**. At school, I _____ wear my own clothes. I wear my favourite adj. 不整洁的, 凌乱的 cap either. After school, I _____ watch TV, but only after I finish my homework, walk the dog, and do lots of other things!

I can't even relax at weekends, because I _____ practise the violin every day! I never have fun. What _____ I do?

Yours,

Eric

你能帮助我吗? 我在家里和学校都遵守了太多的规则。我每天打扫卫生, 我让我的桌子变得不整洁。在学校, 我穿自己的衣服。我也戴着我最喜欢的帽子。放学后, 我看电视, 但只有在我完成作业、遛狗和做很多其他事情之后! 周末我甚至不能放松, 因为我每天都在练习小提琴! 我从来没有乐趣, 我做什么?

你的,
埃里克

2b Choose three important rules from 2a. Discuss the questions with a partner.
从 2a 中选择三条重要规则, 与搭档讨论问题。

- Why is each rule important?
为什么每条规则都很重要?
- What is your advice for each rule?
你对每一条规则有什么建议?

2c Write a reply to Eric as Dr Know. Give him some advice.

给埃里克写一封回复, 称他为博士, 给他一些建议。

Dear Eric, 亲爱的埃里克
我知道遵守许多规则可能很困难, 但规则对我们有好处。
I know it can be difficult to follow many rules. But rules can be good for us...

*Project



Make class rules

制定课堂规则

3a In groups, choose one goal that you hope your class can achieve.

分组，选择一个你希望你的班级能够实现的目标。

- learn better 学得更好
- have fun in school 在学校玩得开心
- get along well 好好相处
- take care of the classroom 照顾好教室

3b Brainstorm 5-10 rules to help your class to achieve the goal. Write them down.

头脑风暴5-10条规则，帮助你的班级实现目标。把它们写下来。

3c Work together to design a poster for your rules. Think of interesting ways to present the rules.

一起为你的规则设计一张海报。想出有趣的方式来展示规则。

IN THIS CLASS

Always be kind and helpful.

总是善良和乐于助人。

不要打架
与你的同学。

Don't fight with your classmates.

WE ARE FAMILY

我们是一家人

Say "thank you" when your classmates help you.

当你的同学帮助你时，说“谢谢”。

Don't use bad words

不要说脏话

Say "please" when you ask for help.

说“请”
当你寻求帮助时。

3d Share your rules in class. Vote for your favourite set of class rules.

在课堂上传你的规则。与你最喜欢的一套课堂规则投票。

In our class, we must get along well with others. We have to be kind to our classmates.

在我们班，我们必须和别人相处融洽。我们必须善待我们的同学。

We mustn't fight with them. We can ...

我们不能和他们打架。我们可以。

Reflecting



How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can talk about the things I can and cannot do according to the rules.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can explain how rules can be helpful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can use modal verbs to describe the rules in different places.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I can understand how I feel about rules.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. 我可以很据规则谈论我能做和不能做的事情。
2. 我可以解释规则是如何发挥作用的。
3. 我可以用情态动词来描述不同地方的规则。
4. 我能理解不同的人对规则的看法和感受。



Nothing can be achieved without rules.

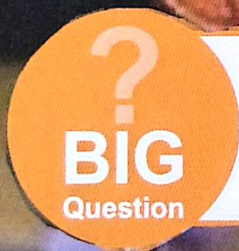
没有规则什么也做不了。

UNIT 3

Keep Fit

v. 适合; 合身

保持健康



我们如何保持健康?
How do we keep fit?

In this unit, you will

在本单元中, 您将

1. talk about how to keep fit.
1. 谈谈如何保持健康。
2. share how often you do sport and exercise.
2. 分享你做运动和锻炼的频率。
3. use possessive adjectives and pronouns to identify ownership.
3. 使用所有格形容词和代词来识别所有权。
4. discover how exercise helps you keep fit.
4. 了解运动如何帮助你保持健康。

Look and share 查看并分享

1. Can you name the sport in the photo?
1. 你能说出照片中的运动吗?
2. Is it a popular sport in China? Why do you think so?
2. 它在中国是一项受欢迎的运动吗? 你为什么这么想?
3. Do you like to do this sport? Why or why not?
3. 你喜欢做这项运动吗? 为什么或为什么不呢?









Keep Fit

SECTION A

你多久做 一次运动或锻炼?
How often do you do sport or exercise?

1a 把运动项目写在图片下面的盒子里。
Write the sports items in the box under the pictures.

baseball 棒球	baseball glove 棒球手套(分手指的)手套	basketball 篮球	exercise mat 运动垫小地毯 垫子
jump rope 跳绳	ping-pong bat 乒乓球拍	running shoes 跑鞋	tennis racket 网球拍

 A	 B	 C	 D
 E	 F	 G	 H

1b Listen to the conversation in the sports center. Answer the questions.
在体育中心听对话。回答问题

- Whose football is it?
1. 这是谁的足球?
- Whose baseball glove is it?
2. 这是谁的棒球手套?
- Whose tennis racket is it? How do you know?
3. 这是谁的网球拍? 你怎么知道?

whose (adj. 或代词) 谁的
用来询问物品的所属关系
whose + 名词

hard

adj. 硬 / 难的
adv. 努力 / 猛烈地
hardly adv. 几乎不

1c Listen again. Complete the table with the correct information.

Name	Sport	How often
Han Lin		
Emma		hardly ever 几乎从不
Peter		once or twice at weekends
Fu Xing		一次; 曾经 两次; 两倍 周末一两次
Binbin	tennis 网球	
Ella		

at once 立刻
once again 再一次
once in a while 有时
think twice 再三考虑

1d In pairs, find one sports item that you both have. Talk about the sport or exercise you do with it.

Do you have a ping-pong bat?
你有乒乓球拍吗?

Yes, I do. 是的, 我知道.

How often do you play ping-pong?
你多久打一次乒乓球?

I play it three times a week
我每周玩三次

频率副词

- always 总是
- usually 通常
- often 经常
- sometimes 有时
- seldom 很少
- hardly 几乎不
- never 从不

* 频率小

be / 情 / 助之后, 实义动词之前

Pronunciation



1 Listen and repeat. Add one more word to each group.
听并重复，为每组再添加一个单词。

i		ie		y		
/aɪ/	/ɪ/	/aɪ/	/i:/	/aɪ/	/i:/	/j/
mine 我的	big 大的	pie 馅饼	piece 块	sky 天空	party 聚会	yard 院子
time 时间	hill 小山	lie 躺	niece 侄女	why 为什么?	healthy 健康的	yours 你的



2 Listen and clap when you hear the stressed words. Then listen again and repeat 当你听到有重音的单词时，听并鼓掌，然后再听一遍，重复一遍

● ●	● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●
keep fit 保持健康 play sport 进行体育活动 Don't talk. 别说话。 What's this? 这是什么?	once a week 每周一次 keep me fit 让我保持健康 Not at all. 一点也不 Where's my phone 我的手机在哪里	work as a team 团队合作 play with my friends 和我的朋友们玩 Give her a book. 给她一本书 Why do you like it? 你为什么喜欢它?	if you like 如果你喜欢 in the summer 夏天 Is it hers? 是她的吗? Do you see it? 你看到了吗?



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

Emma: There is a _____ bat here. Is it yours?

Jim: No, it isn't mine. Is it Ella's?

Emma: No, hers is _____ maybe 或许(副词)

Jim: Maybe it's Yaming's. maybe 可能(语气)

Emma: Hi, Yaming! Is this your bat?

Yaming: Oh yes, it's mine. Thanks! maybe = perhaps adv 也许; 可能(在句中作状语, 常位于句首)

Emma: _____. Your bat looks well-used. Do you play often?

Yaming: Yes, _____, and sometimes more! And you?

Emma: Hardly ever. I'm _____ at it. practice +n. 练习某事 +doing 练习做某事

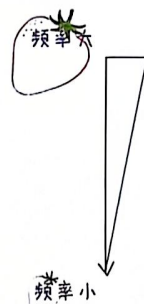
Yaming: Well, practice makes perfect. How often do you play, Jim?

Jim: I seldom do, but I often play badminton. perfect perfect adj. 完美的一反: imperfect perfectly adv. 完美地

Emma: I _____ play badminton with Ella. We should all play doubles

sometime!

- always 总是
- usually 通常
- often 经常
- sometimes 有时
- seldom 很少
- hardly 几乎不
- never 从不



some和time那点事

- 分开 "一段时间" (some time)
- 相聚 "某个时候" (sometime)
- "有时" 相聚加-s (sometimes)
- "几次" 分开带-s (some times)

艾玛: 这里有一只棒球。是你的吗?
吉姆: 不, 它不是我的。是埃拉的吗?
艾玛: 不是, 是她的。
吉姆: 也许是亚明的。
艾玛: 嗨, 亚明! 这是你的球拍吗?
亚明: 哦, 是的, 它是我的。谢谢!
艾玛: 你的球拍看起来用得很好。你经常玩吗?
亚明: 是的, 有时甚至更多! 你呢?
艾玛: 几乎没有。我来吧!
亚明: 嗯, 熟能生巧。吉姆, 你多久玩一次?
吉姆: 我很少打, 但我经常打羽毛球。
亚明: 我也是。
艾玛: 我和埃拉打羽毛球。我们有时应该打双打!



Keep Fit

2b

Read the conversation. How often do the students do each sport? Tick the correct boxes. 阅读对话，学生们多久做一次每项运动？勾选正确的方框。

Name	Ping-pong 乒乓球			Badminton 羽毛球		
	seldom 很少	sometimes 有时	often 经常	seldom 很少	sometimes 有时	often 经常
Emma						
Jim						
Yaming						

always 总是

usually 通常

often 经常

sometimes 有时

seldom 很少

hardly 几乎不

never 从不

频率副词

频率大

频率小

2c

Retell the conversation with the information from the table in 2b.

Emma, Jim, and Yaming talk about the sports they do and how often they do them!

艾玛、吉姆和亚明谈论他们做的运动以及他们做运动的频率！他(她、它们)

Emma and Jim seldom play ping-pong, but Yaming ...

艾玛和吉姆很少打乒乓球，但亚明……

be / 情 / 助之后，实义动词之前

2d

Listen to the conversation again and match the stress patterns below with the coloured sentences. Then role-play the conversation.

A.

B. . . .

C.

D.

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口诀

few, little 表否定，
前面加a变肯定，
可数名词复数前，
用(a) few记心间，
不可数名词来报到，
其前要用(a) little

2e

Imagine you have found an item at a sports centre. Make up a conversation with a partner. Use the words to help you.

ping-pong bat, 乒乓球拍
badminton racket, 羽毛球拍
glove, jump rope, 手套、跳绳
volleyball, mat, 排球、垫子
running shoes ... 跑鞋
hers, his, theirs... 她的、他的、他/她/它们的

play football / basketball / 踢足球/打篮球
badminton / ... 羽毛球
go swimming / jogging / ... 去游泳/慢跑
do exercise v. 慢跑
jump rope 跳绳

a few times / three 一些/几个 几次/三次
times / only once or 次/每月一次
twice a month, a 或两次
week... 一周...

【辨析】 a little, a few, little 与 few

修饰可数名词

修饰不可数名词

表示否定含义(几乎没有)

few

little

表示肯定含义(有一些/点)

a few

a little

excuse me 用于请求他人帮助、征求别人许可或要打扰他人等情况，主要用于打扰他人之前

sorry 常用于做了错事、说了错话等之后，表示道歉

A: Excuse me, is this your ...?

B: Yes, that's mine. Thanks! / No, that's not mine. I think it's ...

A: Do you often ...?

B: Yes, I ... two or three times a week / ... How often do you ...

A: I often / sometimes / hardly ever ...

A: 请问，这是你的...?

B: 是的，那是我的。谢谢! / 不，那不是我的。我想是的。

A: 你经常吗...?

B: 是的，我。每周两到三次。你多久做一次。

A: 我经常 / 有时 / 几乎从不...

SECTION B

锻炼对我们有什么好处

How is exercise good for us?

1a How are sport and exercise good for us? Discuss your ideas with a partner and write them down.

运动和锻炼对我们有什么好处?与搭档讨论你的想法并写下来

1b Read three students' accounts of their ways to keep fit. Fill in the blanks with use an exercise app, skateboarding, or play baseball.

Xia Tian encourage vt. 鼓励 - encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事
encourage
encouragement n. 鼓励 / 鼓舞

I like _____ very much. My friends and I practise at a special park twice a week. My skateboard is really cool, and so are theirs. We encourage one another to do tricks. Some tricks are difficult, but once you succeed, you feel great! I like skateboarding because it keeps me fit.

succeed vi. 成功 / 实现目标 反义: fail
succeed in doing sth. 成功做某事

adj. successful
拓展 be successful in = succeed in 在...方面获得成功



我非常喜欢。我和朋友们每周在一个特别的公园练习两次。我的滑板真的很酷，他们的也是。我们互相鼓励耍花招。有些技巧很难，但一旦你成功了，你会感觉很棒!我喜欢滑板，因为它让我保持健康。

use - useful 有用的
help - helpful 有帮助的
success - successful 成功的;有成就的
colour - colourful 色彩鲜艳的
care - careful 小心的;细致的
wonder - wonderful 精彩的;绝妙的

successful adj. 成功的;有成就的
success n. 成功
successfully adv. 成功地

Jenny

This year, my goal is to be really fit. I jog, swim, and do sit-ups. But my favourite way of keeping fit is to _____ to work out. The app gives me exercises to do

every day. It can show my progress. My friends use the app too. We have fun when we keep fit together!

vi. 进步 / 进展
n. progress 进步 - make progress in 在...取得进展

今年，我的目标是保持健康。我慢跑、游泳和做仰卧起坐。但我最喜欢的健身方式是锻炼。这个应用程序让我每天都可以锻炼。它可以显示我的进步。我的朋友们也在使用这款应用。当我们保持健康时，我们很开心!

Steve

I'm in my school's baseball club, so I _____ quite often. It's my favourite sport. We play many matches. The other teams are great, but I think ours is the best! We usually practise three times a week after school. We also exercise a lot because it keeps us fit and helps us play better.

Baseball also builds team spirit. All of us are good friends, both on and off the field. We work as a team, and we win or lose as a team.

team 队 / 组 (集合名词)

我在学校的棒球俱乐部，所以我经常去。这是我最喜欢的运动。我们打了很多比赛。其他球队都很棒。但我认为我们的是最好的!我们通常放学后每周练习三次。我们也经常锻炼，因为它让我们保持健康，帮助我们打得更好。棒球也能培养团队精神。我们所有人都是好朋友，无论是在场上还是场下，我们作为一个团队工作，我们作为一支团队赢或输。

lost 丢失;丢失是动词lose的过去式。
拓展
①Lost 寻物启事，反义词Found，“失物招领启事”
“Lost and Found”意为“失物招领处”
②lost还可作形容词，意为“迷路的”。
“We always get lost in London.我们在伦敦老是迷路。”

失去;丢失

1c Read the accounts again and complete the table.

Name	How often he / she does it 他/她多久做一次	Why he/ she likes it 他/她为什么喜欢它	T	F
Xia Tian			T	F
Jenny			T	F
Steve			T	F

史蒂夫(男名)

1d Which activity in 1b would you like to try? Give your reasons.

你想尝试1b中的哪项活动?给出你的理由。

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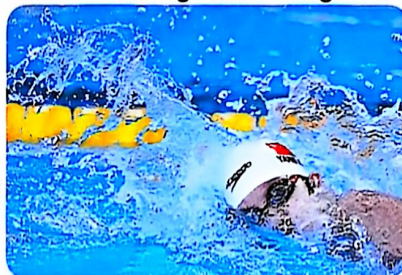
2a A website wants to learn more about how teenagers keep fit. Read Kate's post and complete the mind map.

(13-19岁的)青少年

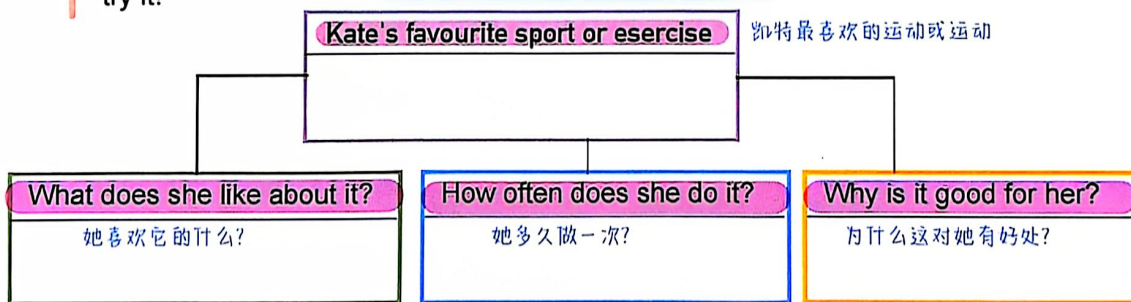
How teenagers keep fit 青少年如何保持健康

My favourite sport is swimming. It's fun to swim and play with my friends in the water. Also, I like swimming because the cool water feels great when it's hot. I go swimming two or three times a week.

Swimming is good for me because it keeps me healthy. It is good exercise for my body. I think everyone should try it!



我最喜欢的运动是游泳。和朋友在水里游泳和玩耍很有趣。此外,我喜欢游泳,因为凉爽的水在热的时候感觉很棒。我每周去游泳两三次。游泳对我有好处,因为它让我保持健康。这对我的身体是很好的锻炼。我想每个人都应该试试



2b Make a similar mind map about your favourite sport or exercise.

就你最喜欢的运动或锻炼做一个类似的思维导图

Use your mind map to write a post about your favourite way to keep fit.

用你的思维导图写一篇关于你最喜欢的健身方式的帖子。

*Project



Compare exercise habits

比较运动习惯

3a In groups, ask your group members questions about their favourite sport or exercise. Take notes in the table.

• What sport or exercise do you do most often?

你最常做什么运动或锻炼?

• Why do you like it?

你为什么喜欢它?

• How often do you do it?

你多久做一次?

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Name 姓名	Sport / Exercise 运动/ 锻炼	Reason 原因	How often 多久
AiLing 爱玲	basketball 篮球	fun; good exercise 乐趣; 良好的锻炼	twice a week 每周两次

3b Write a brief report for your group. Then present it to the class.

In our group, three students' favourite sport is basketball. Two students like tennis

在我们组中，三个学生最喜欢的运动是篮球。

and one likes running. We like these for different reasons. AiLing plays basketball

两个学生喜欢网球，一个喜欢跑步。我们喜欢这些有不同的原因。爱玲打篮球是为了娱乐和锻炼。

for fun and exercise. She does it twice a week ...

她每周做两次...

3c Compare the reports. Find out which is the most popular sport or exercise and why people like it.

Reflecting



你能把这些事情做得多好?

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can talk about different ways to keep fit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can tell others about how often I do sport or exercise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can talk about things that I own and identify ownership.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I can explain the importance of doing sport and exercise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. 我可以谈谈保持健康的不同方法。

2. 我可以告诉别人我多久做一次运动或锻炼。

3. 我可以谈论我拥有的东西，并确定所有权。

4. 我能解释运动和锻炼的重要性。



Exercise shapes your body and mind .

锻炼塑造你的身心

UNIT 4

Eat Well

吃得好



BIG
Question

How do we eat well?

我们如何吃得好?

choice n. 选择; 抉择

make a choice 做出选择

have no choice but to do sth.

除了做某事以外别无选择

拓展 choose v. (chose, chosen, choosing) 选择

In this unit, you will

1. talk about what you or others have for meals.
1. 谈谈你或别人吃饭吃什么。
2. ask others for their food preferences and offer choices.
2. 询问别人的食物偏好, 并提供选择。
3. use countable and uncountable nouns to talk about food and drink.
3. 用可数名词和不可数名词谈论食物和饮料。
4. explore how eating affects our health.
4. 探究饮食如何影响我们的健康。

Work and share

1. Can you name any of the foods or dishes in the photo?
1. 你能说出照片中的食物或菜肴吗?
2. Which dish would you like to eat the most?
2. 你最想吃哪道菜?
3. What is your favourite food? Do you often eat it?
3. 你最喜欢的食物是什么? 你经常吃它吗?

SECTION A

我们喜欢吃什么?

What do we like to eat?

把食物写在图片下面的盒子里。你喜欢什么食物?

1a Write the foods in the box under the pictures. Which food(s) do you like?

watermelon 西瓜	cabbage 卷心菜; 洋白菜	mutton 羊肉	cookie 曲奇饼	onion 洋葱	carrot 胡萝卜
					

1b Listen to the first conversation. Tick what LiMeng and Jane would like for lunch.
听第一段对话。勾选李明和简午餐想吃什么。

1. Jane would like to have

- beef and carrot dumplings (牛肉胡萝卜饺子)
 watermelon juice (西瓜汁)
 mutton and onion dumplings (羊肉洋葱饺子)
 coffee (咖啡)

2. Li Meng would like to have

- mutton and onion dumplings (羊肉洋葱饺子)
 tea (茶)
 noodles with beef and cabbage (牛肉白菜面条)
 watermelon juice (西瓜汁)

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1c Listen to the second conversation. What does Jane have for breakfast (B), lunch (L), and dinner (D)?
请听第二段对话。简早餐(B)、午餐(L)和晚餐(D)吃什么?

_____ beef (牛肉)	_____ bread and milk (面包和牛奶)	_____ chicken (鸡)	_____ cookies (饼干)
_____ eggs and beans (鸡蛋和豆子)	_____ fish and chips (炸鱼加炸薯条)	_____ ice cream (冰淇淋)	_____ juice (果汁)
_____ pizza (披萨)	_____ (salad) (沙拉)	_____ sandwiches (三明治)	_____ yogurt (酸奶)



1d Write what you eat for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Then ask your classmates about their meals.
写下你早餐、午餐和晚餐吃什么。然后问你的同学他们的饭菜。

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

你早餐/午餐/晚餐通常吃什么?

I usually have porridge for ...

我通常喝粥... 粥; 面糊

Pronunciation



1

Listen and repeat. Add one more word to each group.

o		oa		oo		ou	ow	
/əʊ/	/ɒ/	/ʌ/	/əʊ/	/u:/	/ʊ/	/aʊ/	/əʊ/	/aʊ/
no 不 home 家	hot 热的 clock 时钟	come 来 done 完成	coat 外套 roast 烤	foot 脚 school 学校	look 看 book 书	about 关于 trousers 裤子	own 拥有 know 知道	down 向下 brown 棕色的

2

Listen and repeat. Notice the intonation.

A: 欢迎来到我家! 首先, 你想在花园打足球还是篮球?
B: 足球!
A: 好吧. 稍后, 你想吃中餐还是西餐?
B: 中国菜!
A: 不错! 晚饭后, 玩一个游戏或看一部电影怎么样?
B: 两者都有!
A: 哇, 你精力充沛! 是的, 让我们做这一切!

A: Welcome to my home! First, do you want to play football or basketball in the garden?
B: Football!
A: Okay. Later, would you like to eat Chinese food or Western food?
B: Chinese food!
A: Nice! And after dinner, what about playing a game or watching a movie?
B: Both!
A: Wow, you're full of energy! Yes, let's do it all!

2a

Listen to the conversation and circle the color.

(餐馆的)男服务员

Waiter: Hello! What would you like to

Tom: What about Gongbao chicken? We often have it in America, but it may taste different here. I'd like to try it.

Dad: Good idea!

Mum: Do you have anything with tofu?

Waiter: Yes. Would you like a hot tofu dish or a cold one?

Mum: A hot tofu dish please.

Waiter: We have Mapo tofu. Would you like that?

Mum: Yes, please. We should also order some vegetables / a salad.

Dad: How about a chicken and cabbage salad?

Tom: That sounds good. Can we order / get soup too?

Dad: OK. Let's see ... Which soup would you like, chicken or fish?

Mum: Fish, please!

Dad: Sure. Now, would you like rice or dumplings / noodles?

Tom: Rice, please.

Mum: OK. Let's get that.

	one	body	thing
	人	人	物
some 某	someone	somebody	something
any 任何	anyone	anybody	anything
every 每一	everyone	everybody	everything
no 没 / 不	no one	nobody	nothing

用法: 谓单形后接土豆. (to do)

taste 在此处做连系动词, 意为“有...的味道; 尝起来”, 后面常跟形容词作表语.

拓展 taste 还可做名词, “味道; 滋味”.

五感动词

smell 闻起来	} +adj. 作表语
taste 尝起来	
sound 听起来	
look 看起来	
feel 摸 / 感觉	

anything 是由 any + thing 构成的复合不定代词, 意为“任何东西; 任何事物”, 常用于否定句、疑问句中. 做主语时, 谓语动词用第三人称单数形式.

everything 意为“所有事物; 一切”

something 意为“某事; 某物”, 通常用于肯定句, 也可用于征求对方意见的疑问句中

anything 意为“任何动词; 任何事物”, 通常用于否定句或疑问句中

nothing 意为“没有什么”, 本身是否定词, 相当于 not...anything

服务员: 你好! 你想要什么?

汤姆: 宫保鸡怎么样? 我们在美国经常吃, 但在这里味道可能不同. 我想试试.

爸爸: 好主意! 妈妈: 你有豆腐吗?

服务员: 是的. 你想吃热豆腐还是冷豆腐?

妈妈: 请来一道热豆腐.

服务员: 我们有麻婆豆腐. 你喜欢吗?

妈妈: 好的. 请. 我们还应该点一些蔬菜/沙拉.

爸爸: 鸡肉卷心菜沙拉怎么样?

汤姆: 听起来不错. 我们也可以点汤吗?

爸爸: 好的. 让我们看看. 你想要哪种汤, 鸡肉还是鱼?

妈妈: 请给我鱼!

爸爸: 当然. 现在, 你想吃米饭还是饺子/面条?

汤姆: 请给我米饭. 妈妈: 好吧. 我们走吧.



Choice n. 选择; 抉择
 make a choice 做出选择
 have no choice but to do sth.
 除了做某事以外别无选择
 拓展 choose v. (chose, chosen, choosing) 选择

2b Read the conversation and complete the table.

Person	(Choice for the family meal) 家庭聚餐的选择
Tom	早(或午、晚)餐; 一餐所吃的食物
Mum	
Dad	

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

2d What food and drink would you and your partner like to order at a restaurant? Take notes and discuss your ideas. You can use the words to help you.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Beijing roast duck
北京烤鸭 | cabbage
甘蓝 | Dongpo (pork)
东坡肉 | fish soup
鱼汤 |
| hot pot
火锅 | juice
果汁 | Gongbao chicken
宫保鸡 | salad
沙拉 |
| strawberry cake
草莓蛋糕 | tea
茶 | beef noodles
牛肉面 | yogurt
酸奶 |

Food 食物	Drink 饮料

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2e Role-play a conversation between a customer and a waiter or waitress at a restaurant.

A: Welcome to our restaurant!
 Here is a menu for you. What would you like to drink?
 B: I'd like ...
 A: OK! Now what would you like to eat?
 B: Do you have ...?
 A: Yes, would you like ... or ...?
 B: ..., please.



A: 欢迎光临我们的餐厅! 这是给你的菜单, 你想喝点什么?
 B: 我想...
 A: 好, 现在你想吃点什么?
 B: 你有吗...?
 A: 是的, 你愿意吗... 或者...?
 B: 拜托.

Grammar Focus

3a Read the sentences. Circle all the nouns for food and drink. Are they countable or uncountable in the context?

Would you like rice or noodles with your meal? 你吃饭要米饭还是面条?	Noodles, please! 请给我面条!
Which would you like, juice or coffee? 你想要哪一种, 果汁还是咖啡?	No, thanks. I'd like a cup of tea. 不用了, 谢谢, 我想喝杯茶。
What do you usually have for breakfast? 你早餐通常吃什么?	I usually have bread and milk. 我通常吃面包和牛奶。 Sometimes I have eggs and beans. 有时我吃鸡蛋和豆子。

3b The following conversations are humorous. Complete them with the correct forms of the nouns in brackets.

1. **Customer:** Do you serve () fish?
Waitress: Sir, we serve everyone.
 2. **Waiter:** Would you like the () (bill) now?
Customer: You can bring it over, but I'm sure I won't like it!
 3. **Waitress:** Would you like () (chip), () (noodle), or () (rice) to go with your () (chicken)?
Customer: I don't know. Where is my chicken going?

Countable nouns: 可数名词 bean, chip, cookie, 豆, 薯片, 饼干, dumpling, egg, noodle, 饺子, 面条, strawberry, vegetable 草莓, 蔬菜
(Uncountable nouns: (不可数名词) beer, bread, meat, milk 啤酒, 面包, 肉, 奶 mutton, pork, rice, sugar, 羊肉, 猪肉, 米饭, 糖, tofu 豆腐
Countable & uncountable nouns: 可数名词和不可数名词 cabbage, cake, chicken, 卷心菜, 蛋糕, 鸡肉, drink, fish, food, fruit, salad, 饮料, 鱼, 食物, 水果, 沙拉, sweet, tea 甜食, 茶

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

I try to eat healthy food every day. I eat fruit and () (vegetable) with every meal. I don't eat () (sweet). Instead, I have a () (pear) a banana, or some () (strawberry)! I love juice, but my mum says that it's not good to drink too much of it. It usually has a lot of () (sugar). Now I try to drink more () (water) and () (milk).

3d Imagine that your friends are at your home. Offer them food and drink.

- A: Would you like ... or ...?
 B: I'd like ...
 A: What... would you like, ... or...?
 B: ..., please.

SECTION B

How do we make healthy eating choices?

我们如何做出健康的饮食选择?

1a List what you want to eat tomorrow. Discuss if your choices are healthy. Give your reasons.

列出你明天想吃什么, 讨论你的选择是否健康, 给出你的理由。

1b Read the article from a clinic's newsletter. How many poor eating habits are mentioned? 阅读诊所时事通讯中的文章, 提到了多少不良饮食习惯?

Joy Clinic ANNOUNCEMENTS PEOPLE WHAT'S NEW

NEWSLETTER

improve
① vt. 改进; 改善

improve our environment
改善我们的环境

② vi. 改进; 提高

improvement n. 改进; 改善; 提高
self-improvement n. 自我改进

custom
habit

传统风俗, 习俗, 也可指生活习惯, 后接 to do,
生活习惯, 习惯成自然, 后接 of doing.

Improve Your Eating Habits 改善你的饮食习惯
改进, 改善 习惯

Healthy eating is important for a healthy body and mind. Both what we eat and how we eat are important!

For example, some people have fast food every week. It is easy and delicious! But it often has lots of salt, fat, and sugar. That makes us put

on weight. Eating fast food like pizza and hamburgers too often may

cause heart problems later. If you cook your own meals instead, you can make healthy balanced meals.

Eating three meals a day is important. But some people don't have

breakfast. Maybe they don't feel hungry in the morning, or they are too

busy to eat anything. But food gives us energy. It is easy to feel sleepy and find it hard to focus on our work or studies if we don't eat breakfast.

Some people also eat too many sweet things. Ice cream, sweets, and chocolate are delicious, but they usually have lots of sugar. This can

cause tooth problems. When you want a snack, why don't you have some fruit

instead? After all, an apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Remember: You are what you eat. Healthy eating means eating healthy food and having good eating habits.

cause sb. to do sth. 意为“导致某人做某事 均衡的”

造成; 引起 内心; 心脏

make healthy balanced meals.

by weight 论重量, 以斤两计

> under weight 重量不足

weigh v. 称重

lose weight 减肥

gain/ put on weight 增肥

too...to... 太...以至于不...

力量; 精力

energy n. 能量; 力量; 精力

take energy from... 从...中获取能量

weigh

系动词 重量是 - 提问
vt. 称...的重量

How much do/does/did weigh?
How heavy...?

weight n. 不可数 重量 / 分量
lose weight 减肥
put on weight 增加体重
the weight of ... 重量

健康饮食对身心健康很重要。我们吃什么和怎么吃都很重要!

例如, 有些人每周都吃快餐。它既简单又美味! 但它通常含有大量的盐、脂肪和糖。这让我们体重增加了。经常吃披萨和汉堡包等快餐可能会导致以后的心脏问题。如果你自己做饭, 你可以做健康均衡的饭菜。一日三餐很重要。但有些人没有早餐。也许他们早上不饿, 或者他们太忙了, 什么都没吃。但食物给我们能量。如果我们不吃早餐, 很容易感到困倦, 很难集中精力工作或学习。有些人也吃太多甜食。冰淇淋、糖果和巧克力都很美味, 但它们通常含有大量的糖。这可能会导致牙齿问题。当你想吃零食的时候, 为什么不吃些水果呢? 毕竟, 每天一个苹果可以远离医生。记住: 你吃什么就是什么。健康意味着吃健康的食物和良好的饮食习惯。

1c

Complete the table with the information from the article.

rich adj. 富有的
反: poor 贫穷的
be rich in 富含...

Poor eating habit 贫穷的; 清贫的	Result 结果; 后果	Reason for the result	Idea / Advice
不良饮食习惯 have fast food too often	as a result 结果是 as a result of=because of 由于 the result of...的结果		
	feel sleepy; hard to focus 感到困倦; 难以集中注意力	need food for energy 需要食物来获取能量	
			have fruit for snacks 吃水果当零食

1d

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What foods have lots of salt and fat?
1. 哪些食物含有大量的盐和脂肪?
2. What foods have lots of sugar?
2. 哪些食物含糖量高?
3. What does "You are what you eat" mean?
3. "你吃什么就是什么" 是什么意思?
4. Do you think the poor eating habits in the article are common among young people? Why or why not?
4. 你认为文章中提到的不良饮食习惯在年轻人中很常见吗? 为什么或为什么不呢?

2a

The Joy Clinic wants teenagers to share their eating habits. Read Lisa's post. How many eating habits does Lisa write about? What are they?



Lisa

I have some good eating habits. I eat three meals a day, and I have them on time. I eat a lot of vegetables too. Some of my friends don't like carrots or other vegetables, and they don't eat them, but I eat all kinds of vegetables

However, I have some bad eating habits too. First, I drink too many **soft drinks** I love soft drinks because they taste so good! But soft drinks usually have a lot of sugar.

They're bad for me. Second, I don't drink enough water. I drink water when I am thirsty, but it's better to drink before I get **thirsty**. In future, I should drink more water.

adj. 口渴的; 渴望的 be thirsty for = be hungry for 渴望得到(如饥似渴)

2b

Talk about your own eating habits. Use the questions to help you.

1. What good habit (s) do you have?
1. 你有什么好习惯?
2. What bad habit (s) do you have?
2. 你有什么坏习惯?
3. What can you do to improve your eating habits?
3. 你能做些什么来改善你的饮食习惯?

我有一些好的饮食习惯。我一天吃三顿饭，而且我按时吃。我吃还有很多蔬菜。我的一些朋友不喜欢胡萝卜或其他蔬菜，他们也不吃，但我吃各种蔬菜。然而，我也有一些不良的饮食习惯。首先，我喝了太多的软饮料。我喜欢软饮料，因为它们味道很好！但软饮料通常含有大量的糖。它们对我不好。其次，我喝的水不够。我渴的时候喝水，但最好在我口渴之前喝。将来，我应该多喝水。

Write about your own eating habits with the information from 2b.

用2b中的信息写下你自己的饮食习惯。

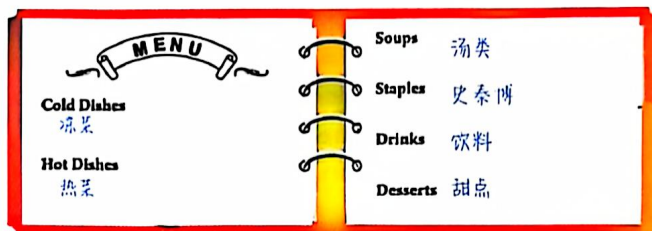
***Project**



Create a restaurant menu

3a In groups, create a restaurant menu. You can choose dishes from China or any other country.

3b Make a menu. You can also add prices or other information, such as ingredients.



3c Swap your menu with another group. Use the following points to check your menu and make revisions.

- Are there many kinds of dishes? Are there any special dishes?
- Are the dishes healthy? Do the dishes look good?

3d Work with a partner from a different group. Role-play ordering food at a restaurant.

A: Good evening, welcome to our restaurant. Here is our menu. Would you like something to drink first?

B: Yes, please. What drinks do you have?

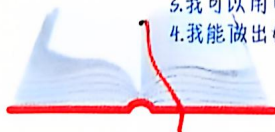
A: We have tea and four kinds of juice: apple, orange, grape, and watermelon ...

Reflecting



How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can name foods, drinks, and special dishes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can find out what others prefer to eat or drink and offer them choices.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can use countable and uncountable nouns for food and drink.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I can make good food choices and build healthy eating habits.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. 我能说出食物、饮料和特色菜的名字
2. 我可以找出别人喜欢吃什么或喝什么，并为他们提供选择
3. 我可以用可数名词和不可数名词来表示食物和饮料。
4. 我能做出好的食物选择，养成健康的饮食习惯



Food is life.

UNIT 5

Here and Now

此时此刻



BIG Question

What brings people together?

是什么让人们聚在一起?

In this unit, you will

在本单元中, 您将

1. talk about what is happening by using the present continuous tense.
1. 用现在进行时谈论正在发生的事情。
2. learn to make and answer telephone calls.
2. 学会打电话和接电话。
3. find out more about the way of life in different places around the world.
3. 深入了解世界各地的生活方式。

Look and share

查看并分享

1. Where do you think the people in the photos are? What are they doing?
1. 你认为照片中的人在哪儿? 他们在做什么?
2. Can you explain how it can be daytime in one city and nighttime in another city at the same time?
2. 你能解释一下为什么一个城市是白天, 另一个城市又是晚上吗?
3. Do you know what time it is in other places right now?
3. 你知道其他地方现在几点了吗?

SECTION A

你现在正在做什么?

What are you doing right now?

1a Write the activities in the box under the pictures.

gardening 园艺 playing volleyball 打排球 reading a book 看书
riding a bike 骑自行车 shopping 购物 washing dishes 洗碗



1b Listen to the conversations and answer the questions.

- Who is calling his friends?
1. 谁在给他的朋友打电话?
- What activity does he want to do with his friends?
2. 他想和朋友一起做什么活动?
- How many of his friends are free to do the activity?
3. 他有多少朋友有空做这个活动?

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1c Listen again. Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What is Teng Fei doing?
1. 滕飞在做什么? | A. He is shopping.
A. 他正在购物. |
| 2. What is Adam doing?
2. 亚当在做什么? | B. He is watching a film.
B. 他正在看电影. |
| 3. What is Binbin doing?
3. 彬彬在做什么? | C. He is doing his homework.
C. 他正在做作业. |

1d Act out a phone conversation with a partner. Invite him or her to do something with you.

Hi! It's Peter. What are you doing ^{此刻, 目前} at the moment?

嗨! 我是彼得。你现在在做什么?

I'm doing my homework.
我正在做作业。

Do you want to play volleyball at the sports park?

你想在运动公园打排球吗?

Of course! I'd love to, but I'm working on something important. 致力于

当然! 我很想去
但我的工作关于重要的事情

Pronunciation



1 Listen and repeat. Add one more word to each group.

u	/ju:/	use 使用	cute 可爱的	_____
	/u:/	true 真正的	ruler 统治者	_____
	/ʌ/	up 向上的	cut 切	_____



2 Which words do you think are stressed? Underline them. Then listen and check.

A: What are you doing?
A: 你在干什么?
B: I'm walking my dog.
B: 我在遛狗。
A: Would you like to play football with me at the sports park!
A: 你愿意和我在体育公园踢足球吗?
B: Yes, I'd love to. When shall we meet?
B: 是的, 我很乐意。我们什么时候见面?
A: Let's meet at three o'clock.
A: 我们三点钟见面吧。
B: Sure.
B: 当然。



2a Listen to the conversation between Jane and her family back in the UK. Fill in the blanks.

Jane: Hi, Dad. _____?
Dad: Hi, Jane! I'm fine. _____.
Jane: We're having a holiday here. Hao Yi and I are making zongzi!
Dad: That sounds great! Are you making them for the (Dragon) Boat Festival?
Jane: That's right! What about you? What are you doing?



Dad: I'm washing the car right now.
Jane: Is Mum there too? _____?
Dad: Yes, her cold is gone. She's gardening. Hold on. Here's Mum.
Jane: Hi, Mum! _____?

hold-held-held
hold on 坚持一下

- ① 举办, 举行
- ② 握住, 抓住
- ③ 容纳

Mum: Good, thanks. It's great to hear your voice!
Jane: Yours too! I'm happy you're feeling better!
Mum: Thanks! Are you having fun in China?
Jane: Yes, I am. Hao Yi and I are making zongzi and watching dragon boat races on TV. Oh, I have to go now. Let's talk later.
Mum: OK. Bye, darling!

hold 拥有; 抓住
(电话用语) 别挂断; 等一下

voice n. 声音
拓展: voice/noise/sound

at the race 在赛场
in the race 比赛中

① voice n. 多指人说话/唱歌/鸟的叫声
in a loud/low voice 高/低声地
at the top of one's voice 用某人最大的声音

② noise n. → noisy adj. 吵闹的 (不悦耳) 的
make a noise 制造噪音

2b Read the conversation. Circle T for true, F for false, or NG for not given.

- Jane is enjoying her life in Guangzhou now. T F NG
简现在很享受在广州的生活。
- Jane always spends the holiday with Hao Yi. T F NG
简总是和郝艺一起度假。
- Jane's parents are preparing for the Dragon Boat Festival now. T F NG
简的父母正在为端午节做准备。
- Jane cares about her mother. T F NG
简关心她的母亲。
- Jane's mum is not feeling well at the moment. T F NG
简的妈妈此刻身体不舒服。

2c Read again and complete the table.

What are they doing? 他们在做什么?	
Jane	Jane's family

情态动词 could 的用法
表示请求与准许, could 委婉又客气;
表示能力会不会, could 只用在过去;
表示怀疑不相信, could 缓和语气弱;
推测可能与建议, 虚拟语气也常用

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	one	body	thing
	人	人	物
some 某	someone	somebody	something
any 任何	anyone	anybody	anything
every 每一	everyone	everybody	everything
no 没 / 不	no one	nobody	nothing

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

再听一遍对话, 注意重音。然后角色扮演对话

2e Work in pairs. Role-play a telephone conversation using the expressions to help you.

两人一组。角色扮演电话交谈。使用电话用语来帮助你们。

当你给某人打电话时 When you call somebody 某人	当你接电话时 When you answer the phone
Hello / Hi, it's ... 你好/ 嗨, 我是...	Hello? 你好?
This is ... speaking. 这是...讲话。	Who's this? 这是谁?
	May I ask who's calling? 请问是谁打来的?
	Yes, hold on, please. 好的, 请稍等。
	Sorry, he / she is out at the moment. 对不起, 他/她现在不在。捎个口信/传话
	Can I take a message? n. 信息; 消息 我可以捎个口信吗?
	Would you like to leave a message? 您想留个口信吗?
	No problem. 没问题 留言

A: Hi, ...! How are you doing?

B: I'm ... Thanks! How about you? How is life in ... ?

A: It's going ... I'm ... right now! And how is ...? Could I speak to ... too, please?

B: Yes, hold on, please. / Sorry, ... is ... at the moment.

(电话用语)别挂断; 等一下

A: 嗨, ...! 你好吗?

B: 我是, 谢谢! 你呢? ... 的生活怎么样? ... ?

A: 它要走了... 我是... 马上! 怎么样? 我能和你谈谈吗, 也请?

B: 好的, 请稍等。/ 对不起, ... 是... 目前。

news: 不可数 新闻消息 a piece of ~ 一条新闻
information: 不可数 (各种渠道的) 信息
message: 可数口信/便条/留言

Grammar Focus

3a Read the sentences. Underline the structures for the present continuous tense.

Is he exercising at the park? 他在公园锻炼吗?	No. He's shopping at the supermarket. 不是的。他正在超市购物。
Are you making zongzi for the Dragon Boat Festival? 你做粽子是为了端午节?	Yes. We're watching the races on TV too. 对。我们也在电视上看比赛。
What are you doing right now? 你现在正在做什么?	I'm doing my homework. 我正在做作业。
What is he doing at the moment? 他此刻正在做什么?	He's watching a film. 他在看电影。
What are they doing? 他们在做什么?	They're having breakfast. 他们正在吃早餐。

3b Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box:

- A: **Wow!** _____ you _____ a flower?
1.A:哇!你是花吗?
B: Not really. I'm drawing a tree.
B:不是真的。我在画一棵树。
- A: Listen! What _____ the people next door _____?
2A:听!隔壁的人是什么?
B: I can hear the music. I think they _____ and _____.
B:我能听到音乐。我认为他们和_____。
- A: Where's Mary?
3.A:玛丽在哪里?
B: She _____ an **online** class in her room. She _____ French.
B:她在房间里上网络课。在线的;联网的。她是法国人。
- A: What _____ the boys _____? They look like they _____ fun.
4.A:男孩们在干什么?他们看起来很有趣。

have	有
sing	唱画
paint	种植
learn	学习
take	采取
pick	采取
dance	跳舞
do	做

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

Dear Kate,
I _____ (write) to you from Pingyao! My family and I _____ (visit) my uncle. We _____ (have) a great time! My uncle _____ (show) us all the **sights**. We _____ (stay) near Pingyao's famous city walls. n. 眼界, 视域

I know it's near your **exams** _____ you _____ (study) today? I **hope** it _____ all _____ (go) well! I **look** forward to seeing you soon!

Love,
Beth

从平遥给你写信!我和家人去看望我叔叔。我们玩得很开心!我叔叔向我们展示了所有的景点。我们。(入住)平遥著名城墙附近。我知道离你的考试不远了。你今天在学习吗?我希望一切顺利!我期待着很快见到你!

Kate Smith
凯特史密斯

36 Flower Street
花街36号

London, UK
英国伦敦

exam 正式的考试, 如期末考试、入学考试等。
test 指测验、考查、小考, 也可指正规的考试检查。

3d In groups, take turns miming different activities and guessing what they are.

- A: Are you running?
A:你在跑步吗?
B: No, I'm not.
B:不,我没有。
- A: Are you **skating**?
A:你在滑冰吗? v. 滑冰
B: Yes, I am.
B:是的,我是。

entrance **exam** 入学考试
take the **exam** 参加考试
pass the **exam** 通过考试
fail in the **exam** 考试不及格

hope (可实现)
wish (难以实现)
wish sb. to do sth.
希望某人做某事

to do sth./that从句
ps: hope n. 希望
wish n. 希望

SECTION B

我们如何与他人分享我们的生活?

How do we share our lives with others?

1a Look at the clocks and tell the times in different places.

Chongqing 重庆	Nairobi 内罗毕	New York 纽约
evening / night / p.m.	afternoon / p.m.	morning / a.m.

A: What time is it in Chongqing?

A: 重庆现在几点?

B: It's 8 p.m. / It's eight o'clock in the evening.

B: 现在是晚上8点.

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1b Read the video script and add the times from 1a into the text

What is happening in different time zones around the world right now? What are people doing in different places?

现在世界各地不同时区发生了什么事? 人们在不同的地方做什么?

happen 偶然/突发
take place 计划发生

- sth. + **happen** (s/ed) + 地点/时间
某地某时发生(了)某事
- sth. + **happen**(s/ed)to + sb.
某人发生(了)某事
- sb. + **happen**(s/ed) to do sth.
某人碰巧做某事

It's _____ in Chongqing, China. Some people are **rushing** to get home from work. But others are **not in a hurry!** They are enjoying the city at night. Lights are **shining brightly** across the city and **colourful** boats are moving **slowly** down the river. People are eating delicious food, such as Chongqing **hot pot** and noodles.

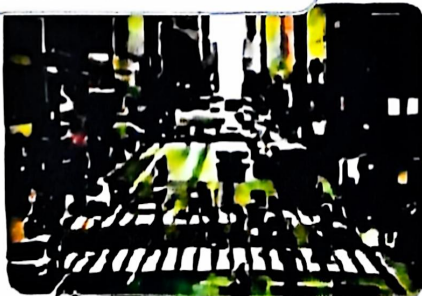
shine-shone-shone vi. 发光/照耀

bright
adv. 光亮地; 明亮地 shine bright 照耀
adj. 明亮的/阳光明媚的/鲜艳的

In Nairobi, Kenya, it's _____. Many people are working hard in their offices. Some people are shopping for gifts, such as **paintings** and bags, in the **markets**. Many others are walking in the parks and looking at **elephants** and giraffes. In this city, people live **side by side** with many wonderful animals!

并接地; 肩并肩地

paint v. 用颜料画/刷油漆
painting n. 绘画
painter n. 画家



- use** — **useful** 有用的
- help** — **helpful** 有帮助的
- success** — **successful** 成功的; 有成就的
- colour** — **colourful** 色彩鲜艳的
- care** — **careful** 小心的; 细致的
- wonder** — **wonderful** 精彩的; 绝妙的

slow—**slowly** 慢地 **quick**—**quickly** 快地
busy—**busily** 繁忙地 **true** —**truly** 真实地

It's _____ in New York, USA. It's early, but the city is getting busy! Many people are rushing to the **subway**. They are going to work. **Bright yellow** taxis are picking up and **dropping off** passengers. Some people are jogging, walking, and riding bikes in **Central Park**. Others are drinking coffee and eating breakfast in coffee shops.

drop off
睡着;(让...)下车; 减弱, 减少

bright
adv. 光亮地; 明亮地 shine bright 照耀
adj. 明亮的/阳光明媚的/鲜艳的

1c Read the script again and answer the questions.

- What special dishes can people eat in Chongqing?
1. 重庆人可以吃什么特色菜?
 - Where can people in Nairobi see big animals like elephants?
2. 内罗毕的人们在哪里可以看到像大象这样的大动物?
 - What are people doing in Central Park?
3. 人们在中央公园做什么? adj. 中心的; 中央的
 - Can you explain why the time is different in each city at the same moment in time?
4. 你能解释一下为什么每个城市在同一时刻的时间不同吗?
5. Which city do you want to visit the most? Give your reasons.
5. 你最想去哪个城市? 给出你的理由.

1d People from the places in 1a are saying the sentences below. Write the names of the places.

- "Look at that giraffe! It's drinking water." _____
1. "看那只长颈鹿! 它在喝水."
- "Our family are taking part in a boat **tour** right now. We can see the city well from here!" _____
2. "我们全家现在正在乘船游览。从这里我们可以很好地看到城市"
参加 旅行/旅游
- "I'm jogging with my dog. The air is clean and the morning **sunshine** is great." _____
3. "我和我的狗一起慢跑。空气清新，早晨的阳光很好."
n. 阳光
- "We're shopping because I want to buy some gifts for my friends." _____
4. "我们在购物，因为我想给朋友买些礼物。"
- "I'm **driving** to work today, but it's taking a long time because it's **rush hour**." _____
5. "我今天要开车去上班，但因为时间紧迫，所以要花很长时间"
v. 开车 交通高峰期

tour n. 旅行/旅游 v. 游览/旅行
a tour of/around ...的旅行
a 10-day tour of China 中国10日游
拓展: tourist n. 旅行者/观光者

2a It is Sunday and people are doing different things in a park. Describe some of the activities to a partner.

今天是星期天，人们在公园里做着不同的事情。向搭档描述一些活动。



2b Write a vlog script by describing what is happening in the park.

Now it's ten o'clock in the morning, and I'm at People's Park. Look, the sun is shining! Let's take a look at ..

***Project**



Draw a group of flats 画一组公寓

3a In groups, draw a group of flats like the one in 3c. Think of a fun name for your flats.

分组绘制一组公寓，如3c中的公寓。为你的公寓想出一个有趣的名字

3b Draw some people doing different activities in the flats.

画一些人在公寓里做不同的活动。

3c Present your flats to your classmates. Describe what is happening in each flat. Decide who has the happiest or most interesting flats.

把你的公寓介绍给你的同学。描述每个公寓发生了什么。决定谁拥有最幸福或最有趣的公寓。



This is Sunny Flats. In this building, there are three floors. On the first floor, there are three flats. Now it's eight o'clock. Let's see what everyone is doing!

Liangliang lives in Flat 101 with his family. He's painting. He likes painting flowers.
Miss Jones lives in Flat 102. She's playing the piano. She likes piano music. Mr Zhang's family lives in Flat 103. Mr Zhang is watching TV and his wife is exercising on a mat!

这里是阳光公寓。这栋楼有三层。一楼有三套公寓。现在已经八点了。让我们看看大家都在做什么。梁亮和他的家人住在101号公寓。他在画画。他喜欢画花。琼斯小姐住在102号公寓。她在弹钢琴。喜欢钢琴音乐。张的家人住在103号公寓。张先生正在看电视，他的妻子正在垫子上锻炼。

Reflecting



How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can describe what the people around me are doing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can use the present continuous tense to describe ongoing actions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can use the right expressions to make and answer telephone calls.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I can understand how people around the world can be doing different activities at the same time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.我能描述我周围的人正在做。

2.我可以用现在时来描述正在进行的动作。

3.我能用正确的表达方式打电话和接电话。好的需要工作

4.我能理解周围的人世界可以同时进行不同的活动。



Living in a global village, we should think like a global citizen.

生活在地球村，我们应该像一个全球公民一样思考。



?

BIG
Question

天气对我们有什么影响?

**How does the weather
affect us?**

v. 影响

In this unit, you will

1. talk about different types of weather.
1. 谈论不同类型的天气。
2. talk about weather-related activities by using the present continuous tense and the simple present tense.
2. 用现在进行时和简单现在时谈论与天气有关的活动。
3. explore how the weather affects people's lives.
3. 探索天气如何影响人们的生活。

Look and share

1. How do you think the kids in the photo feel about the weather?
1. 你觉得照片中的孩子们对天气有什么感觉?
2. Do you like rainy weather? What weather do you like best?
2. 你喜欢雨天吗? 你最喜欢什么天气?
3. What do you do during such weather?
3. 这种天气你做什么?

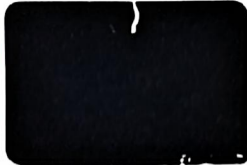
SECTION A

What's the weather like?

天气怎么样?

1a Write the weather descriptions in the box under the pictures.

多云的 cloudy
干的 dry
闪电 lightning
风暴雨的 stormy
有风 windy



dry lightning
干闪电

1b Listen to the weather report. Match the different parts of Australia with the weather conditions.

北 north
西 west
南和东部 south and east
中心 centre

warm and dry 温暖干燥 35 °C
sunny and hot 阳光明媚, 酷热难耐 20 °C
stormy 暴风雨的 28 °C
cloudy 多云的 22 °C

east → eastern adj. 东方的
west → western adj. 西方的
south → southern adj. 南方的
north → northern adj. 北方的
eastern part 东部地区
western countries 西方国家

1c Listen to the conversation. Circle the correct answers.

- Where is Grandpa now?
A. In Australia. B. In his hometown.
- What's the weather like at Grandpa's place?
A. It's stormy. B. It's sunny.
- What's Lucy doing?
A. She is staying in. B. She is watering flowers.
- Is the weather making Grandpa sad?
A. Yes. B. No.

1. 爷爷现在在哪里?
A. 在澳大利亚. B. 在他的家乡.
2. 爷爷家的天气怎么样?
A. 暴风雨. B. 天气晴朗.
3. 露西在做什么?
A. 她住在家里. B. 她正在浇花.
4. 天气让爷爷难过吗?
A. 是的. B. 没有.

1d Act out a phone conversation with a partner. Talk about the weather near you and what people are doing.

What's the weather like?
天气怎么样?

天气温暖, 阳光明媚.
It's warm and sunny.

What are you doing?
你在做什么?

.....

Pronunciation



Listen and repeat. Add one more word to each group.

ar	er	ir	or		ur
/ɑː/	/ɜː/	/ɜː/	/ɔː/	/ɜː/	/ɜː/
hard 坚硬的	verb 动词	first 第一	short 短的	word 单词	hurt 伤害
start 开始	person 人	bird 鸟	horse 马	world 世界	nurse 护士



Read the chant and clap when you read the bold syllables. Then listen and repeat.

What's the weather like today?
It's windy and warm. It's spring again.
Let's fly a kite. Isn't it great?
Hooray! Hooray! Let's play!

unlucky adj. 不幸的

- ① adv. unluckily 不幸地
- ② n. luck 运气

今天天气怎么样?
风很大, 很暖和。春天又来了。
让我们放风筝吧。这不是很棒吗?
万岁! 万岁! 我们来玩吧!

比尔: 嘿, 安娜。你假期过得怎么样?
安娜: 太棒了! 我在桑瓦的海滩上!
比尔: 哇, 你真幸运! 听起来很神奇。那里的天气怎么样?
安娜: 是的... 大约 28°C。
比尔: 太好了! 你在海滩上干什么?
安娜: 我现在正在晒太阳! 我哥哥约翰斯也在这里。比尔: 哦, 他在干什么?
安娜: 他现在就在。那你呢? 斯德哥尔摩的天气怎么样?
比尔: 嗯, 是的... 大约是 -3°C。
安娜: 哦, 真冷! 你的家人在做什么?
比尔: 嗯, 我们通常在下雪的时候呆在家里, 但现在我们外面。嘿, 有一天来拜访我们吧!
安娜: 好的。一旦天气转暖!



Listen to the conversation and fill in the blank.

Bill: Hey, Anna. How's your holiday going?
Anna: It's wonderful! I'm at a beach in Sanva!
Bill: Wow, lucky you! That sounds amazing. What's the weather like there?
Anna: It's 你幸运. It's about 28°C.
Bill: That's nice! What are you doing at the beach?
Anna: I'm sunbathing at the moment! My brother Johns here too.
Bill: Oh, sunbathe v. 沐浴, 晒太阳
what's he doing?
Anna: He's _____ right now. What about you?
How's the weather in Stockholm?
Bill: Well, it's _____ It's about -3°C.
Anna: Oh, that's really cold! What's your family doing?
Bill: Well, we usually stay in when it snows, but now we're _____
outside. Hey, come and visit us some day!
Anna: OK. Once the weather turns warm!



Rain or Shine

2b Read the conversation. Then complete the table.

问词处 Information	安娜的家人 Anna's family	比尔的家人 Bill's family
Place 地点	_____	Stockholm 斯德哥尔摩
Temperature 温度	_____ °C	-3°C - 3°C
Weather 天气	hot and 热和 _____	cold and 冷和 _____
Activity 活动	sunbathing; 日光浴; _____	building a 建筑 _____
	playing 玩 _____	

temperature n. 温度
 ① at a high/low temperature 在高/低温下
 ② the temperature of ... 的温度
 拓展: temperature n. 气温/体温 (what 提问)

2c Listen to the conversation again and pay attention to the rhythm of the sentences. Then role-play the conversation.

再听一遍对话，注意句子的节奏。然后在对话中扮演角色。

2d List the activities you can do in different weather. Tick the activities and enjoy doing the most.

列出你在不同天气下可以做的活动。勾选活动，享受做得最多。

swim outside
在外面游泳

read
阅读

build a snowman
堆雪人

暴雪原创 V:baoxue2099

2e Imagine you are calling a friend. Your friend is having a holiday in a place with different weather. Ask and answer questions using the ideas from 2d and the expressions below to help you.

Talking about the weather	
What's the weather like in ...? 天气怎么样...?	It's really warm / ... now. 天气真暖和。现在。...
How's the weather in ...? 天气怎么样...?	Today, it's about ...°C. 今天，它是...°C。
Is it very cold / ... in ... 天气很冷吗...在...?	It's raining / ... heavily. 下雨了。...大。 adv. 在很大程度上，大量地
Talking about activities	
What are you doing now? 你正在做什么?	I'm shopping / ... right now. 我在购物。马上...。
Are you outside / ... at the moment? 你在外面吗...目前?	I'm outside / at home / .. 我在外面/ 家里/ ...
Are you having dinner / ... now? 你在吃晚饭吗。现在...	I usually run / ... outside, but I'm 我通常跑步。外面...但我在 锻炼。 exercising / ... at home now. 现在在家

heavily adv. 在很大程度上; 大量地
 heavy adj.
 都可用来说明雨、雪等下得大
 拓展: 形容风大常用 strong 或 strongly

A: What's the weather like in ...?

A: ... 的天气怎么样...?

B: It's really ...

B: 真的。

A: What are you doing now?

A: 你正在做什么?

B: I'm ... right now. / I usually ..., but I'm ... at the moment.

B: 我是...现在... / 我通常...但我...目前

How 's the weather in + 地点?
 = What 's the weather like in + 地点?
 “某地天气怎么样? ”,
 其答案为 “It ' s + 表示天气状况的形容词.”

Grammar Focus

heavily adv. 在很大程度上; 大量地
heavy adj.
 都可用来说明雨、雪等下得大
 拓展: 形容风大常用 **strong** 或 **strongly**

3a Read the sentences. What tenses do they use? When do you use each tense?

What's the weather like? 天气怎么样?	It's raining heavily. 雨下得很大.
How's the weather? 天气怎么样?	It's cold and snowy . 天气寒冷多雪.
What are you doing at the beach? 你在海滩上干什么?	I'm sunbathing. 沙滩晒太阳.
What's your brother doing? 你弟弟在干什么?	He's playing beach volleyball right now. 他现在正在打沙滩排球.
It's really cold! What's your family doing? 你的家人在做什么?	We usually stay in when it snows. But now we're building a snowman outside. 下雪的时候我们通常呆在家里, 但现在我们正在外面堆雪人.

1.A看,下雪了!B太神奇了!这里冬天通常不下雪
 2.在我的家乡,每天太阳大约在早上6点升起
 B真的吗?这里,太阳(升起)了,但已经12点了.
 3.A好暖和,但她穿了一件毛衣!
 B嗯,毕竟这是她最喜欢的毛衣,她总是戴着它.
 4.看那些风筝!它们飞得那么高.
 B这里春天刮风,这个季节人们经常放风筝.
 5.A你有雨伞吗?外面下雨了.
 B这就是伦敦的天气!经常下雨,干得好

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季节首字母小写
spring 春
summer 夏
autumn 秋
winter 冬
 in+月份
 rainy 下雨的
 cloudy 多云的
 snowy 下雪的
 sunny 晴天的

3b Fill in the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- A: Look, it _____ (snow)!
 B: That's amazing! It _____ (not snow) here in winter usually
- A: In my hometown, the sun _____ (rise) at around 6 a.m. in summers
 B: Really? Here, the sun _____ (rise), but it's already 7:30.
- A: It's so warm, but she _____ (wear) a sweater!
 B: Well, it's her favourite sweater, after all. She always _____ (wear) it.
- A: Look at the kites! They _____ (fly) so **high**. 高的(地)
 B: It's windy in spring here. People often _____ (fly) kites in this season.
- A: Do you have an umbrella? It _____ (rain) outside.
 B: That's the weather in London! It _____ (rain) quite often. Here you go.

adj. = extremely cold 极冷/冰冻的
n. 冰点
 拓展: freeze-froze-frozen
v. 结冰/(使)冻住

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

It is 2 January. It is **freezing**. The temperature _____ (be) -20°C!
 Many people, _____ (visit) this special place at the moment. Here they can see lots of special ice works of art like large and colourful buildings.
 Some of the **tourists** _____ (be) from South China. They _____ (enjoy) the ice festival very much. Look! What _____ they _____ (do)? Some of them _____ (take) photos, and some _____ (skate). Do you know the name of this special place?

现在是1月2日,天气很冷,温度为-20°C!此刻,许多人(参观)这个特别的地方。在这里,他们可以看到许多特殊的冰艺术作品,比如大型多彩的建筑。有些游客来自中国南方,他们非常喜欢冰雪节。看!他们在做什么?他们中的一些人(拍照),一些人(滑冰)。你知道这个特别的地方的名字吗?

3d Imagine that you are at a beautiful place outdoors. Tell your partner what the weather is like and what activities people are doing. Can he or she guess where you are?

SECTION B

我们对天气有什么感觉? How do we feel about the weather?

1a 看这一页上的图片。当你爬山时，你能看到、听到或感觉到什么?
Look at the pictures on this page. What do you think you can see, hear, or feel when you climb a mountain?

1b 阅读海伦和彼得的博客。他们正在访问同一个地方吗?他们对此有同样的感觉吗?
Read the posts by Helen and Peter. Are they visiting the same place? Do they feel the same about it?

-ian 表示“...的专家/来自...的人”
 magic → magician 魔术师
 music → musician 音乐家
 Canada → Canadian 加拿大人
 library → librarian 图书管理员



We're here at Mount Huangshan!
 The clouds look amazing. It feels like a magical place. The trees and rocks look like a part of a painting.

我们在黄山!云看起来很神奇。这感觉就像一个神奇的地方。树木和岩石看起来就像一幅画的一部分。

rest

- 1、(不及物动词) 安息, 长眠
- 2、(名词) have/ take a rest 休息一下
- 3、(不及物动词) 休息, 歇息
- 4、(名词) 剩余部分, 剩余的人或事
the rest of 意为“其余的... , 其他的...” 后接名词或代词

We're at a rest area now. Climbing is hard, but we're making good progress. Although the weather is bad, many people here are all in high spirits. I don't think my brother Peter is enjoying the experience very much, so I'm encouraging him.

我们现在在休息区。攀登很难, 但我们正在取得很好的进步。虽然天气不好, 但这里的许多人都情绪高涨。我觉得我弟弟彼得不太喜欢这次经历, 所以我鼓励他。



Helen 7:2211 May



through past

The sun is shining through the clouds! It's a lovely sight. I'm so glad we're here at Bright Peak.



Helen 10:36 11 May



though adv. 不过; 可是; 然而
 可句首可句末 (句末逗号隔开)
though 连词 虽然; 尽管; 不过
 相当于 although, 不与 but 连用

be sad 对做某事感到难过
be glad to do sth. 对做某事感到高兴

今天我和家人一起去黄山。我真的不喜欢这次经历。一切看起来都是灰色的, 因为大雾, 你看不见太多。地面很湿, 所以我们必须慢慢爬。
 Today I'm visiting Mount Huangshan with my family. I'm not really enjoying the experience. Everything looks grey and you can't see much because of the heavy fog. The ground is very wet, so we have to climb slowly.

爬山很累! 我的鞋子又湿又脏。这个休息区还有很多其他游客, 但他们似乎一点也不累。相反, 他们在谈笑风生! 我妹妹海伦也情绪高涨。

Climbing is tiring! My shoes are all wet and dirty too. There are many other tourists at this rest area, but they don't seem tired at all. Instead, they're talking and laughing! My sister Helen is also in high spirits.



Peter

seem It s. seems that 从句 看起来...
 It seems like + n. 好像...
 seem (to be) + adj. 似乎...
 seem to do sth. 似乎做某事

because of + 名词
because + 从句

because 连词。“因为”其后跟句子, 陈述原因或理由
 常用来回答 why 引导的特殊疑问句。
 提醒: because 和 so 不能同时使用
 Because geography is interesting, I like it.
 = Geography is interesting, so I like it.



Peter 6:3511 May

表状态 (变化) 连系动词

stay 继续处于...	remain 保持	grow 渐渐变得	keep 保持
seem 似乎	get 成为	become 开始变得	prove 证明是
go 变成	turn 变得	appear 看起来	lie 处于...状态

1c

Complete Helen's and Peter's descriptions about their trip. Then use 😊 or 😞 to show how they feel.

Time and place	Helen		Peter	
	Thought	Feeling	Thought	Feeling
6:35-7:22	<p>^{n.高山} • The mountain feels like <small>这座山感觉像</small></p> <p>• The trees and rocks look like a part of _____ <small>树木和岩石看起来像是</small></p>	😊	<p>• Everything looks _____ <small>一切看起来</small></p> <p>• He can't _____ because of _____ <small>他不能 因为</small></p> <p>• His family has to _____ <small>他的家人必须</small></p>	😞
Rest area	<p>• Climbing is _____ <small>攀登是</small></p> <p>• Her family is making _____ <small>她的家 - 人正在制作</small></p> <p>• She wants to _____ Peter. <small>她想要彼得</small></p>		<p>• Climbing is _____</p> <p>• His shoes are _____ <small>他的鞋子</small></p> <p>• The _____ and Helen? are all in _____ <small>那个和海伦? 都在里面</small></p>	
10:36-10:40	<p>• The sun _____ through the clouds. <small>太阳穿过云层</small></p> <p>• It is a _____ sight. <small>这是一个 视觉</small></p>		<p>• The mountain is _____ in _____ <small>这座山是...在...里面</small></p> <p>• He is _____ but he feels _____ <small>他是 但是他感觉到...</small></p>	

1d

Read the posts again. Complete the questions with the question words in the box and then answer them.

Why Who How Where What

in the end 最终
at the end of + 地点 在...尽头
at the end of + 时间 在...“结束时”
by the end of 在“以前, 到...为止”

- _____ did Helen and Peter see the tourists?
海伦和彼得看见游客了吗?
- _____ does Helen think about the trees and rocks?
海伦在想那些树和岩石吗?
- _____ enjoys the experience more at the start? _____ do you think so?
一开始更喜欢这种体验吗? 你这么认为吗?
- _____ does Peter feel at the end?
彼得感觉到结束了吗? 最后

2a

Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

pour into... 将...倒进...里
pour out 把...倒出
pour sth. for sb. 给某人倒某物
拓展: pour v. 下大雨
It is pouring outside now.
现在外面下着倾盆大雨。

今天有一场大风暴。我坐在房间里，往窗外看。雨下得很大。大雨倾盆而下，风也刮得很大。人们很难使用雨伞。街上有个男人(看起来)很生气，他大喊大叫，追着他的帽子跑!

There is a huge ^{n.暴风雨} (storm) today. I am sitting in my room and _____ (look) out of the window. It _____ (rain) very hard. The rain is ^{v.倒出; 倾倒} pouring down. The ^{n.风} wind (blow) hard too. It is difficult for people to use their umbrellas. A man in the street _____ (look) angry. He is ^{v.呼叫; 喊叫} shouting and (run) after his hat!
追逐; 追赶

2b

Draw a picture of some people experiencing a heavy storm or another weather condition. Write a description of their actions.

【辨析】

shout at 意为“对...大声叫嚷”，含有责备之意，带有感情色彩；
shout to 意为“对...大声叫喊”，以引起对方注意，无责备之意，无感情色彩

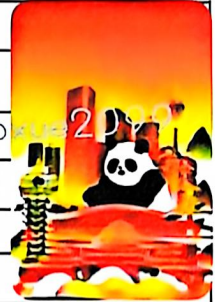
*Project



Give a live weather report

3a Read the weather information about Chengdu. Underline the information from the table in the report.

Chengdu	
Season 季节	spring 春天
Month 月份	April 四月 暴雨 原创 V:baobao 2020
Weather 天气	rainy 多雨的
Temperature 温度	20°C 20℃
Activity 活动	stay in; do indoor activities 待在家里; 做室内活动
Advice 建议	carry an umbrella; pack a raincoat 带把伞; 带上雨衣



Good morning from Chengdu in Sichuan Province. It's a cool spring morning in April. It's raining heavily today and the temperature is around 20°C. Many people are staying in today. It's a good day to do indoor activities. But look behind me! A few people are still outside. They're hurrying towards the nearby buildings to hide from the rain. It's important to carry an umbrella or pack a raincoat today.

早上好，来自四川省成都市。这是四月一个凉爽的春天早晨。今天雨下得很大，气温在20℃左右。今天有很多人待在家里。今天是进行室内活动的日子了。但看看我身后！外面还有几个人。他们正赶往附近的建筑物躲避雨水。今天带个雨伞或带件雨衣很重要。

3b In groups, choose a city and find information about its weather conditions on a certain day. Make a similar table to the one in 3a.

分组选择一个城市，查找某一天的天气状况信息，制作一张类似于3a的表格。

3c Write a weather report with the information from your table in 3b. Give your report to the class.

用3b表格中的信息写一篇天气预报，把你的报告给全班同学。

Reflecting



How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can talk about different types of weather.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I can use the present continuous tense and the simple present tense to describe weather-related activities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I can understand the influence of weather on people's lives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.我可以谈论不同类型的天气。
2.我可以现在时和描述天气相关活动的简单现在时态
3.我能理解天气对人们生活的影响。



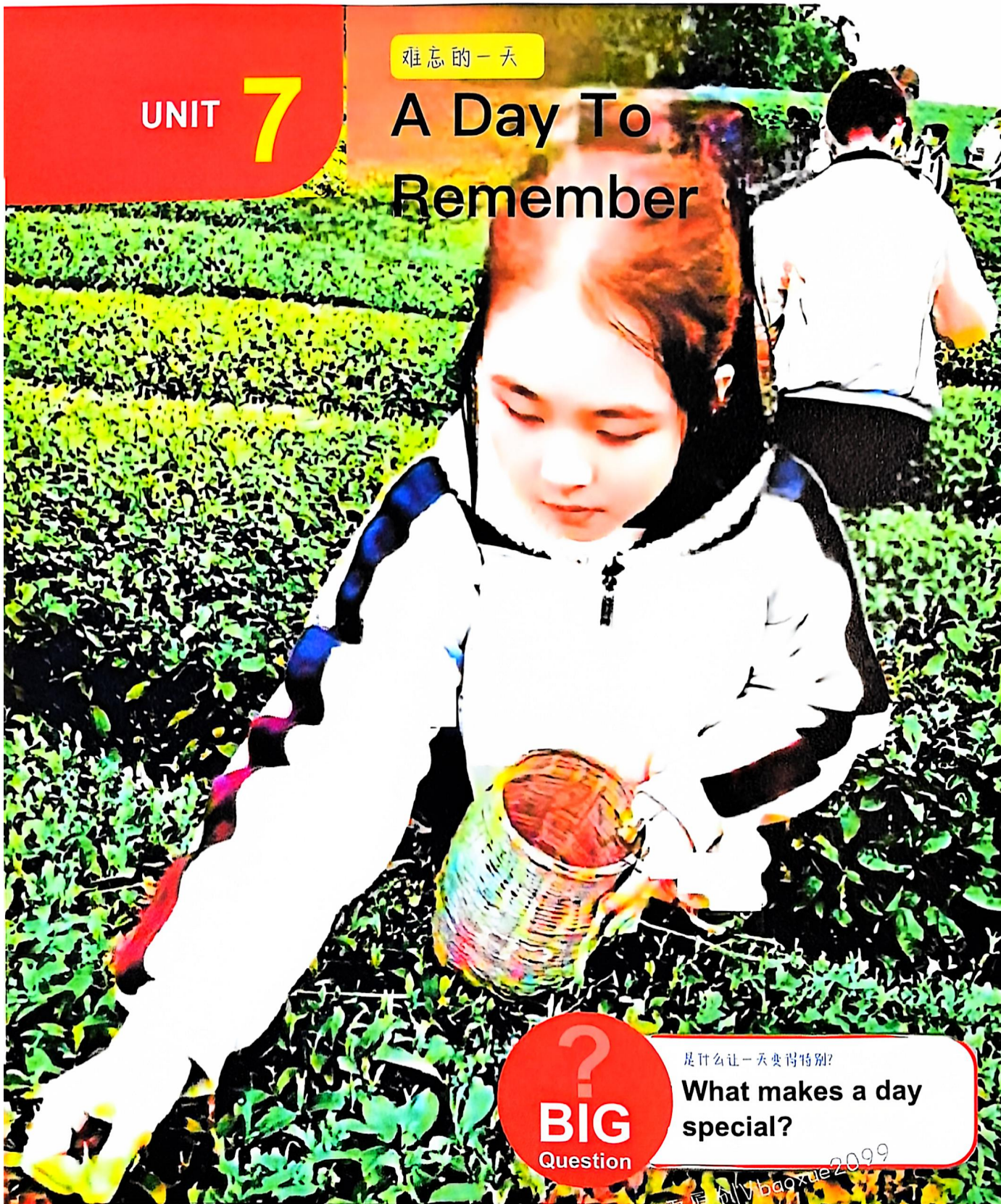
Enjoy your day, come rain or shine

享受你的一天，风雨无阻

UNIT 7

难忘的一天

A Day To Remember



?
BIG
Question

是什么让一天变得特别?

What makes a day special?

In this unit, you will

1. talk about things that happened in the past by using the simple past tense
2. talk about school trips and what you learn from them.
3. learn to write a diary entry.
4. reflect on special experiences.

1. 用简单过去时谈论过去发生的事情
2. 谈论学校旅行以及你从中学到了什么
3. 学会写日记
4. 反思特殊经历

Look and share

1. Where are the students in the photo?
2. What are they doing? Are they working hard?
3. Would you like to try this kind of work?

1. 照片中的学生在哪里?
2. 他们在干什么? 他们正在努力工作吗?
3. 你想试试这种工作吗?

SECTION A

你的特殊日子是什么样的?

What was your special day like?

1a Write the activities in the box under the pictures. Did you do any of these activities last weekend?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| played badminton 打羽毛球 | cooked food 做饭 | meet up with friends 与朋友见面 |
| went swimming 去游泳 | did homework 做作业 | visited a science museum 参观科技馆 |



1b Listen to two conversations and answer the questions.

- How was Peter's weekend?
- What did Peter like about the museum?
- How was Teng Fei's weekend?
- How did Teng Fei feel after he talked to the tourists?

- 彼得周末过得怎么样?
- 彼得喜欢博物馆的什么?
- Teng Fei 周末过得怎么样?
- Teng Fei 带游客去参观后感觉如何?

1c Who did each activity? Listen again and write P for Peter or TF for Teng Fei.

_____ visited a museum

_____ lost a book

_____ tried to help tourists

_____ gave directions

_____ went to an exhibition

_____ took the wrong bus

_____ learnt how astronauts live and work

_____ talked to robots

- ask for directions to sp. 问去某地的路
 - give sb. directions to sp. 给某人指去某地的路
- 短语:
a poor sense of direction 方向感差
in all directions 向四面八方
from all directions 从四面八方
in the direction of 朝...的方向

Talk about one of the conversations in 1b with a partner.

How was Peter's weekend?

It was...

What did he do?

Well, he...

Pronunciation



1 Listen and repeat. Add one more word to each group.

c		ck	g		x
/k/	/s/	/k/	/g/	/dʒ /	/ks/
cook 烹调 catch 抓住	nice 美好的 bicycle 自行车	pick 挑选 clock 时钟	game 游戏 give 给	age 年龄 large 大的	six 六 next 下一个



2 Listen and repeat. Notice the pronunciation of (e)d.

/t/	talked 我说了	picked 挑选	helped 帮助	stopped 停止	finished 已完成
/d/	moved 移动	climbed 攀登	filled 填满	tried 尝试	enjoyed 享受
/d /	wanted 想要	visited 参观过	tasted 品尝	needed 需要	ended 结束



3 Read the coloured words. Then listen to the short conversations and circle the words you hear.

1.A: Hey, I thought you did /didn't like maths!

B: I do/don't now. I was /wasn't interested in it last year.

2.A: Hello. Aren't/Are you Ella's friend?

B: I don't/do know Ella!

3.A: I can/can't go on the school trip tomorrow.

B: Oh, you should /shouldn't tell our teacher about that now.

1.A: 嘿, 我还以为你不喜欢数学呢!
B: 我现在做/不做, 去年我对它不感兴趣。
2.A: 你好, 你不是琪琪的朋友吗?
B: 我不认识琪琪!
3.A: 我明天不能去学校旅行。
B: 哦, 你现在应该/不应该告诉我们的老师这件事。



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

Helen: Hi, Fu Xing. How was your school trip to the wastewater plant? Was it boring?

Fu Xing: No, it wasn't at all. It was really interesting!

Helen: Wow! What did you see?

Fu Xing: We saw the plant make dirty water again.

Helen: Really? How?

Fu Xing: Well, first, _____ water from our homes goes into the plant.

Then, special screens remove large pieces of waste from the water.

Helen: What happens next?

Fu Xing: Well, _____ machines remove germs and other things from the water. These things are usually too _____ to see. It takes a few more steps after that before the water becomes clean again.

Helen: Wow! I used to think it was _____ to get clean water.

Fu Xing: Me too! I didn't realize it was so _____

• a trip to... 去...的旅行
• go for a trip 去旅行
• take a trip 去旅行

trip 可数“旅行; 旅游”
短途。school trip 学校旅行
• They have a school trip on May 1st.
5月1日他们有一次学校旅行。

海伦: 嗨, 福星, 你学校去污水处理厂的旅行怎么样? 无聊吗?
福星: 不, 一点也不。这真的很有趣!
海伦: 哇! 你看到了什么?
福星: 我们又看到那种植物在制造脏水。
海伦: 真的吗? 怎么用?
福星: 好吧, 首先, 我们家的水进入工厂, 然后, 特殊的滤网会从水中去除大块的废物。
海伦: 接下来会发生什么?
福星: 嗯, 机器可以去除水中的细菌和其他东西。这些东西通常也看不见。再过几步, 水就会再次变干净。
海伦: 哇! 我过去以为这是为了解决干净的水。
福星: 我也是! 我没意识到是这样。

plant n. 植物
vi. 种植; 栽种; 栽培
They planted lots of trees last year.
去年他们种了很多树。
Don't forget to water the plants.
别忘了给植物浇水。

A Day

【拓展】
• waste 作为名词, 还可意为“废物; 垃圾”
• waste 作为形容词, 意为“无用的; 废弃的; 丢弃的”
Don't throw waste things around. 不要乱扔废弃物。
• waste 作为动词, 意为“浪费; 滥用”
• waste time/money on sb./sth. “在某人/某事物上浪费时间/金钱”
• waste time/money doing sth. “浪费时间/金钱做某事”
Don't waste water. 不要浪费水。

a piece of + n. 不可数一片/一块/一段
复数: pieces of
短语:
a piece of paper 一张纸
a piece of bread 一片面包
a piece of music 一首乐曲
a piece of meat 一块肉
a piece of news 一条新闻

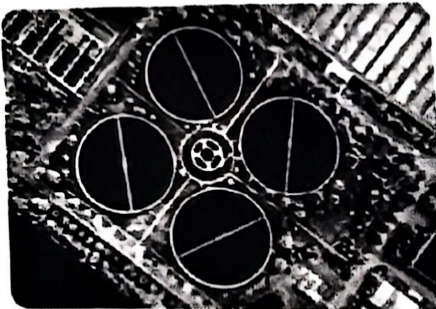
2b Read the conversation and match the sentence parts.

inside adv. 在里面 反义词为 outside

- 1. The plant makes
1. 植物制造
- 2. Dirty water goes
2. 脏水流走了
- 3. Machines **inside** the plant
3. 工厂内机器 在里面
- 4. Screens inside the plant
4. 工厂内滤网
- 5. Helen used to think
5. 海伦过去常常思考

- A. remove small things from the water.
A. 把小东西从水里拿出来。
- B. it was easy to get clean water
B. 很容易得到干净的水
- C. dirty water clean again.
C. 脏水又干净了。
- D. remove large pieces of waste from the water.
D. 从垃圾堆中清除大块垃圾
- E. into the plant.
E. 进入工厂。

2c Complete the summary of the conversation in 2a.



Last week, Fu Xing's class **went on** a school **trip** to a _____ plant. The plant turned dirty water **Mo** clean **wsker**.

Fu Xing learnt about the cleaning **process**. First, dirty water goes from people's _____ to the plant. Then the plant **ases** screens to remove large pieces of _____ from the dirty water. Next,

process v. 加工, n. 过程

上周, 傅星的课上学校参观工厂。这个工厂变成了脏水。傅星了解了解清洁过程: 首先, 脏水来自人们的...到植物。然后是植物 ases 屏幕用于删除大块 从脏水。接下来, 把水洗干净。他们删除和其他小东西。这还需要一些时间 - 在水再次变得干净之前

large _____ clean the water. They remove _____ and other small things. It takes a few more _____ before the water becomes clean again.



2d Listen to the conversation again and pay attention to the pronunciation of was, wasn't, did, and didn't. Then role-play the conversation.

2e Talk about a school trip you took to a special place.

theatre 电影院/戏院 剧院	factory 工厂	zoo 动物园	museum 博物馆
farm 农场	forest 森林	market 市场	park 公园

How was your school trip?
你的学校旅行怎么样!

It was great
太棒了

Where did you go?
你去哪里了!

We went to the theatre
我们去剧院看演出
to watch a show.

Grammar Focus

3a Read the sentences. Circle the verbs in the simple past tense. Then underline the time expressions for the past.

Did you see anything interesting at the science museum yesterday? <small>昨天在科学博物馆看到过什么有趣的东西吗?</small>	Yes, I did. There was a space exhibition. <small>是的, 我做了, 有一个太空展览。</small> There were robots. <small>有机器人。</small>
Did Teng Fei give the tourists the right directions last weekend? <small>上周末他给游客指路了吗?</small>	No, he didn't. He felt bad about that. <small>不, 他没有, 他对此感到很难过。</small>
Did you go on a school trip a week ago? <small>你一周前去学校旅行吗?</small>	Yes, we did. We went to a wastewater plant. <small>是的, 我们做到了, 我们去了一家污水处理厂。</small>
What did you do the day before yesterday? <small>前天你做了什么?</small>	我和家人一起参观了动物园。 I visited the zoo with my family.
How was your weekend? <small>你周末过得怎么样?</small>	It was terrible. I got on the wrong bus. I left my book on the bus too. <small>太可怕了, 我坐错车了, 我也把书放在公共汽车上了。</small>

3b Put the words in order. Write the sentences using the correct tenses.

1. my favourite actor, the day before yesterday, I, see, in a film
2. they, a day, spend, on a chicken farm, last month
3. two bottles of milk, on the table, a few minutes ago, there, be
4. last night, stop, the doctor, work, at ten o'clock
5. Ms Li, last Wednesday, meet, on the street, one of her friends

act
vi. 扮演

v. 扮演 act out 表演出来
vi. 充当/起作用 act a. 充当
actor n. 男演员
actress n. 女演员
action n. 动作/行动
active adj. 活跃的
activity n. 活动

名词后缀
or/er

singer 歌手
visitor 游客
actor 演员
inventor 发明家
writer 作家
teacher 教师
farmer 农民

1. 前天我在一部电影中看到了我最喜欢的演员
2. 他们在养鸡场度过了一天
3. 几分钟前, 桌子上有两瓶牛奶
4. 昨晚, 医生, 停下来, 十点钟上班
5. 李女士上星期三在街上遇见了她的一个朋友

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

see 看 learn 学 be 是 walk 走 think 想 work 工作

Last week our class went on a school trip to Jinggangshan. In a museum, we _____ about important people like Mao Zedong and Zhu De. We _____ many things such as old photos, paintings, and guns. We also _____ on some uniforms from the past. We _____ along the mountain roads and _____ about the past. Many people _____ hard to create what we have today. It _____ a day to remember, and it made me want to work hard for a better future too.

上周我们班去井冈山参加了一次学校旅行。在博物馆里, 我们谈论像毛泽东和朱德这样的重要人物。我们有很多东西, 比如旧照片、画和枪。我们还试穿了一些过去的制服。我们沿着山路, 追忆往事。当时很多人很难创造出我们今天所拥有的。这是一个值得铭记的日子, 这也让我想为美好的未来而努力工作。

creative adj. 有创造力的; 创造性的
create v. 创造; 创作
辨析:
invent 发明 (不存在的东西)
discover 发现 (有而一直没被发现)
create 创造 (把原材料制成新产品)

3d In pairs, ask each other about the activities you did yesterday and what you did them. Then tell the class about your partner's day.

Peter got up at 5 a.m. yesterday. He had bread and an egg for breakfast. Then he ...

彼得昨天早上5点起床。他早餐吃面包和鸡蛋。然后他...

SECTION B

What did you learn on that special day? 在那个特殊的日子里，你学到了什么？

1a Do you keep a diary? Do you think it is a good idea to keep a diary? Discuss your ideas with a partner. Use the points to help you.

- remember what happened
- improve writing skills
记住发生了什么
提高写作技巧

- record thoughts and feelings
记录想法和感受
- write down new ideas
写下新想法

1b Read Sam's diary entry and write a one-sentence summary of what he did on that day.

同形

late adj.	晚的/迟的	adv.晚/迟
high adj.	高的	adv.高高地
hard adj.	硬的	adv.努力地
straight adj.	直的	adv.径直
early adj.	早的	adv.早期地
fast adj.	快的	adv.快地

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Friday.30 May

Today we went on a school trip to a farm! It was tiring but great fun! In the morning, we explored the farm. There were large tents with tomatoes, cucumbers and many other fruits and vegetables. The farmer told us about how these fruits and vegetables go from the fields to our tables. I was very interested because I usually only see them in the supermarket.

Then we got straight to work! First, we picked some strawberries. The work seemed easy, but it took time to get it right. Slowly, we filled many baskets. In the afternoon, the farmer taught us how to cut branches and leaves from tomato plants. This helps them to grow more fruit. Finally, we watered the plants. Plants need so much work! It was tiring, but I enjoyed working with my hands.

One thing I learnt today: Farming isn't easy! It made me think of the saying: "Every grain comes from hard work." The farmer let us take some vegetables home. My mum cooked some for dinner, and they were fresh and delicious! They certainly taste better when you work for them! Today was really a day to remember.

①动词+er	write 写 + -r → writer 作家
	teach 教 + -er → teacher 教师
	sing 唱歌 + -er → singer 歌手
	work 工作 + -er → worker 工人
	wait 等 + -er → waiter 男服务员
②动词+or	act 表演 + -or → actor 男演员
	invent 发明 + -or → inventor 发明家
③动词+ress	act 表演 + -ress → actress 女演员
	wait 等 + -ress → waitress 女服务员

今天我们去了一个农场学校旅行!虽然很累,但很有趣!早上,我们参观了农场。那里有大棚,里面有西红柿、黄瓜和许多其他水果和蔬菜。农民告诉我们,这些水果和蔬菜从田里运到我们的桌子上。我很感兴趣,因为我通常只在超市看到它们。然后我们直接开始工作!首先,我们吃了一些草莓。这项工作似乎很容易,但需要时间才能把它做好。慢慢地,我们装满了很多篮子。下午,农民教我们如何从番茄植株上剪下枝叶。这帮助它们长出更多的果实。最后,我们给植物浇水了。植物需要大量的工作!很累,但我喜欢用手工作。今天我学到了一件事:务农并不容易!这让我想起了一句谚语:“每一粒粮食都来自辛勤劳动。”今天让我们带一些蔬菜回家。我妈做了一些晚餐。它们又新鲜又美味!当然,因为他们工作时,他们的味道肯定会更好!今天真是值得纪念的一天。

以-f(e)结尾,将其变为-ves构成复数的名词
灰太狼(wolf)为活命(life)去捉羊,
扮贼(thief)拿刀(knife)叶(leaf)丛福。
架(shelf)后半(half)天不见羊,
自己(self)老婆(wife)记得慌。

finally= at last=in the end 最后/最终
adj. final 最后的
拓展: first, next, then 与 finally-起使用
首先... , 接下来... , 然后... , 最后...

fresher-freshest

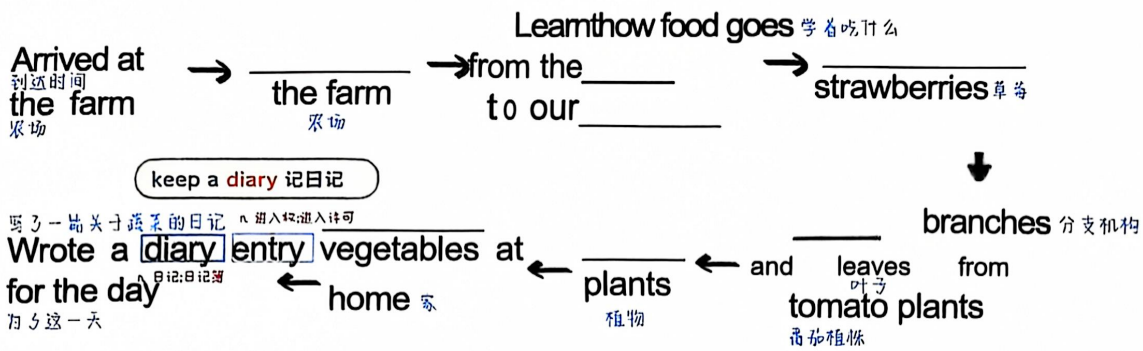
当然 - of course
- sure
- certainly

fresh adj.

新鲜的/清新的
淡的/无盐的 fresh water 淡水
精力充沛的

fill v. 装满-反义词: empty 倒空
① fill...with...用...把...填满...
② be filled with = be full of 装满...

1c Complete the flow chart with the events from the text.



1d Read the diary entry again and answer the questions.

1. Where did Sam go for his school trip?
2. How did he feel about the trip?
3. What did he learn from the trip?
4. What do you think "Every grain comes from hard work" means?
5. Do you agree with Sam that food tastes better when you work for them?
Give an example.

1. 萨姆去哪里参加学校旅行?
2. 他觉得这次旅行怎么样?
3. 他这次旅行赚了多少钱?
4. 你认为“每一粒粮食都来自辛勤的劳动者”是什么意思?
5. 你同意萨姆的观点吗? 当你为他们工作时, 食物的味道会更好? 举个例子。

- ① agree + 从句 同意; 赞成; 应允
- ② agree with sb. 同意某人
- ③ agree to sth. (plan, idea, suggestion等)
- ④ agree on 就...取得一致意见

2a Make notes about...

My School Trip <small>我的学校之旅</small>	
<p>1. Where did you go? <small>1. 你去哪里了?</small></p> <p>_____</p>	<p>3. How did you feel? <small>3. 你感觉如何?</small></p> <p>_____</p>
<p>2. What did you do / see? <small>2. 你做了什么/ 看到了什么?</small></p> <p>_____</p>	<p>4. What did you learn? <small>4. 你学到了什么?</small></p> <p>_____</p>

write a diary entry about the school trip. Use your notes in 2a and the expressions to help you.

I had a(n) amazing/good/bad /terrible day today. 我今天过得很愉快/ 很好/ 很糟糕/ 很糟糕.
 Our class went on a school trip to ... 我们班去了一次学校旅行.
 What a day! 多么美好的一天!

Friday, 6 June 6月6日, 星期五

I had a really good day today. Our class went on a school trip to an art museum.
萨姆今天过得很好. 我们班去了一个美术馆进行学校旅行

写一个关于难忘一天的连环故事

***Project**



Write a chain story about a memorable day

3a In groups, think of a place or situation where the story took place. Share any interesting or special experiences. Use the questions to help you.

- What did you see or do there? 你在那里看到了什么或做了什么?
- How did you feel? 你感觉如何?
- Did you learn anything? 你学到了什么了吗?

3b Write a chain story together. Take turns to add one or two sentences each. You can use your experiences from 3a to help you. Read the example below.

去年夏天，我们度过了一个非常难忘的一天！我们在山里度假。

Last summer, we had a very memorable day! We were on holiday in the mountains.

At first it was a nice day, but then the weather changed. It started raining.

起初是天气很好，但后来天气变了，它开始下雨了。

flash across the sky. Just then, we saw someone in trouble.

闪光灯划过天空，就在那时我们有麻烦了。

3c Read your story to the class. Vote on the most interesting or special story.

把你的故事读给全班听，投票选出最有趣或最特别的故事。

暴雪原创 V:baoxue2099

Reflecting



1. 我可以谈论当天的特别经历
2. 我可以读写关于学校的日记旅行。
3. 我可以用简单过去时来谈论过去发生的事情
4. 我可以分享从过去的经历中学到的

How well can you do these things	Very well	oK	Needs work
1. I can talk about special experiences of the day			
2. I can read and write diary entries about school trips.			
3. I can use the simple past tense to talk about what happened in the past			
4. I can share what I learnt from past experiences			



If you try to learn something new each day you'll make each day special

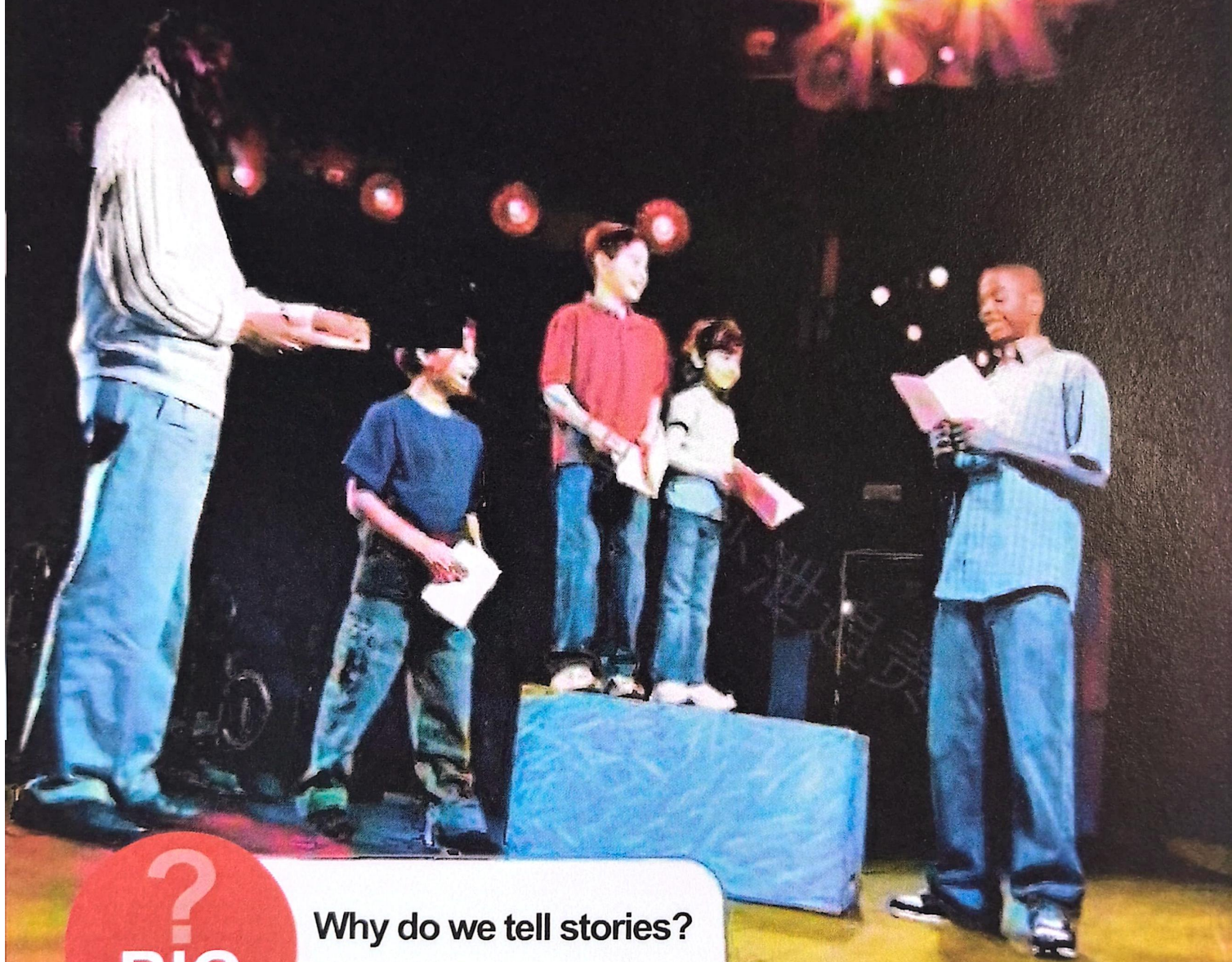
如果你试着每天学习新东西，我会让每一天都变得特别

UNIT 8

Once upon a Time

pron. 在.....上面

很久以前



?
BIG
Question

Why do we tell stories?

我们为什么要讲故事

In this unit, you will

1. tell stories and talk about what you learn from them.
1. 讲故事, 谈谈你从中学到了什么。
2. use the simple past tense and the simple present tense in storytelling
2. 在讲故事时使用简单过去时和简单现在时
3. make up an ending for a story.
3. 给故事编个结局。
4. explore stories from different cultures.
4. 探索不同文化的故事。

Look and share

1. What are the students in the photo doing?
1. 照片中的学生在做什么?
2. How do you think they feel about it?
2. 你认为他们对此有何感受?
3. What do you think the teacher is helping them with?
3. 你认为老师在帮助他们做什么?

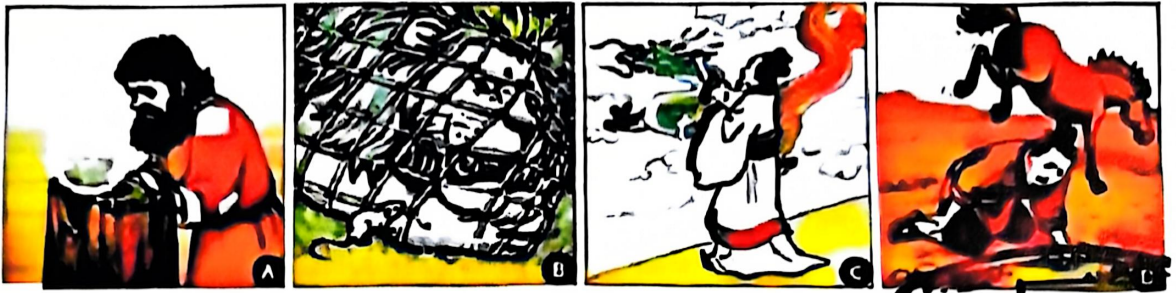
SECTION A

你最喜欢的故事是什么?

What are your favourite stories?

看看这些照片. 你知道他们讲的是什么故事吗?

Look at the pictures. Do you know what stories they are about?



听第一段对话. 把句子按顺序排列

Listen to first conversation. Put the sentences

- _____ The mouse ^{v.咬;叮} **bite** through the ^{n.网;网络} **net**.
- _____ The ^{n.猎人} **hunter** caught the lion.
- _____ The lion let the mouse go.
- _____ The lion caught the mouse.
- _____ The mouse ^{n.承诺;诺言} **promised** to help the lion.

promise n.
 { make a **promise** to sb. 向某人许诺
 to do sth. 承诺做某事
 keep a **promise** 遵守诺言
 break a **promise** 违背诺言

promise v.
 { to do sth. 许诺做某事
 sb. sth. 许诺某人某事
 + that 从句 承诺

1c 请听第二段对话. 选择正确的单词完成

Listen to the second conversation. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Long ^{很久以前} ago, a farmer _____ his horse.
 A. lost 丢失 B. killed 被杀 C. sold 出售
2. The farmer's horse came back with _____ other horses.
 A. five B. six C. seven 农夫的马和其他马一起回来了
3. The farmer's son broke his _____. 农夫的儿子摔坏了他的。
 A. head 头部 B. arm 手臂 C. leg 腿
4. The _____ didn't have to join the ^{n.战争;战争状态} **war**. 他们不必参加战争
 A. farmer 农民 B. farmer's son 农夫的儿子 C. farmer's **neighbour** 农夫的邻居 邻居

再听一遍这两段对话. 然后回答问题.

Listen to the two conversations again and answer the questions.

1. Why do you think the lion laughed when the mouse promised to help him?
 当老鼠答应帮助狮子时, 你认为狮子为什么会笑?
2. Do you like the story about the lion and the mouse? Why or why not?
 你喜欢狮子和老鼠的故事吗? 为什么或为什么不呢?
3. Did the farmer feel very sad when bad things happened?
 当坏事发生时, 农民是否感到非常难过?
4. Was the farmer **wise**? Why or why not?
 农民聪明吗? 为什么或 ^{adj. 聪明的; 智慧的; 明智的} 为什么不呢?

1e Which story do you like more? Retell it to a partner.
 你更喜欢哪个故事? 向合作伙伴复述

win/lose a **war** 战胜/战败
 fight in a **war** 参加战斗
 declare **war** (on sb.) (向某人) 宣战
 go to **war** (with sb.) (与某人) 开战
 • They had no chance of winning the **war**.
 他们不可能打赢这场战争。

Pronunciation



1 Listen and repeat. Add one more word to each group.

ch	ph	sh	th		wh	
/tʃ/	/f/	/ʃ/	/θ/	/ð/	/w/	/h/
chair 椅子 which 哪一个	physics 物理学 elephant 大象	ship 船 fashion 时尚	throw 扔 maths 数学	then 然后 with 具有	why 为什么? where 哪里	who 谁 whose 谁的

2 In pairs, read the conversation aloud slowly. Then listen and read it again at a normal speed. Notice how the letters in bold chege sounas:

A: Did you read Little Women for English class: [Itsgf

B: No, I didn't. Would you like to tell me about it?

A: Well, I'd like to. But don't you want to read it by yourself?

A: 你读过英语课的《小妇人》吗?

B: 我没有, 你愿意给我讲讲吗?

A: 好吧, 我很乐意. 但你不想要自己读吗?

2a Emma is sharing a story with her class. Listen and circle the coloured words. Emma is sharing a story with her class. Listen and circle the coloured words.

Here's *The Emperor's New Clothes* by Hans Christian Andersen.
这是汉斯·克里斯蒂安安徒生的《皇帝的新衣》。

Once upon a time, an emperor loved/liked clothes very much. He wanted to buy some new clothes.

Two brothers came and lied to him, "We can make wonderful clothes! But only clever/smart people can see them!" They pretended to make the clothes.

The emperor's officials couldn't see the clothes, but they said, "What lovely clothes!" The emperor couldn't see anything either, but he said, "They're beautiful!" No one wanted to look silly.

The emperor decided to show everyone his new clothes. People in the street/city praised them. They were afraid to look silly too!

Suddenly, a boy cried/shouted, "Look! The emperor has no clothes on!" Everyone looked at one another. They started/began laughing. The end! Did you like the story? Please tell me what you think!

lie-lay-lain-lying vi. 躺; 平躺
lie-lay-lain-lying vi. 位于; 存在; 处于
lie-lied-lied-lying vi. 撒谎; 说谎
tell a lie/tell lies 说谎(n.)
拓展: lay-laid-aid-laying
v. 产(卵)/下蛋/放置/安放

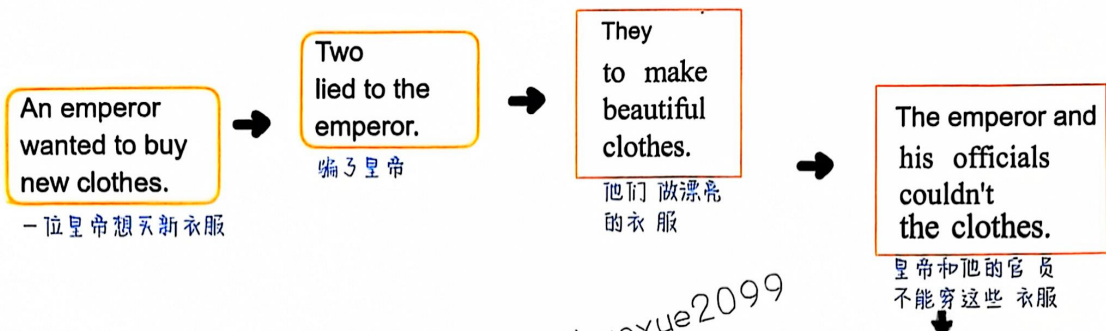
从前, 一位皇帝非常喜欢衣服。他想买些新衣服。两个兄弟来骗他说: "我们可以做漂亮的衣服! 但只有聪明人才能看到!" 他们假装做衣服。皇帝的官员看不见这些衣服, 但他们说: "多可爱的衣服啊! 加皇帝也什么也看不见, 但他说: "它们很漂亮!" 没有人看起来很像。皇帝决定大家展示他的新。街上/城里的人都称赞。突然他们。他们也害怕看起来很狡猾! 然, 一个男孩喊道: "看! 皇帝没有溺爱!" 大家面面相觑。他们开始大笑起来。结果! 你喜欢这个故事吗? 请告诉我你的想法!

decide v. 决定
decide sth 决定某事
decide to do sth 决定做...
decide + that 从句决定
n. decision
make decisions/a decision 做决定, 下决心
make a decision to do sth.
= decide to do sth. 决定做某事

① be afraid of (doing) sth. 害怕(做)某事、某物
② be afraid to do sth. 害怕/不敢做某事
③ be afraid + that 从句 恐怕...that可省略

读这个故事，完成流程图。

2b Read the story. Complete the flow chart.



They ^{tell the truth 说实话, 讲真话} when a boy told ^{the truth 实情; 事实} them ^{他们} when a boy told the truth ^{当一个男孩说出真相时}

People the clothes ^{at first 起初; 首先}

The emperor his new clothes. ^{他的新衣服.}

true 形容词, “真的; 真实的; 正确的”
truth n. 真相, 实情, 事实
truly adv. 真正/确实 (be/情/助后, 动之前)
truthful 形容词, “真的; 真实的; 正确的”

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2c Read the story again and answer the questions.

再读一遍故事并回答问题

1. What did the two brothers say about their clothes?
1. 关于他们的衣服, 兄弟俩说了什么?
2. Why did the emperor and his officials praise the clothes?
2. 为什么皇帝和他的官员们称赞这些衣服?
3. Why did the people in the street praise the clothes at first?
3. 为什么街上的人一开始会称赞这些衣服?
4. Why do you think the boy told the truth?
4. 你认为这个男孩为什么说真话?
5. Why do you think everyone started laughing at the end?
5. 你觉得为什么大家最后都笑了?

2d Which characters from the story do you think said the sentences?

1. "We can ^{make money 赚钱} make a lot of money by lying to the emperor" one of the brothers
1. 我们可以通过向皇帝撒谎赚很多钱" 兄弟之一
2. "There are two brothers outside. They say that they can make you fine clothes."
2. "外面有两个兄弟。他们说他们可以给你做漂亮的衣服。"
3. "Oh! Where are my new clothes? I can't see them. Am I silly? That can't be true!"
3. "哦! 我的新衣服在哪里? 我看不见。我傻吗? 那不可能!"
4. "I can't see the emperor's clothes. But everyone in the street is praising the clothes! I hate to be different. I should do that too."
4. "我看不见皇帝的衣服, 但街上的每个人都在赞美他的衣服! 我讨厌与众不同。我也应该这么做。"
5. "What's everyone talking about? The emperor isn't wearing anything! I know he isn't!"
5. "大家都在谈论什么? 皇帝什么都没穿。知道他不是"

2e Listen to the story again. Then retell it to a partner.

再听一遍这个故事, 然后向搭档复述。

60 UNIT 8

- ① hate sb./sth. 讨厌某人/某物。
I hate dogs. 我讨厌狗。
- ② hate to do sth. /doing sth. 厌恶做某事。
I enjoy cooking but I hate doing the dishes.
我喜欢做饭, 但我不喜欢洗餐具。

【辨析】real与true
real 强调人或事物真实存在, 而不是想象的或虚构的, 与“无”相对。
true 强调符合事实, 是真的, 而不是假的或编造的, 与“假”相对。

Grammar Focus

3a Read the sentences. What tenses do they use? When do you use each tense?

Did you read Little Women for English class? 你在英语课上读过《小妇人》吗?	Yes. I did. It is a great book. / 对, 我读了。这是一本好书。 No, I didn't. We chose a different book. 不, 我没有。我们选了一本不同的书。
Do you know the story of The Emperor's New Clothes? 你知道《皇帝的新衣》的故事吗?	Yes, I do. It's a funny story! / No, I don't. Please tell me about it. 是的, 我知道。这是一个有趣的故事。 不, 我不知道。请告诉我。
How did the mouse help the lion? 老鼠是怎么帮助狮子的?	It bit through the net, and the lion got out. 它咬破了网, 狮子跑了出来。
What did the brothers do? 兄弟俩做了什么?	They lied to the emperor. 他们对皇帝撒了谎。

3b Choose the correct forms of the verbs.

- When I *am/was* a child, my favourite book *is/was*, Peter Rabbit.
当我还是个孩子的时候, 我最喜欢的书是《彼得兔》。
- I usually *tell/told* funny stories to my friends *tell/told* them a sad story yesterday, and they *cried*.
我通常给朋友讲有趣的故事, 给他们讲悲伤的故事, 昨天的故事, 他们哭了。
- The mouse *asks/asked* the lion not to kill him. He *promises/promised* to help the lion, and the lion let him go.
老鼠请求狮子不要杀他。他许诺/答应过为了帮助狮子, 狮子放了他。
- The two brothers *lie/lied* to the emperor, but the emperor didn't know that and *buy/bought* their clothes.
兄弟俩对皇帝撒谎, 但皇帝不知道, 就买了他们的衣服。
- Usually, people *feel/felt* sad when they *lose/lost* something. But the farmer in the story didn't feel sad when he *loses/lost* his horse.
通常当人们失去某物时, 他们会感到难过, 但故事中的农民在失去马时并不感到难过。

以 -sit 结尾的职业名词:
pianist 钢琴家
artist 艺术家
violinist 小提琴手等
science n. 自然科学
scientist n. 科学家

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

Once upon a time, a **king** (ask) an **artist** to paint him a horse.
"Please _____ (give) me some time," the _____ (answer).
The king waited for a few months before he _____ (grow) angry. "Where _____ (be) my painting?" he asked. **Quickly**, the artist _____ (paint) a beautiful picture of a horse. The king said, "I _____ (like) it! But why did you make me wait so long?" The artist _____ (smile) and _____ (take) the king to his house. There were paintings of horses all over! "It took me months to learn how to paint a horse well!" he _____ (say).

从前, 一位国王(请)一位艺术家给他画一匹马。"请给我一些时间," 艺术家(回答)。国王等了几个月变得生气。"我的画在哪里?" 他问。很快, 艺术家(画)了一幅美丽的马画。国王说: 我喜欢! 但你为什么让我等这么久? 艺术家(微笑)把国王带回家。到处都是马的画! "我花了几个月的时间才学会如何画一匹马! 嘿(说)。

3d Share your favourite story. Tell your classmates why you like it.

My favourite story is...
我最喜欢的故事是...
Once upon a time...
从前...
The end!
结束!
I like this story because...
我喜欢这个故事是因为...

副词 **quickly**, 快地; 迅速地
have a quick dinner = have dinner quickly 匆匆地吃晚饭
辨析: fast 与 quickly
fast 强调运动的速度快
quickly 指思维或行动反应快, 强调立即行动, 不迟疑, 不耽搁

smile
① vi. 笑; 微笑 smile at 朝... 笑
② n. 笑; 微笑 He has a big smile on his face. 他笑容满面。

笑
laugh at sb. 嘲笑某人
smile at sb. 向... 微笑
laugh n. 笑声

slow—slowly 慢地 quick—quickly 快地
busy—busily 繁忙地 true—truly 真实地

SECTION B

故事能教会我们什么? What can stories teach us?

看看这些照片。你认为这个故事会发生什么?把照片编号。

Look at the pictures. What do you think happens in this story? Number the pictures.



1b 阅读改编自安徒生的《丑小鸭》的故事。与搭档讨论这个问题。
Read the story adapted from The Ugly Duckling by Hans Christian Andersen.
Discuss the question with a partner

● Is the ugly duckling a **real** duck?

丑小鸭是真鸭子吗?

真正的;真实的

really副词,意为“真正的;确实”。
常用来修饰形容词、动词或副词,
在句中其加强语气的作用。
其形容词形式为real,意为“真实的”。

The Ugly Duckling 丑小鸭

丑陋的;难看的



从前,有一只鸭子妈妈。她有六只小鸭子。五只小鸭很小,但最后一只小鸭又大又灰。“他长得不像我们真是丑小鸭!”另一个小鸭们说。“这可不好!”鸭妈妈说,“他还是像我们一样的鸭子!”

在河边,丑小鸭和其他小鸭一样游得很好。但其他小鸭仍然嘲笑他,让他走开。这让可怜的小鸭非常难过,所以他决定寻找一个新家。他遇到了许多其他的鸟,但它们都认为他也很丑。他们不想让他和它们住在一起。

一天,小鸭遇到了一只猫和一只母鸡。“我可以和你呆在一起吗?”他问有希望地。但这两只动物拒绝了。它们不喜欢它,因为它不会发出呼噜声或产卵!

几天后,丑小鸭来到一个湖边。在那里,他看到了三只长着长长脖子 and 白色羽毛的美丽天鹅。“我希望我长得像你!”他哭着说。“我的朋友,你真像我们!看看水里!”其中一只天鹅说。小鸭低下头,惊讶地发现自己也是一只美丽的白天鹅

Once upon a time, there was a mother duck. She had six little ducklings. Five of the ducklings were small and yetow. but the last duckling was big and grey. “He doesn't look like us! What an ugly duckling!” the other ducklings said. “That's not nice!” said Mother Duck. “He's still a duck like us!”

At the river, the ugly duckling swam well, just like all the other ducklings. But the other ducklings still laughed at him and told him to go away. It made the poor duckling very sad, so he decided to search for a new home. He met many other birds, but all of them thought that he was ugly too. They did not want him to live with them.

【拓展】

1. search vt. “搜查; 搜身”
search sb. “搜身”
search someplace “对某地进行搜查”
search..for. 意为“搜查...找...”

2. search n. 寻找; 搜查; 搜寻

One day, the duckling met a cat and a hen. “May I stay with you?” he asked hopefully. But the two animals said no. They did not like him because he could not purr or lay eggs!

喵喵声/猫的呜呜声 放置; 安放; 产(卵); 下(蛋)

Some days later, the ugly duckling came to a lake. There, he saw three beautiful swans with long necks and white feathers. “I wish I looked like you!” he cried. “My friend, you do look like us! Look in the water!” one of the swans said. The duckling looked down, and to his surprise, he saw that he was a beautiful white swan too!

lie-lay-lain-lying vi. 躺; 平躺
lie-lay-lain-lying vi. 位于; 存在; 处于
lie-lied-lied-lying vi. 撒谎; 说谎
tell a lie / tell lies 说谎(n.)
拓展: lay-laid-laid-laying (lie)
v. 产(卵) / 下蛋 / 放置 / 安放

再读一遍并回答问题

Read again and answer the questions.

1. How was the ugly duckling different from the other ducklings in **size** and colour? How was he similar to them?
这只丑小鸭在体型和颜色上与其他小鸭有何不同?他和他们有什么相似之处? 大小;尺码
2. What did the ugly duckling search for? Why?
丑小鸭在找什么?为什么?
3. What did the swans look like? Were they friendly to the ugly duckling?
4. What do you think the story teaches us?
天鹅长什么样?他们对丑小鸭友好吗? 你认为这个故事教会了我们什么?

Match the characters with their opinions. Can you give these characters any advice? Share your ideas.

- A. The ugly duckling B. The five ducklings C. The other birds D. The cat and the hen
A. 丑小鸭 B. 五只小鸭 C. 其他鸟 D. 猫和母鸡

We only like animals with special skill.
我们只喜欢具有特殊技能的动物

You are welcome here only if you can purr or lay eggs
只有当你发出咕噜声或下蛋时,鸟才会欢迎你来这里

You're bigsamalland yellow. You're very ugly because you don't look like us.
你是大萨摩亚黄种人,你非常丑陋,因为你不像我们

We want you to go away. We can't live with you because you are too ugly!
我们希望你能离开,我们不能和你住在一起,因为你太丑了

I believe I can find the right place for me.
我相信我能找到适合我的地方。

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
读故事的开头,为它写一个结尾。用这些问题来帮助你。

拓展: dis为否定前缀,表示“不”
able (能,会) → disable (使丧失能力)
like (喜欢) → dislike (不喜欢)
appear (出现) → disappear (消失)
believe (相信) → disbelieve (不相信)

Ending of the story. Write an ending to the story.

- die of/from 死于... ..
- die for ... 献出生命
- die away 慢慢减弱,渐渐消失
- die off 相继死去
- die down 逐渐变弱;逐渐平息

- die v. 死 (非延续)
- death n. 死亡
- dead adj. 死的
- dying adj. 垂死的

a set of 意为“一套;一幅;一组”,其后跟可数名词复数形式或不可数名词。
• a set of books 一套书
• a set of furniture 一套家具
拓展 “a set of + 复数名词”作主语时,谓语单数
• There is a set of keys on the desk.
桌子上有一串钥匙。

Once upon a time, a fisherman caught a bottle in his fishing net. When he opened it, a great cloud came out and became a genie.
“Prepare to die!” shouted the genie. “A long time ago, I made a promise. If someone set me free, I would make them rich and powerful. But no one ever came. After years and years of waiting, I became very angry. If anyone set me free, I would kill them instead of giving them anything. So, you must die!”

power - powerful, 有权势的;强有力的

	one	body	thing
	人	人	物
some 某	someone	somebody	something
any 任何	anyone	anybody	anything
every 每一	everyone	everybody	everything
no 没/不	no one	nobody	nothing

用法: 谓单形后接土豆、(to do)

instead of 代替; 反而
instead adv. 代替 (句末)

succeed vi. 成功/实现目标 反义: fail
succeed in doing sth. 成功做某事
拓展 < adj. successful
be successful in = succeed in 在...方面获得成功

successful adj. 成功的; 有成就的
success n. 成功
successfully adv. 成功地

- What would the fisherman say to the genie?
渔夫会对精灵说什么?
- Would the genie kill the fisherman? If so, how?
精灵会杀死渔夫吗?如果是这样,怎么办?
- Would the fisherman succeed in saving himself? If so, how?
渔夫能成功自救吗?如果是这样,怎么办?
- What would happen in the end?
最终会发生什么?

从前,一个渔夫在他的渔网里抓到了一个瓶子。当他打开它时,一朵巨大的云出来了,变成了一个精灵!“准备死吧!”精灵喊道。“很久以前,我许下了一个承诺。如果有人放了我,我会让他们变得富有和强大。但从来没有人来过。经过多年的等待,我变得非常愤怒。如果有谁放了我的自由,我会杀了他们,而不是给他们任何东西。所以,你必须死

2b Exchange your drafts and share your ideas with your group members.

***Project [Create and perform a short play**

3a In groups, choose one of the stories from this unit to act out in class.

- Which story do you think is the most interesting? 你认为哪个故事最有趣?
- Which story would make an exciting play? 哪个故事会成为一部激动人心的戏剧?

3b Work together to write a short play for your group. Use the questions and the example to help you.

- What happens in the scenes? 场景中发生了什么?
- Where do they take place? 它们在哪里举行?
- How many characters are there in each scene? 每个场景中有多少个角色?
- Who will be the narrator and who will play each character* 谁将担任叙述者, 谁将扮演每个角色*人物会说什
- What will the characters say? How will they say it? 么?他们会怎么说?

渔夫与精灵 (话剧)
The Fisherman and the Genie (A Play)

Scene One [At the seashore.

Narrator: A fisherman saw something surprising in his net.

Fisherman: What's this shiny thing? Oh, it's a bottle! I wonder what's inside.

Narrator: The fisherman opened the bottle. A great cloud of smoke came out, and it became a genie ... 场景一在海边。

旁白: 一个渔夫在他的网里看到了令人惊讶的东西。
渔夫: 这闪闪发光的東西是什么? 哦, 这是一瓶! 我想知道里面是什么。
旁白: 渔夫打开了瓶子, 一团浓烟冒了出来, 它变成了一个精灵。

3c Perform the play in class. Then vote for the best performance.

Reflecting 

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How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can use the past tense to tell my favourite stories to others. 2. I can express my ideas and feelings about a story. 3. I can write an ending for a story. 4. I can understand the meaning behind stories from different cultures.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. 我可以用过去时给别人讲我最喜欢的故事。
2. 我能表达我对故事的想法和感受
3. 我能为故事写一个结局
4. 我能理解不同文化故事背后的含义



Short stories can hold big ideas.

短篇小说可以承载伟大的思想。

人教版新版英语七年级下册单词表

话题	语法	发音
Unit 1 Animal Friends	1.特殊疑问句	1. a/eɪ/, /æ/; ai/eɪ; ay/eɪ; al/ɔ:/; aw/ɔ:/
动物	2.形容词	2.非重读音节的词
Why are animals important?	3.复数	

fox [fɒks] n.狐狸

giraffe [dʒə'reɪf] n.长颈鹿

eagle ['i:gl] n.雕; 鹰

wolf [wɒlf] (pl. [wɒlvz]) n.狼

penguin ['peŋgwɪn] n.企鹅

care [keə(r)] n.照顾; 护理; v.关心; 在乎

take care of [teɪk keə(r) ɒv] 照顾; 处理

sandwich ['sænwɪtʃ] n.三明治

snake [sneɪk] n.蛇

scary ['skeəri] adj.吓人的; 恐怖的

neck [nek] n.脖子

guess [ges] v.猜测; 估计

shark [ʃɑ:k] n.鲨鱼

whale [weɪl] n.鲸

huge [hju:dʒ] adj.巨大的; 极多的

dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] adj.危险的; 有危害的

save [seɪv] v.救; 储蓄; 保存

luck [lʌk] n.幸运, 运气

Thai [taɪ] adj.泰国的; 泰国人的; n.泰国人, 泰语

trunk [trʌŋk] n.象鼻

pick [pɪk] v.捡; 摘

pick up [pɪk ʌp] 拿起; 举起

carry ['kæri] v.拿; 提

playful ['pleɪfl] adj.爱嬉戏的; 爱玩的

swimmer ['swɪmə(r)] n.游泳者

one another [wʌn ə'nʌðə(r)] 互相

look after [lʊk 'ɑ:ftə(r)] 照顾

culture ['kʌltʃə(r)] n.文化; 文明

however [haʊ'evə(r)] adv.然而; 不过

danger ['deɪndʒə(r)] n.危险

in danger [ɪn 'deɪndʒə(r)] 处于危险之中

forest ['fɒrɪst] n.森林

cut down [kʌt daʊn] 砍伐; 砍倒

too many [tu: 'meni] 太多

kill [kɪl] v.杀死; 弄死

made of [meɪd ɒv] 由.....制成的

ivory ['aɪvəri] n.象牙

friendly ['frendli] adj.友好的

quite [kwɑ:t] adv.相当; 完全

quite a [kwɑ:t ə] 相当; 非常

not...at all [nɒt ... æt ɔ:l] 一点也不

fur [fɜ:(r)] n. (动物) 厚软毛

blind [blaɪnd] adj.瞎的; 失明的

hearing ['hɪərɪŋ] n.听力; 听觉

Antarctica [æn'tɑ:ktɪkə] 南极洲

Africa ['æfrɪkə] 非洲

Unit 2 No Rules, No Order

1. 祈使句

1. e/i:/, /e/; ea/i:/, /e/; ee/i:/; ear/ɪə/, /eə/

2. 情态动词

2. 句子重音(1)

规则

(can, have to, must)

Why do we need rules?

rule [ru:l] n. 规则; 规章

order ['ɔ:də(r)] n. 秩序; v. 点菜

follow ['fɒləv] v. 遵循; 跟随

be late (for) [bi: leɪt (fɔ:(r))] 迟到

arrive [ə'raɪv] v. 到达

on time [ɒn taɪm] 准时

hallway ['hɔ:lweɪ] n. 走廊

uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] n. 校服; 制服

litter ['lɪtə(r)] v. 乱扔; n. 垃圾

polite [pə'laɪt] adj. 有礼貌的

treat [tri:t] v. 对待; 招待; 治疗

respect [rɪ'spekt] n.&v. 尊敬

if [ɪf] conj. 如果

jacket ['dʒækɪt] n. 夹克衫; 短上衣

have to ['hæv tə] 不得不

everything ['evriθɪŋ] pron. 每件事

lend [lend] v. 借给; 借出

sweet [swi:t] n. 糖果; adj. 甜的

snack [snæk] n. 点心; 小吃

of course [əv kɔ:s] 当然

mobile ['məʊbaɪl] adj. 可移动的

mobile phone ['məʊbaɪl fəʊn] 手机

turn off [tɜ:n ɒf] 关掉(水、电或煤气)

queue [kju:] n. 队; 行列

jump the queue [dʒʌmp ðə kju:] 插队

wait for [weɪt fɔ:(r)] 等待

just [dʒʌst] adv. 只是; 正好

leave [li:v] v. 离开; 留下

absent ['æbsənt] adj. 缺席的; 不在的

be absent from [bi: 'æbsənt frəm] 缺席; 不在

shh [ʃ] interj. 嘘(用以让别人安静下来)

quietly ['kwaɪətli] adv. 轻声地; 安静地

belt [belt] n. 安全带; 腰带; 皮带

feed [fi:d] v. 喂养; 饲养

noise [nɔɪz] n. 声音; 噪声

unhappy [ʌn'hæpi] adj. 不快乐的

Dr(= doctor) ['dɒktə(r)] n. 博士; 医生

make sb's/the bed [meɪk 'sʌmbədiz/ðə bed] 整理床铺; 铺床

either ['aɪðə(r); 'i:ðə(r)] adv. 也(用于否定词组后)

practise ['præktɪs] v. 训练; 练习

hang [hæŋ] v. 悬挂

hang out [hæŋ aʊt] 闲逛; 常去某处

weekday ['wi:kdeɪ] n. 工作日(星期一至星期五的任何一天)

awful ['ɔ:fl] adj. 糟糕的

become [br'kʌm] v. 成为

better ['betə(r)] adj. 较好; adv. 较好地

person ['pɜ:sn] n. 人

focus ['fəʊkəs] v. 集中(注意力、精力等); n. 焦点

focus on ['fəʊkəs ɒn] 集中(注意力、精力等)于

build [brɪld] v. 创建; 建造

spirit ['spɪrɪt] n. 精神; 情绪

think about [θɪŋk ə'baʊt] 思考

relax [rɪ'læks] v. 放松; 休息

advice [əd'vaɪs] n. 建议; 意见

understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] v. 理解; 领会

untidy [ʌn'taɪdi] adj. 不整洁的

Unit 3 Keep Fit**健身****How do we keep fit?**

1. 物主代词

2. 频率副词

1. i/aɪ/, /ɪ/; ie/aɪ/, /i:/; y/aɪ/, /i/, /j/

2. 重音模式

fit /fit/ adj. 健康的; 健壮的 v. 适合
baseball ['beɪsbɔ:l] n. 棒球(运动)
glove [glɒv] n. (手指分开的)手套
mat [mæt] n. (运动用的)垫子
rope [rəʊp] n. 绳子; 粗绳
jump rope [dʒʌmp rəʊp] 跳绳用的绳子; 跳绳(运动)
racket ['ræktɪt] n. (网球、羽毛球等的)球拍
hardly ['hɑ:dli] adv. 几乎不; 几乎没有
ever ['evə(r)] adv. 在任何时候; 从来; 曾经
hardly ever 几乎从不
once [wʌns] adv. 一次; 曾经
twice [twɑ:z] adv. 两次; 两倍
mine [maɪn] pron. 我的(所有物)
hers [hɜ:z] pron. 她的(所有物)
maybe ['merbi] adv. 也许; 大概
well-used /,wel ju:zd/ adj. 使用得多的
practice ['præktɪs] n. 练习; 实践
perfect ['pɜ:fɪkt] adj. 完美的; 极好的
seldom ['seldəm] adv. 很少; 不常
badminton ['bædmɪntən] n. 羽毛球运动
double ['dʌbl] n. 双打; 两倍; adj. 成双的; 两倍的
sometime ['sʌmtaɪm] adv. 在某个时候
volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] n. 排球(运动)
theirs [ðeəz] pron. 他们的, 她们的, 它们的 (所有物)
jog [dʒɒg] v. 慢跑
few [fju:] adj. (表示否定的)很少的; 几

乎没有的
a few [ə fju:] 少数; 几个
excuse [ɪk'skju:z] v. 原谅; 宽恕
excuse me [ɪk'skju:z mi:] 劳驾; 请原谅
over there ['əʊvə(r) ðeə(r)] 在那边
T-shirt ['ti:ʃɜ:t] n. T 恤衫
belong [br'lɒŋ] v. 应在(某处);
belong to [br'lɒŋ tu:] 属于(某人)
at the start [æt ðə stɑ:t] 开始; 起初
still [stɪl] adv. 还; 仍然
sleepy ['sli:pi] adj. 困倦的; 想睡的
instead [ɪn'sted] adv. 代替
group [gru:p] n. 组; 群
skateboard ['sketbɔ:d] n. 滑板
encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] v. 鼓励; 激励
trick n. 技巧, 戏法
succeed /sək'si:d/V. 成功; 达到目标
skateboarding /'skentbɔ:dɪŋ/ n. 滑板运动
goal [gəʊl] n. 目标; 目的
sit-up ['sɪt ʌp] n. 仰卧起坐
work out [wɜ:k aʊt] 锻炼
app [æp](=application [,æplɪ'keɪʃn]) n. 应用程序
progress ['prɒʊgres] n. 进步; 进展
match [mætʃ] n. 比赛; 竞赛
team [ti:m] n. 队; 组
ours ['aʊəz] pron. 我们的(所有物)
lose [lu:z] v. 输掉; 丢失
teenager ['ti:neɪdʒə(r)] n. 青少年(13 岁至 19 岁之间)

Unit 4 Eat Well

饮食

How do we eat well?

1.选择疑问句

2.可数和不可数
名词

1.o/əʊ/, /ɒ/, ɪʌ/; oa/əʊ/; oo/u:/, /ʊ/; ou/aʊ/
; ow /əʊ/, /aʊ/

2.选择疑问句的语调

watermelon ['wɔ:təmelən] n.西瓜

cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ n.卷心菜

mutton /'mʌtn/ n.羊肉

cookie /'kʊki/ n.曲奇饼

onion /'ʌnjən/ n.洋葱; 葱头

dumpling /'dʌmplɪŋ/ n.饺子

coffee /'kɔ:fi/ n.咖啡

bean /bi:n/ n.豆

chip /tʃɪp/ n.炸薯条

fish and chips 炸鱼薯条

salad /'sæləd/ n.沙拉; 色拉

porridge /'pɒrɪdʒ/ n.粥; 麦片粥

waiter /'weɪtə(r)/ n.(男)服务员

What about...?怎么样?

taste /teɪst/ v.有.....味道; 尝; n.味道

anything /'eniθɪŋ/ pron.某物; 任何事物

dish /dɪʃ/ n.一道菜; 盘

choice /tʃɔɪs/ n.选择

meal /mi:l/ n.一餐所吃的食物; 早(午、晚)餐

pork /pɔ:k/ n.猪肉

strawberry /'strɔ:bəri/ n.草莓

menu /'menju:/ n.菜单

customer /'kʌstəmə(r)/ n.顾客

serve /sɜ:v/ v.提供; 服务

waitress /'weɪtrəs/ n.女服务员

sir /sɜ:(r)/ n.先生

go with 搭配; 相配

pear /peə(r)/ n.梨

too much 太多

sugar /'ʃʊgə(r)/ n.糖

improve /ɪm'pru:v/ v.改进; 改善

habit /'hæbɪt/ n.习惯

fast food 快餐

salt /sɔ:lt, sɒlt/ n.盐

fat /fæt/ n.脂肪; adj.肥胖的

put on 增加

weight /weɪt/ n.体重; 重量

hamburger /'hæmbɜ:gə(r)/ n.汉堡包

cause /kɔ:z/ v.造成; 导致

heart /hɑ:t/ n.心脏; 中心

balanced /'bælənst/ adj.均衡的; 平衡的

too....to 太.....以至于无法.....

energy /'enədʒi/ n.能量

after all 毕竟

away /ə'weɪ/ adv.离开; 在远处

poor /pɔ:(r); pʊə(r)/ adj.不好的; 贫穷的;
可怜的

result /rɪ'zʌlt/ n.后果; 结果

article /'ɑ:tɪkl/ n.文章; 冠词

common /'kɒmən/ adj.共同的; 普通的

among /ə'mʌŋ/ prep.在.....之中

soft /sɒft/ adj.柔和的; 柔软的

soft drink 软饮料(不含酒精)

thirsty /'θɜ:sti/ adj.渴的

Gongbao chicken 宫保鸡丁

America /ə'merɪkə/ 美国; 美洲

Dongpo pork 东坡肉

Unit 5 Here and Now**此地此时****What brings people together?**

1.现在进行时(1)

1.u/ju:/, /u:/, /ʌ/

2.句子重音(2)

ride /raɪd/ v.骑; n.旅程**moment** /'məʊmənt/ n.某个时刻; 片刻; 瞬间

at the moment 现在; 此刻

work on 做; 从事

dragon /'dræɡən/ n.龙**festival** /'festəvl/ n.节日**hold** /həʊld/ v.拿着; 抓住

hold on 别挂断电话; 等一等

voice /vɔɪs/ n.嗓音; 声音**race**/reɪs/n,比赛, 竞赛**darling** /'dɑ:lɪŋ/ n.亲爱的**somebody** /'sʌmbədi/ pron.某人; 有人**could**/kʊd; kəd/ modal v. 能, 可以**message** /'mesɪdʒ/ n.消息; 信息

take a message 捎口信

leave a message 留个口信

call back 回电话

kick /kɪk/ v.踢; 踹

wow /waʊ/ interj.哇; 呀

online /,ɒn'laɪn/ adj.在线的**shuttlecock** /'ʃʌtlkɒk/ n.羽毛球**sight** /saɪt/ n.名胜; 风景; 视力**exam**/ɪg'zæm/=examination

/ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃn/ n.考试

hope /həʊp/ v.&n.希望**forward** /'fɔ:wəd/ adv.向前

look forward to 希望

skate/sket/ v.滑冰**happen** /'hæpən/ v.发生**zone** /zəʊn/ n.地区; 地带; 区域

time zone 时区

around the world 世界各地

right now 现在; 立刻

rush /rʌʃ/ v.&n.冲; 奔

in a hurry 匆忙

shine /ʃaɪn/ v.发光; 照耀; n.光亮**brightly** /'braɪtli/ adv.明亮地**colourful** /'kʌləfl/ adj.色彩鲜艳的**slowly** /'sləʊli/ adv.缓慢地**such** /sʌtʃ/ adj.这样的; 那样的; pron.

这样(那样)的人或事物

such as 例如

painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ n.绘画作品; 绘画; 油画**market** /'mɑ:kɪt/ n.市场**side** /saɪd/ n.边; 侧

side by side 并排

subway/sʌbweɪ/n.地铁

bright /braɪt/ adj.鲜艳的; 明亮的; 聪明的**drop** /drɒp/ v.把.....送至; 落下; n.滴; 下降

drop off(开车)把某人送到某处

passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/ n.乘客**central** /'sentrəl/ adj.中心的; 中央的

take part in 参加

tour /tʊə(r)/ n.&v.旅行; 旅游

sunshine /'sʌnʃaɪn/ n.阳光

drive /draɪv/ v.开车; 驾驶

rush hour(上下班时的)交通高峰期

Dragon Boat Festival /'dræɡən bəʊt 'festəvl/ n.端午节

Unit 6 Rain or Shine

1. 现在进行时(2) 1.ar/a:/; er/3:/; ir/3:/; or/o:/, /3:/; ur/3:/

天气

2. 节奏

How does the weather affect us?

rain or shine 不论是雨或是晴; 不管发生什么事

affect /ə'fekt/ v. 影响

dry /draɪ/ adj. 干的; 干旱的

lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/ n. 闪电

stormy /'stɔ:mi/ adj. 有暴风雨 (或暴风雪) 的

north /nɔ:θ/ n. 北部; 北; 北方

west /west/ n. 西部; 西; 西方

south /saʊθ/ n. 南部; 南; 南方

east /i:st/ n. 东部; 东; 东方

centre /'sentə(r)/ n. 中间; 中心点

stay in 待在家里; 没有外出

lucky /'lʌki/ adj. 运气好的; 带来好运的
lucky you 你真幸运

sunbathe /'sʌnbæɪð/ v. 沐日光浴; 晒太阳

some day 将来; 有朝一日

temperature /'tempərətʃə(r)/ n. 温度

snowman /'snəʊmæn/ n. (pl. snowmen /'snəʊmən/) 雪人

heavily /'hevɪli/ adv. 大量地; 沉重地

snowy /snəʊi/ adj. 下雪的, 雪白的

beach volleyball 沙滩排球

high /haɪ/ adv. & adj. 在高处; 高的

freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/ adj. 极冷的; 冰冻的

tourist /'tʊərɪst/ n. 旅行者; 观光客

mount /maʊnt/ n. (在现代英语里仅用于地名) 山; 山峰

cloud /klaʊd/ n. 云; 云彩

feel like

magical /'mædʒɪkl/ adj. 魔法的; 神奇的

rock /rɒk/ n. 岩石

rest /rest/ n. 休息; 剩余部分

area /'eəriə/ n. 场地; 地区

rest area 休息区

make progress 取得进展

although /ɔ:l'dəʊ/ conj. 虽然; 尽管

in high spirits 情绪高涨; 兴高采烈

experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/ n. 经历; 经验;
v. 经历

through /θru:/ prep. 穿过; 凭借

glad /glæd/ adj. 高兴的

peak /pi:k/ n. 山顶

grey /greɪ/ adj. 灰色的

because of 因为

fog /fɒg/ n. 雾

ground /graʊnd/ n. 地面

wet /wet/ adj. 湿的

tiring /'taɪərɪŋ/ adj. 令人疲倦的; 累人的

seem /si:m/ v. 似乎; 好像

sunlight /'sʌnlaɪt/ n. 阳光

at the top 在顶部; 在顶端

thought /θɔ:t/ n. 想法

mountain /'maʊntən/ n. 山; 高山

end /end/ n. 末尾; 结束

at the end 最后; 在末尾

storm /stɔ:m/ n. 暴风雨; 暴风雪

pour /pɔ:(r)/ v. 倾倒; 倒出

wind /wɪnd/ n. 风

shout /ʃaʊt/ v. & n. 喊叫; 呼唤

run after 追逐

Mount Huangshan 黄山

Bright Peak 光明顶

Unit 7 A Day to Remember

特别的一天

What makes a day special?

1.一般过去时(1)

1.c/k/, /s/; ck/k/; g/g/, /dʒ/; x/ks/

2.否定形式的缩写

meet up 碰头; 相聚

museum /mju:'zi:əm/ n.博物馆

exhibition /,eksɪ'biʃn/ n.展览

direction /də'rekʃn; da'rekʃn/ n.方向

terrible /'terəbl/ adj.糟糕的

trip /trɪp/ n.旅行

wastewater /'weɪstwɔ:tə(r)/ n.废水

plant /plɑ:nt/ n.工厂

into /'ɪntu:; 'ɪntə/ prep.到.....里面; 进入

remove /rɪ'mu:v/ v.移开; 拿走

piece /pi:s/ n.片; 块

waste /weɪst/ n.废弃物; v.浪费

machine /mə'ʃi:n/ n.机器

germ /dʒɜ:m/ n.微生物; 细菌

step /step/ n.步骤; 脚步

used to 过去常常 (做)

realize /'ri:əlaɪz/ v.认识到; 实现

inside /,ɪn'saɪd/ prep.在.....里面; adv.在里面

go on a trip 去旅行

process /'prəʊses/ n.过程

theatre /'θiətə(r)/ n.戏院; 剧场; 电影院

factory /'fæktəri; 'fæktəri/ n.工厂

actor /'æktə(r)/ n.演员

gun /gʌn/ n.枪

try on 试穿

along /ə'lɒŋ/ prep.沿着; 顺着

road /rəʊd/ n.道路

create /kri'eɪt/ v.创造

record /rɪ'kɔ:d/ v.记录; /'rekɔ:d/ n.记录

skill /skɪl/ n.技能

write down 写下; 记下

explore /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/ v.探索

tent /tent/ n.帐篷

cucumber /'kju:kʌmbə(r)/ n.黄瓜

from...to... 从.....到.....

straight /streɪt/ adv.直接; 立即; 笔直地; adj.直的

fill /fɪl/ v.装满; 盛满

basket /'bɑ:skɪt/ n.篮子; 筐

teach /ti:tʃ/ v. (taught /tɔ:t/) 教

branch /brɑ:ntʃ/ n.分支; 树枝

leaf /li:f/ n. (pl.leaves /li:vz/) 树叶

finally /'fainəli/ adv.最后

think of 考虑; 想起

grain /greɪn/ n.谷物; 谷粒

fresh /frefʃ/ adj.新鲜的

certainly /'sɜ:tnli/ adv.肯定地

diary /'daɪəri/ n.日记; 日记本

entry /'entri/ n. (日记的) 一则; 入口

agree /ə'gri:/ v.赞成; 同意

agree with 赞成; 同意

讲故事

Why do we tell stories?

2.同化

upon /ə'pɒn/ prep.在.....之上
once upon a time 从前; 很久以前
bite /baɪt/ v. (bit /bɪt/) 咬; 咬伤
bite through 咬穿
net /net/ n.网; 网状物
hunter /'hʌntə(r)/ n.猎人; 搜寻者
promise /'prɒmɪs/ v.承诺; 保证; n.承诺; 诺言
long ago 很久以前
war /wɔ:(r)/ n.战争
neighbour /'neɪbə(r)/ n.邻居
wise /waɪz/ adj.明智的; 高明的
emperor /'empərə(r)/ n.皇帝
lie /laɪ/ v.撒谎; n.谎言
pretend /prɪ'tend/ v.假装; 伪装
official /ə'fɪʃl/ n.官员; 高级职员
silly /'sɪli/ adj.愚蠢的; 傻的
decide /dɪ'saɪd/ v.决定
praise /preɪz/ v.&n.赞美; 表扬
afraid /ə'freɪd/ adj.害怕的; 担心的
suddenly /'sʌdnli/ adv.突然地; 出乎意料地
at first 起初; 最初
truth /tru:θ/ n.真相; 事实
tell the truth 说实话
make money 赚钱
true /tru:/ adj.符合事实的; 真正的
hate /heɪt/ v.不喜欢; 厌恶; 讨厌
get out 逃脱; 离开
king /kɪŋ/ n.君主; 国王
artist /'ɑ:tɪst/ n.美术家; 艺术家
quickly /'kwɪkli/ adv.快速地; 很快
smile /smaɪl/ v.微笑; n.微笑; 笑容
all over 到处; 遍及
ugly /'ʌgli/ adj.丑陋的; 难看的
duckling /'dʌklɪŋ/ n.小鸭子
real /'ri:əl/ adj.真的; 真正的

laugh at 嘲笑
go away 走开
search /sɜ:tʃ/ v.寻找; 搜寻
search for 寻找
hen /hen/ n.母鸡
hopefully /'həʊpfəli/ adv.有希望地
purr /pɜ:(r)/ v. (猫愉快时) 发出呜呜声
lay /leɪ/ v. (laid /leɪd/) 下(蛋); 放置; 搁
swan /swɒn/ n.天鹅
feather /'feðə(r)/ n.羽毛
to sb's surprise 令某人惊讶的是
size /saɪz/ n.尺寸; 尺码
dislike /dɪs'laɪk/ v.不喜欢; 厌恶; n.不喜欢(的事物); 反感
only if 只有
fisherman /'fɪʃəmən/ n. (pl. fishermen /'fɪʃəmən/) 渔夫
fishing /'fɪʃɪŋ/ n.钓鱼; 捕鱼
come out 出现; 盛开
genie /'dʒi:ni/ n.妖怪; 鬼
die /daɪ/ v.死亡; 消失
make a promise 许下诺言
someone /'sʌmwʌn/ pron.某人; 有人
set /set/ v.使处于某种状况; 使开始
set...free 释放
rich /rɪtʃ/ adj.富有的; 富含.....的
powerful /'paʊəfl/ adj.强大的; 有影响力的
anyone /'eniwʌn/ pron.任何人; 某个人
ugly /'ʌgli/ adj.丑陋的; 难看的
instead of 而不是; 代替
succeed in doing sth 成功做成某事
himself /hɪm'self/ pron.他自己,他本人
in the end 最后, 终究

Unit 1

fox n.

狐狸

giraffe n.

长颈鹿

eagle n.

鹰

wolf n.

狼

penguin n.

企鹅

care v.

关心; 照顾

take care of

照顾; 照料

sandwich n.

三明治

snake n.

蛇

scary adj.

恐怖的; 吓人的

neck n.

脖子

guess v.

猜

shark n.

鲨鱼

whale n.

鲸

huge adj.

巨大的; 极多的

dangerous adj.

危险的

save v.

救; 拯救

luck n.

运气

Thai adj.&n.

泰国 (人的); 泰语 (的)

trunk n.&adj.&v

象鼻

以-f (e) 结尾, 将其变为-ves构成复数的名词

灰太狼 (wolf) 为活命 (life) 去捉羊,
扮贼 (thief) 拿刀 (knife) 叶 (leaf) 丛蔽。
架 (shelf) 后半 (half) 天不见羊,
自己 (self) 老婆 (wife) 饿得慌。

care about 关心; 在意

take care = be careful) 当心, 小心

take care of (=look after) 照顾, 照看

careful adj. 细心的 反:careless 粗心的

carefully adv. 细心地

be scared of sth 害怕

be scared to do sth 害怕做...

be scared + that 从句担心...

adj. scary 吓人的, 恐怖的

I guess... 我想... 与 I think 类似

I guess + 宾语从句 (变否定需否定前移)

I guess so 我想是的

I guess not 我想不是

危险

endangered adj. 濒危的

dangerous adj. 危险的

danger n. 危险

in danger 处于危险

unlucky adj. 不幸的

① adv. unluckily 不幸地

② n. luck 运气

动词, “救; 救助”, 后接名词或代词做宾语。

save one's life 意为“挽救某人的生命”。

pick 做及物动词时，还可意为“挑选”
pick up 意为“捡起；抬起；开车去接”

bring 带来；拿来 (由远及近)
take 带走；拿走 (由近及远)
get 去取来 (一去一返)
carry 扛/搬/带 (无方向，随身)

pick v. 摘；采集
pick up 捡起

carry v. (过去式为carried) 拿；携带；搬运

playful adj. 顽皮的
swimmer n. 游泳运动员

in our culture 在我们的文化里
different cultures 不同的文化
adj.cultural 文化的

be in danger “处于危险之中”
反be out of danger 意为“脱险”

one another 互相
look after 照顾；照看

whatever = no matter what 无论什么
whoever = no matter who 无论谁
however = no matter how 无论如何
wherever = no matter where 无论哪里
whenever = no matter when 无论何时

in danger 处于危险中
in great danger 处于极度危险中
out of danger 脱险
拓展：dangerous adj. 有危险的

culture n. 文化
however adv. 然而；不过

danger n. 危险
in danger 处于危险中

too much + 不可数名词 太多
too many + 名词复数 太多
much too + 形容词/副词 实在太

forest n. 森林；林区
cut down 砍伐，砍

too much
much too
too many
用法区别看后面
much 不可数
too 后形和副
many 名词复数

be made

- of 由...制造 (可见原材料)
- from 由...制造 (不可见材料)
- in 地点 在某地制造
- by + 制造者 由...制造
- into + 成品 被制成

too many 太多
kill v. 杀死

made of 制成
ivory n. 象牙

friendly adj. 友好的
quite adv. 很；相当

friendly (形容词) 友好的，友善的
其反义词为unfriendly “不友好的”
拓展
1. be friendly to sb. 对某人友好=(be kind/nice to sb.)
My classmates are all friendly to me. 我
2. be friendly with sb. 和某人关系好
He is friendly with everyone in his team.

quite a quite 副词，意为“相当；完全”
not ...at all 一点也不

fur n. (某些动物的) 浓密的软毛

blind adj. 失明的
hearing n. 听力，听觉

friend. n. 朋友
friendly adj. 友好的
unfriendly adj. 不友好的

Antarctica n. 南极洲
Africa n. 非洲
Thailand n. 泰国

quite 与 very
quite 意为“十分；相当”，可修饰动词、形容词、副词等；
当其修饰的形容词与 a / an 连用时，quite 通常置于 a / an 之前
very 意为“很；非常”，可修饰形容词、副词；当其修饰的形容词与不定冠词连用时，very 多置于 a 之后

listen 是不及物动词，接宾语时须加 to，侧重听的动作
hear 是及物动词，意为“听见；听到”，侧重听的结果

Unit 2

order

- 名词, "点菜"
- 名词, "命令, 顺序"
- 动词, "点菜, 命令, 订购"

time

- in time 及时
- on time 按时
- at times 有时
- at the same time 同时
- from time to time 不时
- all the time 一直

rule	n.	规则; 规章
order	n. & v	点菜; 命令
follow	v.	遵循; 跟随
be late (for)		迟到
arrive	v.	到达
on time		准时, 按时
hallway	n.	走廊; 过道
uniform	n.	校服; 制服
litter	v.	乱扔
polite	adj.	有礼貌的; 客气的
treat	n.	款待; 招待
respect	v.	尊重; 敬重
if	conj.	如果
jacket	n.	夹克衫; 短上衣
have to		必须; 不得不
everything	pron.	所有事物; 一切
lend	v.	借给; 借出
sweet	adj.	甜蜜的; 甜的, 含糖的
snack	n.	小吃; 点心; 快餐
of course		当然; 自然
mobile	adj.	可移动的; 非固定的
mobile phone	n.	移动电话
turn off		关掉

take one's order 点菜

accept
follow
take } sb.'s advice 接受某人的建议

arrive late for "迟到", 强调动作, 同义短语为 be late for, 强调状态。

到达

- get to + 地点 这附近 here, there 楼上下 upstairs 国内外 home, abroad
- reach + 地点
- arrive { ① + 大地方 ② + 小地方 后有副词时介词去掉

polite

- adj. polite 礼貌的 be polite to sb. 对某人有礼貌
- adv. politely 礼貌地 He speaks to everyone politely.
- 反义词: impolite-impolitely

1. If..., ..will...
2. 主句+if条件句

lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb.
意为 "借给某人某物; 把某物借给某人"

borrow "主语, 借人"
三个借 lend "主语" 借出
keep "主语" 借用 (一段时间)

everything 意为 "所有事物; 一切"
something 意为 "某事; 某物", 通常用于肯定句, 也可用于征求对方意见的疑问句中
anything 意为 "任何动词; 任何事物", 通常用于否定句或疑问句中
nothing 意为 "没有什么", 本身是否定词, 相当于 not...anything

just now “刚才” ;
just then “就在那时”

leave后直接加地点做宾语, 表示“离开某地” ;
leave for+地点 “离开 / 动身去某地”。

queue vi.
jump the queue
wait for

(人、车等) 排队等候
不按次序排队; 加塞
等待、等候

adj. absent a 缺席的-present 出席的
be absent from 缺席
n. absence 缺席

just adv.
leave v.
absent adj.

只是; 恰好
离开; 留下
缺席; 不在

拓展 常用短语

feed...to...把...喂给...吃;
feed...on...用...喂...;
feed on以...为食; 靠...为生

be absent from
shh

不在
嘘

quietly adv.

轻声地; 轻柔地; 安静地

拓展: voice / noise / sound

belt n.

皮带; 安全带

1 voice n. 多指人说话 / 唱歌 / 鸟的叫声

feed v. *feed 动词, 意为“喂养; 饲养”, 过去式是fed.*

喂养; 饲养

In a loud / low voice 高 / 低声地

noise n. *noise 噪音 sound 声音 voice 噪音 noisy adj.*

声音; 噪音

at the top of one's voice 用某人最大的声

2 noise n. → noisy adj. 吵闹的 (不悦耳) 的
make a noise 制造噪音

unhappy adj.

不高兴的

3 sound n. 泛指听到的任何声音 .v. 听起来,

Dr

(缩)=Doctor n. 医生, 大夫; 博士

make sb's/the bed

整理某人的床

hang on 紧紧抓住

hang about (在某处) 闲荡

hang up 挂断电话; 悬挂, 挂起

hang up 常去某处; 泡在某处

either conj.

或者

practise v.

练习

表状态 (变化) 系动词

hang v. *闲逛; hung-hung 吊死绞死 changed*

悬挂; 垂下

stay 继续处于...remain 保持 grow 渐渐变得 keep 保持

seem 似乎 get 成为 become 开始变得 prove 证明是

go 变成 turn 变得 appear 看起来 lie 处于...状

hang out 闲逛; 常去某处

weekday n.

工作日 (星期一至星期五的任何一天)

awful adj.

很坏的; 讨厌的

become v.

开始变得; 变成

better adj.&adv.

(good 和well的比较级) 较好的 (地); 更好的 (地)

unhappy 不幸福的
unfriendly 不友好的
unknown 不知名的
unimportant 不重要的
unfair 不合理的 / 不公正
unlucky 不幸的 / 不吉利

either 此处为连词, “或者”。

either...or...意为“要么...要么..

表示选择, 用于连接两个并列的成分。

either 否定句末, 有逗号

also 肯定句中, be / 情 / 助后, 动词

too 肯定 / 疑问句末, 有逗号

as well 肯定句末, 无逗号 **四个也**

person	n.	人
focus	v.	集中; 聚集
focus on		将(注意力)集中于.....
build	v.	建筑; 建造
spirit	n.	勇气, 意志
think about		思考; 思索
relax	v.	放松; 休息
advice	n.	劝告; 建议
understand	v.	理解; 领会
untidy	adj.	不整洁的, 凌乱的

1 personal adj. 个人的 / 私人的
 2 person n. 人
 in person 当面; 亲自

the spirit/meaning of.
的精神 / 意义
 原创V:baoxue2099

accept
 follow
 take
 sb.'s advice 接受某人的建议

build v. 建造
 building n. 建筑物
 builder n. 建设者

understand (understood, understood) 既可用作及物动词, 又可用作不及物动词, “理解; 领会; 明白”

以-ing / -ed 结尾的形容词

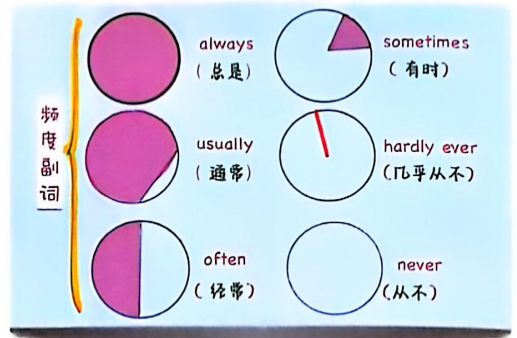
{ boring 无聊的	{ relaxing 令人放松的
{ bored 感到无聊的	{ relaxed 感到放松的
{ exciting 令人兴奋的	{ surprising 令人惊讶的
{ excited 感到兴奋的	{ surprised 感到惊讶的

tidy 形容词, 意为“整洁的”
 • It's a tidy desk. (名前)
 • Her room is very tidy (be后)
 拓展 tidy的反义词为untidy, 不整洁的

Unit 3

hard
 adj. 硬 / 难的
 adv. 努力 / 猛烈地
 hardly adv. 几乎不

- fit v. 适合; 合身
- baseball n. 棒球
- glove n. (分手指的) 手套
- mat n. 小地毯, 垫子
- rope n. 绳
- jump rope 跳绳
- racket n. 球拍



- hardly adv. 几乎不; 几乎没有
- ever adv. 在任何时候; 从来; 曾经
- hardly ever 几乎从不

at once 立刻
 once again 再一次
 once in a while 有时
 think twice 再三考虑

- once adv. 一次; 曾经
- twice adv. 两次; 两倍

maybe 或许 (副词)
 may be 可能 (谓语)

- mine pron. 我的
- hers pron. 她的
- they pron. 他 (她、它) 们

maybe = perhaps adv 也许; 可能 (在句中作状语, 常位于句首)

- maybe adv. 大概; 或许; 可能

practice (+n. 练习某事)
 (+doing 练习做某事)

- well-used 好用的经常使用的
- practice v.&n. 练习
- perfect adj. 完美的, 完全的



- seldom adv. 不常; 很少
- badminton n. 羽毛球运动
- double v. 加倍; 是...的两倍
- sometime adv. 在某时

some和time那点事

single adj. 唯一的, 单一的
 反义词: double 双倍的

分开 "一段时间" (some time)
 相聚 "某个时候" (sometime)
 "有时" 相聚加-s (sometimes)
 "几次" 分开带-s (some times)

perfect { perfect adj. 完美的一反: imperfect
 perfectly adv. 完美地

belong to + 名词 = be + 名词性物主代词 / 所有格
 These books belong to me. = These books are mine.

excuse me 用于请求他人帮助、征求别人许可或要打扰他人等情况,主要用于打扰他人之前

sorry 常用于做了错事、说了错话等之后,表示道歉

volleyball n. 排球

theirs pron. 他/她/它们的

jog v. 慢跑

few pron.&adj. 不多; 很少

a few 一些; 几个

excuse vt. 原谅; 宽恕

excuse me 劳驾; 请原谅

over there 在那边, 在那里

T-shirt n. T恤衫

belong vi. 属于; 归属

belong to 属于

at the start 一开始

still adv. 还; 仍然

sleepy adj. 困倦的; 瞌睡的

instead adv. 代替; 反而; 却

group n. 组; 群

a group of 意为“一组... 一群...”
 其后接可数名词复数。

skateboard n. 滑板

encourage vt. 鼓励

trick n. 花招; 把戏

play a trick on sb. 捉弄某人

succeed v. 成功

skateboarding n. 滑板运动

goal n. 球门; 射门; 目标

sit-up n. 仰卧起坐

work out 成功地发展; 解决

still + 行为动词

I still like music.

be + still

I am still a student.

asleep 睡着 可表不可定

sleepy 瞌睡的 可表可定

sleeping 睡着的 作定语 / 修饰与睡觉相关的物品

如: sleeping bags 睡袋

sleepy - adj. 困倦的 (可定可表) feel sleepy 感到困倦

asleep - adj. 睡着的 (表语) fall asleep 进入梦乡

sleep v. 睡觉 sleep well 睡得好

n. 睡眠 go to sleep 入睡

encourage vt. 鼓励 - encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事

encourage

encouragement n. 鼓励 / 鼓舞

instead of 代替; 反而

instead adv 代替 (句末)

succeed vi. 成功 / 实现目标 反义: fail

succeed in doing sth. 成功做某事

拓展 - adj. successful

be successful in = succeed in 在...方面获得成功

use - useful 有用的

help - helpful 有帮助的

success - successful 成功的; 有成就的

colour - colourful 色彩鲜艳的

care - careful 小心的; 细致的

wonder - wonderful 精彩的; 绝妙的

successful adj. 成功的; 有成就的

success n. 成功

successfully adv. 成功地

口诀

【辨析】 a little, a few, little 与 few

	修饰可数名词	修饰不可数名词
表示否定含义 (几乎没有)	few	little
表示肯定含义 (有一些/点)	a few	a little

few, little 表否定, 前面加a变肯定, 可数名词复数前, 用(a) few记心间, 不可数名词来报到, 其前要用(a) little

app n. 应用程序; 应用软件(application的缩略形式)

progress v.&n. 进步; 进展

match n. 火柴

team n. 队; 组

ours pron. 我们的

lose v. 失去; 丢失

teenager n. (13—19岁的)青少年

Steve 史蒂夫(男名)

team 队 / 组 (集合名词)
1) make a soccer team 组建一支足球队
2) on the same team 在同一个队
3) a team of... 一组队.

vi. 进步 / 进展

progress

n. progress 进步 - make progress in 在...取得进

lost 遗失; 丢失 是动词lose的过去式, 拓展

① Lost 寻物启事, 反义词 Found, “失物招领启事”

• Lost and Found 意为“失物招领处”

② lost 还可作形容词, 意为“迷路的”。

• We always get lost in London. 我们在伦敦老是迷路。

Unit 4

五感系动词

smell 闻起来
taste 尝起来
sound 听起来
look 看起来
feel 摸 / 感觉

} +adj.
作表语

- watermelon n. 西瓜
- cabbage n. 卷心菜; 洋白菜
- mutton n. 羊肉
- cookie n. 曲奇饼
- onion n. 洋葱
- dumpling n. 饺子
- coffee n. 咖啡
- bean n. 豆; 豆荚
- chip n. 炸土豆条; 炸薯条
- fish and chips 炸鱼加炸薯条
- salad n. 沙拉
- porridge n. 粥; 面糊
- waiter n. (餐馆的)男服务员
- What about.....? 那.....呢。。。。。?
- taste v. 有.....的味道; 品尝
- anything (常用于否定句或疑问句) 任何东西; 任何事物
- dish n. 碟; 盘
- choice n. 选择; 挑选
- meal n. 早(或午、晚)餐; 一餐所吃的食物
- pork n. 猪肉
- strawberry n. 草莓
- menu n. 菜单
- customer n. 顾客; 客户

taste 在此处做连系动词, 意为“有...的味道; 尝起来”, 后面常跟形容词作表语。
拓展 taste 还可做名词, “味道; 滋味”。

anything 是由 any + thing 构成的复合不定代词, 意为“任何东西; 任何事物”, 常用于否定句、疑问句中。做主语时, 谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

	one	body	thing
	人	人	物
some 某	someone	somebody	something
any 任何	anyone	anybody	anything
every 每一	everyone	everybody	everything
no 没 / 不	no one	nobody	nothing

用法: 谓单形后接土豆、(to do)

choice n. 选择; 抉择
make a choice 做出选择
have no choice but to do sth. 除了做某事以外别无选择
拓展 choose v. (chose, chosen, choosing) 选择

(常用于否定句或疑问句) 任何东西; 任何事物

choose from (后接范围) 从...中挑选
choose (not) to do sth. 选择(不)做某事
choose "as...选...当
choice n. 选择" make a choice 做出选择

everything 意为“所有事物; 一切”

something 意为“某事; 某物”, 通常用于肯定句, 也可用于征求对方意见的疑问句中

anything 意为“任何动词; 任何事物”, 通常用于否定句或疑问句中

nothing 意为“没有什么”, 本身是否定词, 相当于 not...anything

serve v. 接待; 服务; 提供
 waitress n. 女侍者; 女服务员
 sir n. 先生(用于正式信函中对不知名的男性收信人的称呼时)

service n. 接待, 服务
 serve v. 为...服务

go with 与.....相配
 pear n. 梨

too much + 不可数名词 太多
 too many + 名词复数 太多.
 much too + 形容词 / 副词 实在太

too much
 much too
 too many
 用法区别看后面
 much 不可数
 too 后形和副
 many 名词复数

too much 太多
 sugar n. 食糖

improve
 ① vt. 改进; 改善
 improve our environment
 改善我们的环境
 ② vi. 改进; 提高
 improvement n. 改进; 改善; 提高
 self-improvement n. 自我改进

improve v. 改进, 改善
 habit n. 习惯

fast food 快餐食品
 salt n. 食盐

custom 传统习俗, 习俗, 也可指生活习惯, 后接 to do
 habit 生活习惯, 习惯成自然, 后接 of doing.

fat adj. 肥的; 肥胖的
 put on 增加(体重); 发胖

weigh v. 称重
 lose weight 减肥
 gain/ put on weight 增肥
 by weight 论重量, 以斤两计
 under weight 重量不足

weight n. 重量; 分量
 hamburger n. 汉堡包

cause v. 造成; 引起
 cause sb. to do sth. 意为 "导致某人做某事"
 heart n. 内心; 心脏

weigh
 系动词 重量是一提问 How much do/does/did weigh?
 vt. 称...的重量 How heavy...?
 weight n. 不可数 重量 / 分量
 lose weight 减肥
 put on weight 增加体重
 the weight of ...重量

balanced adj. 均衡的
 too...to 太.....以至于不.....

energy n. 力量; 精力
 after all 毕竟; 终归

energy n. 能量; 力量; 精力
 take energy from...从.....中获取能量

away adv. 离开; 远离
 poor adj. 贫穷的; 清贫的

rich adj. 富有的
 反: poor 贫穷的
 be rich in 富含...

result n. 结果; 后果
 article n. 文章; 论文

as a result 结果是
 as a result of = because of 由于
 the result of...的结果

common adj. 普通的; 常见的
 have...in common 有相同特征
 among prep. 在(其)中; ...之一

between: 两者之间
 among: 三者之间

soft adj. 软的; 柔软的
 soft drink 软饮料(不含酒精)

thirsty adj. 口渴的; 渴望的
 be thirsty for = be hungry for 渴望得到(如饥似渴)

Unit 5

	one	body	thing
	人	人	物
some 某	someone	somebody	something
any 任何	anyone	anybody	anything
every 每一	everyone	everybody	everything
no 没 / 不	no one	nobody	nothing

用法：谓单形后接土豆。(to do)

ride v. 骑
 moment n. 片刻；瞬间
 at the moment 此刻，目前

work on 致力于
 dragon n. 龙

hold-held-held
 hold on 坚持一下

- ① 举办，举行
- ② 握住，抓住
- ③ 容纳

festival n. (音乐、戏剧等的)会演节；节日

hold v. 拥有；抓住

hold on at the race 在赛场
 hold on in the race 比赛中 (电话用语) 别挂断；等一下

voice n. 声音

voice n. 声音
 拓展：voice / noise / sound
 ① voice n. 多指人说话 / 唱歌 / 鸟的叫声
 in a loud / low voice 高 / 低声地
 at the top of one's voice 用某人最大的声音
 ② noise n. → noisy adj. 吵闹的 (不悦耳) 的
 make a noise 制造噪音
 ③ sound n. 泛指听到的任何声音.v. 听起来

race n. 竞赛

darling 亲爱的(用作表示称

somebody pron. 某人

could modal 能；可能

情态动词 could 的用法
 表示请求与准许，could 委婉又客气；
 表示能力会不会，could 只用在过去；
 表示怀疑不相信，could 缓和语气弱；
 揣测可能与建议，虚拟语气也常用

message n. 信息；消息

take a message 捎个口信；传话

leave a message 留言

call back 回电话

news：不可数 新闻消息 a piece of ~ 一条新闻
 information：不可数 (各种渠道的) 信息
 message：可数 口信 / 便条 / 留言

kick v. 踢；踹

wow inter (表示惊奇或敬佩) 哇；呀

online adj.& 在线 (的)；联网 (的)

shuttlecock 毽子

kick sb. off 开除某人
 kick off (足球) 开球；开始会议
 kick one's bad habit 戒除坏习惯

sight n. 眼界，视域

exam n. 考试；检查

exam 正式的考试，如期末考试、入学考试等。
 test 指测验、考查、小考，也可指正规的考试或查。

entrance exam 入学考试
 take the exam 参加考试
 pass the exam 通过考试
 fail in the exam 考试不及格

hope

v.&n.

希望

hope (可实现)
wish (难以实现)
wish sb. to do sth.
希望某人做某事

} to do sth. / that从句
ps: hope n. 希望
wish n. 希望

forward

v.

转寄; 发送

look forward to

盼望; 期待

发生

happen 偶然/突发

take place 计划发生

skate

v.

滑冰

happen

v.

sth. + happen (s / ed) + 地点 / 时间 某地某时发生 (了) 某事

sth. + happen(s/ed) to + sb. 某人发生 (了) 某事

sb. + happen(s/ed) to do sth. 某人碰巧做某事

zone

v.&n.

地带, 区域

time zone

时区

happening (可数名词) 事件
尤指不寻常的事, 常用复数形式.
happen v. 发生 → happening n. 事件

around the world

世界各地

right now

此刻; 马上

shine-shone-shone vi. 发光 / 照耀

rush

v.

仓促; 急促

in a hurry

匆匆忙忙

bright
adv. 光亮地; 明亮地 shine bright 照耀
adj. 明亮的 / 阳光明媚的 / 鲜艳的

shine

v.

发光; 照耀

brightly

adv.

明亮地

colourful

adj.

丰富多彩的

slowly

adv.

慢慢地

such

adj.&pron

这样的; 那样的; 类似的

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use	-	useful	有用的
help	-	helpful	有帮助的
success	-	successful	成功的; 有成就的
colour	-	colourful	色彩鲜艳的
care	-	careful	小心的; 细致的
wonder	-	wonderful	精彩的; 绝妙的

如; 像.....这样

slow - slowly 慢地 quick - quickly 快地
busy - busily 繁忙地 true - truly 真实地

through 快速查看; 浏览
after 照顾; 照料
at 看
for 寻找

look

- look out 向外看
- look out 当心
- look around 环顾四周
- look forward to 期盼
- look like 看起来像

v. 用颜料画 / 刷油漆

paint

painting n. 绘画

painter n. 画家

painting	n.	油画; 绘画	
market	n.	市场; 集市	
side	n.	一方 (的意见、态度、立场)	
side by side		并排地; 肩并肩地	
subway	n.	地铁	bright
			adv. 光亮地; 明亮地 shine bright 照耀
bright	adv.	光亮地; 明亮地	adj. 明亮的 / 阳光明媚的 / 鲜艳的
drop	v.	落下; 掉下	
drop off		睡着; (让...)下车; 减弱, 减少	
passenger	n.	乘客; 旅客	
central	adj.	中心的; 中央的	
take part in		参加	a tour of / around... 的旅行
tour	n.&v.	tour	a 10-day tour of China 中国10日游
			拓展: tourist n. 旅行者 / 观光者
sunshine	n.	阳光	
drive	v.	开车	
rush hour		交通高峰期	
Adam	n.	n. 亚当	
Dragon Boat Festival		龙舟节(端午节)	
Nairobi	n.	n. 内罗比	
New York		纽约	
Konya	n.	n. 人名; 科尼亚	
USA		(= United States of America) 美国	
Contrl Park	abbr.	康特尔公园	

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Unit 6

rain or shine

风雨无阻

east → eastern adj. 东方的

affect

v.

影响

west → western adj. 西方的

dry lightning

干闪电

south → southern adj. 南方的

stormy

暴风雨的

north → northern adj. 北方的

north

n.

北; 北方

eastern part 东部地区

west

adv.

向西; 朝西

western countries 西方国家

south

adj.

南方的

unlucky adj. 不幸的

east

adj.

东方的; 东部的

① adv. unluckily 不幸地

centre

n.

中心; 中央

② n. luck 运气

stay in

待在家里

lucky

adj.

幸运的

heavily adv. 在很大程度上; 大量地 heavy adj.

heavily和heavy都可用来说明雨、雪等下得大

拓展: 形容风大常用 strong或strongly

lucky you

你很幸运

sunbathe

v.

沐日光浴; 晒太阳

季节首字母小写

some day

将来有一天. 总有一天

spring 春

temperature

n.

温度; 气温; 体温

summer 夏

snowman

n.

雪人

autumn 秋

heavily

adv.

在很大程度上, 大量地

winter 冬

in+月份

snowy

adj.

下雪的

rainy 下雨的

cloudy 多云的

snowy 下雪的

sunny 晴天的

beach volleyball

沙滩排球

high

高的 (地)

adj. = extremely cold 极冷 / 冰冻的

n. 冰点

freezing

adj.

极冷的; 冰冻的

拓展: freeze-froze-frozen

v. 结冰 / (使) 冻住

tourist

n.

旅行者; 观光者

mount

n.

山, 山峰

temperature n. 温度

① at a high / low temperature 在高 / 低温下

② the temperature of... 的温度

拓展: temperature n. 气温 / 体温 (what 提问)

-ian 表示 "...的专家 / 来自...的人"

季节首字母小写

magic → magician 魔术师

music → musician 音乐家

Canada → Canadian 加拿大人

library → librarian 图书管理员

spring 春

summer 夏

autumn 秋

winter 冬

in + 月份

rainy 下雨的

cloudy 多云的

snowy 下雪的

sunny 晴天的

cloud

n.

云; 云朵

feel like

给.....的感觉; 感受到

magical

adj.

神奇的; 迷人的

rock

n.

岩石

rest

v.&n.

放松; 休息

area

n.

地域; 地区

rest area

休息区

make progress

取得进步

although

conj.

虽然; 尽管; 即使

in high spirits

兴高采烈

experience

n.

经验; 经历

through

prep.

以; 凭借; 穿过

glad

adj.

高兴; 愿意

peak

n.

顶峰; 山峰; 尖形

grey

adj.

(天空) 阴沉的; 昏暗的; 灰色的

because of

because of + 名词
because + 从句

因为

be sad

be glad

to do sth.

对做某事感到难过

对做某事感到高兴

fog

n.

雾

ground

n.

地; 地面

wet

adj.

湿的; 潮湿的; 下雨的

tiring

adj.

使人疲劳的, 累人的

seem

v.

好像; 似乎; 看来

sunlight

n.

阳光; 日光

at the top

在顶部

rest

1. (不及物动词) 安息, 长眠

2. (名词)

have/ take a rest 休息一下

3. (不及物动词) 休息, 歇息

4. (名词) 剩余部分, 剩余的人或事

the rest of 意为“其余的... , 其他的...”

后接名词或代词

though adv. 不过; 可是; 然而

可句首可句末 (句末逗号隔开)

though 连词 虽然; 尽管; 不过

相当于 although, 不与 but 连用

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表状态 (变化) 连系动词

stay 继续处于... remain 保持 grow 渐渐变得 keep 保持

seem 似乎 get 成为 become 开始变得 prove 证明是

go 变成 turn 变得 appear 看起来 lie 处于... 状态

seem

It seems that 从句 看起来

It seems like + n. 好像...

seem (to be) + adj. 似乎

seem to do sth. 似乎做某事

thought	n.	心思; 思想
mountain	n.	高山
end	n.	结尾; 尽头
at the end		最后
storm	n.	暴风雨
pour	v.	倒出; 倾倒
wind	n.	风
shout	v.	呼叫; 喊叫
run after		追逐; 追赶

in the end 最终
 at the end of +地点 在...尽头
 at the end of +时间 在“结束时”
 by the end of 在“以前, 到...为止”

pour
 pour " into...将...倒进...里
 pour " out把...倒出
 pour sth. for sb.给某人倒某物
 拓展: pour v. 下大雨
 It is pouring outside now.
 现在外面下着倾盆大雨。

【辨析】

shout at 意为“对...大声叫嚷”，含有责备之意，带有感情色彩；
 shout to 意为“对...大声叫喊”，以引起对方注意，无责备之意，无感情色彩

Unit 7

trip 可数“旅行；旅游”
短途。school trip 学校旅行
• They have a school trip on May 1st.
5月1日他们有一次学校旅行。

• a trip to... 去...的旅行
• go for a trip = take a trip 去旅行

meet up n. 会面
museum n. 博物馆
exhibition n. 展览；展览会
direction adj. 方向；方位
terrible n. 非常讨厌的；可怕的

ask for directions to sp. 问去某地的路
give sb. directions to sp. 给某人指去某地的路
a poor sense of direction 方向感差
in all directions 向四面八方
from all directions 从四面八方
in the direction of 朝...的方向

trip n. 旅游；旅行
wastewater v. n. 废水，污水

plant n. 植物
vi. 种植；栽种；栽培
They planted lots of trees last year.
去年他们种了很多树。
Don't forget to water the plants.
别忘记给植物浇水。

plant prep. 种植
into v. 到.....里面；进入

remove n. 去除；使消失；移开
piece v. 片；块；段

a piece of + n. 不可数 一片 / 一块 / 一段
复数：pieces of

waste n. 浪费；滥用
machine n. 机器；机械装置

a piece of paper 一张纸
a piece of bread 一片面包
a piece of music 一首乐曲
a piece of meat 一块肉
a piece of news 一条新闻

germ n. 微生物；细菌；病菌
step 步；步骤

[拓展]
• waste 作为名词，还可意为“废物；垃圾”
• waste 作形容词，意为“无用的；废弃的；丢弃的”
Don't throw waste things around. 不要乱扔废弃物。
• waste 作及物动词，意为“浪费；滥用”
waste time/money on sb./sth. “在某人/某事物上浪费时间/金钱”
• waste time/money doing sth. “浪费时间/金钱做某事”
Don't waste water: 不要浪费水。

used to 曾经.....；过去.....
realize v. 理解；领会；认识到

inside adv.&n. 在.....里面
go on a trip 去旅行

inside adv. 在里面 反义词为 outside

process v. 加工；处理
theatre n. 电影院；戏院

process v. 加工
n. 过程

factory n. 工厂
actor n. 演员
act out 表演出来
vi. 充当 / 起作用 act a. 充当
actor n. 男演员
actress n. 女演员
action n. 动作 / 行动
active adj. 活跃的
activity n. 活动

名词后缀
or / er

singer 歌手
visitor 游客
actor 演员
inventor 发明家
writer 作家
teacher 教师
farmer 农民

creative adj. 有创造力的; 创造性的

create v. 创造; 创作

invent 发明 (不存在的东西)

discover 发现 (有而一直没被发现)

create 创造 (把原材料制成新产品)

gun n. 枪; 炮
try on 试穿
along prep. 沿着
road n. 路
create v. 创造; 创建

record n. 唱片; 记录

skill n. 技艺; 技巧

write down 写下; 记录下

explore v. 搜索

tent n. 帐篷

cucumber 黄瓜

from ... to 从...到

straight adj. 直的

fill v. (使) 充满; 装满

basket n. 篮; 筐

teach v. 教; 讲授

branch n. 树枝

leaf n. (pl. leaves) 叶; 叶子

finally adv. 最后; 最终

think of 认为; 想起

grain n. 谷物; 粮食

fresh adj. 新鲜的; 清新的

certainly adv. 无疑; 肯定; 当然; 行

keep a diary 记日记
diary n. 日记; 日记簿

entry n. 进入权; 进入许可

agree v. 同意; 赞成; 应允

agree with 同意; 赞成

当然 — of course
 — sure
 — certainly

同形

- late adj. 晚的 / 迟的 — adv. 晚 / 迟
- high adj. 高的 — adv. 高高地
- hard adj. 硬的 — adv. 努力地
- straight adj. 直的 — adv. 径直
- early adj. 早的 — adv. 早期地
- fast adj. 快的 — adv. 快地

fill v. 装满 - 反义: empty 倒空

① fill...with...用...把...填满.

② be filled with = be full of 装满...

write 写 + -r → writer 作家

teach 教 + -er → teacher 教师

sing 唱歌 + -er → singer 歌手

work 工作 + -er → worker 工人

wait 等 + -er → waiter 男服务员

① 动词 + -er

act 表演 + -or → actor

invent 发明 + -or → inventor 发明家

② 动词 + -or

act 表演 + -ress → actress 女演员

wait 等 + -ress → waitress 女服务员

③ 动词 + -ress

以 -f (e) 结尾, 将其变为 -ves 构成复数的名词

灰太狼 (wolf) 为活命 (life) 去捉羊,

扮贼 (thief) 拿刀 (knife) 叶 (leaf) 丛藏.

架 (shelf) 后半 (half) 天不见羊,

自己 (self) 老婆 (wife) 饿得慌.

finally = at last = in the end 最后 / 最终

adj. final 最后的

拓展: first, next, then 与 finally 一起使用

首先, 接下来, 然后, 最后...

fresher - freshest

新鲜的 / 清新的

淡的 / 无盐的 fresh water 淡水

精力充沛的

① agree + 从句 同意; 赞成; 应允

② agree with sb. 同意某人

③ agree to sth. (plan, idea, suggestion 等)

④ agree on 就...取得一致意见

Unit 8

make a promise to sb. 向某人许诺
 promise n. to do sth. 承诺做某事
 keep a promise 遵守诺言
 break a promise 违背诺言
 promise v. to do sth. 许诺做某事
 sb. sth. 许诺某人某事
 + that 从句 承诺

upon	prep.	在.....上面
once upon a time		从前
bite	v.	咬; 叮
bite through		咬穿
net	n.	网; 网络
hunter	n.	猎人
promise	n.	承诺; 诺言
long ago		很久以前
war	n.	战争; 战争状态
neighbour	n.	邻居
wise	adj.	聪明的; 智慧的;
emperor	n.	皇帝
lie	v.	存在; 平躺; 处于
pretend	v.	假装; 佯装
official	adj.	官方的; 正式的
silly	adj.	愚昧的; 不明事理的
decide	v.	决定; 选定
praise	v.&n.	表扬; 赞扬
afraid	adj.	害怕; 惧怕
suddenly	adv.	突然; 忽然
at first		起初; 起先
truth	n.	实情; 事实
tell the truth	phr.	说实话, 讲真话

win/lose a war 战胜/战败
 fight in a war 参加战斗
 declare war (on sb.) (向某人)宣战
 go to war (with sb.) (与某人)开战
 They had no chance of winning the war.
 他们不可能打赢这场战争。

lie-lay-lain-lying vi. 躺; 平躺
 lie-lay-lain-lying vi. 位于; 存在; 处于
 lie-lied-lied-lying vi. 撒谎; 说谎
 tell a lie / tell lies 说谎(n.)
 拓展: lay-laid-laid-laying
 v. 产(卵) / 下蛋 / 放置 / 安放

decide sth 决定某事
 decide to do sth 决定做...
 decide + that 从句 决定
 n. decision 决心 make a decision 下决心

decision n. 决定; 抉择
 decide v. 决定
 make decisions/a decision 做决定
 make a decision to do sth.
 = decide to do sth. 决定做某事

- ① be afraid of (doing) sth. 害怕(做)某事、某物
- ② be afraid to do sth. 害怕 / 不敢做某事
- ③ be afraid + that 从句 恐怕..., that 可省略

truthful 形容词, “真的; 真实的; 正确的”
 truth (n. 真相) truly (adv. 真正地; 真实地)

truly adv. 真正 / 确实 (be / 情 / 助后, 动之前)
 true adj. 真的
 truth n. 真相

形容词, “真的; 真实的; 正确的”
 truth (n. 真相) truly (adv. 真正地; 真实地)

【辨析】 real 与 true

real 强调人或事物真实存在，而不是想象的或虚构的，与“无”相对。
 true 强调符合事实，是真的，而不是假的或编造的，与“假”相对。

make money		赚钱	slow - slowly 慢地 quick - quickly 快地
true	adj.	真的; 符合事实的	busy - busily 繁忙地 true - truly 真实地
hate	v.	厌恶; 讨厌	① hate sb./sth. 讨厌某人 / 某物。 I hate dogs. 我讨厌狗。 ② hate to do sth. / doing sth. 厌恶做某事。 I enjoy cooking but I hate doing the dishes. 我喜欢做饭，但我不喜欢洗餐具。
get out		走开, 离开	
king	n.	君主; 国王	
artist	n.	艺术家	
quickly	adv.	很快地	副词 quickly, 快地, 迅速地 have a quick dinner = have dinner quickly 匆匆地吃晚饭
smile		微笑	scientist n. 科学家 以 -ist 结尾的职业名词 pianist 钢琴家 artist 艺术家 violinist 小提琴手等。 science n. 自然科学
all over		浑身; 到处	
ugly	adj.	丑陋的; 难看的	
duckling		小鸭	
real	adj.	真正的; 真实的	fast 与 quickly fast 强调运动的速度快 quickly 指思维或行动反应快, 强调立即行动, 不迟缓, 不耽搁
laugh at		嘲笑; 对.....一笑置之	
go away		离开, 走开	
search	v.&n.	搜索; 搜查	
search for		搜寻; 查找	smile ① vi. 笑; 微笑 smile at 朝...笑 ② n. 笑; 微笑 He has a big smile on his face 他笑容满面。
hen	n.	母鸡	
hopefully	adv.	满怀希望的	
purr	n.	咕噜咕噜声; (猫的) 呜呜声	
lay	v.	放置; 安放; 产(卵); 下(蛋)	
swan	n.	天鹅	really 副词, 意为“真正的; 确实”。 常用来修饰形容词、动词或副词, 在句中其加强语气的作用。 其形容词形式为 real, 意为“真实的”。
feather	n.	羽毛	
to sb's surprised		令某人惊讶	

[拓展]

1. search vt. “搜查; 搜身”
2. search n. 寻找; 搜查; 搜寻

- search sb. “搜身”
- search someplace “对某地进行搜查”
- search..for. 意为“搜查...找”

- lie-lay-lain-lying vi. 躺; 平躺
- lie-lay-lain-lying vi. 位于; 存在; 处于
- lie-lied-lied-lying vi. 撒谎; 说谎
- tell a lie / tell lies 说谎(n.)
- 拓展: lay-laid-aid-laying v. 产(卵) / 下蛋 / 放置 / 安放

die v. 死 (非延续)
 death n. 死亡
 dead adj. 死的
 dying adj. 垂死的

拓展: dis为否定前缀, 表示“不”
 able (能, 会) → disable (使丧失能力)
 like (喜欢) → dislike (不喜欢)
 appear (出现) → disappear (消失)
 believe (相信) → disbelieve (不相信)

size n. 大小; 尺码
 dislike v.&n. 不喜爱 (的某物); 厌恶 (的事物)
 only if 只有
 fisherman n. 渔民; 钓鱼的人
 fishing n.&v. (正在) 钓鱼
 come out 出版; 问世
 genie n. 妖怪
 die v. 消失; 灭亡; 死亡

die of/from 死于...
 die for ... 献出生命
 die away 慢慢减弱, 渐渐消失
 die off 相继死去
 die down 逐渐变弱; 逐渐平息

make a promise 许下诺言, 答应, 允诺

someone pron. 某人
 set n. 一套; 一副;
 set...free 释放(某人)

	one	body	thing
	人	人	物
some 某	someone	somebody	something
any 任何	anyone	anybody	anything
every 每一	everyone	everybody	everything
no 没 / 不	no one	nobody	nothing

用法: 谓单形后接土豆. (to do)

rich adj. 富有的
 powerful adj. 有影响力的; 能控制他人的
 anyone pron. 任何人 power -powerful, 有权势的; 强有力的

instead of 代替; 反而; 却
 succeed in doing sth himself 自己成功地做某事
 in the end 最后

rich adj. 富有的
 反: poor 贫穷的
 be rich in 富含...

a set of 意为“一套; 一幅; 一组”, 其后跟可数名词复数形式或不可数名词。

- a set of books 一套书
- a set of furniture 一套家具

拓展“a set of + 复数名词”作主语时, 谓语单数

- There is a set of keys on the desk.
 桌子上有一串钥匙。

instead of 代替; 反而
 instead adv. 代替 (句末)

successful adj. 成功的; 有成就的
 success n. 成功
 successfully adv. 成功地

succeed vi. 成功 / 实现目标 反义: fail
 succeed in doing sth. 成功做某事

拓展 { adj. successful
 be successful in = succeed in 在...方面获得成功