国家教材委员会专家委员会审核通过
2024

义务教育教科书

英语

ENGLISH

七年级

上册

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人民教育出版社 课程教材研究所 编著

人民教育出版社

·北京·

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致同学

亲爱的同学们，欢迎你们开启初中阶段的学习之旅！从现在开始，这套教科书将伴随你们的英语学习，见证你们的成长。

本套教科书各单元以主题为引领，以问题为线索，以活动为途径，关联现实生活，体现时代特征，包含丰富的文化内容。学习这套教科书可以帮助你们发展语言能力，培育文化意识，提升思维品质，提高学习能力，树立国际视野，涵养家国情怀，坚定文化自信，形成正确的世界观、人生观和价值观。

教科书每个单元分为Section A和Section B两大部分，教学活动层层递进，形式多样。为了帮助你们更好地感知并夯实语言基础，学习并内化语言规律，使你们在语言理解与表达上更加准确、更有自信，前三册每个单元设置了语音板块，八年级和九年级增设了词汇板块，全套教科书都设置了语法板块。教科书还设置了以星号（*）为标识的选学内容，分别是项目活动和拓展阅读。

为满足起始阶段的教学需要，七年级上册设置了三个过渡单元和七个正式单元。其中，过渡单元结合打招呼、摆放物品、参观农家小院和农场等主题内容，为你们进入正式单元的学习做好准备；正式单元设置了结识新朋友、介绍家庭、熟悉校园、谈论科目喜好、加入学校社团、做好时间安排、庆祝生日等主题内容，帮助你们更顺利地融入学习生活、更有效地进行人际沟通、更积极地参与社会实践。

书山有路勤为径。希望你们充分利用英语学习资源，找到行之有效的学习方法，多听、多说、多读、多写、多记、多用英语。祝你们在初中英语学习中取得新的进步！

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STARTER UNIT 1 Hello!

SECTION A How do you greet people?

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

_____ _____ _____ *Ella* and *Emma* _____ _____

1b **Greet your classmates.**

Hello, …

Hi, …

Good morning, …

Good morning, …

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

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii

Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr

Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

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

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

1. Ms Gao: Good morning, class.
   Class: _____
   Ms Gao: Sit down, please.

2. Ms Gao: Hello, Peter. Can you say hi to the class?
   Peter: _____ I'm Peter Brown.
   Ms Gao: Thank you, Peter. Now class, please say hi to each other.

3. Emma: Good morning. My name is Emma.
   Fu Xing: Good morning, Emma.
   Emma: _____
   Fu Xing: Oh, I'm Fu Xing. Nice to meet you, Emma.
   Emma: _____

A. Hi, everyone!
B. So what's your name?
C. Nice to meet you too, Fu Xing!
D. Good morning, Ms Gao.

2d **Make up a conversation to greet each other.**

A: Good morning. My name is _____.

B: _____.

A: So what's your name?

B: I'm _____. Nice to meet you.

A: _____.

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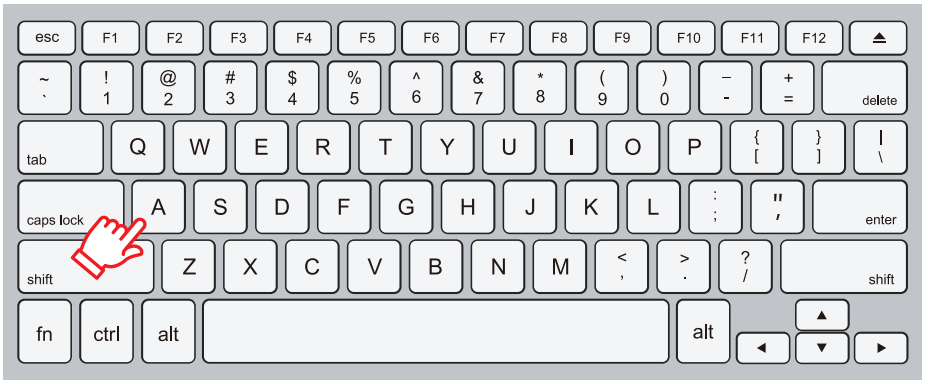
Pronunciation

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



A: Where is A? B: A is here.

2 **Listen and repeat the letters.**

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

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

1. PRC ____
2. PLA ____
3. VR ____
4. WHO ____
5. UN ____

A

B

C

D

E

4 **Listen and sing the song.**

A, B, C, D, E, F, G,
H, I, J, K, L, M, N,
O, P, Q, R, S, T,
U, V, W, X, Y, Z.
X, Y, Z—now you see,
I can say my ABCs.

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SECTION B How do you start a conversation?

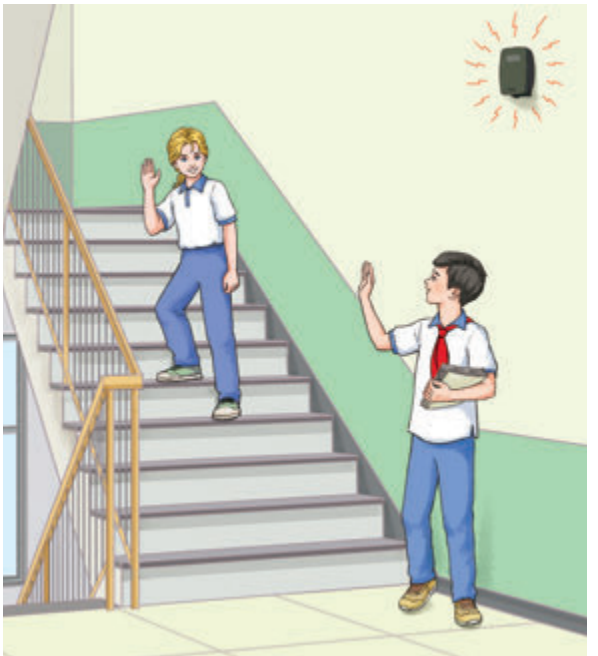
1a **Tick the expressions that start a conversation.**

- ☐ Hello!
- ☐ How are you?
- ☐ What's your name?
- ☐ Good morning.
- ☐ Nice to meet you.
- ☐ Goodbye.

1b **Read the two conversations. Find out how people start their conversations.**

Conversation 1

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



Conversation 2

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

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1c **Read the conversations in 1b again. Fill in the blanks with the correct responses in the box.**

> My name is Emma Miller.
>
> E-M-M-A, Emma. M-I-L-L-E-R, Miller.
>
> I'm fine, thank you.
>
> Nice to meet you too.

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

1d **Complete the conversations. Then role-play them with a partner.**

Conversation 1

A: Good morning! May I have your name?

B: _____! My name is _____.

A: How do you spell your name?

B: _____. You can call me _____.

A: Nice to meet you, _____.

My name is _____.

B: _____.

Conversation 2

A: Hello, _____! How are you?

B: Hi, _____. I'm _____. And you?

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

B: Goodbye!

A: _____.

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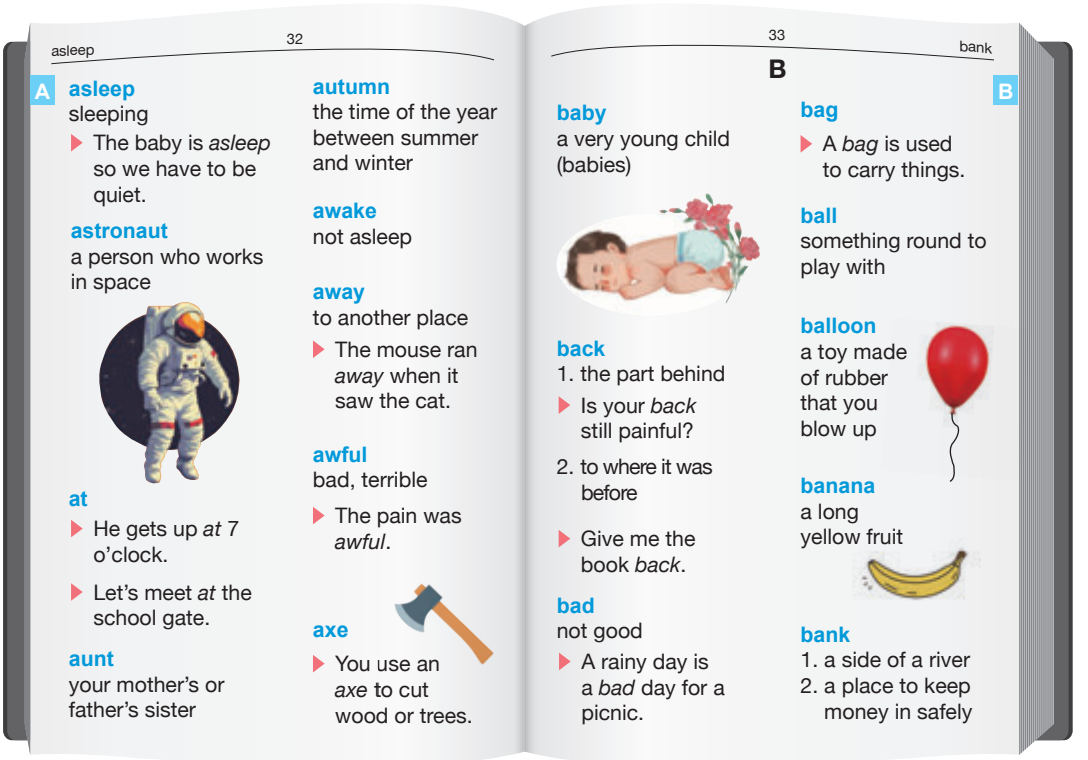
*Project

Learn how to use a dictionary

2a **Read the dictionary pages. Circle the words in blue. What order are they in?**



asleep 32

A

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

astronaut
a person who works in space

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

aunt
your mother's or father's sister

autumn
the time of the year between summer and winter

awake
not asleep

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

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

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

33 bank

B

baby
a very young child (babies)

back
1. the part behind
▸ Is your *back* still painful?
2. to where it was before
▸ Give me the book *back*.

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

B

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

ball
something round to play with

balloon
a toy made of rubber that you blow up

banana
a long yellow fruit

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

2b **Number the following words in alphabetical order.**

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

2c **Have a competition. Find these words in a dictionary as fast as you can.**

short	animal	tomato	beautiful	brown
lake	glass	house	picture	shoe

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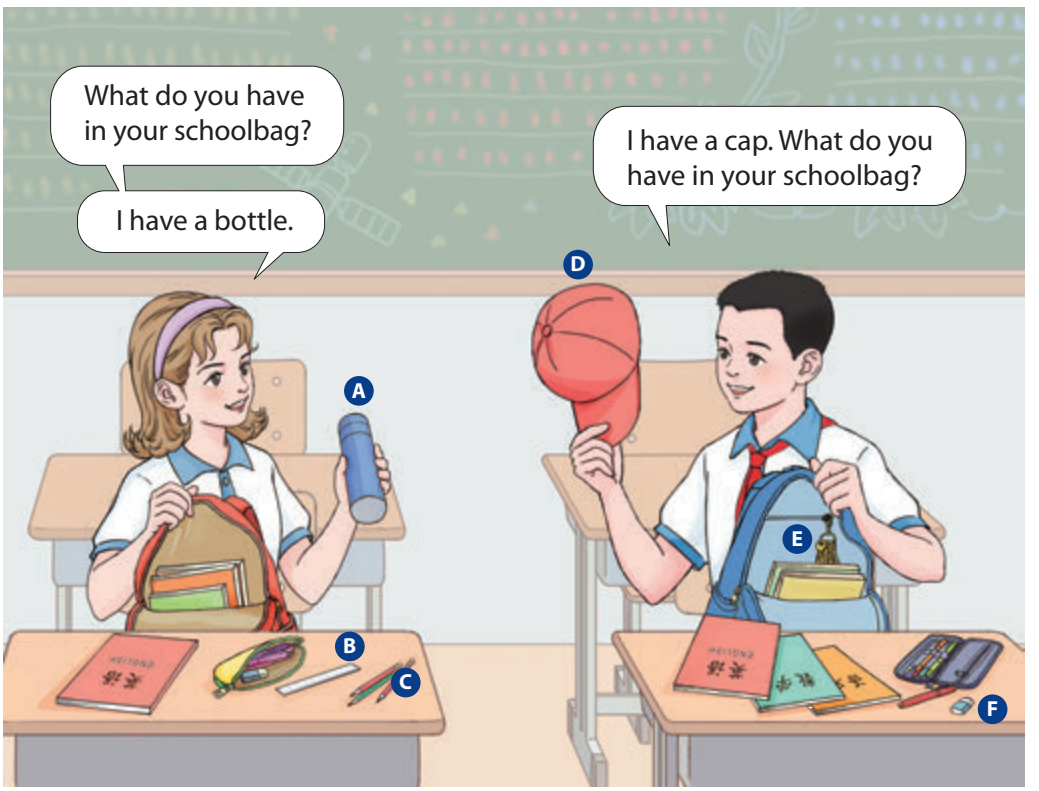
STARTER UNIT 2

Keep Tidy!

SECTION A What do you have?

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



____ a ruler ____ a cap ____ pencils

____ a bottle ____ an eraser ____ keys

1b **Talk about what you have in your schoolbag.**

What do you have in your schoolbag?

I have …

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2a **Listen to the colour words and match them with the pictures.**

brown black yellow orange green blue white red

2b **Look at the things and talk about what colours they are.**

A: What colour is the cap?

B: It's _____.

A: What colour are the trousers?

B: They're _____.

2c **Listen to three conversations and colour the things.**

2d **Listen again and complete the sentences.**

1. Teng Fei's schoolbag is _____.
2. Yaming's bicycle is _____.
3. Peter's shoes are _____.

2e **Talk about the new things you have.**

A: I have _____.

B: What colour is it / are they?

A: It's / They're _____.

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Pronunciation

1 **Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the sounds.**

a /eɪ/	**e** /iː/	**i** /aɪ/	**o** /əʊ/	**u** /juː/
age	he	fine	no	use
cake	these	bike	those	cute

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

1. /eɪ/ bag late take
2. /iː/ egg bed me
3. /aɪ/ kite ship ice
4. /əʊ/ nose stop go
5. /juː/ duke bus run

3 **Listen and practise reading the words.**

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

4 **Listen and read the chant aloud.**

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

The weather is fine,
So meet me at nine.

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

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

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SECTION B Where do you put your things?

1a **Look at the picture. Find the things in the picture. Then complete the sentences with the words in the box. Is this room tidy or not?**

bed
desk
chair
book
cap
shoes
schoolbag
box
socks

1. A schoolbag is _____ the desk.
2. Some books are _____ the box.
3. A pair of socks is _____ the bed.

in on under

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

Conversation 1

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

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Conversation 2

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

1c **Read the conversations in 1b again and choose the correct answers.**

1. Ella's cap is _____.

   A. black B. red C. yellow

2. Ella's cap is _____.

   A. in her schoolbag B. under her desk C. on her chair

3. Emma's dad has a pair of new glasses, and they are _____.

   A. brown B. green C. blue

4. The glasses are on her dad's _____.

   A. desk B. head C. nose

1d **Write about your things.**

My schoolbag is red. It is under my chair.

My trousers are brown. They are on my bed.

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

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*Project

Guess what it is

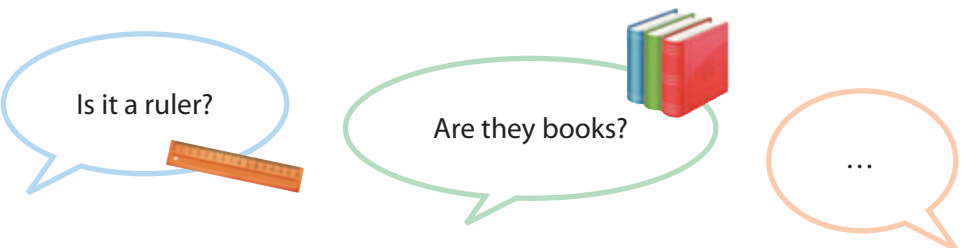
2a **Choose something from your classroom and write the name on a piece of paper.**

clock

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

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

2c **After three questions, the other students guess what you wrote.**



2d **Take turns to come to the front and play the guessing game.**

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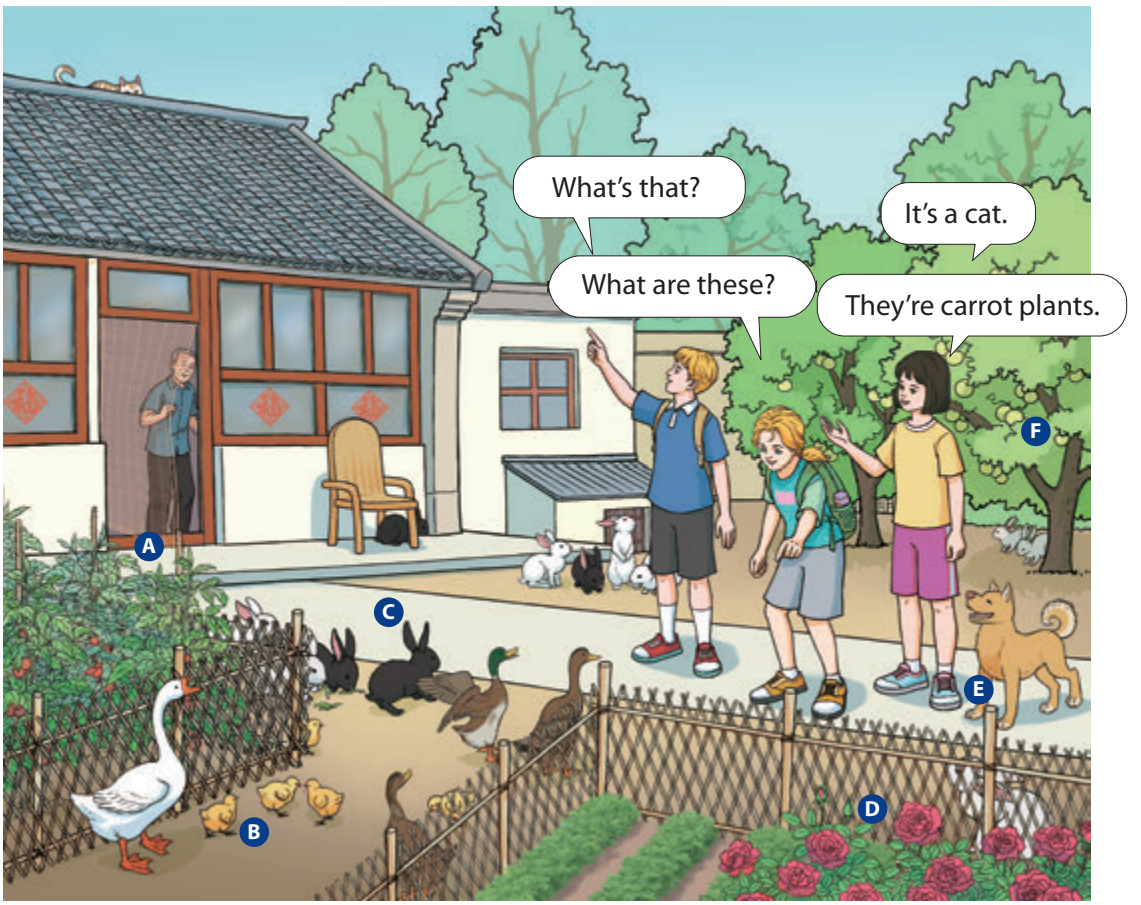
STARTER UNIT 3 Welcome!

SECTION A What is fun in a yard?

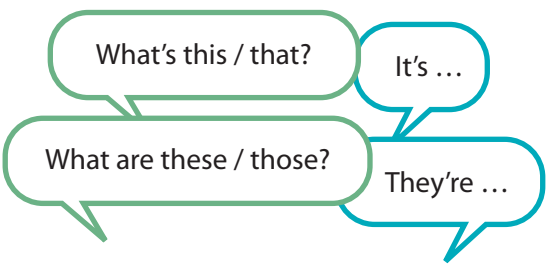
1a **Look at the picture. Match the plants and animals with their names.**



____ baby chickens ____ dog ____ rabbits

____ tomato plants ____ flowers ____ apple trees

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



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2a **Listen to the numbers and repeat.**

one two three four five six seven eight nine ten
eleven twelve thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen
seventeen eighteen nineteen twenty

2b **Listen and write down the numbers you hear.**

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

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

Conversation 1

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

Conversation 2

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

Conversation 3

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

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

A: What's that?
B: It's _____.
A: What are those?
B: They're _____.
A: How many _____ can you see?
B: I can see _____.

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Pronunciation

1 **Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the sounds.**

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

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

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

a		e		i		o		u	
/eɪ/	/æ/	/iː/	/e/	/aɪ/	/ɪ/	/əʊ/	/ɒ/	/juː/	/ʌ/

3 **Practise reading the words.**

up	dad	Chinese	dress	five
it	coke	late	mute	pot

4 **Listen and read the chant aloud.**

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

Come with me and Dog,
And Fox and Frog!

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

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

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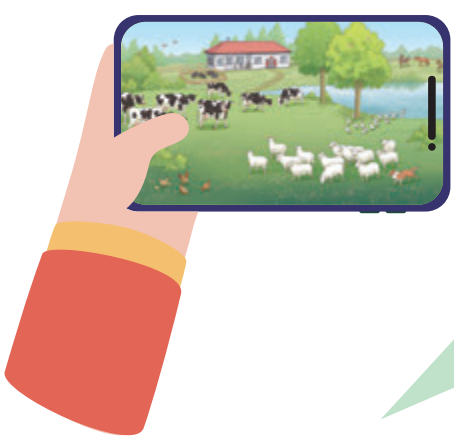
SECTION B What is fun on a farm?

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

- ☐ black and white cows
- ☐ a small lake
- ☐ black rabbits
- ☐ a red house
- ☐ brown ducks
- ☐ white horses
- ☐ white sheep
- ☐ big trees

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



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

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

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1c **Read the text in 1b again and complete the sentences.**

1. What animals does Han Lin's uncle have on his farm?
   He has _____, and _____.
2. How many ducks does his uncle have?
   He has _____ ducks.
3. What colour is his uncle's house?
   It's _____.

1d **Answer more questions about the picture in 1a.**

1. What else can you see on the farm? Circle them.
2. How many of them does Han Lin's uncle have?
3. What colour is it / are they?

1e **Write about the farm in 1a in your own words.**

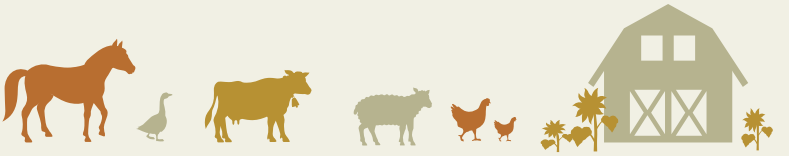
Han Lin's uncle has a big farm. He has many kinds of animals. Look at the cows. They are black and white. How many cows do you see? I see seven. Look at the _____. They are _____. How many _____ do you see? I see _____.

_____

_____

_____

This is a _____ farm.



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*Project

Design your own farm

2a **Imagine that you have a farm. What is it like? Talk about it with a partner.**

What do you have on your farm?

How many of them do you have?

What colour is it / are they?

2b **Draw a picture of your farm.**

2c **Describe your farm to the class.**

This is my farm. Look! I have _____.

_____

_____

_____ Do you like my farm?

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UNIT 1 You and Me

BIG Question

How do we make new friends?

In this unit, you will

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

Look and share

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

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SECTION A

How do we get to know each other?

1a **Tick the expressions you know.**

- ☐ Hello.
- ☐ Nice to meet you.
- ☐ How do you spell your name?
- ☐ Where are you from?
- ☐ Good morning.
- ☐ May I have your name?
- ☐ How old are you?
- ☐ What class are you in?

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

1c **Listen again and circle the coloured words you hear.**

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

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

Hello! I'm … May I have your name?

Hi! I'm … Nice to meet you.

Good morning! I'm … Are you …?

Good morning! Yes, I am. / No, I'm …

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Pronunciation

1 **Listen and repeat.**

/i:/	/ɪ/	/e/	/æ/
eat	is	net	bad
feet	fit	men	man
sheep	list	head	hat

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

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

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

Chen Jie: Hello, Mr Smith!
Mr Smith: Hello, Chen Jie. How are you?
Chen Jie: I'm good / fine, thank you. Mr Smith, this is my new friend / classmate, Peter. Peter, this is our English teacher, Mr Smith. He's from the US.
Mr Smith: Hi, Peter. Nice to meet you.
Peter: Nice to meet you too, Mr Smith.
Mr Smith: What / Which class are you in, Peter?
Peter: I'm in Class 1.
Mr Smith: Who's your class teacher?
Peter: Ms Hui.
Chen Jie: Oh, Peter, it's Ms Gao, not Ms Hui. Hui is her first name.
Peter: Oh, sorry! / I'm sorry! My mistake.

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2b **Read the conversation and answer the questions.**

1. Who is Mr Smith?
   A. Chen Jie's class teacher. B. Chen Jie and Peter's English teacher.

2. What is the first name of Peter's class teacher?
   A. Hui. B. Gao.

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

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

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

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

2e **Complete the table with what you know about these students. Then ask and answer questions about them.**

Student	Name	Age	Country	Class	Class teacher
		13			
	Song Meimei	*12*			
			the US	*2*	*Mr Lu*
		12		*2*	*Mr Lu*

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

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Grammar Focus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I ..... my
he ..... his
she ..... her

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

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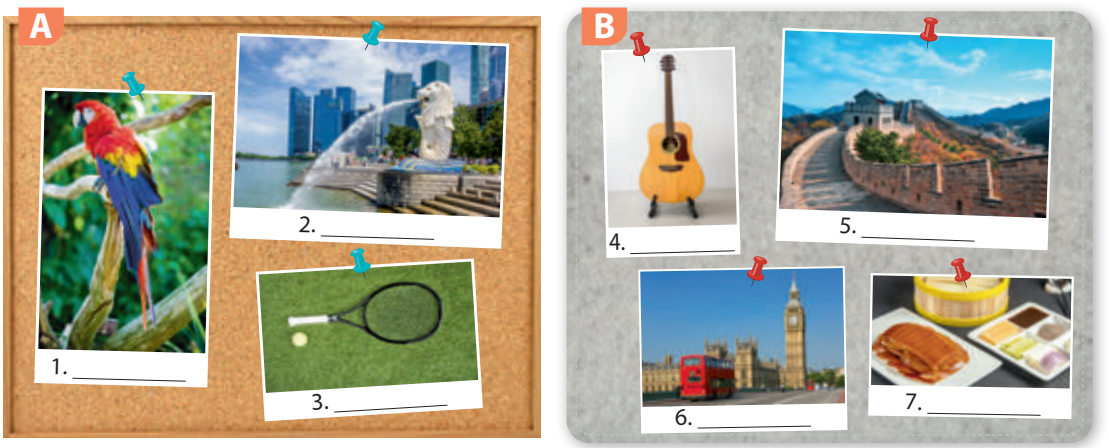
SECTION B

What do we need to know about a new friend?

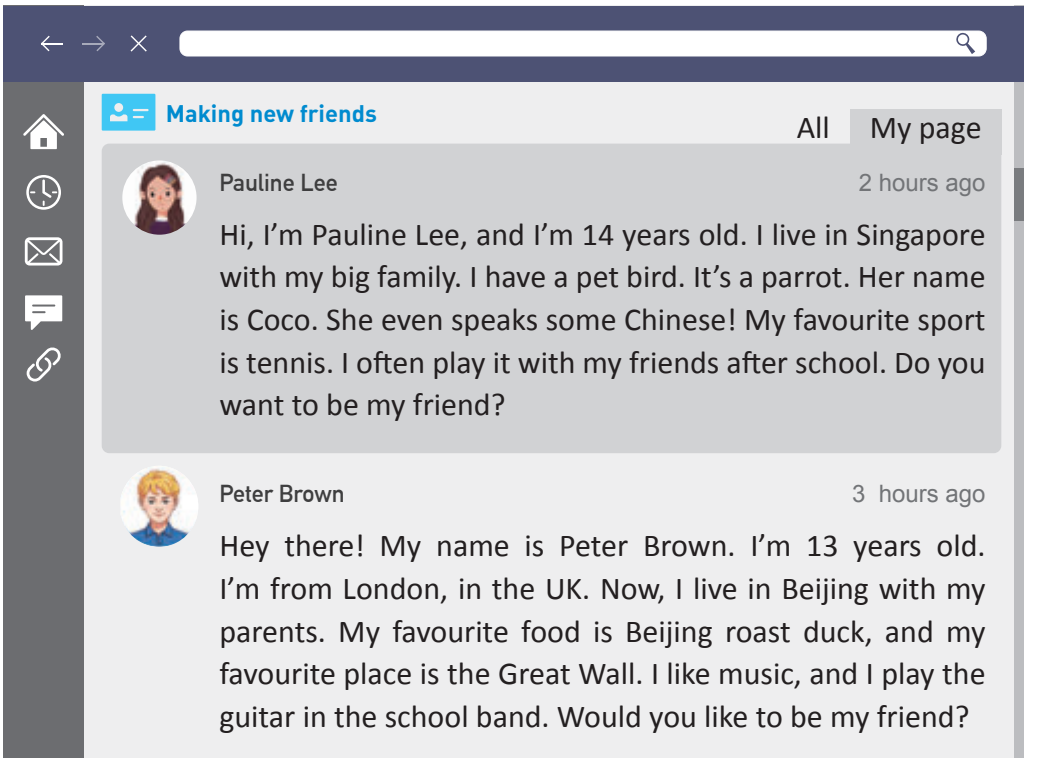
1a **Look at two students' photo boards. Label the photos with the words in the box. What can you learn about the two students?**

parrot Beijing roast duck the UK Singapore guitar the Great Wall tennis



1b **Read the two students' posts. Match the students with their photo boards.**

Pauline: _____ Peter: _____



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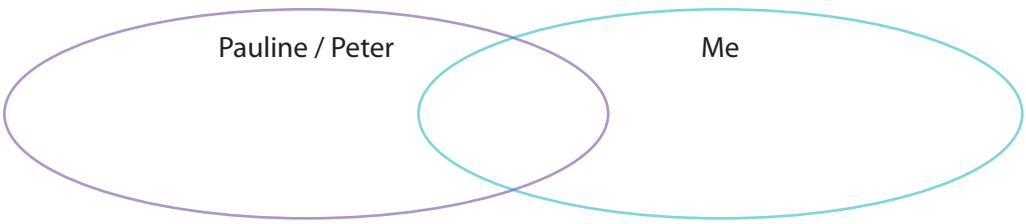
1c **Read again and complete the table with the information from the posts.**

Information	Pauline	Peter
Age		
Country		
Family		
Pet		
Favourite food		
Favourite place		
Hobby		

1d **Compare either Pauline or Peter with yourself.**



2a **Write some sentences about yourself using the structures below.**

- My name is _____.
- I'm _____ years old.
- I live in _____.
- I love _____.
- My favourite food is _____.
- My favourite sport is _____.
- My favourite place is _____.
- ...

2b **Complete your reply to Pauline or Peter to make friends.**

RE: Making new friends

_____

Hello, Pauline / Peter! My name is _____.

I'm _____ years old. I live in _____.

I'd like to be your friend. I love _____ too.

My favourite _____ is _____.

Please write to me.

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*Project Make your own personal profile

3a **Answer the questions to introduce yourself.**

1. What is your name? _____
2. How old are you? _____
3. What is your favourite sport / food / ...? _____
4. What are your hobbies? _____

3b **Write your personal profile and put it together with your classmates'. Here is an example.**

My Personal Profile

My name is Andre Kalu. I'm 13 years old. I'm from South Africa, but now I live in China. I live with my father, my mother, and my brother. We have a pet cat. His name is Toby. My favourite food is beef noodles. My favourite sport is basketball. I play basketball every weekend with my brother and my friends.

3c **Take turns to pick out one classmate's profile. Introduce the person to the class, but do not say the name. The class will guess who he or she is.**

He's 13 years old. His favourite sport is … He likes …

Reflecting

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can greet people.	☐	☐	☐
2. I can introduce myself and my friends.	☐	☐	☐
3. I can use *am*, *is*, and *are* correctly.	☐	☐	☐
4. I can use proper expressions to make new friends.	☐	☐	☐

Getting to know each other is the first step in making new friends.

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UNIT 2 We're Family!

BIG Question

What does family mean to you?

In this unit, you will

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

Look and share

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

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SECTION A

What is your family like?

1a **Match the definitions with members of the family.**

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

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

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

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

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

Is this / Are these your …?

Yes, … / No, …

Who's / Who're …?

He's / She's / They're …

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Pronunciation

1 **Listen and repeat.**

/ɜː/	/ə/	/ʌ/	/ɑː/
her	sister	duck	dark
girl	summer	hut	march
turn	doctor	much	heart

2 **Listen and repeat.**

likes	loves	watches	lets	reads
walks	plays	closes	gets	finds
Mike's	Ella's	Alice's	Kate's	Fred's

3 **Listen and repeat. Notice the stressed syllables.**

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

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

Teng Fei: Hi, Peter! Come in. / Welcome.
Peter: Thanks. Oh, these ping-pong bats are nice. Whose are they?
Teng Fei: Well, this is my ping-pong bat, and the black / red one is my grandpa's.
Peter: Do you often play ping-pong together?
Teng Fei: Yes, we play every day / week. My grandpa loves sport.
Peter: Whose fishing rods are those?
Teng Fei: They're my father's. He spends a lot of / lots of time fishing.
Peter: Hey, do you play the piano?
Teng Fei: No, I don't. It's my mother's piano. She can play it really / very well!

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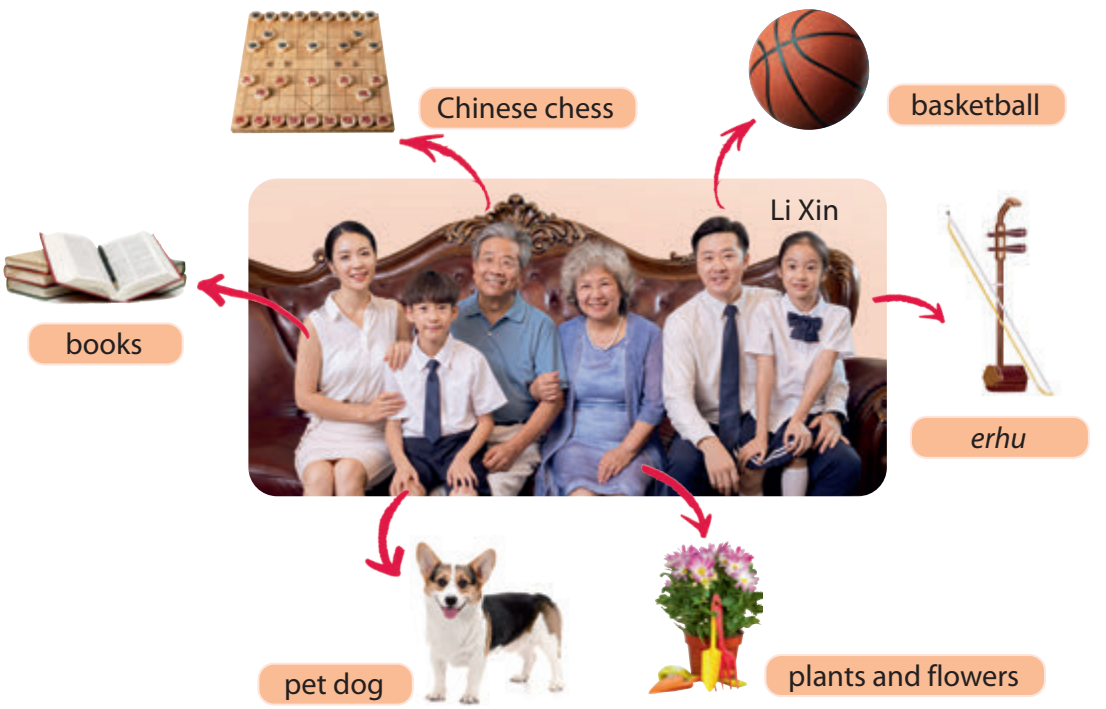
2b **Read the conversation and complete the table about Teng Fei's family.**

Family member	Thing	Activity
Teng Fei	*ping-pong bat*	*play ping-pong*
Grandpa		
Father		
Mother		

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

2d **Use the photos to talk about Li Xin's family.**



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

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

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

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Grammar Focus

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

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

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

1. This is _____ (Kate) cat. It likes fish very much.
2. This is _____ (Peter and Emma) classroom. They love their big and clean classroom.
3. These are my little _____ (brothers) balls. They play with them in the playground every day.
4. A: Whose caps are these?
   B: They're my _____ (grandparents). They like wearing caps.
5. A: Whose schoolbag is this?
   B: It's _____ (Teng Fei). He likes the colour blue.

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

be like look make play talk have

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

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

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

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SECTION B

What do you like about your family?

1a **Tell each other more about your family.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: This is Lily's father. His name is Fred. He's handsome, and he often plays tennis.
B: And this is her mother. …

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

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

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

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

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

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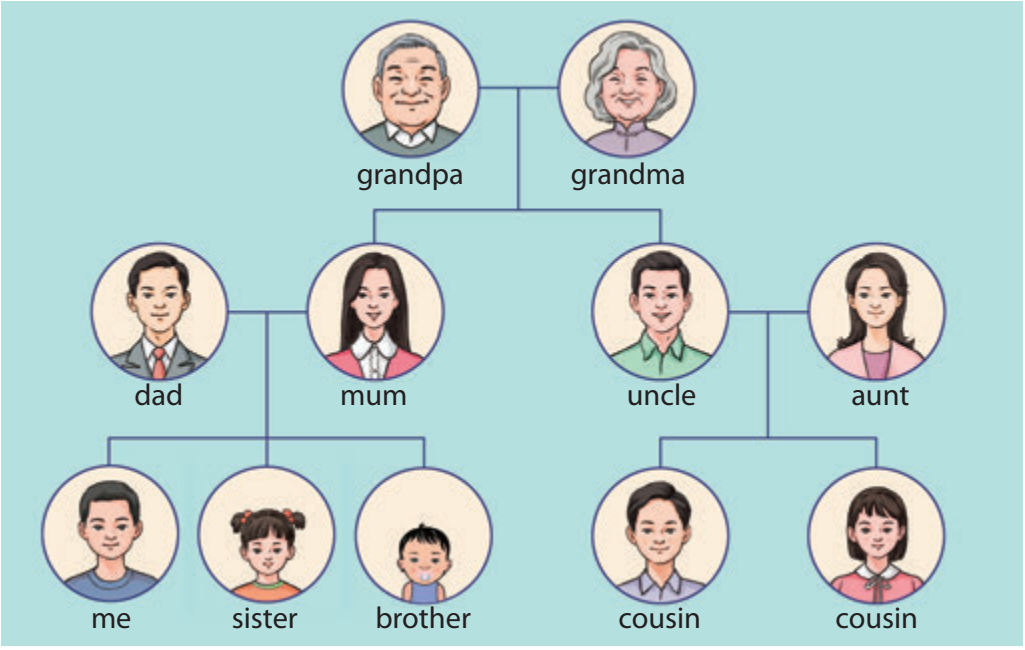
*Project Make your own family tree

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



3b **Write about your family members.**

- age
- appearance
- personality
- hobby
- …

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

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

Reflecting

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can name different family members.	☐	☐	☐
2. I can introduce my family members using the simple present tense.	☐	☐	☐
3. I can describe a family photo.	☐	☐	☐
4. I can express my love for my family.	☐	☐	☐

Family is where life begins and love never ends.

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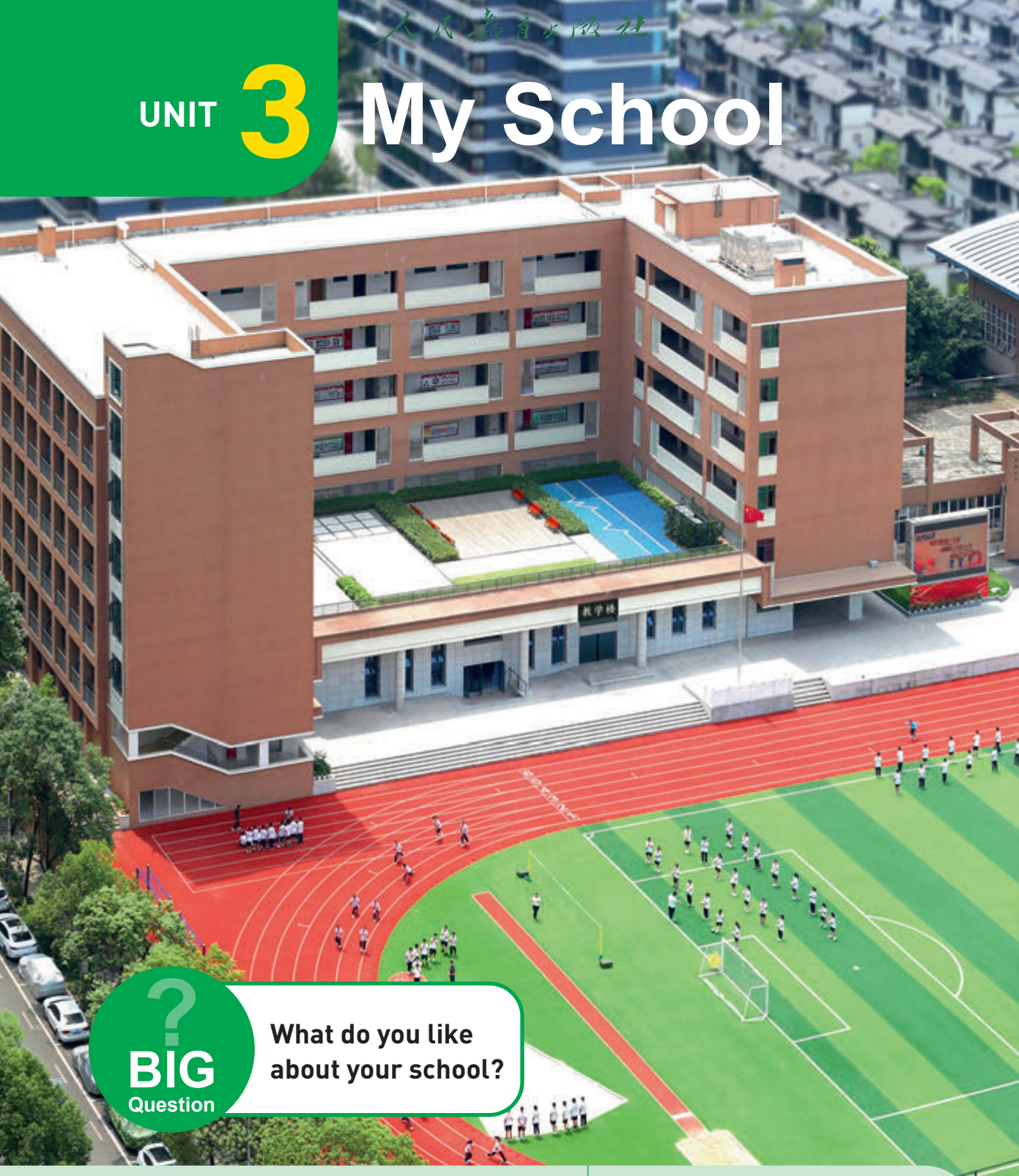
UNIT 3 My School



BIG Question

What do you like about your school?

In this unit, you will

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

Look and share

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

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SECTION A

What is your school like?

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

A: Where's the dining hall?
B: It's in front of the art building.

in front of	behind	next to
between	across from	

1b **Listen to three conversations. Number the places in the order you hear them.**

____ student centre ____ a classroom ____ Ms Gao's office

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

1. _____ is behind the sports field.
2. _____ is across from the school hall.
3. _____ is between the library and the gym.

1d **Talk about the places in the picture in 1a.**

Is there … in this school?
Yes, there is.
Where is it?
It's …

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Pronunciation

1 **Listen and repeat.**

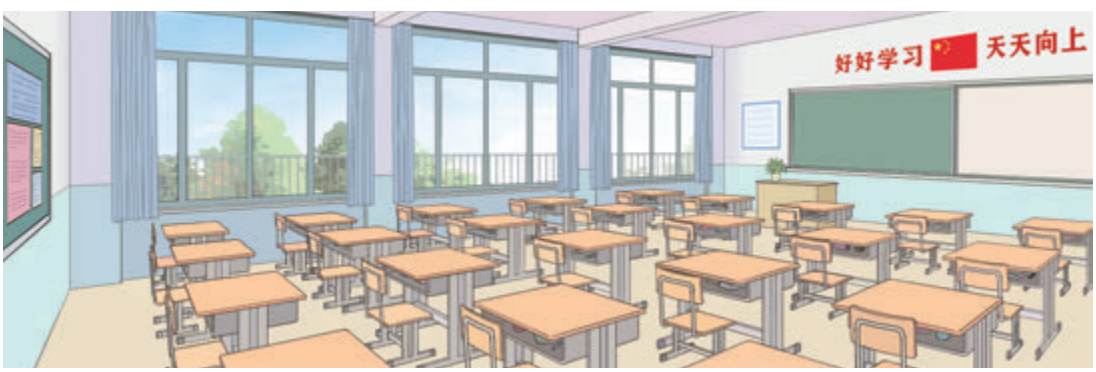
/ɔː/	/ɒ/	/uː/	/ʊ/
sport	fox	food	look
short	shot	school	good
fork	clock	rule	full

2 **Listen and repeat. Notice the stressed syllables.**

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

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

Mum: What's your new classroom like, Peter?
Peter: It's large. There are 40 student desks in the room. And a teacher's desk _____ the blackboard.
Mum: Where do you sit?
Peter: I sit _____ the classroom.
Mum: That's nice. What's special in your classroom?
Peter: There's a smart whiteboard _____ the blackboard. Oh, and there's another blackboard _____ the classroom.
Mum: Another blackboard?
Peter: Yes, we put up important notices there.
Mum: Are there any lockers in the classroom?
Peter: No, there aren't. We put our things in the desk drawers.



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

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

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

1. There are 41 desks in Peter's classroom.	T	F
2. Peter sits at the back of the classroom.	T	F
3. There are two blackboards in the classroom.	T	F
4. Students put important notices on the smart whiteboard.	T	F

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

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

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

Peter's classroom	My classroom

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

A: There are two blackboards in Peter's classroom and our classroom.
B: In his classroom, the smart whiteboard is next to the blackboard. In our classroom, …

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Grammar Focus

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

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

3b **Complete the sentences below.**

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

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

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

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

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

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SECTION B

What fun things do you do at school?

1a **List your favourite places in your school. Then share with a partner.**

1b **Skim Peter's reply to Flora's email. Choose the question Flora probably asked in her last email.**

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

EMAIL

To: flora4ever@magictime.com
From: peterbrown@happymail.com

Hi Flora,

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

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

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

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

How about your school?

Yours,
Peter

Send

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1c **Read again. What do these words describe?**

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

1d **Discuss the questions.**

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

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

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

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

EMAIL

To: _____

From: _____

Dear _____,

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

Bye for now,

_____

Send

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*Project Let me show you around!

3a **Imagine that a group of students are coming to visit your school. Draw a map of your school and plan a tour for them.**

3b **Work in groups and practise giving the tour. Take turns to introduce each place.**

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

Hello and welcome to our school! My name is …, and I'm your guide today. Let's begin the tour. This is our classroom building. It's really big. We spend most of our time here. Look, there is / are …

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

Reflecting

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can name the things in my classroom.	☐	☐	☐
2. I can name the places in my school.	☐	☐	☐
3. I can tell the locations of things in my classroom and places in my school.	☐	☐	☐
4. I can introduce my school and describe the places I like.	☐	☐	☐

A school is a place to start our dreams.

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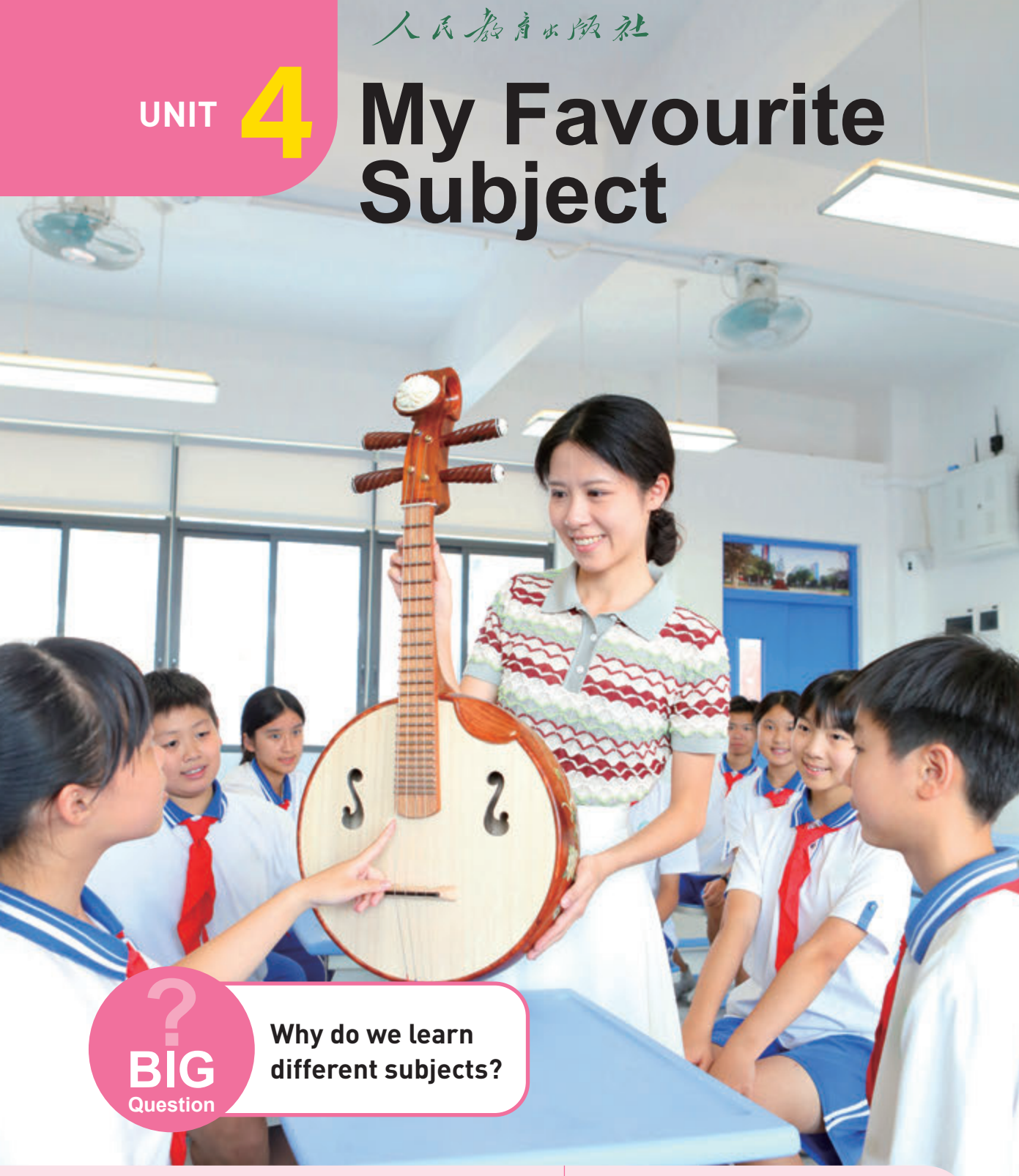
UNIT 4

My Favourite Subject



BIG Question

Why do we learn different subjects?

In this unit, you will

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

Look and share

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

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SECTION A

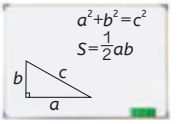
Why do you like this subject?

1a **Match the school subjects in the box with the pictures. Some subjects are extra.**

art	biology	Chinese	IT	English
geography	history	maths	music	PE

A

B

C 

D

E

F

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

1b **Listen to two conversations. Tick the subjects Ella and Peter talk about.**

Ella
- ☐ history
- ☐ maths
- ☐ art
- ☐ music
- ☐ geography

Peter
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ maths
- ☐ biology
- ☐ IT
- ☐ PE

1c **Listen again. Circle the coloured words you hear.**

1. Ella doesn't like history / geography because it's hard / boring.
2. Ella's favourite subject is art / maths because it's fun / important.
3. Peter doesn't like maths / IT because it's boring / difficult.
4. Peter's favourite subject is Chinese / PE because it's useful / exciting.

1d **Talk about your favourite subject at school. Say why you like it.**

What's your favourite subject?

My favourite subject is …

Why do you like …?

Because it's …

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Pronunciation

1 **Listen and repeat.**

/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/ɔɪ/	/əʊ/	/aʊ/	/ɪə/	/eə/	/ʊə/
name	nice	boy	note	now	ear	hair	sure
face	why	toy	road	mouth	near	wear	tour
day	China	point	sofa	about	here	share	poor

2 **Read, listen, and repeat. Notice how the words link together.**

Wake up! Wake up!
It's time to get up.
What time is it?
I don't want to get up.
Come on! Get up!
I don't want to get up.
Get up! You're going to be late.
Late for what?
Late for school.
But it is Sunday, Mum!

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

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

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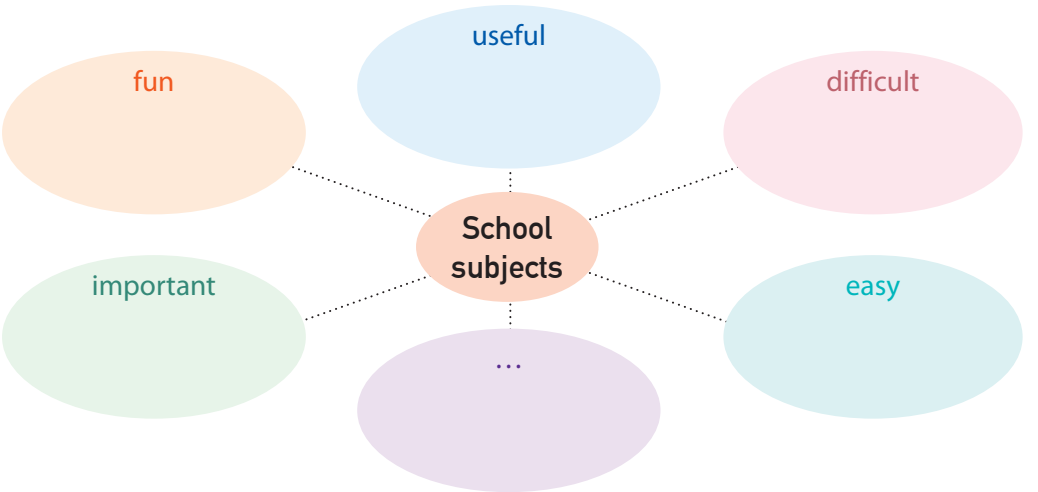
2b **Read the conversation and complete the table.**

Name	Favourite subject	Reason
Emma		
Meimei		
Binbin		

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

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



2e **Interview two classmates and take notes.**

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

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

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

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Grammar Focus

3a **Read the sentences. Find out when to use *and, but,* and *because*. Then complete the statements with *and, but,* or *because*.**

I have art **and** geography today. English is important, **and** my English teacher is really nice.
Biology is difficult **but** important. History is my favourite subject, **but** my sister doesn't like it.
I like Chinese **because** it's fun. He doesn't like maths **because** it's boring to him.

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

3b **Match the two parts to make sentences.**

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

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

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

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

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

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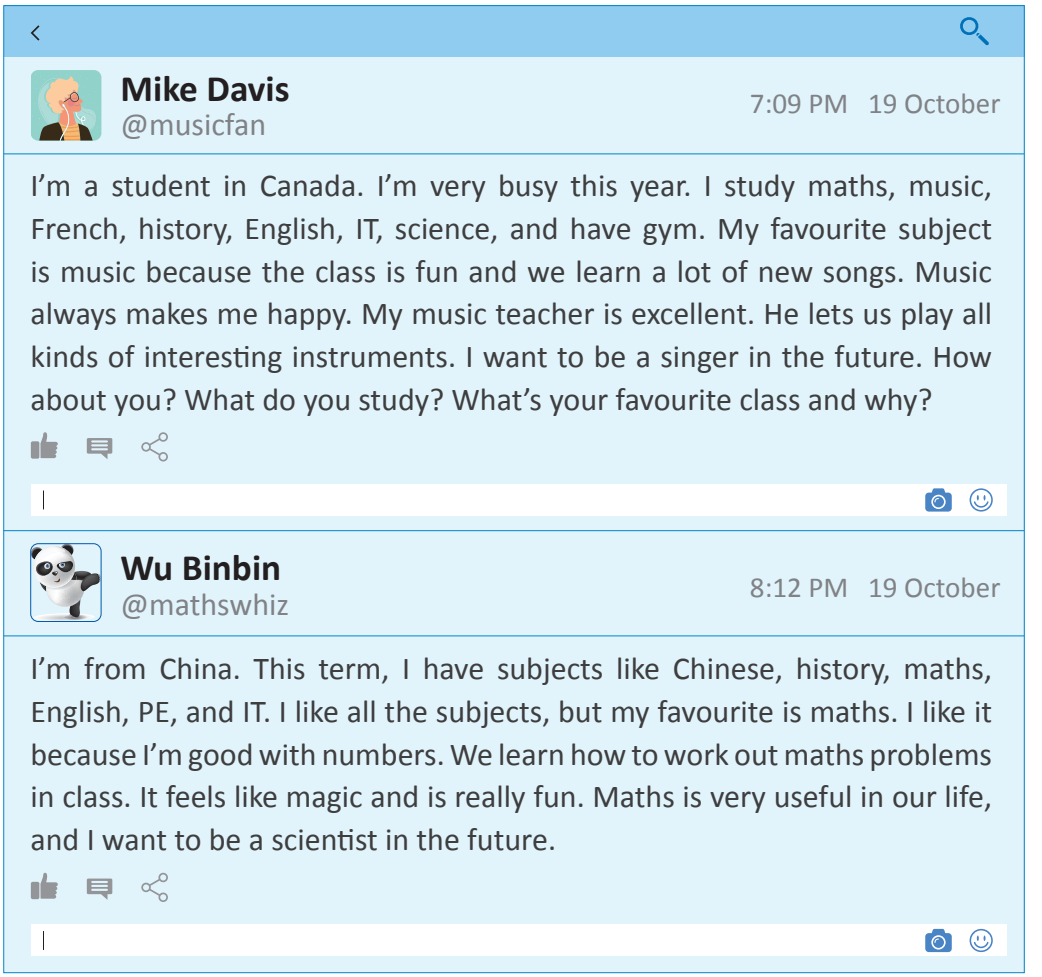
SECTION B

What can you learn from different subjects?

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

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

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



Mike Davis
@musicfan
7:09 PM 19 October

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

Wu Binbin
@mathswhiz
8:12 PM 19 October

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

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1c **Read again and complete the table.**

Name	Favourite subject	Reason
Mike Davis		
Wu Binbin		

1d **Read again and answer the questions.**

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

2a **Complete the mind map with your own information.**

Subjects in this term:
_____
_____
_____

Favourite subject:
_____

Reason

The subject: _____

The class: _____

The teacher: _____

Future job: _____

_____

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

_____ _____

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

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*Project Design a weekly class timetable

3a Talk about the subjects you learn every week. Say one thing you like about each subject.

3b Work in groups. Make your own weekly timetable with different subjects.

Class	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1					
2					
3					
4					
Lunchtime					
5					
6					
7					

3c Introduce your group's timetable to the class and explain your reasons.

Reflecting

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can name my school subjects.	☐	☐	☐
2. I can use adjectives to describe subjects.	☐	☐	☐
3. I can use *and*, *but*, and *because* to join information together.	☐	☐	☐
4. I can explain why I learn different subjects.	☐	☐	☐

Interest is the best teacher.

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UNIT 5 Fun Clubs

BIG Question

Why do we join school clubs?

In this unit, you will

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

Look and share

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

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SECTION A

How do you choose a school club?

1a **Match the pictures with the clubs.**

_____ art club　　_____ science club　　_____ drama club
_____ music club　　_____ chess club　　_____ ping-pong club

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

Name	Club
Teng Fei	
Sam	
Lin Hua	

1c **Listen again and complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.**

1. Teng Fei _____ play ping-pong.
2. Sam _____ play Chinese chess.
3. Lin Hua _____ read with feeling.

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

Hello! I want to join …

Great! Can you …?

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

…

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Pronunciation

1 **Listen and repeat.**

/p/	/b/	/t/	/d/	/k/	/g/	/f/	/v/
park	**b**ird	**t**alk	**d**ay	**k**ite	**g**reat	**f**ine	**v**ery
ca**p**	clu**b**	boa**t**	ban**d**	ca**k**e	do**g**	sa**f**e	lo**v**e
a**pp**le	ra**bb**it	wa**t**er	gar**d**en	bla**ck**	ti**g**er	o**ff**ice	e**v**ery

2 **Listen and repeat. Notice how the letters in brackets are pronounced.**

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

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

Teng Fei: Hi there! What club do you want to join?
Peter: _____.
Teng Fei: Here's some good news! Our school wants to start a music club. Do you want to join?
Peter: Sure. I can play the guitar. _____, Emma?
Emma: _____, but I can't play any musical instruments.
Peter: Oh, but you can sing well.
Teng Fei: Exactly! How about Ella? She can play the violin, right?
Emma: Yes, she can.
Peter: What instruments can you play, Teng Fei?
Teng Fei: I can play the drums.
Peter: _____! Let's go to the music room after school!

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2b **Read the conversation and complete the table.**

Name	Ability
Peter	
Emma	
Ella	
Teng Fei	

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

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

◆ Join a club! ◆

Ability	Club
I (can / can't) play a musical instrument. I (can / can't) sing well.	☐ the music club
I (can / can't) swim. I (can / can't) run fast.	☐ the sports club
I (can / can't) play chess.	☐ the chess club
I (can / can't) paint well.	☐ the art club
I (can / can't) dance well.	☐ the dance club
I (can / can't) read with feeling.	☐ the drama club
_____	_____

2e **Discuss what clubs you want to join.**

A: What club do you want to join?
B: I want to join the sports club.
A: Can you …?
B: Yes, I can. / No, I can't. How about you?
A: I …

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Grammar Focus

3a **Look at the verbs in bold. Do they change form?**

Can you **play** ping-pong?	Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
Can he **play** the violin?	Yes, he can. / No, he can't.
Can they **play** chess?	Yes, they can. / No, they can't.
I can **run** fast, but I can't **swim**.	
Emma can **sing** well, but she can't **play** any musical instruments.	

3b **Match the two parts to make sentences. Then make more sentences with *can*.**

1. A fish	A. can speak.	_____
2. A duck	B. can fly.	_____
3. A parrot	C. can swim.	_____
4. A dog	D. can run fast.	_____
5. A cat	E. can climb trees.	_____

3c **Complete the passage with the words in the box.**

is　likes to play　can play　can speak　can't speak　can even make

My best friend is Linda. She _____ good at so many things! She _____ English, French, and some Chinese. I _____ French, but I'd like to learn. Linda _____ the guitar and the violin too. I like to watch her play. And she can do so much more. She _____ ping-pong and tennis. She _____ delicious cakes! Everyone in our class likes her.

3d **Interview your classmates and tick what he or she can do. Then give a report.**

Ability	Student 1: _____	Student 2: _____
play a musical instrument		
swim		
cook		

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SECTION B

What can you learn in a school club?

1a **Read the comments from some students and discuss what clubs they should join.**

Alice: I'm good at telling stories. I often act out stories with my brother at home.

Lin Hui: I'm interested in nature. I love hiking, and I can read maps.

Jack: I can't cook, but I love great food. I want to cook for my family.

1b **Read the ads. Choose a suitable club for each student in 1a and tell your reasons.**

Cooking Club

Do you love Chinese food? Can you cook? Join our cooking club! Let's learn to cook your favourite Chinese food. Mapo tofu, beef noodles, *jiaozi*, *baozi* … You name it! You can soon cook for your family. Join us in Room 303 at 4:30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

Email Ma Xiaohui at maxh.food@happymail.com for more information.

Book Club

Do you like reading? Join our book club! It's more than reading. We act out stories, talk about books, and make new friends. Books can open your mind and make you think. Come to the library on Tuesdays after school and fall in love with books!

Email Bill at billwhite@happymail.com for more information.

Nature Club

Do you love nature? Can you take good photos? Come hiking with us every Sunday afternoon! We watch birds, take photos, and collect plants and insects. We also visit nature parks. Discover wildlife right under your nose!

Email Jenny at jenny66@happymail.com for more information.

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1c **Read again and complete the table below.**

Club	What to do	Where to meet / go	When to meet	Who to write to

1d **Discuss the questions.**

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

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

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

Email

To: billwhite@happymail.com

From: xucong@student.com

Dear Bill,

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

Best,

Xu Cong

Send

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

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*Project Start your own club

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

3b **Make a poster to find new members.**

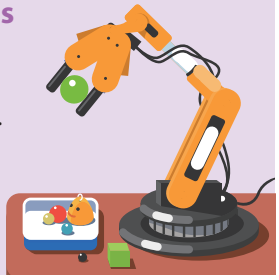
Your poster should include:

- The name of the club
- What club members can do
- Meeting time and place
- Contact information

Robotics Club

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

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



When: Tuesdays,12:30 p.m.
Where: robotics lab
Who to contact:
ma.li8@happyschool.com

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

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

A: Can you work well with your hands?
B: Yes, I can.
A: Can you come at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesdays?
B: Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Reflecting

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can name different school clubs.	☐	☐	☐
2. I can talk about people's abilities using *can*.	☐	☐	☐
3. I can describe what people do in different school clubs.	☐	☐	☐
4. I can explain the benefits of different clubs.	☐	☐	☐

Our interests make us interesting.

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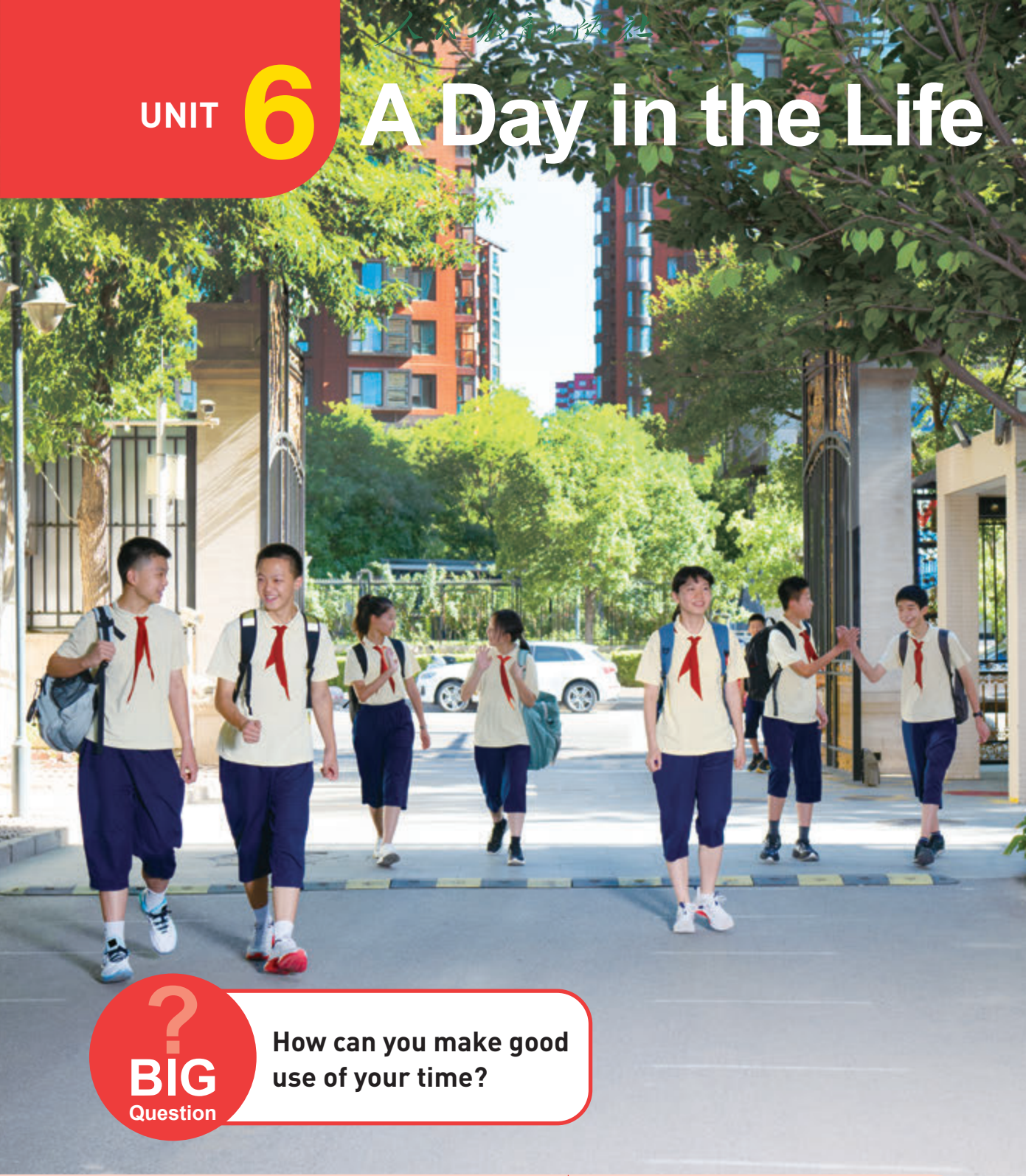
UNIT 6 A Day in the Life



BIG Question

How can you make good use of your time?

In this unit, you will

1. tell the time in English.
2. ask about daily routines using *what time* and *when*.
3. learn about different people's routines.
4. explore how to make good use of time.

Look and share

1. What do you see in the photo?
2. How long do you study every day?
3. What do you do every day?

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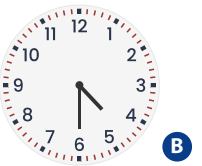
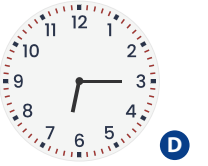
SECTION A

How do you spend your school day?

1a **Match the clocks with the times.**





_____ one forty-five / a quarter to two
_____ six fifteen / a quarter past six
_____ eight / eight o'clock
_____ four thirty / half past four

1b **Listen to the first conversation and tick Peter's activities this morning.**

☐ take a shower
☐ get dressed
☐ brush his teeth
☐ have breakfast at home

1c **Listen to the second conversation. Why are Peter and Han Lin at school early? Match the names with the reasons.**

1. Peter
2. Han Lin

A. do some reading before class
B. on duty

1d **Listen to the two conversations again and fill in the blanks.**

1. Peter's school begins at _____.
2. Peter usually gets up at _____.
3. Peter usually has breakfast at _____.
4. Peter usually takes a shower _____.
5. Han Lin usually takes a shower _____.

1e **Talk about your school day routine in the morning.**

What time do you usually get up?

I usually get up at …

When do you have breakfast?

I usually have breakfast at …

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Pronunciation

1 **Listen and repeat.**

/s/	/z/	/ʃ/	/ʒ/	/tʃ/	/dʒ/	/θ/	/ð/
sad	**z**oo	**sh**eep	u**s**ually	**ch**air	Jane	**th**ree	**th**at
thi**s**	those	fi**sh**	televi**s**ion	wa**tch**	ora**ng**e	too**th**	**th**en

2 **Listen to the beginning part of the conversation in 2a and repeat. Notice the stressed words. Then mark other stressed words in the conversation in 2a.**

Lu Jiaqi: 'Hi! I'm 'Lu 'Jia'qi, a 'school re'porter. 'What's your 'name?
Tom: 'Tom.
Lu Jiaqi: So 'Tom, 'what 'time do you 'usually 'get 'up?
Tom: At a 'quarter to 'seven.

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

Lu Jiaqi: Hi! I'm Lu Jiaqi, a school reporter. What's your name?
Tom: Tom.
Lu Jiaqi: So Tom, what time do you usually get up?
Tom: At 6:45.
Lu Jiaqi: And then?
Tom: I have breakfast at about _____. Then I go to school at 7:50.
Lu Jiaqi: When do you go home?
Tom: Around _____.
Lu Jiaqi: What do you do after that?
Tom: Sometimes I play basketball. I have dinner at _____. Then I do my homework.
Lu Jiaqi: When do you usually go to bed?
Tom: At _____.
Lu Jiaqi: That's early!
Tom: Well, you know the saying, "Early to bed, early to rise!"

We usually use *what time* to ask about specific times. But we use *when* for both specific times and any time period.

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2b **Read the conversation and answer the questions.**

1. What does Lu Jiaqi ask Tom about?
2. How long does Tom stay at school?
3. Why does Tom go to bed early?

2c **Read again and complete Tom's school day timetable.**

Time	Tom's activity
6:45 a.m.	
	have breakfast
7:50 a.m.	
	go home
before dinner	
	have dinner
after dinner	
	go to bed

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

2e **Ask a partner about his or her school day routine. Then give a report.**

get up	have breakfast	go to school	have class
play sport	have lunch	go home	do homework
brush teeth	have dinner	take a shower	go to bed

A: What time do you get up on a school day?
B: I get up at …
A: When do you …?
B: I …

This is …'s school day routine. He / She gets up at …

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Grammar Focus

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

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

3b **Answer the questions with the times in brackets.**

1. What time does Mike usually get to school? (at 7:30 a.m.)
2. What time do they have lunch? (at 12:10 in the afternoon)
3. When is your maths class? (at 1:45 p.m.)
4. When does Lisa do her homework? (after dinner)
5. When does David play basketball? (on Thursdays)

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

On Saturdays, Sam sometimes _____ (get) up at 9:00. He _____ (make) breakfast for his family and then _____ (do) his homework. Around 2:00 in the afternoon, he _____ (meet) his friends, and they _____ (play) football together. At about 6:30, he sometimes _____ (go) to a restaurant with his family for dinner. On Sunday mornings, Sam often _____ (help) his mother with housework. Sometimes he _____ (watch) a film in the afternoon. After dinner, he usually _____ (play) the guitar for a while. He _____ (go) to bed at about 10:00.

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

Weekend activity	Time
get up	
have breakfast	

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

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SECTION B

How different are people's daily routines?

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

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

A. Timo's School B. One of Timo's School Days C. Timo's Hobbies

My name is Timo Halla. I'm 13 years old. I live with my parents in Helsinki, Finland. Now it's December. Every Tuesday, I usually get up at 7:40. I often listen to the news or music. After breakfast, I walk to school. It's only a 10-minute walk. My school begins at 9:00. There are 18 students in my class. Each lesson is 45 minutes long, and there's a break between lessons. I have one Finnish lesson and two home economics lessons in the morning. After that, I have lunch at 12:00. The afternoon lessons begin at 12:30 and finish at 2:15. Then I go to my ice hockey club.

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

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

Time	Timo's activity
7:40 a.m.	
9:00 a.m.	
12:00 p.m.	
12:30 p.m.	
2:15 p.m.	
after school	
4:00 p.m.	
6:00 p.m.	
after dinner	
9:30 p.m.	

1d **Read again and answer the questions.**

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

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

Time	My activity

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

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

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

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

After that, _____. In the afternoon, _____.

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

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*Project

Interview people about their daily routines

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

- police officer
- teacher
- farmer
- reporter
- bin worker
- nurse
- _____

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

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

3c **Give a report in class.**

My uncle is a farmer in a small village. Every day, he gets up at ...

Reflecting

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can tell the time in English.	☐	☐	☐
2. I can ask about daily routines with *what time* and *when*.	☐	☐	☐
3. I can talk about people's daily routines.	☐	☐	☐
4. I can make good use of my time.	☐	☐	☐

To plan time is to save time.

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UNIT 7 Happy Birthday!

BIG Question Why do we celebrate birthdays?

In this unit, you will

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

Look and share

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

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SECTION A

How do we celebrate birthdays?

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

Months:

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

Days:

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

1b **Listen to three conversations. Match the people with their birthdays.**

1. Helen
2. Fu Xing
3. Teng Fei's father
4. Ms Gao

A. 12th June
B. 3rd December
C. 22nd August
D. 9th January

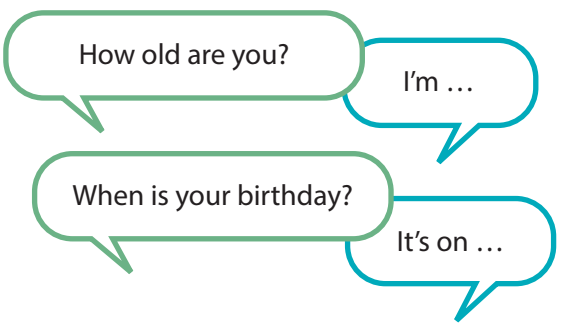
Ways to tell dates

British English:
2nd August / 2 August
American English:
August 2nd / August 2

1c **Listen again and answer the questions.**

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

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



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Pronunciation

1 **Listen and repeat.**

/h/	/r/	/l/	/m/	/n/	/ŋ/	/w/	/j/
how	**r**ight	**l**et	**M**ay	**n**inth	thi**ng**	**w**eek	**y**es
house	**r**ead	**h**elp	cli**mb**	**h**undred	wi**ng**	**sw**eet	**y**ear
who	**pr**ice	**w**ill	**sw**im	**w**in	ta**nk**	**wh**en	**y**ogurt

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

A: Can I ask you some ↗ questions?
B: ↘ Sure. Go ↘ ahead.
A: When is your ↘ birthday?
B: On 23rd ↘ July.
A: Which ↘ year?
B: Every ↘ year.
A: What do you always get on your ↘ birthday?
B: One year ↘ older.

2a **Listen to the two parts of the conversation and fill in the blanks.**

Teng Fei: Hi, Peter! It's Ella and Emma's birthday soon. How about a surprise party for them?
Peter: _____! Let's go and buy something for the party.
[*At the shop.*]
Woman: Good morning. Can I help you?
Teng Fei: _____. How much is this birthday cake?
Woman: We have a sale today. It's 85 yuan, and it comes with some candles.
Peter: Good, we'll take it. How much are those oranges?
Woman: Six yuan a kilo. How many kilos do you want?
Peter: Five kilos, please. Teng Fei, how about some yogurt?
Teng Fei: _____. How much is the yogurt?
Woman: Five yuan a bottle.
Teng Fei: 10 bottles, please. What's the total?
Woman: 165 yuan.
Teng Fei: _____.
Woman: Thank you! Have a nice day!
Teng Fei & Peter: Thanks. You too.

2b **Read the conversation and complete the table.**

Thing	Price	Number
Total: _____ yuan		

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

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

eggs	noodles	balloons	juice	apples
milk	chocolate	pizza	candles	candies

Shopping List

Food	☐	Drinks	☐
	☐		☐
	☐		☐
	☐		☐
	☐		☐
	☐	Other things	☐
	☐		☐
	☐		☐
	☐		☐
	☐		☐

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

A: Can I help you?
B: Yes, please. How much is / are …?

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Grammar Focus

3a **Read the sentences. Circle the question words.**

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

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

how many / much / old　what　when　who　where　why

1. _____ is your mum's birthday?
2. _____ balloons do you want?
3. _____ do you want for a birthday gift?
4. _____ is your father?
5. _____ are the birthday card and the doll?
6. _____ do you celebrate your birthday with?
7. _____ is Mrs Green from?
8. _____ do people eat birthday noodles?

A: A new pair of shoes.
B: With my parents.
C: To wish for a long life.
D: I want 10.
E: She's from Australia.
F: It's on 15th July.
G: He's 45 years old.
H: 55 yuan.

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

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

3d **Talk about special days. You can add more.**

National Day
CPC Founding Day
PLA Day
School Founding Day

A: When is China's National Day?
B: It's on ...
A: What do you do that day?
B: ...

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SECTION B

How do you make your birthday meaningful?

1a **Tick the activities you do on your birthday.**

- ☐ eat birthday noodles
- ☐ open birthday gifts
- ☐ make a wish
- ☐ take photos
- ☐ have a birthday cake
- ☐ hear the "Happy Birthday" song

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

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

Birthday Celebrations

HOME ABOUT POSTS CONTACT

By: Yu Xiaoming on 08/06 5:07 PM #1

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

By: Judy Clark on 09/06 7:54 PM #2

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

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1c **Read again and complete the table.**

Name	Birthday	Activity
Yu Xiaoming		
Judy Clark		

1d **Read again and answer the questions.**

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

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

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

By: _____ on _____ #3 ▼

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

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*Project Celebrate your birthdays together

3a **Work in groups. Find out the birthdays in your group. Write the names and dates on the calendar.**

A: When is your birthday? B: It's on ...

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

3b **Find out whose birthdays are this month.**

3c **Work out a meaningful way to celebrate the birthdays together.**

- When do you want to celebrate together?
- Where do you want to celebrate?
- Who do you want to invite?
- What do you want to do?

3d **Report your group's idea to the class. Vote for the best plan.**

Reflecting

How well can you do these things?	Very well	OK	Needs work
1. I can say dates in English.	☐	☐	☐
2. I can use proper English expressions for shopping.	☐	☐	☐
3. I can talk about different ways to celebrate birthdays.	☐	☐	☐
4. I can tell how to spend a meaningful birthday.	☐	☐	☐

Every birthday is a gift of life.

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Unit 1

Making New Friends at School

Hello, boys and girls! Do you like to make new friends at school? Yes? Here's some of my advice.

First, don't be shy! Try to talk to all of your classmates. Smile and say, "Hello! What's your name?" If you didn't hear the name clearly, try, "Sorry, can you repeat that for me, please?" Then give your name and say, "Nice to meet you!" It's really as simple as that! It's important to get people's names right. If you get them wrong, they might feel sad!

Second, ask questions! Ask about school, sport, music, and more! As you listen, think of more questions to ask. So when your classmate stops talking, you can jump in and ask another question! But remember, you have to be a good listener before you can ask good questions.

Last, don't forget to share! Tell your classmates something interesting about yourself. Then your new friends can get to know you too! Soon enough, you'll be the best of friends!

I hope you find my advice helpful! Now go make some new friends!

1 **Find the three pieces of advice from the text and write them below.**

First	
Second	
Last	

2 **Can you think of another piece of advice about how to make new friends? Write it below.**

Your advice: _____

Unit 2

Family Ties in Names

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

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

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

Names show family ties. What do you think?

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

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

2 **Discuss the questions.**

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

Unit 3

My Floating School

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 **Discuss the questions.**

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

Unit 4

Show Choir

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

Age: all
Where: music studio
When: Wednesdays and Fridays, 4:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m.
Things to bring: nothing

Easy Carpentry

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

Age: 14+
Where: Classroom 4
When: Mondays, 3:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m.
Things to bring: safety glasses

Podcasting 101

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

Age: all
Where: IT room
When: Fridays, 4:30 p.m.–5:15 p.m.
Things to bring: USB stick

Yoga and You

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

Age: all
Where: gym
When: Thursdays, 12:00 p.m.–12:45 p.m.
Things to bring: towel and mat

1 **Read the ads and complete the sentences.**

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

2 **Discuss the questions.**

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

Unit 5

Alice's Vlog: My Drama Club

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 **Discuss the questions.**

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

Unit 6

Wenwen's mother, China

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

Colin's father, the UK

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

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

Wenwen's mother

06:30 PM ____ 10:00 PM ____ 08:00 AM ____ 09:00 AM ____ 10:30 AM ____

Colin's father

04:00 AM ____ 05:00 AM ____ 03:00 PM ____ 04:30 PM ____ 06:00 PM ____ 08:30 PM ____

2 **Discuss the questions.**

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

Unit 7

My dear son,

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

Love you,
Dad

Dear Penny,

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

Your best friend forever,
Tina

To my wonderful mum,

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

Your loving daughter,
Amy

1 **Read the birthday cards and answer the questions.**

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

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

Dear _____,

_____

_____

_____

_____

Listening Scripts

Starter Unit 1 Hello!

Section A, 2b

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

Section A, 2c

Conversation 1

Ms Gao: Good morning, class.

Class: Good morning, Ms Gao.

Ms Gao: Sit down, please.

Conversation 2

Ms Gao: Hello, Peter. Can you say hi to the class?

Peter: Hi, everyone! I'm Peter Brown.

Ms Gao: Thank you, Peter. Now class, please say hi to each other.

Conversation 3

Emma: Good morning. My name is Emma.

Fu Xing: Good morning, Emma.

Emma: So what's your name?

Fu Xing: Oh, I'm Fu Xing. Nice to meet you, Emma.

Emma: Nice to meet you too, Fu Xing!

Starter Unit 2 Keep Tidy!

Section A, 2c and 2d

Conversation 1

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

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

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

Ella: I like blue too.

Conversation 2

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

Emma: Really? What colour is it?

Yaming: It's black and orange.

Emma: Great. Can you show me tomorrow?

Yaming: Sure, I'll be happy to!

Conversation 3

Fu Xing: Hey, Peter! Look at my new shoes.
Peter: Oh, they look great. I have new shoes too.
Fu Xing: Really? What colour are they?
Peter: They're red.
Fu Xing: That's cool!

Starter Unit 3 Welcome!

Section A, 2b

three, eight, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fifteen, eighteen, twenty

Section A, 2c

Conversation 1

Fu Xing: Hello, Peter and Helen! This is my grandpa.
Peter & Helen: Hello, Mr Fu. Nice to meet you!
Mr Fu: Nice to meet you too. Welcome to my house. Let me show you around.
Helen: Thank you. Oh, what's that, Mr Fu? Is that a goose?
Mr Fu: No, it isn't. It's a duck.

Conversation 2

Peter: Mr Fu, what are those plants? Are they potato plants?
Mr Fu: No, Peter, they aren't. They're carrot plants.
Peter: What about these plants? Are they tomato plants?
Mr Fu: Yes, they are!

Conversation 3

Helen: What kind of tree is this?
Mr Fu: It's an apple tree.
Helen: How many apple trees do you have?
Mr Fu: Only two.
Helen: Look at those rabbits. They're cute! How many rabbits do you have?
Mr Fu: I have 12 rabbits. Eight are white, and four are black.

Unit 1 You and Me

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

Meimei: Hello, I'm Song Meimei. May I have your name?
Peter: Hi, I'm Peter Brown. Nice to meet you.

Meimei: Nice to meet you too. How do you spell your name?
Peter: P-E-T-E-R, Peter. B-R-O-W-N, Brown.
Meimei: Where are you from?
Peter: I'm from London, in the UK.
Meimei: Wow, that's far. What class are you in?
Peter: I'm in Class 1, Grade 7.
Meimei: Wow, we're in the same class!

Conversation 2

Ella: Good morning, Ms Li.
Ms Li: Good morning! Are you Emma?
Ella: No, Ms Li. I'm Ella.
Ms Li: Sorry, Ella. What's your last name?
Ella: It's Miller.
Ms Li: How old are you, Ella?
Ella: I'm 12 years old.
Ms Li: Well, it's nice to meet you.
Ella: Nice to meet you too.

Section A, 2a and 2d

Chen Jie: Hello, Mr Smith!
Mr Smith: Hello, Chen Jie. How are you?
Chen Jie: I'm good, thank you. Mr Smith, this is my new friend, Peter. Peter, this is our English teacher, Mr Smith. He's from the US.
Mr Smith: Hi, Peter. Nice to meet you.
Peter: Nice to meet you too, Mr Smith.
Mr Smith: What class are you in, Peter?
Peter: I'm in Class 1.
Mr Smith: Who's your class teacher?
Peter: Ms Hui.
Chen Jie: Oh, Peter, it's Ms Gao, not Ms Hui. Hui is her first name.
Peter: Oh, sorry! My mistake.

Unit 2 We're Family!

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

Yaming: Morning, Emma.
Emma: Oh, hi, Yaming! Glad to see you here in the park!

Yaming: Me too. Emma, these are my parents. Dad and Mum, this is my classmate, Emma.
Mr & Mrs Wang: Nice to meet you, Emma.
Emma: Nice to meet you too, Mr and Mrs Wang.
Yaming: And this is my sister, Yaqi.
Emma: Hi, Yaqi!
Yaqi: Hi, Emma!

Conversation 2

Teng Fei: Is this your family photo, Peter?
Peter: Yes, it is.
Teng Fei: Are these your parents?
Peter: Yes, they are.
Teng Fei: Who's he?
Peter: He's my father's brother, my uncle. And this is my aunt.
Teng Fei: Who's she?
Peter: She's my sister, Helen.
Teng Fei: Is this your brother?
Peter: No, it's my cousin, David. This is my brother, Jim.
Teng Fei: Who are they?
Peter: They're my grandparents. They're my father's parents.
Teng Fei: What a happy family!

Section A, 2a and 2c

Teng Fei: Hi, Peter! Come in.
Peter: Thanks. Oh, these ping-pong bats are nice. Whose are they?
Teng Fei: Well, this is my ping-pong bat, and the black one is my grandpa's.
Peter: Do you often play ping-pong together?
Teng Fei: Yes, we play every week. My grandpa loves sport.
Peter: Whose fishing rods are those?
Teng Fei: They're my father's. He spends a lot of time fishing.
Peter: Hey, do you play the piano?
Teng Fei: No, I don't. It's my mother's piano. She can play it really well!

Unit 3 My School

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

Boy 1: Can I help you?

Ella: Oh, yes. I'm looking for my classroom.
Boy 1: OK. What class are you in?
Ella: I'm in Class 2, Grade 7.
Boy 1: Oh, it's in that building, behind the sports field.
Ella: Behind the sports field. Oh, I see! Thanks!

Conversation 2

Peter: Excuse me. Where's Ms Gao's office?
Woman: Her office is in the teachers' building.
Peter: And where's that?
Woman: The teachers' building is across from the school hall.
Peter: Great. Thank you.

Conversation 3

Emma: Excuse me. Is there a student centre in this school?
Boy 2: Yes, there is.
Emma: Oh, good. Where is it?
Boy 2: It's between the library and the gym.
Emma: Ah, yes. I can see it. Thank you!

Section A, 2a and 2d

Mum: What's your new classroom like, Peter?
Peter: It's large. There are 40 student desks in the room. And a teacher's desk in front of the blackboard.
Mum: Where do you sit?
Peter: I sit in the middle of the classroom.
Mum: That's nice. What's special in your classroom?
Peter: There's a smart whiteboard next to the blackboard. Oh, and there's another blackboard at the back of the classroom.
Mum: Another blackboard?
Peter: Yes, we put up important notices there.
Mum: Are there any lockers in the classroom?
Peter: No, there aren't. We put our things in the desk drawers.

Unit 4 My Favourite Subject

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

Fu Xing: Hi, Ella. Are you OK?
Ella: Hi, Fu Xing. Not really. Today is Tuesday.

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

Conversation 2

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

Section A, 2a and 2c

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

Unit 5 Fun Clubs

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

Teng Fei: Hello! My name is Teng Fei, and I want to join the ping-pong club.
Girl 1: Great! Can you play ping-pong?
Teng Fei: Yes, I can.
Girl 1: We meet at 5 o'clock every Tuesday. Can you come?
Teng Fei: Oh, I have drum class on Tuesday afternoons.
Girl 1: I'm sorry. You can't make it.

Conversation 2

Sam: Hello! My name is Sam. I want to join the chess club.
Girl 2: Can you play Chinese chess?
Sam: No, I can't.
Girl 2: It's OK. You can learn it here.
Sam: Can I learn to play *weiqi* too?
Girl 2: Sure, you can!

Conversation 3

Lin Hua: Morning! My name is Lin Hua, and I want to join the drama club.
Boy: Can you read these words with feeling?
Lin Hua: Let me have a try. "To be, or not to be, that is the question."
Boy: Great! Come to Room 11 at 12:00 every Thursday.

Section A, 2a and 2c

Teng Fei: Hi there! What club do you want to join?
Peter: I have no idea.
Teng Fei: Here's some good news! Our school wants to start a music club. Do you want to join?
Peter: Sure. I can play the guitar. What about you, Emma?
Emma: I'd love to, but I can't play any musical instruments.
Peter: Oh, but you can sing well.
Teng Fei: Exactly! How about Ella? She can play the violin, right?
Emma: Yes, she can.
Peter: What instruments can you play, Teng Fei?
Teng Fei: I can play the drums.
Peter: That's great! Let's go to the music room after school!

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Unit 6 A Day in the Life

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

Conversation 1

Mum: Peter! Get up! You're late!
Peter: What time is it?
Mum: A quarter past six.
Peter: It's too early! School is at eight.
Mum: But you're on duty today!
Peter: Oh, no! I'm late!
Mum: Quickly! There's no time for a shower. Get dressed and go.
Peter: I can still brush my teeth.
Mum: And here's your breakfast. Take it to school.
Peter: Thank you, Mum! Bye!
Mum: Be safe.

Conversation 2

Han Lin: Why are you at school so early, Peter? It's only seven o'clock.
Peter: I'm on duty today. You're here early too, Han Lin!
Han Lin: I like to do some reading before class. What time do you usually get up?
Peter: At half past six.
Han Lin: When do you have breakfast?
Peter: At ten to seven. Before that, I brush my teeth and take a shower.
Han Lin: Oh, I usually take a shower at night.
Peter: Really? My family take showers in the morning.

Section A, 2a and 2d

Lu Jiaqi: Hi! I'm Lu Jiaqi, a school reporter. What's your name?
Tom: Tom.
Lu Jiaqi: So Tom, what time do you usually get up?
Tom: At a quarter to seven.
Lu Jiaqi: And then?
Tom: I have breakfast at about ten past seven. Then I go to school at ten to eight.
Lu Jiaqi: When do you go home?
Tom: Around five.
Lu Jiaqi: What do you do after that?
Tom: Sometimes I play basketball. I have dinner at half past six. Then I do my homework.
Lu Jiaqi: When do you usually go to bed?

Tom: At half past nine.
Lu Jiaqi: That's early!
Tom: Well, you know the saying, "Early to bed, early to rise!"

Unit 7 Happy Birthday!

Section A, 1b and 1c

Conversation 1

Fu Xing: Today is 3rd December. Happy birthday, Helen!
Helen: Thank you, Fu Xing!
Fu Xing: How old are you?
Helen: I'm 15. And you?
Fu Xing: I'm 13.
Helen: When is your birthday?
Fu Xing: On 22nd August.
Helen: So can you come to my birthday party?
Fu Xing: Sure! When is it?
Helen: At 6 o'clock this evening.
Fu Xing: I'd love to come!

Conversation 2

Teng Fei: Ella, can you help me? I want to give my father a birthday gift.
Ella: Oh, that's sweet, Teng Fei! When is his birthday?
Teng Fei: On 9th January, next month.
Ella: That's soon! You can make a card for him.
Teng Fei: That's a good idea!

Conversation 3

Peter: Meimei, when is Ms Gao's birthday?
Meimei: Why do you ask?
Peter: Because I want us all to give her a surprise.
Meimei: Sounds fun! Her birthday is on 12th June.
Peter: Let's sing a song for her. I'll play the guitar.
Meimei: Great idea!

Section A, 2a and 2c

Teng Fei: Hi, Peter! It's Ella and Emma's birthday soon. How about a surprise party for them?
Peter: Good idea! Let's go and buy something for the party.

[*At the shop.*]

Woman: Good morning. Can I help you?

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

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

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

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

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

Teng Fei: Sure. How much is the yogurt?

Woman: Five yuan a bottle.

Teng Fei: 10 bottles, please. What's the total?

Woman: 165 yuan.

Teng Fei: Here you are.

Woman: Thank you! Have a nice day!

Teng Fei & Peter: Thanks. You too.

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本套教材七年级上、下册以及八年级上册设计了“音素学习—由字母及字母组合到读音—由读音到字母及字母组合”三轮拼读规则训练，以及一些基本的朗读技巧训练，帮助同学们打好语音基础。

一、26个字母的发音

Aa /eɪ/	Bb /biː/	Cc /siː/	Dd /diː/
Ee /iː/	Ff /ef/	Gg /dʒiː/	Hh /eɪtʃ/
Ii /aɪ/	Jj /dʒeɪ/	Kk /keɪ/	Ll /el/
Mm /em/	Nn /en/	Oo /əʊ/	Pp /piː/
Qq /kjuː/	Rr /ɑː(r)/	Ss /es/	Tt /tiː/
Uu /juː/	Vv /viː/	Ww /ˈdʌbljuː/	Xx /eks/
Yy /waɪ/	Zz /zed/ (/ziː/)		

二、音素

英语共有44个音素，其中元音20个，辅音24个。英语辅音和元音的作用相当于汉语中的声母和韵母。记录英语音素的符号叫作音标，音标放在两条斜线（/ /）内，以免和字母混淆。

1. 元音

/iː/ /ɪ/ /e/ /æ/ /ɜː/ /ə/ /ɑː/ /ʌ/ /ɔː/ /ɒ/ /uː/ /ʊ/

/eɪ/ /aɪ/ /ɔɪ/ /əʊ/ /aʊ/ /ɪə/ /eə/ /ʊə/

注：/i/是/ɪ/的音位变体，/u/是/ʊ/的音位变体，这两个变体音/i/和/u/是弱读音，出现在非重读音节中。

2. 辅音

清音 /p/ /t/ /k/ /f/ /θ/ /s/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/ /h/

浊音 /b/ /d/ /g/ /v/ /ð/ /z/ /ʒ/ /dʒ/

/m/ /n/ /ŋ/ /l/ /r/ /w/ /j/

三、朗读基本知识

1. 单词重音（Word Stress）

英语单词有单音节词、双音节词和多音节词之分。含有一个响亮音素的声音片段叫作一个音节。英语里的元音都是响亮的音素。由一个音节构成的词叫作单音节词，如hi、mum、dad、first、meet。由两个或两个以上音节构成的词称为双音节词或多音节词。对于双音节词或多音节词，有的音节须读得重些，叫作重读音节；有的音节要读得轻些，叫作非重读音节。重读音节用重音符号“ˈ”标出。

（1）双音节词的重音一般落在第一个音节上，如jacket /ˈdʒækɪt/、question /ˈkwestʃən/、sweater /ˈswetə(r)/。

（2）少数双音节词的重音在第二个音节上，如excuse /ɪkˈskjuːz/、July /dʒuˈlaɪ/、about /əˈbaʊt/ 。

（3）三音节词的重音一般也在第一个音节上，如favourite /ˈfeɪvərɪt/、vegetable /ˈvedʒtəbl/、interesting /ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/。

（4）少数三音节词的重音在第二个音节上，如computer /kəmˈpjuːtə(r)/、tomato /təˈmɑːtəʊ/、December /dɪˈsembə(r)/。

（5）有的双音节词和多音节词有两个重音，一个是主重音，另一个是次重音。次重音用“ˌ”表示，标在次重音的左下方。如thirteen /ˌθɜːˈtiːn/、fifteen /ˌfɪf ˈtiːn/、afternoon /ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/。

2. 连读（Linking）

在同一个意群中，前后相连的两个单词之间，前一个单词末尾的辅音和后一个单词词首的元音有时可连起来读，这种现象被称为连读。连读现象是在语言交际中，特别是随着语速的加快而自然产生的，可用符号“‿”表示。常见的连读情况有以下两种。

（1）辅音+元音

当前一个词的词尾是辅音，后一个词以元音开头时，这两个词可以连读。例如：

It’s a good idea.　　Come on, Jack!　　Is it on the desk?

Look at it.　　Let me get it.　　Can you play games with us?

（2）r / re +元音

当前一个词的词尾是r或re，后一个词的词首是元音时，这两个词可以连读，中间增加一个/r/音。例如：

Ask the teacher for it.　　I need a pair of sports shoes for school.

3. 不完全爆破（Incomplete Plosion）

在单词或语句中，当三对爆破音 /p/ 和 /b/、/t/ 和 /d/、/k/ 和 /g/ 之中任何两个相邻时，或当爆破音与一些别的辅音相邻时，第一个爆破音只按发音部位形成阻碍，但不发生爆破，稍停即发出后一个辅音，这种现象被称为不完全爆破。例如：

a do(c)tor /ə ˈdɒ*k*tə(r)/　　an ol(d) cat /ən ˈəʊl*d* kæt/

si(t) down /ˈsɪ*t* ˈdaʊn/　　a bi(g) bla(ck)board /ə ˈbɪ*g* ˈblæ*k*bɔːd/

Goo(d)bye! /ˌgʊ*d* ˈbaɪ/　　Sto(p) talking. /ˈstɒ*p* ˈtɔːkɪŋ/

4. 句子重音（Sentence Stress）

英语中每个独立的词都有词的重音，但在连贯言语中有些词就失去重音了，这是因为并非所有的词在语句中都有同等的重要性。一般来说，名词、动词、形容词和副词等重读，而冠词、连词、介词、人称代词、助动词、情态动词肯定式等不重读。例如：

（1）A: I can ˈsing, but I ˈcan't ˈdance.

（2）A: Does she ˈlike ˈhistory?

B: ˈNo, she ˈdoesn't.

（3）A: ˈWhat ˈtime do you ˈusually ˈget ˈup?

B: At ˈeight ˈthirty in the ˈmorning.

5. 语调（Intonation）

在说话或朗读时声调的抑扬叫作语调。英语的基本语调分为“降调”和“升调”两种，主要表现为语句末尾语调的降与升，用语调符号“↘”（指降调）或“↗”（指升调）来表示。

英语语调变化非常丰富。初学者要首先了解这两个基本语调的主要用法。

（1）降调一般用于：

A. 陈述句　　It's time to get ↘ up.

B. 特殊疑问句　　When does he go to ↘ bed?

C. 祈使句　　Don't run in the ↘ hallways.

D. 感叹句　　What a nice ↘ day!

（2）升调一般用于：

A. 一般疑问句　　Can we bring music players to ↗ school?

B. 选择疑问句 or 前的部分　　Is his hair ↗ long or ↘ short?

一、词类（Parts of Speech）

表1　词类

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

二、名词（Nouns）

名词是指人或事物的名称。

1. 名词的种类

名词可分为专有名词和普通名词两类。专有名词是特定的人、事件、机构、地点等专有的名称，如 Peter、January、Singapore。专有名词的第一个字母一般要大写。

2. 名词的可数性

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

3. 名词所有格

名词所有格表示所属关系，其构成情况如下表所示。

表2　名词所有格的构成

类别		构成方法	例词	读音
单数名词		加 's	Mike's /maɪks/ basketball your group's /gru:ps/ ideas your mum's /mʌmz/ birthday his uncle's /'ʌŋklz/ farm Lily's /'lɪliz/ family Kate's /keɪts/ cat her dad's /dædz/ glasses Alice's /'ælɪsɪz/ vlog the actress's /'æktrəsɪz/ name George's /'dʒɔ:dʒɪz/ father	在清辅音后读 /s/，在浊辅音和元音后读 /z/，在 /s/、/z/、/ʃ/、/tʃ/、/dʒ/ 等后读 /ɪz/
复数名词	不以字母 -s 结尾	加 's	Children's /'tʃɪldrənz/ Day	
	以字母 -s 结尾	加 '	her grandparents' /'grænpeərənts/ favourite grandchild	读音不变

三、冠词（Articles）

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

1. 定冠词

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

2. 不定冠词

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

3. 零冠词

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

四、代词（Pronouns）

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

1. 人称代词

人称代词表示人称范畴及其屈折变化形式，有人称、数、格等变化。

表3　人称代词

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

2. 形容词性物主代词

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

表4　形容词性物主代词

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

3. 指示代词

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

表5　指示代词

指示代词	用法	例句
this（这个）	用于指时间或空间上较近的事物	This is my uncle's farm. These are my friends at the drama club.
these（这些）		
that（那个）	用于指时间或空间上较远的事物	Do you see that red house by the river? Those ping-pong bats in the corner are my grandpa's.
those（那些）		

五、数词（Numerals）

数词是表示数目多少或顺序先后的词，包括基数词和序数词两种。

1. 基数词

基数词表示数目的多少。

one	1	nine	9	seventeen	17	fifty	50
two	2	ten	10	eighteen	18	sixty	60
three	3	eleven	11	nineteen	19	seventy	70
four	4	twelve	12	twenty	20	eighty	80
five	5	thirteen	13	twenty-one	21	ninety	90
six	6	fourteen	14	twenty-two	22	one hundred	100
seven	7	fifteen	15	thirty	30	one hundred and one	101
eight	8	sixteen	16	forty	40	two hundred	200

2. 序数词

序数词表示顺序的先后。序数词前常用定冠词 the 或物主代词，有时也可用不定冠词或零冠词。

first	1st	ninth	9th	seventeenth	17th	fiftieth	50th
second	2nd	tenth	10th	eighteenth	18th	sixtieth	60th
third	3rd	eleventh	11th	nineteenth	19th	seventieth	70th
fourth	4th	twelfth	12th	twentieth	20th	eightieth	80th
fifth	5th	thirteenth	13th	twenty-first	21st	ninetieth	90th
sixth	6th	fourteenth	14th	twenty-second	22nd	one hundredth	100th
seventh	7th	fifteenth	15th	thirtieth	30th	one hundred and first	101st
eighth	8th	sixteenth	16th	fortieth	40th		

六、动词（Verbs）

动词表示动作或状态。动词的人称和数一般必须与主语的人称和数一致。动词是词类中最复杂的一种，不同语法书的动词分类有所不同。此处简要介绍系动词（linking verb）、实义动词（full verb）、助动词（auxiliary verb）和情态动词（modal verb）。

1. 系动词

系动词是连接主语和表语的动词，不能独立作谓语，必须与其后的表语一起构成谓语。常见的系动词有 be（am、is、are）、look、get、turn 等。例如：

I am 12 years old.

Maths is very useful in our life.

They are carrot plants.

You look happy today.

The day gets longer in summer.

Trees turn green in spring.

2. 实义动词

实义动词意义完全，能独立作谓语。例如：

I play tennis with my friends after school.

My father likes fishing a lot.

What time do you usually get up?

3. 助动词

助动词本身无词汇意义或意义不完全，不能独立作谓语，它们只能和实义动词一起构成各种时态、语态、语气，以及否定和疑问结构。常见的助动词有 be、do、have、will 等。例如：

Do you want to be my friend?

I don't have a brother.

Where does Peter spend most of his time at school?

4. 情态动词

情态动词表示说话人的语气和情态，不能独立作谓语，只能和主要动词一起构成谓语。常见的情态动词有 can、may、could、must、have to、should、would 等，其后动词使用原形。情态动词一般没有人称和数的变化，它的否定式一般是在其后加 not 构成，在一般疑问句中通常将其提到句首。例如：

She can speak a little French.

He can't swim.

Can you come to my party?

May I have your name?

本册主要学习情态动词 can 表示“能力”的用法。该情态动词在不同句式中的用法如下表所示。

表6　情态动词can的肯定式、否定式、疑问式和回答

句式	例句	
肯定式	Linda can swim really well. Cats can climb trees.	
否定式	I can't (cannot) cook. My parents can't (cannot) speak English.	
疑问式和回答	Can you play ping-pong?	Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
	What instruments can Teng Fei play?	He can play the drums.

七、介词（Prepositions）

介词一般用于名词或代词前，表示该词与句中其他成分的关系。介词后面的名词或代词称为介词宾语。介词宾语若是人称代词，则要用宾格。介词和介词宾语合在一起构成介词短语。

1. 表示时间的介词

表示时间的介词主要有 at、on 和 in，它们的用法多样。

表7　表示时间的介词at、on和in

at	on	in
钟点　at 3 o'clock 用餐　at lunchtime 节日　at Christmas 年龄　at the age of 20 时间　at the same time 一天中的某段时间　at night	日期　on 22nd November 星期几　on Thursday 节假日　on New Year's Day 某一天的某段时间 on Sunday mornings	月份　in April 季节　in spring 年份　in 1949 一天中的某段时间 in the afternoon

其他表示时间的介词还有 before、after 等，如 before breakfast、after school。

2. 表示地点的介词

表示地点的介词很多，其中最常用、最灵活的是 at、in 和 on。

（1）at 表示在某个地点，例如：

at school　　at the music studio
at home　　at his house
at the bus stop　　at the shop

（2）on 表示在某个表面上，例如：

on a board　　on the door
on the desk　　on the sports field
on his head　　on the river

（3）in 表示在某个范围内，例如：

in the photo　　in your schoolbag

in the garden　　in Class 2

in China　　in the world

（4）除了 at、in 和 on 这三个介词，常见的方位介词还有以下几个。

under：在……下面

The shoes are under the bed.

in front of：在……前面

Are there any flowers in front of their classroom?

behind：在……后面

A baby duck is behind the big tree.

next to：紧邻；在……近旁

This week I sit next to my best friend, Han Lin.

across from：在……对面

The dining hall is across from our classroom building.

between：在……中间

The student centre is between the library and the gym.

3. 与其他词的连用

（1）介词与名词连用

on duty 值日；值班　　on the way to 在去……的路上

on the farm 在农场　　on the left 在左面

in the middle 在中间　　in the future 将来

（2）动词与介词连用

look at 看　　talk about 谈论

think of 想到　　learn from 向……学习

listen to 听　　ask for 请求

（3）形容词与介词连用

be good at 在某方面擅长　　be famous for 因……而出名

be similar to 与……相似　　be interested in 对……感兴趣

八、一般现在时（Simple Present Tense）

1. 一般现在时的意义

一般现在时可以表示现在的状态。例如：

Where are the twins from?

She doesn't have a brother.

一般现在时还可以表示经常发生的或习惯性的动作。例如：

My school begins at 9:00.

I often listen to music on the way.

一般现在时也可以表示主语具备的性格和能力等。例如：

Colin's father works hard.

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

2. 一般现在时的构成

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

（1）系动词 be

表8　含有系动词**be**的一般现在时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式和简略回答

肯定式	否定式
I am … You are … He / She / It is … We / You / They are …	I am not … You are not … He / She / It is not … We / You / They are not …

疑问式和简略回答		
Am I …? Yes, you are. No, you are not. Are we …? Yes, we / you are. No, we / you are not.	Are you …? Yes, I am. No, I am not. Are you …? Yes, we are. No, we are not.	Is he / she / it …? Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it is not. Are they …? Yes, they are. No, they are not.

表9　一般现在时中系动词**be**的缩略形式

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

（2）实义动词

表10　含有实义动词的一般现在时的肯定式、否定式、疑问式和简略回答

肯定式	否定式
I like oranges. You like oranges. He / She likes oranges. We / You / They like oranges.	I do not like oranges. You do not like oranges. He / She does not like oranges. We / You / They do not like oranges.

疑问式和简略回答		
Do I like oranges? Yes, you do. No, you do not. Do we like oranges? Yes, we / you do. No, we / you do not.	Do you like oranges? Yes, I do. No, I do not. Do you like oranges? Yes, we do. No, we do not.	Does he / she like oranges? Yes, he / she does. No, he / she does not. Do they like oranges? Yes, they do. No, they do not.

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

表11　主语是第三人称单数时作谓语的实义动词的变化形式

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

九、句子种类（Sentence Types）

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

1. 陈述句

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

表 12　陈述句的肯定式和否定式

肯定式	否定式
Ella's cap is in her schoolbag.	Emma's cap is not in her schoolbag.
He has some ping-pong bats.	He doesn't have any ping-pong balls.
They usually take showers in the morning.	They never take showers in the afternoon.
I can run fast.	I can't jump high.

2. 疑问句

疑问句包括一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句和附加疑问句。疑问句句末用问号。此处重点介绍一般疑问句和特殊疑问句。

（1）一般疑问句

一般疑问句是用提问的方式提供一些信息，要求对方用 yes 或 no 回答的一种疑问句。答语中通常重复问句里的系动词 be、助动词或情态动词，完全否定时口语中通常使用缩略形式（如 aren't、doesn't、can't）。例如：

A: Is this your brother?
B: Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

A: Do they have a pet dog?
B: Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

A: Does she like maths?
B: Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

A: Can you help me with this subject?
B: Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

一般疑问句的回答有时可以省去 yes 或 no，或者补充更多信息。例如：

A: Can I learn to play *weiqi*?
B: Sure, you can.

A: Do you want to join a club?
B: Yes, I want to join the music club.

（2）特殊疑问句

特殊疑问句是以特殊疑问词开始的以寻求信息为目的的疑问句。常见的特殊疑问词包括 what（什么）、who（谁）、whose（谁的）、where（在哪里）、when（何时）、why（为什么）、how（如何）等。例如：

A: What's your name?
B: My name is Peter Brown.

A: Who's she?
B: She's my sister, Helen.

A: Whose piano is that?
B: It's my mother's.

A: Where's Ms Gao's office?
B: Her office is in the teachers' building.

A: When is your birthday?
B: On 2nd August.

A: Why do you like history?
B: Because it's exciting to learn about the past.

A: How do you spell your name?
B: P-E-T-E-R, Peter. B-R-O-W-N, Brown.

在特殊疑问句中，疑问词与后面的系动词 be 或助动词常用缩略形式，如 what's、who's、where's。

特殊疑问句既可以使用完整答语（其中名词常用代词替代），也可以只回答提问部分。例如：

A: What's your favourite subject?
B: Maths. (= My favourite subject is maths.)
A: How much are those oranges?
B: Six yuan a kilo. (= They're six yuan a kilo.)

十、存现句（*There be* Structure）

"There is / are ＋某物 / 某人＋某地 / 某时"结构表示"某地或某时有某物或某人"。在这一结构中，there 没有实际意义，常弱读成 /ðə/。句子中的系动词 be 和后面的名词在数的方面必须保持一致。

表 13　一般现在时中存现句的肯定式、否定式、疑问式和简略回答

句式	例句	
肯定式	There is a nice library behind the classroom building.	There are some pictures of famous people on the wall.
否定式	There is not (isn't) any water in the bottle.	There are not (aren't) any students in the classroom today.
疑问式和简略回答	Is there a whiteboard in your classroom? Yes, there is. No, there is not (isn't).	Are there any plants or flowers in the room? Yes, there are. No, there are not (aren't).

注：在存现句中，在有并列主语的情况下，往往根据第一个主语的单复数来确定系动词 be 的形式。例如：

There is a pen and two books on the desk.
There are two boys and a girl in the room.

Vocabulary in Each Unit

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

Starter Unit 1

unit /ˈjuːnɪt/ *n.* 单元 p.1
starter /ˈstɑːtə(r)/ unit 过渡单元 p.1
section /ˈsekʃn/ *n.* 部分；地区 p.1
greet /griːt/ *v.* 招呼；问候 p.1
each /iːtʃ/ *adj. & pron.* 每个；各自 p.2
other /ˈʌðə(r)/ *pron.* 另外的人（或物）
adj. 另外的；其他的 p.2
each other 互相；彼此 p.2
oh /əʊ/ *interj.* 哦；啊 p.2
everyone /ˈevriwʌn/
pron. 每人；所有人 p.2
start /stɑːt/ *v.* 开始；着手 p.4
conversation /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn/
n. 谈话；交谈 p.4
spell /spel/ *v.* 用字母拼；拼写 p.4
bell /bel/ *n.* 铃（声）；钟（声） p.4

Helen /ˈhelən/ 海伦 p.1
Ella /ˈelə/ 埃拉 p.1
Emma /ˈemə/ 埃玛 p.1
Peter /ˈpiːtə(r)/ 彼得 p.1
Brown /braʊn/ 布朗 p.2
PRC /ˌpiː ɑː(r) ˈsiː/ 中华人民共和国 p.3
PLA /ˌpiː el ˈeɪ/ 中国人民解放军 p.3
VR /ˌviː ˈɑː(r)/ 虚拟现实 p.3
WHO /ˌdʌbljuː eɪtʃ ˈəʊ/ 世界卫生组织 p.3
UN /ˌjuː ˈen/ 联合国 p.3
Miller /ˈmɪlə(r)/ 米勒 p.4

Starter Unit 2

bottle /ˈbɒtl/ *n.* 瓶子 p.7
eraser /ɪˈreɪzə(r)/ *n.* 橡皮 p.7
key /kiː/ *n.* 钥匙；关键 p.7
thing /θɪŋ/ *n.* 东西；事情 p.10
need /niːd/ *v. & n.* 需要 p.10
You're welcome. 别客气；不用谢。 p.11

Starter Unit 3

fun /fʌn/ *n.* 乐趣；快乐
adj. 有趣的；使人快乐的 p.13
yard /jɑːd/ *n.* 院子；园圃 p.13
carrot /ˈkærət/ *n.* 胡萝卜 p.13
goose /guːs/ *n.* (*pl.* geese /giːs/) 鹅 p.14
count /kaʊnt/ *v.* 数数 p.16
another /əˈnʌðə(r)/ *adj. & pron.* 另一；又一（人或事物） p.16
else /els/ *adv.* 其他的；别的 p.17
circle /ˈsɜːkl/ *v.* 圈出 *n.* 圆形；圆圈 p.17
look at 看；瞧 p.17

Unit 1

make friends 交朋友 p.19
get to know 认识；了解 p.20
full /fʊl/ *adj.* 完整的；满的 p.20
full name 全名 p.20
grade /greɪd/ *n.* 年级；等级 p.20
last name 姓氏 p.20
classmate /ˈklɑːsmeɪt/ *n.* 同班同学 p.21
class teacher 班主任 p.21

first name 名字 p.21
mistake /mɪˈsteɪk/ *n.* 错误；失误 p.21
country /ˈkʌntri/ *n.* 国家 p.22
same /seɪm/ *adj.* 相同的 p.23
twin /twɪn/ *n.* 双胞胎之一
adj. 双胞胎之一的 p.23
both /bəʊθ/ *adj. & pron.* 两个；
两个都 p.23
band /bænd/ *n.* 乐队 p.23
pot /pɒt/ *n.* 锅 p.23
a lot 很；非常 p.23
tofu /ˈtəʊfuː/ *n.* 豆腐 p.23
parrot /ˈpærət/ *n.* 鹦鹉 p.24
guitar /gɪˈtɑː(r)/ *n.* 吉他 p.24
tennis /ˈtenɪs/ *n.* 网球运动 p.24
page /peɪdʒ/ *n.* 页面；（书刊或纸张）页 p.24
even /ˈiːvn/ *adv.* 甚至；连；愈加 p.24
hey /heɪ/ *interj.* 嘿；喂 p.24
play the guitar 弹吉他 p.24
would /wʊd; wəd/ *modal v.* 想
（用于礼貌地邀请或向某人
提供某物）；将会 p.24
would (’d) like to 表示愿意、喜欢 p.24
information /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃn/
n. 信息；消息 p.25
hobby /ˈhɒbi/ *n.* 业余爱好 p.25
re /riː/ *prep.*（用于回复电子邮件）
关于；事由 p.25

Green /griːn/ 格林 p.20
UK /ˌjuː ˈkeɪ/ 英国 p.20
US /ˌjuː ˈes/ 美国 p.20
Smith /smɪθ/ 史密斯 p.20
Lisa /ˈliːsə/ 莉萨 p.23
Tom /tɒm/ 汤姆 p.23
hot pot 火锅 p.23
Sally /ˈsæli/ 萨莉 p.23
Wood /wʊd/ 伍德 p.23
Sydney /ˈsɪdni/ 悉尼（澳大利亚城市） p.23
Australia /ɒˈstreɪliə/ 澳大利亚 p.23
Mapo tofu 麻婆豆腐 p.23
Beijing roast /rəʊst/ duck
北京烤鸭 p.24
Singapore /ˌsɪŋəˈpɔː(r)/ 新加坡 p.24
the Great Wall 长城 p.24
Pauline /pɔːˈliːn/ 保利娜 p.24
Lee /liː/ 李 p.24
Coco /ˈkəʊkəʊ/ 科科 p.24
London /ˈlʌndən/ 伦敦（英国首都） p.24

Unit 2

mean /miːn/ *v.* 意思是；打算 p.27
husband /ˈhʌzbənd/ *n.* 丈夫 p.28
bat /bæt/ *n.* 球棒；球拍 p.29
ping-pong bat 乒乓球拍 p.29
play ping-pong 打乒乓球 p.29
together /təˈgeðə(r)/
adv. 在一起；共同 p.29
every day 每天 p.29
fishing rod /rɒd/ 钓竿 p.29
spend /spend/ *v.* 花（时间、钱等） p.29
a lot of / lots of 大量；许多 p.29
really /ˈriːəli/ *adv.* 非常；确实；真正地 p.29
member /ˈmembə(r)/ *n.* 成员；会员 p.30
activity /ækˈtɪvəti/ *n.* 活动 p.30
chess /tʃes/ *n.* 国际象棋 p.30
Chinese chess 中国象棋 p.30

grandparent /ˈgrænpeərənt/
n. 祖父（母）；外祖父（母） p.31
funny /ˈfʌni/ *adj.* 好笑的；奇怪的 p.31
laugh /lɑːf/ *v.* 笑；发笑 *n.* 笑声 p.31
different /ˈdɪfrənt/ *adj.* 不同的 p.31
violin /ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/ *n.* 小提琴 p.31
have fun 玩得高兴 p.31
hat /hæt/ *n.* 帽子 p.32
handsome /ˈhænsəm/ *adj.* 英俊的 p.32
knee /niː/ *n.* 膝；膝盖 p.32
at night 在夜晚 p.32
in the middle 在中间 p.32
grandchild /ˈgræntʃaɪld/
n. (*pl.* grandchildren /ˈgrænˌtʃɪldrən/)
（外）孙子；（外）孙女 p.32
son /sʌn/ *n.* 儿子 p.33
hike /haɪk/ *v.* & *n.* 远足；徒步旅行 p.33
go hiking 远足；徒步旅行 p.33
next to 紧邻；在……近旁 p.33

David /ˈdeɪvɪd/ 戴维 p.28
Jim /dʒɪm/ 吉姆 p.28
Kate /keɪt/ 凯特 p.31
Lily /ˈlɪli/ 莉莉 p.32
Ireland /ˈaɪələnd/ 爱尔兰 p.32
Fred /fred/ 弗雷德 p.32
Sam /sæm/ 萨姆 p.32
Jane /dʒeɪn/ 简 p.32
Jack /dʒæk/ 杰克 p.32
Sarah /ˈseərə/ 萨拉 p.32
Oscar /ˈɒskə(r)/ 奥斯卡 p.32
Lucy /ˈluːsi/ 露西 p.32

Unit 3

hall /hɔːl/ *n.* 礼堂；大厅 p.36
dining /ˈdaɪnɪŋ/ hall 餐厅 p.36
in front of 在……前面 p.36
building /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ *n.* 建筑物；房子 p.36
across /əˈkrɒs/ *adv.* & *prep.*
在（……）对面；横过 p.36
across from 在对面 p.36
centre /ˈsentə(r)/ (= center)
n. 中心；中央 p.36
gym /dʒɪm/ *n.* (= gymnasium
/dʒɪmˈneɪziəm/) 体育馆，健身房；
（尤指学校的）体育活动 p.36
field /fiːld/ *n.* 场地；田地 p.36
sports field 运动场 p.36
office /ˈɒfɪs/ *n.* 办公室 p.36
large /lɑːdʒ/ *adj.* 大的；大号的 p.37
special /ˈspeʃl/ *adj.* 特别的；特殊的 p.37
smart /smɑːt/ *adj.* 智能的；聪明的 p.37
whiteboard /ˈwaɪtbɔːd/
n. 白板；白色书写板 p.37
put up 张贴；搭建 p.37
important /ɪmˈpɔːtnt/ *adj.* 重要的 p.37
notice /ˈnəʊtɪs/ *n.* 通知；注意
v. 注意到；意识到 p.37
locker /ˈlɒkə(r)/
n. 有锁存物柜；寄物柜 p.37
drawer /drɔː(r)/ *n.* 抽屉 p.37
at the back (of) 在（……）后面 p.38
corner /ˈkɔːnə(r)/ *n.* 角；墙角；街角 p.38
bookcase /ˈbʊkkeɪs/ *n.* 书架；书柜 p.39
screen /skriːn/ *n.* 屏幕；银幕 p.39
at school 在学校 p.40
different from 与……不一样 p.40

modern /ˈmɒdn/ *adj.* 现代的；当代的 p.40
do exercises 做体操 p.40
amazing /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊奇（惊喜或惊叹）的 p.40
raise /reɪz/ *v.* 使升高；提高 p.40
flag /flæg/ *n.* 旗；旗帜 p.40
most /məʊst/ *adj.* & *pron.* 大多数；最多；最大 *adv.* 最 p.40
change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *v.* & *n.* 改变；变化 p.40
seat /siːt/ *n.* 座位 p.40
delicious /dɪˈlɪʃəs/ *adj.* 美味的；可口的 p.40
How about ...? ……怎么样？ p.40
yours /jɔːz/ *pron.*（通常写作 Yours，用于书信结尾的签名前）你的；您的 p.40
send /send/ *v.* 发送；邮寄 p.40
similar /ˈsɪmələ(r)/ *adj.* 类似的；相像的 p.41
similar to 类似的；相像的 p.41
sound /saʊnd/ *v.* 听起来；好像 *n.* 声音；响声 p.41
bye for now 再见 p.41

Flora /ˈflɔːrə/ 弗洛拉 p.40

Unit 4

biology /baɪˈɒlədʒi/ *n.* 生物学 p.44
IT /ˌaɪ ˈtiː/ (= information technology /tekˈnɒlədʒi/) 信息技术 p.44
geography /dʒiˈɒgrəfi/ *n.* 地理（学） p.44
history /ˈhɪstri/ *n.* 历史；历史课 p.44
boring /ˈbɔːrɪŋ/ *adj.* 乏味的；令人生厌的 p.44
useful /ˈjuːsfl/ *adj.* 有用的；有益的 p.44
exciting /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人激动的；使人兴奋的 p.44
past /pɑːst/ *n.* 过去；过去的事情 *adj.* 过去的 *prep.* 在……之后 p.45
good with 灵巧的；善于应付……的 p.45
number /ˈnʌmbə(r)/ *n.* 数字；号码 p.45
help sb with 帮助某人做（某事） p.45
reason /ˈriːzn/ *n.* 原因；理由 p.46
listen to 听；倾听 p.47
good at 擅长 p.47
remember /rɪˈmembə(r)/ *v.* 记住；记起 p.47
as /æz; əz / *prep.* 如同；作为 *conj.* 当……时；由于 p.47
AM /ˌeɪ ˈem/ (= a.m.) 上午 p.48
PM /ˌpiː ˈem/ (= p.m.) 下午；午后 p.48
French /frentʃ/ *n.* 法语 *adj.* 法国的；法国人的；法语的 p.48
excellent /ˈeksələnt/ *adj.* 优秀的；极好的 p.48
instrument /ˈɪnstrəmənt/ *n.* 乐器；器械；工具 p.48
singer /ˈsɪŋə(r)/ *n.* 歌手 p.48
future /ˈfjuːtʃə(r)/ *n.* 将来；未来 p.48
in the future 将来；未来 p.48
term /tɜːm/ *n.* 学期 p.48
work out 计算出；解决 p.48
problem /ˈprɒbləm/ *n.* 难题；困难 p.48
in class 课堂上 p.48
magic /ˈmædʒɪk/ *n.* 魔法；魔力；魔术 *adj.* 有魔力的；有神奇力量的 p.48
life /laɪf/ *n.* 生活；生命 p.48

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scientist /ˈsaɪəntɪst/ *n.* 科学家 p.48

Baker /ˈbeɪkə(r)/ 贝克 p.47
Mike /maɪk/ 迈克 p.48
Davis /ˈdeɪvɪs/ 戴维斯 p.48
Canada /ˈkænədə/ 加拿大 p.48

Unit 5

club /klʌb/ *n.* 俱乐部；社团 p.51
join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参加；加入 p.51
choose /tʃuːz/ *v.* 选择；挑选 p.52
drama /ˈdrɑːmə/ *n.* 戏剧；戏剧表演 p.52
play Chinese chess 下中国象棋 p.52
feeling /ˈfiːlɪŋ/ *n.* 感觉；情感 p.52
news /njuːz/ *n.* 消息；新闻 p.53
musical /ˈmjuːzɪkl/ *adj.* 音乐的；
有音乐天赋的 p.53
musical instrument 乐器 p.53
exactly /ɪgˈzæktli/
adv. 正是如此；准确地 p.53
drum /drʌm/ *n.* 鼓 p.53
ability /əˈbɪləti/ *n.* 能力；才能 p.54
paint /peɪnt/ *v.* 用颜料画；在……上
刷油漆 *n.* 油漆；涂料 p.54
climb /klaɪm/ *v.* 攀登；爬 p.55
more /mɔː(r)/ *adj. & pron.* 更多（的） p.55
act /ækt/ *v.* 扮演；行动
n.（戏剧等）一幕；行动 p.56
act out 表演 p.56
at home 在家里 p.56
interested /ˈɪntrəstɪd/ *adj.* 感兴趣的 p.56
interested in 对……感兴趣 p.56
nature /ˈneɪtʃə(r)/ *n.* 自然界；大自然 p.56
beef /biːf/ *n.* 牛肉 p.56
soon /suːn/ *adv.* 不久；很快 p.56
than /ðæn; ðən/ *prep. & conj.*
（用以引出比较的第二部分）比 p.56
more than 多于 p.56
mind /maɪnd/ *n.* 头脑；心思 p.56
fall /fɔːl/ *v. & n.* 进入；掉落；跌倒
n.（美式）秋天 p.56
fall in love with 爱上…… p.56
take photos 拍照 p.56
collect /kəˈlekt/ *v.* 收集；采集 p.56
insect /ˈɪnsekt/ *n.* 昆虫 p.56
discover /dɪˈskʌvə(r)/ *v.* 发现；发觉 p.56
wildlife /ˈwaɪldlaɪf/
n. 野生动物；野生生物 p.56

Linda /ˈlɪndə/ 琳达 p.55
Alice /ˈælɪs/ 爱丽丝 p.56
Bill /bɪl/ 比尔 p.56
Jenny /ˈdʒeni/ 珍妮 p.56

Unit 6

make use of 使用……；利用…… p.59
quarter /ˈkwɔːtə(r)/
n. 一刻钟；四等份之一 p.60
shower /ˈʃaʊə(r)/ *n.* 淋浴；淋浴器；
阵雨 *v.* 洗淋浴 p.60
take a shower 淋浴 p.60
get dressed 穿衣服 p.60
brush /brʌʃ/ *v.*（用刷子）刷
n. 刷子；画笔 p.60
tooth /tuːθ/ *n.* (*pl.* teeth /tiːθ/) 牙齿 p.60
duty /ˈdjuːti/ *n.* 值班；职责 p.60
on duty 值班 p.60
usually /ˈjuːʒuəli/ *adv.* 通常地；一般地 p.60

get up 起床；站起 p.60
reporter /rɪˈpɔːtə(r)/ *n.* 记者 p.61
around /əˈraʊnd/ *adv. & prep.* 大约；环绕；到处 p.61
homework /ˈhəʊmwɜːk/ *n.* 家庭作业 p.61
go to bed 上床睡觉 p.61
saying /ˈseɪɪŋ/ *n.* 谚语；格言 p.61
rise /raɪz/ *v.* 起床；升起；增长 *n.* 增加；增强 p.61
stay /steɪ/ *v.* 停留；待 p.62
routine /ruːˈtiːn/ *n.* 常规 p.62
restaurant /ˈrestrɒnt/ *n.* 餐馆；餐厅 p.63
housework /ˈhaʊswɜːk/ *n.* 家务劳动 p.63
while /waɪl/ *n.* 一段时间；一会儿 *conj.* 在……期间；当……的时候 p.63
weekend /ˌwiːkˈend/ *n.* 周末 p.63
at weekends 在周末 p.63
daily /ˈdeɪli/ *adj.* 每日的；日常的 p.64
daily routine 日常生活 p.64
only /ˈəʊnli/ *adv.* 只；仅 p.64
break /breɪk/ *n.* 休息；间断 *v.*（使）破碎；损坏 p.64
Finnish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ *n.* 芬兰语 *adj.* 芬兰的；芬兰人的；芬兰语的 p.64
finish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ *v.* 结束；完成 p.64
hockey /ˈhɒki/ *n.* 曲棍球 p.64
ice hockey 冰球运动；冰上曲棍球 p.64
already /ɔːlˈredi/ *adv.* 已经；早已 p.64
dark /dɑːk/ *adj.* 昏暗的；深色的 p.64
outside /ˌaʊtˈsaɪd/ *adv. & prep.* 在（……）外面 *adj.* 外面的 p.64
part /pɑːt/ *n.* 部分 p.64
everyday /ˈevrideɪ/ *adj.* 每天的；日常的 p.64
prepare /prɪˈpeə(r)/ *v.* 把……预备好；准备 p.64
prepare sth for 为……把某物准备好 p.64

Timo /ˈtiːməʊ/ 蒂莫 p.64
Halla /ˈhɑlɑ/ 哈拉 p.64
Helsinki /helˈsɪŋki/ 赫尔辛基（芬兰首都） p.64
Finland /ˈfɪnlənd/ 芬兰 p.64
home economics /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪks/ 家政学；家庭经济学 p.64

Unit 7

celebrate /ˈselɪbreɪt/ *v.* 庆祝；庆贺 p.67
surprise /səˈpraɪz/ *n.* 惊奇；惊讶 *v.* 使感到意外 p.69
something /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ *pron.* 某事；某物 p.69
sale /seɪl/ *n.* 出售；销售 p.69
kilo /ˈkiːləʊ/ (= kilogram, kilogramme /ˈkɪləgræm/) *n.* (*pl.* kilos) 千克；公斤 p.69
yogurt /ˈjɒgət/ (= yoghurt) *n.* 酸奶 p.69
total /ˈtəʊtl/ *n.* 总数；合计 *adj.* 总的；全体的 p.69
price /praɪs/ *n.* 价格 p.70
balloon /bəˈluːn/ *n.* 气球 p.70
chocolate /ˈtʃɒklət/ *n.* 巧克力 p.70
pizza /ˈpiːtsə/ *n.* 比萨饼 p.70
list /lɪst/ *n.* 名单；清单 *v.* 列表；列清单 p.70
own /əʊn/ *adj. & pron.* 自己的；本人的 p.71
example /ɪgˈzɑːmpl/ *n.* 例子；范例 p.71

for example 例如 p.71
language /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.* 语言 p.71
international /ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl/
adj. 国际的 p.71
mark /mɑːk/ *v.* 做记号；纪念；打分
n. 记号 p.71
national /ˈnæʃnəl/
adj. 国家的；民族的 p.71
found /faʊnd/ *v.* 创建；创立 p.71
meaningful /ˈmiːnɪŋfl/
adj. 重要的；重大的 p.72
make a wish 许愿 p.72
celebration /ˌselɪˈbreɪʃn/
n. 庆典；庆祝（活动） p.72
post /pəʊst/ *n.* 帖子；邮政
v. 邮寄；发布 p.72
contact /ˈkɒntækt/ *n.* 联系；接触
v. 联系；联络 p.72
symbol /ˈsɪmbl/ *n.* 象征；符号 p.72
take a photo 拍照 p.72
village /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 村庄；村镇 p.72
grow /grəʊ/ *v.* 成长；长大；增长 p.72
blow /bləʊ/ *v.* 吹；刮 p.72
blow out 吹灭 p.72
enjoy /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/
v. 享受……的乐趣；喜欢 p.72
height /haɪt/ *n.* 身高；高度 p.72
later /ˈleɪtə(r)/ *adv. & adj.* 以后（的）；
后来（的） p.72
next time 下次 p.72
whom /huːm/ *pron.* 谁；什么人 p.73

William /ˈwɪljəm/ Shakespeare
/ˈʃeɪkspɪə(r)/ 威廉·莎士比亚 p.71
Florence /ˈflɒrəns/ Nightingale
/ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl/ 弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔 p.71
National Day 国庆节 p.71
CPC Founding Day
中国共产党建党纪念日 p.71
PLA Day 中国人民解放军建军节 p.71
Judy /ˈdʒuːdi/ 朱迪 p.72
Clark /klɑːk/ 克拉克 p.72

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Vocabulary A–Z

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

A

a lot 很；非常 p.23
a lot of / lots of 大量；许多 p.29
ability /əˈbɪləti/ *n.* 能力；才能 p.54
across /əˈkrɒs/ *adv.* & *prep.*
在（……）对面；横过 p.36
across from 在对面 p.36
act /ækt/ *v.* 扮演；行动
n.（戏剧等）一幕；行动 p.56
act out 表演 p.56
activity /ækˈtɪvəti/ *n.* 活动 p.30
already /ɔːlˈredi/ *adv.* 已经；早已 p.64
AM /ˌeɪ ˈem/ (= a.m.) 上午 p.48
amazing /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊奇
（惊喜或惊叹）的 p.40
another /əˈnʌðə(r)/ *adj.* & *pron.* 另一；
又一（人或事物） p.16
around /əˈraʊnd/ *adv.* & *prep.* 大约；
环绕；到处 p.61
as /æz; əz / *prep.* 如同；作为
conj. 当……时；由于 p.47
at home 在家里 p.56
at night 在夜晚 p.32
at school 在学校 p.40
at the back (of) 在（……）后面 p.38
at weekends 在周末 p.63

B

balloon /bəˈluːn/ *n.* 气球 p.70
band /bænd/ *n.* 乐队 p.23
bat /bæt/ *n.* 球棒；球拍 p.29
beef /biːf/ *n.* 牛肉 p.56
bell /bel/ *n.* 铃（声）；钟（声） p.4
biology /baɪˈɒlədʒi/ *n.* 生物学 p.44
blow /bləʊ/ *v.* 吹；刮 p.72
blow out 吹灭 p.72
bookcase /ˈbʊkkeɪs/ *n.* 书架；书柜 p.39
boring /ˈbɔːrɪŋ/ *adj.* 乏味的；
令人生厌的 p.44
both /bəʊθ/ *adj.* & *pron.* 两个；
两个都 p.23
bottle /ˈbɒtl/ *n.* 瓶子 p.7
break /breɪk/ *n.* 休息；间断
v.（使）破碎；损坏 p.64
brush /brʌʃ/ *v.*（用刷子）刷
n. 刷子；画笔 p.60
building /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ *n.* 建筑物；房子 p.36
bye for now 再见 p.41

C

carrot /ˈkærət/ *n.* 胡萝卜 p.13
celebrate /ˈselɪbreɪt/ *v.* 庆祝；庆贺 p.67
celebration /ˌselɪˈbreɪʃn/
n. 庆典；庆祝（活动） p.72
centre /ˈsentə(r)/ (= center)
n. 中心；中央 p.36
change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *v.* & *n.* 改变；变化 p.40
chess /tʃes/ *n.* 国际象棋 p.30
Chinese chess 中国象棋 p.30
chocolate /ˈtʃɒklət/ *n.* 巧克力 p.70

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choose /tʃuːz/ *v.* 选择；挑选 p.52
circle /ˈsɜːkl/ *v.* 圈出 *n.* 圆形；圆圈 p.17
class teacher 班主任 p.21
classmate /ˈklɑːsmeɪt/ *n.* 同班同学 p.21
climb /klaɪm/ *v.* 攀登；爬 p.55
club /klʌb/ *n.* 俱乐部；社团 p.51
collect /kəˈlekt/ *v.* 收集；采集 p.56
contact /ˈkɒntækt/ *n.* 联系；接触
v. 联系；联络 p.72
conversation /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn/
n. 谈话；交谈 p.4
corner /ˈkɔːnə(r)/ *n.* 角；墙角；街角 p.38
count /kaʊnt/ *v.* 数数 p.16
country /ˈkʌntri/ *n.* 国家 p.22

D

daily /ˈdeɪli/ *adj.* 每日的；日常的 p.64
daily routine 日常生活 p.64
dark /dɑːk/ *adj.* 昏暗的；深色的 p.64
delicious /dɪˈlɪʃəs/ *adj.* 美味的；
可口的 p.40
different /ˈdɪfrənt/ *adj.* 不同的 p.31
different from 与……不一样 p.40
dining /ˈdaɪnɪŋ/ hall 餐厅 p.36
discover /dɪˈskʌvə(r)/ *v.* 发现；发觉 p.56
do exercises 做体操 p.40
drama /ˈdrɑːmə/ *n.* 戏剧；戏剧表演 p.52
drawer /drɔː(r)/ *n.* 抽屉 p.37
drum /drʌm/ *n.* 鼓 p.53
duty /ˈdjuːti/ *n.* 值班；职责 p.60

E

each /iːtʃ/ *adj.* & *pron.* 每个；各自 p.2
each other 互相；彼此 p.2
else /els/ *adv.* 其他的；别的 p.17
enjoy /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/
v. 享受……的乐趣；喜欢 p.72
eraser /ɪˈreɪzə(r)/ *n.* 橡皮 p.7
even /ˈiːvn/ *adv.* 甚至；连；愈加 p.24
every day 每天 p.29
everyday /ˈevrideɪ/ *adj.* 每天的；
日常的 p.64
everyone /ˈevriwʌn/
pron. 每人；所有人 p.2
exactly /ɪgˈzæktli/
adv. 正是如此；准确地 p.53
example /ɪgˈzɑːmpl/ *n.* 例子；范例 p.71
excellent /ˈeksələnt/
adj. 优秀的；极好的 p.48
exciting /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人激动的；
使人兴奋的 p.44

F

fall /fɔːl/ *v.* & *n.* 进入；掉落；跌倒
n.（美式）秋天 p.56
fall in love with 爱上…… p.56
feeling /ˈfiːlɪŋ/ *n.* 感觉；情感 p.52
field /fiːld/ *n.* 场地；田地 p.36
finish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ *v.* 结束；完成 p.64
Finnish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ *n.* 芬兰语
adj. 芬兰的；芬兰人的；芬兰语的 p.64
first name 名字 p.21
fishing rod /rɒd/ 钓竿 p.29
flag /flæg/ *n.* 旗；旗帜 p.40
for example 例如 p.71
found /faʊnd/ *v.* 创建；创立 p.71
French /frentʃ/ *n.* 法语
adj. 法国的；法国人的；法语的 p.48

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full /fʊl/ *adj.* 完整的；满的 p.20
full name 全名 p.20
fun /fʌn/ *n.* 乐趣；快乐
adj. 有趣的；使人快乐的 p.13
funny /ˈfʌni/ *adj.* 好笑的；奇怪的 p.31
future /ˈfjuːtʃə(r)/ *n.* 将来；未来 p.48

G

geography /dʒiˈɒgrəfi/ *n.* 地理（学） p.44
get dressed 穿衣服 p.60
get to know 认识；了解 p.20
get up 起床；站起 p.60
go hiking 远足；徒步旅行 p.33
go to bed 上床睡觉 p.61
good at 擅长 p.47
good with 灵巧的；善于应付……的 p.45
goose /guːs/ *n.* (*pl.* geese /giːs/) 鹅 p.14
grade /greɪd/ *n.* 年级；等级 p.20
grandchild /ˈgræntʃaɪld/
n. (*pl.* grandchildren /ˈgrænˌtʃɪldrən/)
（外）孙子；（外）孙女 p.32
grandparent /ˈgrænpeərənt/
n. 祖父（母）；外祖父（母） p.31
greet /griːt/ *v.* 招呼；问候 p.1
grow /grəʊ/ *v.* 成长；长大；增长 p.72
guitar /gɪˈtɑː(r)/ *n.* 吉他 p.24
gym /dʒɪm/ *n.* (= gymnasium
/dʒɪmˈneɪziəm/) 体育馆，健身房；
（尤指学校的）体育活动 p.36

H

hall /hɔːl/ *n.* 礼堂；大厅 p.36
handsome /ˈhænsəm/ *adj.* 英俊的 p.32
hat /hæt/ *n.* 帽子 p.32
have fun 玩得高兴 p.31
height /haɪt/ *n.* 身高；高度 p.72
help sb with 帮助某人做（某事） p.45
hey /heɪ/ *interj.* 嘿；喂 p.24
hike /haɪk/ *v.* & *n.* 远足；徒步旅行 p.33
history /ˈhɪstri/ *n.* 历史；历史课 p.44
hobby /ˈhɒbi/ *n.* 业余爱好 p.25
hockey /ˈhɒki/ *n.* 曲棍球 p.64
homework /ˈhəʊmwɜːk/ *n.* 家庭作业 p.61
housework /ˈhaʊswɜːk/ *n.* 家务劳动 p.63
How about ...? ……怎么样？ p.40
husband /ˈhʌzbənd/ *n.* 丈夫 p.28

I

ice hockey 冰球运动；冰上曲棍球 p.64
important /ɪmˈpɔːtnt/ *adj.* 重要的 p.37
in class 课堂上 p.48
in front of 在……前面 p.36
in the future 将来；未来 p.48
in the middle 在中间 p.32
information /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃn/
n. 信息；消息 p.25
insect /ˈɪnsekt/ *n.* 昆虫 p.56
instrument /ˈɪnstrəmənt/
n. 乐器；器械；工具 p.48
interested /ˈɪntrəstɪd/ *adj.* 感兴趣的 p.56
interested in 对……感兴趣 p.56
international /ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl/
adj. 国际的 p.71
IT /ˌaɪ ˈtiː/ (= information
technology /tekˈnɒlədʒi/)
信息技术 p.44

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J

join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参加；加入 p.51

K

key /kiː/ *n.* 钥匙；关键 p.7

kilo /ˈkiːləʊ/ (= kilogram, kilogramme /ˈkɪləgræm/) *n.* (*pl.* kilos) 千克；公斤 p.69

knee /niː/ *n.* 膝；膝盖 p.32

L

language /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.* 语言 p.71

large /lɑːdʒ/ *adj.* 大的；大号的 p.37

last name 姓氏 p.20

later /ˈleɪtə(r)/ *adv.* & *adj.* 以后（的）；后来（的） p.72

laugh /lɑːf/ *v.* 笑；发笑 *n.* 笑声 p.31

life /laɪf/ *n.* 生活；生命 p.48

list /lɪst/ *n.* 名单；清单 *v.* 列表；列清单 p.70

listen to 听；倾听 p.47

locker /ˈlɒkə(r)/ *n.* 有锁存物柜；寄物柜 p.37

look at 看；瞧 p.17

M

magic /ˈmædʒɪk/ *n.* 魔法；魔力；魔术 *adj.* 有魔力的；有神奇力量的 p.48

make a wish 许愿 p.72

make friends 交朋友 p.19

make use of 使用……；利用…… p.59

mark /mɑːk/ *v.* 做记号；纪念；打分 *n.* 记号 p.71

mean /miːn/ *v.* 意思是；打算 p.27

meaningful /ˈmiːnɪŋfl/ *adj.* 重要的；重大的 p.72

member /ˈmembə(r)/ *n.* 成员；会员 p.30

mind /maɪnd/ *n.* 头脑；心思 p.56

mistake /mɪˈsteɪk/ *n.* 错误；失误 p.21

modern /ˈmɒdn/ *adj.* 现代的；当代的 p.40

more /mɔː(r)/ *adj.* & *pron.* 更多（的） p.55

more than 多于 p.56

most /məʊst/ *adj.* & *pron.* 大多数；最多；最大 *adv.* 最 p.40

musical /ˈmjuːzɪkl/ *adj.* 音乐的；有音乐天赋的 p.53

musical instrument 乐器 p.53

N

national /ˈnæʃnəl/ *adj.* 国家的；民族的 p.71

nature /ˈneɪtʃə(r)/ *n.* 自然界；大自然 p.56

need /niːd/ *v.* & *n.* 需要 p.10

news /njuːz/ *n.* 消息；新闻 p.53

next time 下次 p.72

next to 紧邻；在……近旁 p.33

notice /ˈnəʊtɪs/ *n.* 通知；注意 *v.* 注意到；意识到 p.37

number /ˈnʌmbə(r)/ *n.* 数字；号码 p.45

O

office /ˈɒfɪs/ *n.* 办公室 p.36

oh /əʊ/ *interj.* 哦；啊 p.2

on duty 值班 p.60

only /ˈəʊnli/ *adv.* 只；仅 p.64

other /ˈʌðə(r)/ *pron.* 另外的人（或物） *adj.* 另外的；其他的 p.2

outside /ˌaʊtˈsaɪd/ *adv. & prep.*
在（……）外面　*adj.* 外面的　p.64
own /əʊn/
adj. & pron. 自己的；本人的　p.71

P

page /peɪdʒ/ *n.* 页面；（书刊或纸张）页　p.24
paint /peɪnt/ *v.* 用颜料画；
在……上刷油漆　*n.* 油漆；涂料　p.54
parrot /ˈpærət/ *n.* 鹦鹉　p.24
part /pɑːt/ *n.* 部分　p.64
past /pɑːst/ *n.* 过去；过去的事情
adj. 过去的　*prep.* 在……之后　p.45
ping-pong bat 乒乓球拍　p.29
pizza /ˈpiːtsə/ *n.* 比萨饼　p.70
play Chinese chess 下中国象棋　p.52
play ping-pong 打乒乓球　p.29
play the guitar 弹吉他　p.24
PM /ˌpiː ˈem/ (= p.m.) 下午；午后　p.48
post /pəʊst/ *n.* 帖子；邮政
v. 邮寄；发布　p.72
pot /pɒt/ *n.* 锅　p.23
prepare /prɪˈpeə(r)/ *v.* 把……预备好；
准备　p.64
prepare sth for 为……把某物准备好　p.64
price /praɪs/ *n.* 价格　p.70
problem /ˈprɒbləm/ *n.* 难题；困难　p.48
put up 张贴；搭建　p.37

Q

quarter /ˈkwɔːtə(r)/
n. 一刻钟；四等份之一　p.60

R

raise /reɪz/ *v.* 使升高；提高　p.40
re /riː/ *prep.*（用于回复电子邮件）
关于；事由　p.25
really /ˈriːəli/ *adv.* 非常；确实；
真正地　p.29
reason /ˈriːzn/ *n.* 原因；理由　p.46
remember /rɪˈmembə(r)/
v. 记住；记起　p.47
reporter /rɪˈpɔːtə(r)/ *n.* 记者　p.61
restaurant /ˈrestrɒnt/ *n.* 餐馆；餐厅　p.63
rise /raɪz/ *v.* 起床；升起；增长
n. 增加；增强　p.61
routine /ruːˈtiːn/ *n.* 常规　p.62

S

sale /seɪl/ *n.* 出售；销售　p.69
same /seɪm/ *adj.* 相同的　p.23
saying /ˈseɪɪŋ/ *n.* 谚语；格言　p.61
scientist /ˈsaɪəntɪst/ *n.* 科学家　p.48
screen /skriːn/ *n.* 屏幕；银幕　p.39
seat /siːt/ *n.* 座位　p.40
section /ˈsekʃn/ *n.* 部分；地区　p.1
send /send/ *v.* 发送；邮寄　p.40
shower /ˈʃaʊə(r)/ *n.* 淋浴；淋浴器；
阵雨　*v.* 洗淋浴　p.60
similar /ˈsɪmələ(r)/
adj. 类似的；相像的　p.41
similar to 类似的；相像的　p.41
singer /ˈsɪŋə(r)/ *n.* 歌手　p.48
smart /smɑːt/ *adj.* 智能的；聪明的　p.37
something /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ *pron.* 某事；某物　p.69
son /sʌn/ *n.* 儿子　p.33
soon /suːn/ *adv.* 不久；很快　p.56
sound /saʊnd/ *v.* 听起来；好像
n. 声音；响声　p.41

special /ˈspeʃl/ *adj.* 特别的；特殊的 p.37
spell /spel/ *v.* 用字母拼；拼写 p.4
spend /spend/ *v.* 花（时间、钱等） p.29
sports field 运动场 p.36
start /stɑːt/ *v.* 开始；着手 p.4
starter /ˈstɑːtə(r)/ unit 过渡单元 p.1
stay /steɪ/ *v.* 停留；待 p.62
surprise /səˈpraɪz/ *n.* 惊奇；惊讶
v. 使感到意外 p.69
symbol /ˈsɪmbl/ *n.* 象征；符号 p.72

T

take a shower 淋浴 p.60
take a photo 拍照 p.72
take photos 拍照 p.56
tennis /ˈtenɪs/ *n.* 网球运动 p.24
term /tɜːm/ *n.* 学期 p.48
than /ðæn; ðən/ *prep.* & *conj.*（用以引出比较的第二部分）比 p.56
thing /θɪŋ/ *n.* 东西；事情 p.10
tofu /ˈtəʊfuː/ *n.* 豆腐 p.23
together /təˈgeðə(r)/
adv. 在一起；共同 p.29
tooth /tuːθ/ *n.* (*pl.* teeth /tiːθ/) 牙齿 p.60
total /ˈtəʊtl/ *n.* 总数；合计
adj. 总的；全体的 p.69
twin /twɪn/ *n.* 双胞胎之一
adj. 双胞胎之一的 p.23

U

unit /ˈjuːnɪt/ *n.* 单元 p.1
usually /ˈjuːʒuəli/ *adv.* 通常地；一般地 p.60

V

village /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 村庄；村镇 p.72
violin /ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/ *n.* 小提琴 p.31

W

weekend /ˌwiːkˈend/ *n.* 周末 p.63
while /waɪl/ *n.* 一段时间；一会儿
conj. 在……期间；当……的时候 p.63
whiteboard /ˈwaɪtbɔːd/
n. 白板；白色书写板 p.37
whom /huːm/ *pron.* 谁；什么人 p.73
wildlife /ˈwaɪldlaɪf/
n. 野生动物；野生生物 p.56
work out 计算出；解决 p.48
would /wʊd; wəd/ *modal v.* 想（用于礼貌地邀请或向某人提供某物）；将会 p.24
would (’d) like to 表示愿意、喜欢 p.24

Y

yard /jɑːd/ *n.* 院子；园圃 p.13
yogurt /ˈjɒgət/ (= yoghurt) *n.* 酸奶 p.69
You’re welcome. 别客气；不用谢。 p.11
yours /jɔːz/ *pron.*（通常写作 Yours，用于书信结尾的签名前）你的；您的 p.40

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Vocabulary from Primary School

Starter Unit 1

hello /həˈləʊ/ *interj.* 你好；喂 p.1
how /haʊ/ *adv.* 怎样；如何 p.1
do /duː; də/ *aux v.* & *v.* (第三人称单数形式 does /dʌz/)用于构成否定句和疑问句；做；干 p.1
you /juː; ju/ *pron.* 你；您；你们 p.1
people /ˈpiːpl/ *n.* 人；人们 p.1
hi /haɪ/ *interj.* 嗨；喂 p.1
good /gʊd/ *adj.* 好的 p.1
morning /ˈmɔːnɪŋ/ *n.* 早晨；上午 p.1
and /ænd; ənd/ *conj.* 和；又 p.1
Ms /mɪz; məz/ (用于女子的姓氏或姓名前，不指明婚否) 女士 p.2
class /klɑːs/ *n.* 班级；课 p.2
sit /sɪt/ *v.* 坐 p.2
down /daʊn/ *adv.* 下；向下 p.2
please /pliːz/ *interj.* (用于客气地请求或吩咐) 请 p.2
can /kæn; kən/ *modal v.* 能；会 p.2
say /seɪ/ *v.* 说 p.2
to /tuː; tə/ 常用于原形动词之前，表示该动词为不定式 *prep.* 朝；至 p.2
the /ðiː; ðə, ði/ *art.* 指已提到或易领会到的人或事物 p.2
I /aɪ/ *pron.* 我 p.2
am /æm; əm/ *v.* 是 p.2
thank /θæŋk/ *v.* 感谢；谢谢 p.2
now /naʊ/ *adv.* 现在；目前 p.2
my /maɪ/ *pron.* 我的 p.2
name /neɪm/ *n.* 名字；名称 p.2
is /ɪz/ *v.* 是 p.2
nice /naɪs/ *adj.* 令人愉快的；宜人的 p.2
meet /miːt/ *v.* 遇见；相逢 p.2
so /səʊ/ *conj.* 用来引出评论或问题；所以 *adv.* 这么；那么 p.2
what /wɒt/ *pron.* & *adj.* 什么 p.2
your /jɔː(r); jə(r)/ *pron.* 你的；您的；你们的 p.2
too /tuː/ *adv.* 也；又；太 p.2
a /eɪ; ə/ (an /æn; ən/) *art.* (用于单数可数名词前，表示未曾提到的) 一 (人、事、物) p.4
are /ɑː(r); ə(r)/ *v.* 是 p.4
goodbye /ˌgʊdˈbaɪ/ *interj.* & *n.* 再见；再会 p.4
may /meɪ/ *modal v.* 可以；可能 p.4
have /hæv; həv/ *v.* (第三人称单数形式 has /hæz; həz/) 有 p.4
call /kɔːl/ *v.* 把……叫作；(给……) 打电话；呼唤
n. 打电话；大声呼叫 p.4
me /miː; mi/ *pron.* (I的宾格) 我 p.4
fine /faɪn/ *adj.* 健康的；美好的 p.4
great /greɪt/ *adj.* 美妙的；伟大的 p.4
that /ðæt/ *pron.* 那；那个 p.4
let /let/ *v.* 允许；让 p.4
us /ʌs; əs/ *pron.* (we的宾格) 我们 p.4
go /gəʊ/ *v.* 去；走 p.4
bye /baɪ/ (= goodbye) *interj.* 再见 p.4

it /ɪt/ *pron.* 它 p.5
time /taɪm/ *n.* 时间；次 p.5
for /fɔ:(r); fə(r)/ *prep.* 为了；给；对 p.5

Starter Unit 2

keep /ki:p/ *v.*（使）保持；保留 p.7
tidy /'taɪdi/ *adj.* 整洁的；井井有条的 p.7
in /ɪn/ *prep.* 在……里；表示某事完成或发生的方式 p.7
schoolbag /'sku:lbæg/ *n.* 书包 p.7
cap /kæp/ *n.*（无帽边或有帽舌的）帽子；棒球帽 p.7
ruler /'ru:lə(r)/ *n.* 尺；直尺 p.7
pencil /'pensl/ *n.* 铅笔 p.7
brown /braʊn/ *adj.* & *n.* 棕色（的）；褐色（的） p.8
black /blæk/ *adj.* & *n.* 黑色（的） p.8
yellow /'jeləʊ/ *adj.* & *n.* 黄色（的） p.8
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ *adj.* & *n.* 橙红色（的）；橘黄色（的） *n.* 橙子；柑橘 p.8
green /gri:n/ *adj.* & *n.* 绿色（的） p.8
blue /blu:/ *adj.* & *n.* 蓝色（的） p.8
white /waɪt/ *adj.* & *n.* 白色（的） p.8
red /red/ *adj.* & *n.* 红色（的） p.8
colour /'kʌlə(r)/ (= color) *n.* 颜色 p.8
trousers /'traʊzəz/ *n.* (*pl.*) 裤子 p.8
they /ðeɪ/ *pron.* 他（她、它）们 p.8
bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/ (= bike /baɪk/) *n.* 自行车；脚踏车 p.8
shoe /ʃu:/ *n.* 鞋 p.8
where /weə(r)/ *adv.* 在哪里；到哪里 p.10
put /pʊt/ *v.* 放 p.10
bed /bed/ *n.* 床 p.10
desk /desk/ *n.* 书桌 p.10
chair /tʃeə(r)/ *n.* 椅子 p.10
book /bʊk/ *n.* 书 p.10
box /bɒks/ *n.* 箱；盒；方框 p.10
sock /sɒk/ *n.* 短袜 p.10
some /sʌm; səm/ *adj.* 一些；某些 *pron.* 有些；有的 p.10
pair /peə(r)/ *n.* 一双；一对 p.10
of /ɒv; əv/ *prep.* 属于（某人）；关于（某人） p.10
on /ɒn/ *prep.* 在……上 p.10
under /'ʌndə(r)/ *prep.* 在……下 p.10
mum /mʌm/ (= mom /mɒm/) *n.* 妈妈 p.10
not /nɒt/ *adv.* 不；没有 p.10
find /faɪnd/ *v.* 找到；发现 p.10
new /nju:/ *adj.* 新的；刚出现的 p.10
no /nəʊ/ *interj.* 不；不要 *adj.* 没有；不是 p.10
here /hɪə(r)/ *adv.* 在这里 p.10
room /ru:m/ *n.* 房间 p.10
OK /əʊ'keɪ/ *interj.* 好；行 *adj.* & *adv.* 可以（的） p.10
sorry /'sɒri/ *adj.* 抱歉的；惋惜的 p.10
dad /dæd/ *n.* 爸爸 p.11
glasses /'glɑ:sɪz/ *n.* (*pl.*) 眼镜 p.11
see /si:/ *v.* 看见 p.11
them /ðem; ðəm/ *pron.*（they的宾格）他（她、它）们 p.11
wait /weɪt/ *v.* 等待；等候 p.11
minute /'mɪnɪt/ *n.* 分；分钟 p.11
head /hed/ *n.* 头 p.11
welcome /'welkəm/ *adj.* 受欢迎的 *interj., v.* & *n.* 欢迎 p.11
her /hɜ:(r); hə(r)/ *pron.* 她的 p.11

nose /nəʊz/ *n.* 鼻子 p.11

Starter Unit 3

cat /kæt/ *n.* 猫 p.13
these /ðiːz/ *pron.* 这些 p.13
plant /plɑːnt/ *n.* 植物 *v.* 种植 p.13
baby /ˈbeɪbi/ *n.* 动物幼崽；婴儿 p.13
chicken /ˈtʃɪkɪn/ *n.* 鸡；鸡肉 p.13
dog /dɒg/ *n.* 狗 p.13
rabbit /ˈræbɪt/ *n.* 兔子 p.13
tomato /təˈmɑːtəʊ; təˈmeɪtəʊ/ *n.* (*pl.* tomatoes) 西红柿 p.13
flower /ˈflaʊə(r)/ *n.* 花 p.13
apple /ˈæpl/ *n.* 苹果 p.13
tree /triː/ *n.* 树 p.13
this /ðɪs/ *pron.* 这；这个 p.13
those /ðəʊz/ *pron.* 那些 p.13
animal /ˈænɪml/ *n.* 动物 p.14
duck /dʌk/ *n.* 鸭子 p.14
potato /pəˈteɪtəʊ/ *n.* (*pl.* potatoes) 土豆 p.14
many /ˈmeni/ *adj.* & *pron.* 许多 p.14
grandpa /ˈgrænpɑː/ (= grandfather /ˈgrænfɑːðə(r)/) *n.* 爷爷；外公 p.14
farm /fɑːm/ *n.* 农场 p.16
cow /kaʊ/ *n.* 奶牛 p.16
small /smɔːl/ *adj.* 小的 p.16
lake /leɪk/ *n.* 湖 p.16
house /haʊs/ *n.* 房子 p.16
horse /hɔːs/ *n.* 马 p.16
sheep /ʃiːp/ *n.* (*pl.* sheep) 羊；绵羊 p.16
big /bɪg/ *adj.* 大的 p.16
look /lʊk/ *v.* 看 p.16
uncle /ˈʌŋkl/ *n.* 舅父；叔父；伯父；姑父；姨父 p.16
grass /grɑːs/ *n.* 草 p.16
kind /kaɪnd/ *n.* 种类 *adj.* 体贴的；亲切的 p.16
he /hiː; hi/ *pron.* 他 p.16
pig /pɪg/ *n.* 猪 p.16
there /ðeə(r)/ *adv.* 在那里 p.16
behind /bɪˈhaɪnd/ *prep.* 在……的后面 p.16
home /həʊm/ *n.* 家 p.16
beautiful /ˈbjuːtɪfl/ *adj.* 美丽的 p.16
like /laɪk/ *v.* 喜欢 *prep.* 例如；像……一样 p.16
his /hɪz; ɪz/ *pron.* 他的 p.17
at /æt; ət/ *prep.* 向；朝；在（某处、某时间或时刻） p.17

Unit 1

we /wiː; wi/ *pron.* 我们 p.19
make /meɪk/ *v.* 使成为；制造 p.19
friend /frend/ *n.* 朋友 p.19
get /get/ *v.* 去取（或带来）；得到 p.20
know /nəʊ/ *v.* 知道 p.20
from /frɒm; frəm/ *prep.* 从……来；从……开始 p.20
old /əʊld/ *adj.* 老的；旧的 p.20
last /lɑːst/ *adj.* 最后的；末尾的 p.20
year /jɪə(r); jɜː(r)/ *n.* 年 p.20
yes /jes/ *interj.* 是的；可以 p.20
Mr /ˈmɪstə(r)/ (用于男子的姓氏或姓名前）先生 p.21
our /ɑː(r); ˈaʊə(r)/ *pron.* 我们的 p.21
English /ˈɪŋglɪʃ/ *n.* 英语；英格兰人 *adj.* 英语的；英格兰的 p.21
teacher /ˈtiːtʃə(r)/ *n.* 教师 p.21

which /wɪtʃ/ *pron.* 哪一个；哪一些 p.21
who /huː/ *pron.* 谁；什么人 p.21
job /dʒɒb/ *n.* 工作 p.22
student /ˈstjuːdnt/ *n.* 学生 p.22
age /eɪdʒ/ *n.* 年龄 p.22
she /ʃiː; ʃi/ *pron.* 她 p.22
favourite /ˈfeɪvərɪt/ (= favorite)
adj. 最喜欢的；最爱的 p.23
pet /pet/ *n.* 宠物 p.23
very /ˈveri/ *adv.* 很；非常 p.23
cute /kjuːt/ *adj.* 可爱的 p.23
much /mʌtʃ/ *adv.* 非常；十分
pron. & *adj.* 许多；大量；多少 p.23
school /skuːl/ *n.* 学校 p.23
China /ˈtʃaɪnə/ 中国 p.23
panda /ˈpændə/ *n.* 熊猫 p.23
hot /hɒt/ *adj.* 热的；炎热的 p.23
also /ˈɔːlsəʊ/ *adv.* 也；而且 p.23
live /lɪv/ *v.* 居住；生活 p.23
with /wɪð; wɪθ/ *prep.* 和……在一起；
带有；使用 p.23
parent /ˈpeərənt/ *n.* 父（母）亲 p.23
Chinese /ˌtʃaɪˈniːz/ *adj.* 中国的
n. 中国人；汉语 p.23
food /fuːd/ *n.* 食物 p.23
lot /lɒt/ *pron.* 大量；许多 p.23
about /əˈbaʊt/ *prep.* 关于 *adv.* 大约 p.24
wall /wɔːl/ *n.* 墙 p.24
all /ɔːl/ *pron.* & *adj.* 所有（的）；
全部（的） p.24
hour /ˈaʊə(r)/ *n.* 小时 p.24
ago /əˈgəʊ/ *adv.* 以前 p.24
family /ˈfæməli/ *n.* 家庭 p.24
bird /bɜːd/ *n.* 鸟 p.24
speak /spiːk/ *v.* 说（某种语言）；说话 p.24
sport /spɔːt/ *n.* 运动 p.24
often /ˈɒfn; ˈɒftən/ *adv.* 时常；常常 p.24
play /pleɪ/ *v.* 玩 p.24
after /ˈɑːftə(r)/ *prep.* & *conj.* 在……以后 p.24
want /wɒnt/ *v.* 想要 p.24
be /biː; bi/ *v.* 是 p.24
place /pleɪs/ *n.* 地方；地点 p.24
music /ˈmjuːzɪk/ *n.* 音乐 p.24
love /lʌv/ *v.* & *n.* 喜爱；爱 p.25
write /raɪt/ *v.* 写 p.25

Unit 2

or /ɔː(r)/ *conj.* 或者；也不（用于否定句） p.28
mother /ˈmʌðə(r)/ *n.* 母亲 p.28
child /tʃaɪld/ *n.* (*pl.* children /ˈtʃɪldrən/)
儿童；小孩 p.28
sister /ˈsɪstə(r)/ *n.* 姐；妹 p.28
brother /ˈbrʌðə(r)/ *n.* 兄；弟 p.28
cousin /ˈkʌzn/ *n.* 堂兄（弟、姊、妹）；
表兄（弟、姊、妹） p.28
aunt /ɑːnt/ *n.* 姑（姨、伯、婶、舅）母 p.28
grandmother /ˈgrænmʌðə(r)/
(= grandma /ˈgrænmɑː/)
n. 奶奶；外婆 p.28
come /kʌm/ *v.* 来；来到 p.29
ping-pong /ˈpɪŋpɒŋ/ *n.* 乒乓球运动 p.29
whose /huːz/ *pron.* 谁的 p.29
well /wel/ *interj.* 嗯；好吧
adv. 好；令人满意地 *adj.* 健康的 p.29
every /ˈevri/ *adj.* 每一；每个 p.29
day /deɪ/ *n.* 一天；白天 p.29
week /wiːk/ *n.* 周 p.29
fish /fɪʃ/ *v.* 钓鱼 *n.* 鱼；鱼肉 p.29

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father /ˈfɑːðə(r)/ *n.* 父亲；爸爸 p.29
piano /piˈænəʊ/ *n.* (*pl.* pianos) 钢琴 p.29
basketball /ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/ *n.* 篮球；
篮球运动 p.30
read /riːd/ *v.* 读；阅读 p.30
garden /ˈgɑːdn/ *v.* 做园艺工作；
种植花木 *n.* 园圃；庭园 p.30
classroom /ˈklɑːsruːm/ *n.* 教室 p.31
their /ðeə(r)/ *pron.* 他（她、它）们的 p.31
clean /kliːn/ *adj.* 干净的
v. 使……干净；打扫 p.31
little /ˈlɪtl/ *adj.* 小的；年幼的 p.31
ball /bɔːl/ *n.* 球 p.31
playground /ˈpleɪgraʊnd/
n. 游乐场；操场 p.31
wear /weə(r)/ *v.* 穿；戴 p.31
talk /tɔːk/ *v.* & *n.* 说话；交谈 p.31
tall /tɔːl/ *adj.* 高的 p.31
short /ʃɔːt/ *adj.* 短的；矮的 p.31
hair /heə(r)/ *n.* 头发 p.31
long /lɒŋ/ *adj.* 长的 p.31
quiet /ˈkwaɪət/ *adj.* 安静的 p.31
girl /gɜːl/ *n.* 女孩 p.31
but /bʌt; bət/ *conj.* 但是 p.31
any /ˈeni/ *adj.* & *pron.* 任何（的）；
任一（的） p.31
photo /ˈfəʊtəʊ/ (= photograph
/ˈfəʊtəgrɑːf/) *n.* (*pl.* photos) 照片 p.32
pink /pɪŋk/ *adj.* & *n.* 粉红色（的） p.32
left /left/ *n.* 左边 *adv.* 向左边 p.32
right /raɪt/ *n.* 右边 *adv.* 向右边
adj. 正确的；适当的 p.32
always /ˈɔːlweɪz/ *adv.* 总是 p.32
story /ˈstɔːri/ *n.* 故事 p.32
night /naɪt/ *n.* 夜晚 p.32
middle /ˈmɪdl/ *n.* 中间 *adj.* 中间的 p.32
think /θɪŋk/ *v.* 思考 p.32
football /ˈfʊtbɔːl/ *n.* 足球；足球运动 p.33
happy /ˈhæpi/ *adj.* 快乐的 p.33
eye /aɪ/ *n.* 眼睛 p.33
clever /ˈklevə(r)/ *adj.* 聪明的 p.33
next /nekst/ *adj., adv.* & *n.*
下一个（的） p.33
him /hɪm; ɪm/ *pron.*（he 的宾格）他 p.33
help /help/ *v.* & *n.* 帮助 p.33

Unit 3

front /frʌnt/ *n.* 前面 p.36
art /ɑːt/ *n.* 艺术；美术 p.36
between /bɪˈtwiːn/ *prep.* 在……之间 p.36
library /ˈlaɪbrəri/ *n.* 图书馆 p.36
blackboard /ˈblækbɔːd/ *n.* 黑板 p.37
up /ʌp/ *adv.* 向上 p.37
back /bæk/ *n.* 后面；背部
adj. 后面的；背后的
adv. 回来；回原处 p.38
clock /klɒk/ *n.* 时钟；钟 p.38
map /mæp/ *n.* 地图 p.38
computer /kəmˈpjuːtə(r)/ *n.* 电脑 p.38
window /ˈwɪndəʊ/ *n.* 窗户 p.39
science /ˈsaɪəns/ *n.* 科学 p.39
picture /ˈpɪktʃə(r)/ *n.* 照片；图画 p.39
famous /ˈfeɪməs/ *adj.* 著名的 p.39
table /ˈteɪbl/ *n.* 桌子 p.39
today /təˈdeɪ/ *adv.* 在今天 *n.* 今天 p.39
email /ˈiːmeɪl/ *n.* 电子邮件
v.（给某人）发电子邮件 p.40

answer /ˈɑːnsə(r)/ *v.* 回答；答复
n. 答案 p.40
question /ˈkwestʃən/ *n.* 问题 p.40
exercise /ˈeksəsaɪz/
n. & *v.* 运动；锻炼；练习 p.40
way /weɪ/ *n.* 方式；道路 p.40
best /best/ *adj.* 最好的 *adv.* 最 p.40
because /bɪˈkɒz/ *conj.* 因为 p.40
why /waɪ/ *adv.* 为什么 p.41
dear /dɪə(r)/ *adj.* 亲爱的 p.41
tell /tel/ *v.* 告诉 p.41
interesting /ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/ *adj.* 有趣的 p.41

Unit 4

subject /ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 学科；科目 p.43
learn /lɜːn/ *v.* 学习；得知 p.43
maths /mæθs/ (= mathematics /ˌmæθəˈmætɪks/, math /mæθ/)
n. 数学 p.44
PE /ˌpiː ˈiː/ (= physical /ˈfɪzɪkl/, education /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn/) *n.* 体育 p.44
hard /hɑːd/ *adj.* 困难的 *adv.* 努力地 p.44
difficult /ˈdɪfɪkəlt/ *adj.* 困难的 p.44
sure /ʃʊə(r)/ *adv.* 当然；一定 p.45
easy /ˈiːzi/ *adj.* 容易的 p.46
use /juːz/ *v.* 使用；利用
/juːs/ *n.* 使用；用途 p.47
give /gɪv/ *v.* 给；送给；供给 p.47
idea /aɪˈdɪə/ *n.* 想法；主意 p.47
listen /ˈlɪsn/ *v.* 听 p.47
draw /drɔː/ *v.* 画画 p.47
travel /ˈtrævl/ *v.* & *n.* 旅行；游历 p.47
walk /wɔːk/ *v.* & *n.* 行走；步行 p.47
afternoon /ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/ *n.* 下午 p.47
then /ðen/ *adv.* 那时；然后；那么 p.47
Miss /mɪs/ (对未婚女子的礼貌称呼)
小姐；女士 p.47
work /wɜːk/ *v.* & *n.* 工作 p.47
sometimes /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/ *adv.* 有时 p.47
feel /fiːl/ *v.* 感觉；觉得 p.47
busy /ˈbɪzi/ *adj.* 忙碌的；无暇的 p.48
study /ˈstʌdi/ *v.* & *n.* 学习；研究 p.48
song /sɒŋ/ *n.* 歌曲 p.48
out /aʊt/ *adv.* & *prep.* (从……里)
出来；出去 p.48

Unit 5

sing /sɪŋ/ *v.* 唱歌 p.53
swim /swɪm/ *v.* & *n.* 游泳 p.54
run /rʌn/ *v.* & *n.* 跑；跑步 p.54
fast /fɑːst/ *adv.* 快地 *adj.* 快的 p.54
dance /dɑːns/ *v.* & *n.* 跳舞 p.54
fly /flaɪ/ *v.* 飞 p.55
watch /wɒtʃ/ *v.* 注视；观看
n. 表；手表 p.55
cake /keɪk/ *n.* 蛋糕 p.55
cook /kʊk/ *v.* 做饭 *n.* 厨师 p.55
noodle /ˈnuːdl/ *n.* (usually *pl.*) 面条 p.56
open /ˈəʊpən/ *v.* 打开
adj. 开放的；敞开的 p.56
take /teɪk/ *v.* 拍照；拿；取；买下 p.56
visit /ˈvɪzɪt/ *v.* & *n.* 参观；拜访 p.56
park /pɑːk/ *n.* 公园 p.56
when /wen/ *adv.* 什么时候 p.57
share /ʃeə(r)/ *v.* 分享；合用；分担 p.57

Unit 6

o'clock /əˈklɒk /
adv. (表示整点)……点钟 p.60

half /hɑːf/ *n.* 一半；半　*pron.* 半数　p.60
dress /dres/ *v.* 穿衣服　*n.* 连衣裙　p.60
breakfast /ˈbrekfəst/ *n.* 早餐　p.60
before /bɪˈfɔː(r)/ *prep.* & *conj.* 在……以前　*adv.* 以前　p.60
begin /bɪˈgɪn/ *v.* 开始　p.60
dinner /ˈdɪnə(r)/ *n.* 正餐；主餐　p.61
early /ˈɜːli/ *adj.* 早的；早期的　*adv.* 提前；在早期　p.61
ask /ɑːsk/ *v.* 询问；请求　p.62
lunch /lʌntʃ/ *n.* 午餐　p.62
film /fɪlm/ *n.* 电影　p.63
lesson /ˈlesn/ *n.* 课；一节课　p.64
ice /aɪs/ *n.* 冰；冰块　p.64

Unit 7

birthday /ˈbɜːθdeɪ/ *n.* 生日　p.67
month /mʌnθ/ *n.* 月份　p.68
gift /gɪft/ *n.* 礼物　p.68
party /ˈpɑːti/ *n.* 聚会　p.69
buy /baɪ/ *v.* 买　p.69
shop /ʃɒp/ *n.* 商店　*v.* 逛商店；在商店购物　p.69
woman /ˈwʊmən/ *n.* (*pl.* women /ˈwɪmɪn/) 女人　p.69
candle /ˈkændl/ *n.* 蜡烛　p.69
will /wɪl/ *modal v.* 将要；会　p.69
egg /eg/ *n.* 蛋　p. 70
juice /dʒuːs/ *n.* 果汁　p. 70
milk /mɪlk/ *n.* 牛奶　p.70
candy /ˈkændi/ *n.* 糖果　p.70
drink /drɪŋk/ *n.* 饮品　*v.* 喝　p.70
card /kɑːd/ *n.* 厚纸片；卡片　p.71
doll /dɒl/ *n.* 玩偶；玩具娃娃　p.71
Mrs /ˈmɪsɪz/（对已婚妇女的礼貌称呼）夫人；太太　p.71
eat /iːt/ *v.* 吃　p.71
wish /wɪʃ/ *v.* 希望；祝愿　*n.* 愿望　p.71
nurse /nɜːs/ *n.* 护士　p.71
hear /hɪə(r)/ *v.* 听到　p.72
door /dɔː(r)/ *n.* 门　p.72

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数词

基数词	序数词
one /wʌn/ *num.* 一	first /fɜːst/ *num.* 第一
two /tuː/ *num.* 二	second /ˈsekənd/ *num.* 第二
three /θriː/ *num.* 三	third /θɜːd/ *num.* 第三
four /fɔː(r)/ *num.* 四	fourth /fɔːθ/ *num.* 第四
five /faɪv/ *num.* 五	fifth /fɪfθ/ *num.* 第五
six /sɪks/ *num.* 六	sixth /sɪksθ/ *num.* 第六
seven /ˈsevn/ *num.* 七	seventh /ˈsevnθ/ *num.* 第七
eight /eɪt/ *num.* 八	eighth /eɪtθ/ *num.* 第八
nine /naɪn/ *num.* 九	ninth /naɪnθ/ *num.* 第九
ten /ten/ *num.* 十	tenth /tenθ/ *num.* 第十
eleven /ɪˈlevn/ *num.* 十一	eleventh /ɪˈlevnθ/ *num.* 第十一
twelve /twelv/ *num.* 十二	twelfth /twelfθ/ *num.* 第十二
thirteen /ˌθɜːˈtiːn/ *num.* 十三	thirteenth /ˌθɜːˈtiːnθ/ *num.* 第十三
fourteen /ˌfɔːˈtiːn/ *num.* 十四	fourteenth /ˌfɔːˈtiːnθ/ *num.* 第十四
fifteen /ˌfɪfˈtiːn/ *num.* 十五	fifteenth /ˌfɪfˈtiːnθ/ *num.* 第十五
sixteen /ˌsɪkˈstiːn/ *num.* 十六	sixteenth /ˌsɪkˈstiːnθ/ *num.* 第十六
seventeen /ˌsevnˈtiːn/ *num.* 十七	seventeenth /ˌsevnˈtiːnθ/ *num.* 第十七
eighteen /ˌeɪˈtiːn/ *num.* 十八	eighteenth /ˌeɪˈtiːnθ/ *num.* 第十八
nineteen /ˌnaɪnˈtiːn/ *num.* 十九	nineteenth /ˌnaɪnˈtiːnθ/ *num.* 第十九
twenty /ˈtwenti/ *num.* 二十	twentieth /ˈtwentiəθ/ *num.* 第二十
thirty /ˈθɜːti/ *num.* 三十	thirtieth /ˈθɜːtiəθ/ *num.* 第三十
forty /ˈfɔːti/ *num.* 四十	fortieth /ˈfɔːtiəθ/ *num.* 第四十
fifty /ˈfɪfti/ *num.* 五十	fiftieth /ˈfɪftiəθ/ *num.* 第五十
sixty /ˈsɪksti/ *num.* 六十	sixtieth /ˈsɪkstiəθ/ *num.* 第六十
seventy /ˈsevnti/ *num.* 七十	seventieth /ˈsevntiəθ/ *num.* 第七十
eighty /ˈeɪti/ *num.* 八十	eightieth /ˈeɪtiəθ/ *num.* 第八十
ninety /ˈnaɪnti/ *num.* 九十	ninetieth /ˈnaɪntiəθ/ *num.* 第九十
hundred /ˈhʌndrəd/ *num.* 百	hundredth /ˈhʌndrədθ/ *num.* 第一百
thousand /ˈθaʊznd/ *num.* 千	thousandth /ˈθaʊzndθ/ *num.* 第一千
million /ˈmɪljən/ *num.* 百万	millionth /ˈmɪljənθ/ *num.* 第一百万

月份

January /ˈdʒænjuəri/ *n.* 一月
February /ˈfebruəri/ *n.* 二月
March /mɑːtʃ/ *n.* 三月
April /ˈeɪprəl/ *n.* 四月
May /meɪ/ *n.* 五月
June /dʒuːn/ *n.* 六月
July /dʒuˈlaɪ/ *n.* 七月
August /ˈɔːgəst/ *n.* 八月
September /sepˈtembə(r)/ *n.* 九月
October /ɒkˈtəʊbə(r)/ *n.* 十月
November /nəʊˈvembə(r)/ *n.* 十一月
December /dɪˈsembə(r)/ *n.* 十二月

星期

Monday /ˈmʌndeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期一
Tuesday /ˈtjuːzdeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期二
Wednesday /ˈwenzdeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期三
Thursday /ˈθɜːzdeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期四
Friday /ˈfraɪdeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期五
Saturday /ˈsætədeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期六
Sunday /ˈsʌndeɪ; -di/ *n.* 星期天

人民教育出版社

后　记

本套教科书（七～九年级）由人民教育出版社课程教材研究所英语课程教材研究开发中心依据教育部《义务教育英语课程标准（2022 年版）》编写。

本套教科书集中反映了基础教育课程改革的最新成果，总结了上一版《义务教育教科书　英语》的编写经验，凝聚了教育专家、学科专家、教材编写人员、教研人员及一线教师的集体智慧。本套教科书封面设计由中央美术学院设计团队完成，人民教育出版社设计部制作。本册教科书版式设计为胡白珂，内文插图绘制为王平、李彪，参加编写工作的还有钟宁、王兰英、游晓霞、辜翔宇、肖菲、王生军、马小洁，参加编辑工作的还有张琳琳、张译峻、唐芳心。我们感谢为本册教科书提供部分内容咨询的张晓光，以及所有对教科书的编写、审读、试教、出版等提供过帮助与支持的同仁和社会各界朋友。

本册教科书出版之前，我们通过多种渠道与教科书选用作品的作者进行了联系，得到了他们的大力支持。视觉中国、IC photo 等图库，北京市陈经纶中学分校、成都市七中育才学校银杏校区、东莞市松山湖实验中学等学校，以及张朝平、雷淼提供了图片素材。对此，我们表示衷心的感谢！

我们真诚地希望广大教师、学生及家长在使用本册教科书过程中提出宝贵的意见和建议。我们将本着精益求精的态度，集思广益，不断修订，努力使教科书日趋完善。

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