

北师大版七年级英语下册电子课本（2013年最新版）

基本说明：

- 1、本电子课本共分为 A,B 两部分。由于上传的限制，本篇为 A 部分；
- 2、本篇为 pdf 文档，可以提供 word 及图片文档；
- 3、本内容由美英桥整理，版权归相关的出版社；
- 4、本系列北师大版（北京师范大学出版社）英语电子课本是一个系列，覆盖初中从初一到初三的所有电子课本（电子书），具体如下：

	课本内容
1	北师大版七年级英语上册电子课本（2013年最新版）
2	北师大版七年级英语下册电子课本（2013年最新版）
3	北师大版八年级上册英语电子课本（2013年最新版）
4	北师大版八年级下册英语电子课本（2013年最新版）
5	北师大版九年级全一册英语电子课本（2013年最新版）

- 5、如果需要全部或者全系列的 pdf 文档，请发邮件 2487452826@qq.com 进行索取。



义务教育教科书

英语

ENGLISH

七年级(下册)



北京师范大学出版社
BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

义务教育教科书

ENGLISH
英语

七年级 下册

主 编 王 蔷

副 主 编 曹瑞珍 陈则航

本册主编 曹瑞珍 马 欣



北京师范大学出版社
· 北京 ·

基础教育教材网址: <http://www.100875.com.cn>

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage retrieval system, without permission from Pearson Education, Inc. and Beijing Normal University Press.

China edition published by PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LTD., and BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS, Copyright © 2013.

北京市版权局著作权合同登记号: 01-2013-4408

出版发行: 北京师范大学出版社 www.bnup.com.cn
北京新街口外大街 19 号
邮政编码: 100875

印 刷: 唐山市润丰印务有限公司
经 销: 全国新华书店
开 本: 184mm × 260mm
印 张:
字 数: 千字
版 次: 年 月第 1 版
印 次: 年 月第 1 次印刷
定 价:

ISBN 978-7-303- -

责任编辑: 王 琦 孙山泉 杨杉杉 装帧设计: 王 蕊
责任校对: 李 蕊 责任印制: 吕少波 吴祖义
责任印制: 吕少波 吴祖义

版权所有 侵权必究

反盗版、侵权举报电话: 010-58800697

北京读者服务部电话: 010-58808104

外埠邮购电话: 010-58808083

本书如有印装质量问题, 请与印制管理部联系调换。

印制管理部电话: 010-58800825

前言

同学们:

翻开教材,你们会发现,这本教材的每个单元包含不同的学习板块。了解教材的内容和结构对充分利用教材展开学习有重要意义。下面我们就一起看看各个板块的主要内容和功能吧。

 Getting Ready	这是每个单元的起始。你们将在这个板块了解单元话题和单元学习目标,学习话题词汇,并使用这些词汇进行初步的讨论。
Lessons	每单元有三个语言输入课。你们将在这些课中学习语言知识,提升语言技能。 
Communication Workshop	这一课是语言输出课。你们将在学习范文的基础上,逐步提高英语写作和口语表达的能力。 
 Check Your Progress	学完了前面的内容,你们将在这里对所学内容进行自我检测,了解自己的学习效果。
Across Cultures / Fun Zone	这两个板块呈现了中外文化知识和轻松、有趣的英语活动,是弹性学习内容。你们可以根据学习情况选择使用。 
Study Help	你们将在这个板块了解多种学习策略。试试看,你们会发现适合自己的学习方法。 
 Unit Diary	这是每个单元的结尾。反思一下,自己在这个单元学到了什么,有哪些进步,哪里有待提高。

教材除了以上主要学习单元外,还设计了丰富的**自主学习资源**。如果有兴趣,请读一读**Literature Spot**中的经典文学作品,与其他同学合作完成**Project**,做一做**Workbook**中与学习单元配套的练习。如果学习中遇到了困难,试着到**Grammar Summary**、**Notes to the Texts**、**Tapescripts**以及**词表**中查找答案。衷心希望你们感受英语学习的快乐,不断进步!

Scope and Sequence

Unit	Skills
1 Daily Life 5~16	Reading: A Dangerous Job; Safety First Listening: After School Speaking: Talking about daily activities Writing: My Day
2 On the Weekend 17~28	Reading: Helping at Home; Talking to Friends Listening: Going Out Speaking: Talking about weekend activities; asking for and giving directions Writing: A Text Message
3 Food and Drink 29~40	Reading: At a Restaurant; Food for Sport Listening: Shopping for Food Speaking: Shopping for food; ordering food in a restaurant Writing: A Survey Report
4 Seasons and Weather 41~52	Reading: Weather in Beijing; Summer Holiday Listening: Weather Around the World Speaking: Talking about weather and holidays Writing: A Seasonal Travel Guide
5 Now and Then 53~64	Reading: Changes in Our Town; My First Day Listening: My Favourite Teacher Speaking: Talking about the present and the past Writing: My English Learning Experience
6 The Animal Kingdom 65~76	Reading: Interesting Animals; An Animal Story Listening: My Favourite Animal Speaking: Talking about animals Writing: A Trip to the Zoo
Appendices pp. 77~138	

Functions	Vocabulary	Grammar	Pronunciation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about daily routine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routines Adjectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 频度副词 一般现在时 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /ə/ /ɜ:/ /f/, /v/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking for and giving directions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekend activities Chores Communication tools Places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 现在进行时 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /əʊ/ /aʊ/ /θ/, /ð/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shopping Eating out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and drink Prices and weights Menu items Food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 可数名词和不可数名词 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /eɪ/ /aɪ/ /ɔɪ/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasons Weather Months Holiday activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 一般将来时 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /ʃ/, /tʃ/ /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ /r/, /l/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about the past and the present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers Adjectives Feelings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 一般过去时 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /ɪə/, /eə/ /h/, /j/ /z/, /dʒ/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking for and giving reasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals Adjectives Parts of the body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 简单句和并列复合句 方式副词 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /ʌ/ /ɑ:/ /w/

What can you do in English?

- 1 What can you do in English? Tick the boxes. Then tell the class three things you can do.

Example

I can answer questions about my family.

- 1 I can say hello and answer questions about my name, age and family.
- 2 I can talk about my hobbies and interests.
- 3 I can talk about my likes and dislikes.
- 4 I can ask people simple questions about their lives.
- 5 I can order food in a restaurant.
- 6 I can understand my teacher.
- 7 I can read and understand the instructions (指示语) in this lesson.
- 8 I can write about my family and my life.

What do you remember?

- 2 Put the parts in order of their appearance in a lesson. Write the numbers in the circles.

- Speaking
- Vocabulary
- Grammar
- Warm-up
- Reading

Pronunciation: /ə/

- 9 Complete the words with *er*, *or* or *re*.

Kate is a doct____.
Aft____ work, she goes
to the sports cent____ or
visits her moth____ and fath____.
They play comput____ games
togeth____.



- 3 Which of these parts are not in every unit? Circle the headings.

Communication Workshop

Study Help

Across Cultures

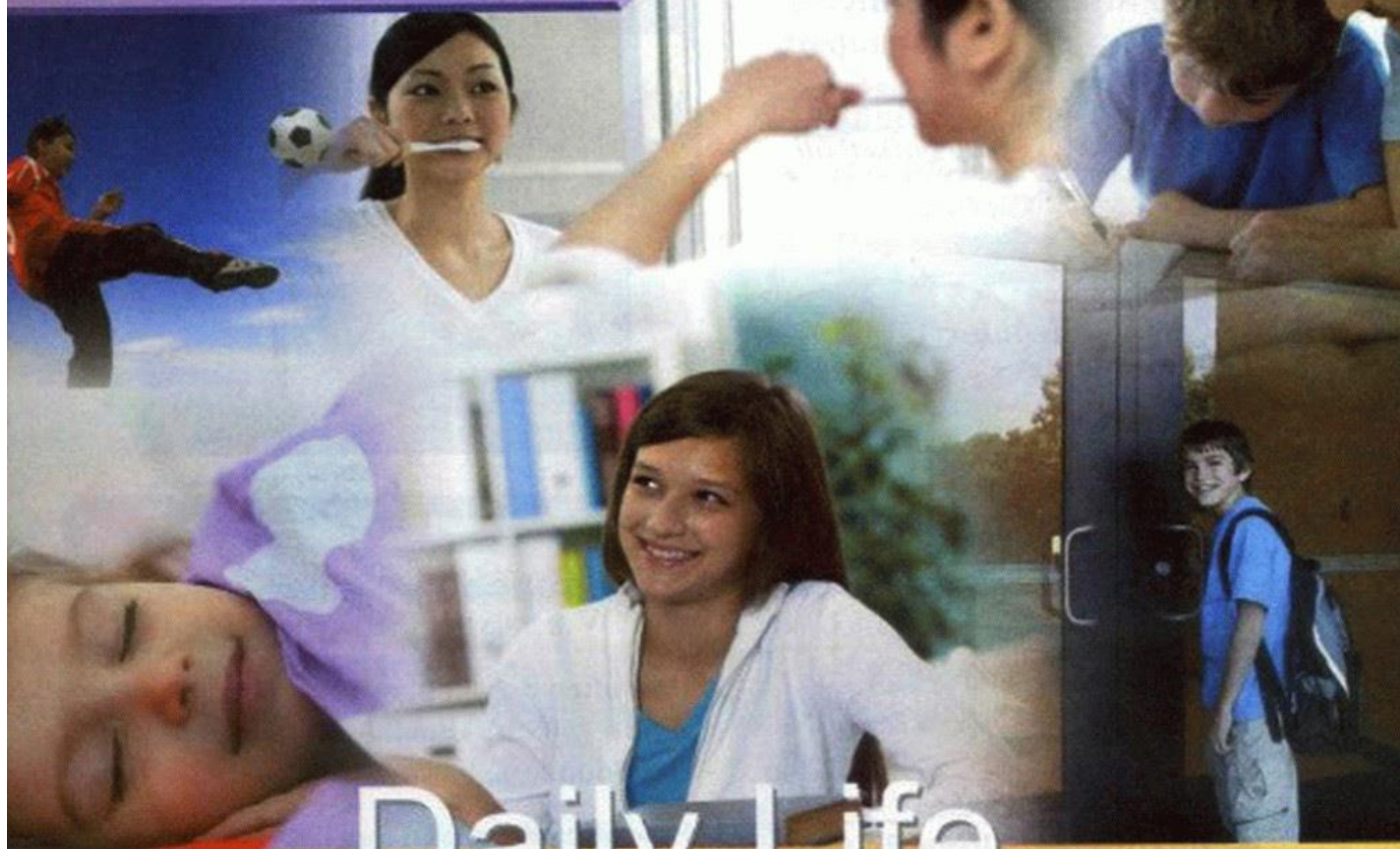
Unit Diary

Check Your Progress

Fun Zone

Unit 1

- Listen to a student talking about his free time.
- Read about a firefighter's day.
- Read some safety tips and advice.
- Write about your day.
- Learn about the present simple and adverbs of frequency.



Daily Life

Getting Ready

- 1 Look at the Key Words. When do you do these things? Complete the table.

morning	afternoon	evening

Key Words: Routines

brush your teeth, do exercises, do your homework, get up, go to bed / sleep, go to school, have breakfast / lunch / dinner, have classes, make your bed, play sports, take a shower, wash your face, watch TV

- 2 Work in pairs. Tell your partner your routines.

Example

I make my bed in the morning. In the evening, I do my homework and watch TV.

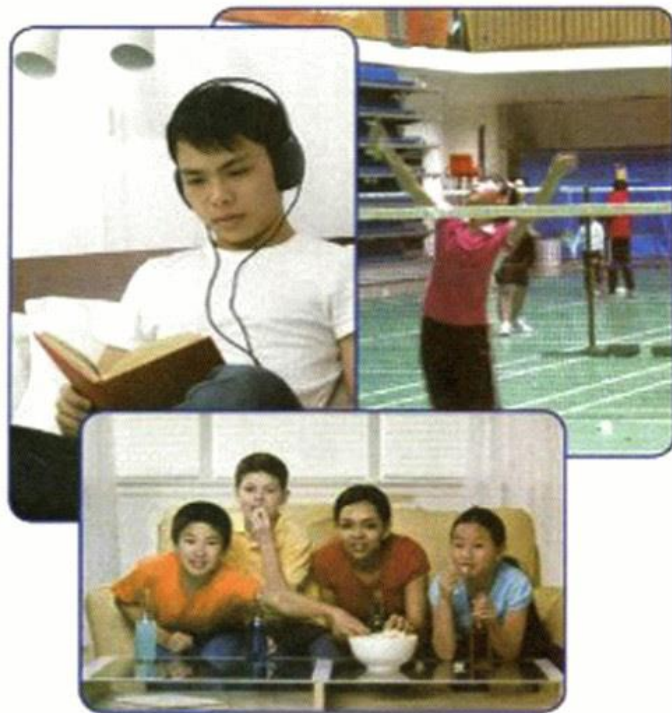
1 After School

Warm-up

- 1 What do you do after school?
Discuss in groups and make a list.

Example

read books play basketball



Listening

- 2 Listen to the interview and complete Steve's schedule.

Mon.	16:00 basketball 19:00 TV- news
Tue.	16:00 volleyball _____ TV- news
Wed.	16:00 Drum _____ 19:00 TV- news 20:00 TV- football match
Thur.	16:00 _____ 19:00 TV- news
Fri.	16:00 football 19:00 TV- _____

- 3 Listen to the interview again. Circle the letters on the survey.

After-school Activities Survey

Name: Steve

- How often do you play sports after school?
a) always b) usually c) sometimes
d) seldom e) never
- How often do you go to school clubs after school?
a) always b) usually c) sometimes
d) seldom e) never
- How often do you do homework with friends?
a) always b) usually c) sometimes
d) seldom e) never
- How often do you read books in the evening?
a) always b) usually c) sometimes
d) seldom e) never
- How often do you watch TV in the evening?
a) always b) usually c) sometimes
d) seldom e) never

Daily Life

Vocabulary

4 Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

do, have, help, play(×2), study, watch(×2)

- 1 My grandparents always _____ the evening news on TV. I like to _____ sports shows.
- 2 — Do you often _____ sports after school?
— Yes, I often _____ basketball with my friends.
- 3 I usually _____ my notes first and then _____ my homework.
- 4 My parents want to _____ me with my homework, but they seldom _____ the time.

Grammar 频度副词

5 Find the adverbs of frequency in the survey in Exercise 3. Complete the scale.



6 Look at the Sentence Builder. Find incorrect sentences below and then correct them.

Sentence Builder

Sometimes / Usually, we watch TV at home.

We always / usually / sometimes / seldom / never watch TV at home.

We watch TV at home sometimes / usually.

⇒ Grammar Summary 1, page 100.

- 1 Always, they read books in the evening.
- 2 Usually, he does his homework in his bedroom.
- 3 We watch the evening news sometimes.
- 4 She goes to clubs after school seldom.

Speaking

7 **Pair Work** Talk about the following people's daily activities with adverbs of frequency.

Example

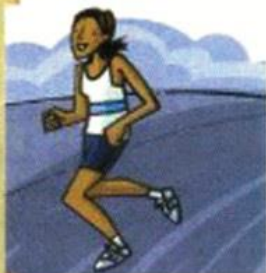
A: How often do your parents play baseball?

B: They never play baseball.

My friends
My parents
My grandparents
Our teachers



sing songs
read history books
listen to pop music
go running
go to the cinema
give homework
...



8 **Your Turn** Do the survey in Exercise 3. Then compare answers with your classmates.

Pronunciation: /ə/

9 Complete the words with *er*, *or* or *re*.

Kate is a doct____.
Aft____ work, she goes
to the sports cent____ or
visits her moth____ and fath____.
They play comput____ games
togeth____.



10 Listen again and read aloud.

2 A Dangerous Job

Warm-up

- 1 What do you think a firefighter's job is like? (e.g., Is it interesting?)

Key Words: Adjectives

boring, dangerous, difficult, easy, important, interesting, safe

Example

I think it's dangerous.

Reading

- 2 Read the text and put the numbers in the blanks. Then listen and check.

3 5 39 911

The Life of a Firefighter

Jim Robert is a firefighter in the US. He tells us about his life.

I live in a room with seven other firefighters. Every day we get up at 5:20 and then we tidy our room. It is boring, but we have to do it. At 6:00, training starts with team exercise. There are a) _____ firefighters in our team.

One hour later, we have our breakfast. We have to eat very fast because we do not have much time. Then we run at 8:30 in the morning. We always run b) _____ km. It's not easy at all.

We have lunch at 12:00. After lunch, we can get some rest. At 14:00, the team goes for skills training. We practise c) _____ skills: driving, firefighting and communicating. Every day, after dinner, we have some free time. The team usually goes to bed at 22:00.

Well, this is our life when things are fine. If there is a fire or someone calls d) _____, we have to stop everything and get out fast. We must try our best to keep everyone safe. Things can be dangerous and difficult, but I think I have an important and interesting job!



- 3 Read the text again and complete the schedule.

_____	get up
6:00	_____
_____	have breakfast
8:30	_____
12:00	have lunch
_____	go for skills training
22:00	_____

Grammar 1 一般现在时 1

- 4 Complete the table with *get* or *gets*.

肯定句		
I/You/We/They	1 _____	some rest.
He/She/(It)	2 _____	

⇒ Grammar Summary 2, page 100.

- 5 Put these verbs into the correct groups.

carry, do, eat, exercise, get, play, read, run, start, watch

-s	-es	-ies
<i>calls</i>	<i>goes</i>	<i>tidies</i>

- 6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs. Then put the sentences in the correct order.

brush do get up (×2) go (×3)
have (×2) watch work

- a) We _____ lunch at school.
- b) I _____ my teeth and then _____ to bed at 22:00. My sister _____ to bed at 22:30.
- c) My mum _____ at 6:30. I _____ at 7:00. At 7:30, we _____ breakfast.
- d) At 8:15, we _____ to school with our dad. He _____ in the hospital near our school.
- e) After dinner, I _____ my homework and my sister _____ TV.

Grammar 2 一般现在时 2

- 7 Complete the table with *do not* (*don't*) or *does not* (*doesn't*).

否定句		
I/You/We/They	1 _____	have much time.
He/She/(It)	2 _____	

⇒ Grammar Summary 2, page 100.

- 8 Are the sentences about Jim Robert and his team true or false? Correct the false ones.

- Jim gets up at 6:00.
- The firefighters don't tidy the room.
- They have lunch at 12:00.
- Jim doesn't run every morning.
- He does skills training in the afternoon.
- He doesn't have free time every day.

Speaking

- 9 **Your Turn** Write some true or false sentences about your parents' day. Then let your partner make a guess.

Example

A: My dad goes to bed at twelve o'clock at night.

B: False.

A: Yes, it's false. He goes to bed at ten every day.

Pronunciation: /ɜ:/

- 10 Listen and circle all the words with the /ɜ:/ sound. How many ways of spelling can you find?

Miss Bird is a factory worker. She seldom goes home early in the evening. Today is Thursday and she goes home early. Why? Because it's her father's birthday!



- 11 Listen again and read aloud.

3 Safety First

Warm-up

1 Discuss in pairs. Rate the following activities from *very dangerous* (6) to *not dangerous* (1).

- a) riding a bicycle
- b) walking in a storm
- c) playing basketball
- d) travelling in a car
- e) playing with fire
- f) going online

Example

I think walking in a storm is dangerous, and going online is not.

Reading

2 Read the magazine page. Match the letters (a–c) with the replies (1–3).

a During bad lightning storms, we usually stay at home, close the windows and don't use our phones. What do you think? Do these things keep us safe?

b Next week is Fire Safety Week at school. Fire safety is very important. Where do fires start at home? Do they usually start in bedrooms?

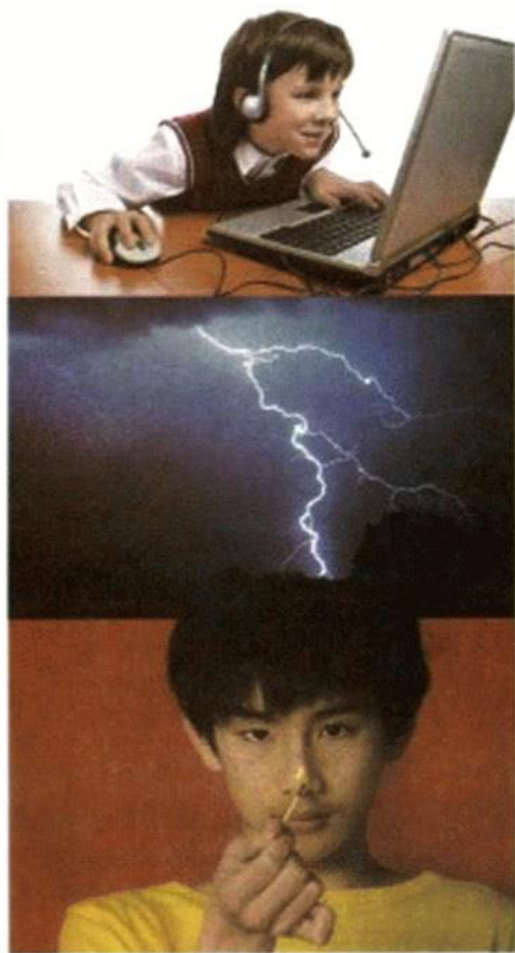
1 Yes, she does. Do you know the other kids? Maybe they're not kids! Please don't give them your address or phone number and don't meet an Internet friend.

3 No, they don't. Over 50% of fires start in the kitchen. Sometimes fires start in bedrooms because some people smoke in bed.

c I use the Internet at home every weekend. I talk to other kids online. My mum says it's dangerous. What does she mean? Does she have a point?

2 Yes, they do. Those are good ideas. Also, don't take a shower or bath. Stay away from the windows and stay away from the TV.

3 Listen and check your answers from Exercise 2.



Vocabulary

- 4 Match the words and make sentences with the verb phrases in your exercise book.

1 stay ___ home	a) in
2 walk ___ a storm	b) at
3 stay away ___ windows	c) from
4 play ___ fire	d) with

Grammar 一般现在时 3

- 5 Complete the questions in the tables with *do* or *does*.

一般疑问句

1 _____	I/you/we/they	know the other kids?
2 _____	he/she/(it)	have a point?

答句

Yes, I/you/we/they do.	No, I/you/we/they do not (don't).
Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it does not (doesn't).

特殊疑问句

Where	3 _____	I/you/we/they	start?
What	4 _____	he/she/(it)	want?

⇒ Grammar Summary 2, page 100.

- 6 Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

- _____ your friends go online every day?
- Which sports _____ she play?
- What _____ we do during storms?
- _____ your mum and dad often use the Internet?
- When _____ he usually ride his bike?

- 7 **Game** Write questions with the words in the box. You've got five minutes!

Example

Does your dad use his car on weekends?

Question words: what, where, when

Verbs: do, does, use, stay, play

Nouns: home, a car, the Internet, sports

People: your mum/dad, your friend, you

Times: every day, on weekends

Speaking

- 8 **Your Turn** Work in groups. Ask and answer questions from Exercise 7.

Example

A: *Do you use the Internet every day?*

B: *No, I don't. I only use it on weekends.*

Pronunciation: /f/, /v/

- 9 Listen and fill in the blanks with *f*, *ph* or *v*.

My ___amily eats ___ish
e___ery ___riday.
It's ___ery good ___or you.
Which is your ___a___ourite?
Here's a ___oto
of it on my ___one.

- 10 Listen again and read aloud.



Communication Workshop

Reading

1 Read the notes (1–3). Match them with the students (a–c).

1 I usually get up at six in the morning. I brush my teeth and have a shower. Then I practise the piano for 30 minutes and go to school. After school, I play the piano again, usually for an hour. I always do my homework after dinner.



2 I always get up very early because I need to practise tennis. I go to a sports school. My first class starts at 9:30 am and school finishes at 3:30 pm. After school, I practise more tennis. Then I go home for dinner and finish my homework before 9:00 pm.



3 I often go to bed late. I like to look at the stars at night. I get up at 7:00 every morning and get to school at 7:50. I'm never late for school. Our school finishes at 5:00 in the afternoon. I go home and finish homework before dinner. Then I look at the stars in the evening. It's a lot of fun!



Daily Life

Writing

- 2 What's your day like? Make a schedule. Use the expressions in the box to help you.

have breakfast / lunch / dinner,
get dressed, go to school, play
volleyball / basketball / table
tennis, play the piano / the guitar,
do homework, watch TV, talk
with friends

- 3 Write sentences about your day.

-
- I always get up at 6:30 am.
- Our classes start at 8:00 am.
-

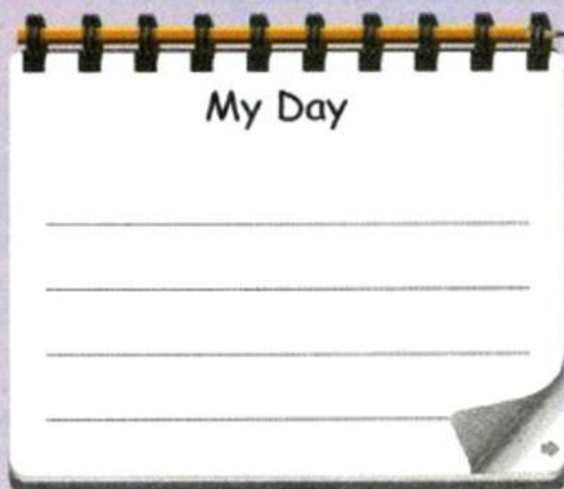
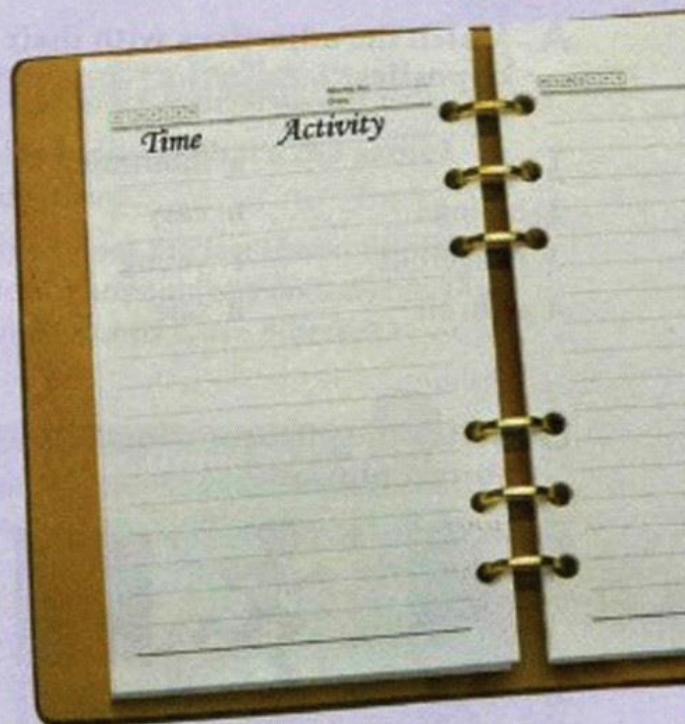
- 4 Use some linking words to connect the sentences.

Then, Next, After that, After
lunch/dinner, After school, ...

- 5 Write about your day.

Speaking

- 6 What's your day like? Tell your partner about it.

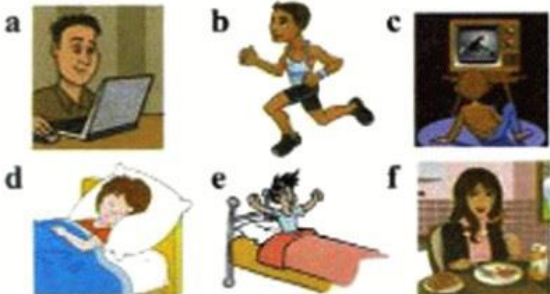


Check Your Progress

A Match the adjectives with their opposites.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 old | a interesting |
| 2 boring | b easy |
| 3 dangerous | c young |
| 4 difficult | d safe |

B Match the pictures with the correct phrases.



- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 5 have breakfast ___ | 6 watch TV ___ |
| 7 do exercises ___ | 8 get up ___ |
| 9 get some rest ___ | 10 go online ___ |

C Circle the best answer for each sentence.

- 11 Don't walk **at** / **in** a storm. It's not safe.
- 12 He always rides **a** / **some** bike to school.
- 13 She never plays - / **with** fire.
- 14 Stay away **with** / **from** the windows. There's a bad storm.
- 15 They seldom play **the** / - volleyball.
- 16 I take **the** / **a** shower every morning.

Vocabulary ___ / 16

D Circle the correct words.

On Saturday mornings, Pete **17 have** / **has** breakfast with his family. Sometimes, he **18 watch** / **watches** TV. Then he **19 do** / **does** his homework. In the afternoon, Pete and I go to the supermarket. We usually **20 don't** / **doesn't** buy anything. Sometimes we **21 get** / **gets** oranges or apples. Sometimes Pete **22 go** / **goes** to the park with his friends. They **23 play** / **plays** badminton there. In the evening, Mum **24 don't** / **doesn't** **25 cook** / **cooks** dinner. Dad does!

E Put the words in order to make sentences.

- 26 homework / do / I / in the evening. / always

- 27 We / go / never / to the park / after school.

- 28 seldom / read / in the evening. / books / They

- 29 My friends and I / on weekends. / play / always / football

F Complete the sentences with *do* or *does*.

- 30 ___ she read books every day?
- 31 When ___ you have lunch?
- 32 ___ you play sports? Yes, I ___.
- 33 What ___ he do in the evening?



Grammar ___ / 17



School Timetables

Compare and contrast the two timetables below. What's the same? What's different? Think about these questions.

- How many lessons do they have each day?
- How long are the lessons?
- When does the first lesson start?
- When does the last lesson finish?
- How many subjects do they have?
- Which subjects are different?

Zhang Xin's Timetable (China, Grade 7)



Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00-8:40	Civic Education	History	Geography	Chinese	History
8:50-9:30	Maths	Chinese	Maths	Maths	Biology
9:50-10:30	Art	English	English	PE	Chinese
10:40-11:20	PE	IT	PE	English	English
13:00-13:40	Chinese	Technology and Skills	Traditional Culture	Music	Reading
13:50-14:30	Geography	Handwriting	Chinese	Safety / Environment	Maths
14:40-15:20	Class meeting	Maths	Biology	Social Studies	

Amy Wilson's Timetable (Australia, Grade 7)



Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:55-9:35	Maths	Social Studies	PE	Health	Social Studies
9:45-10:25	Maths	Social Studies	Career Guidance	Library	Social Studies
10:50-11:30	Health	Art	Maths	Maths	PE
11:40-12:20	PE	Drama	Maths	Maths	PE
13:30-14:10	Language Arts	Language Arts	Dance	Language Arts	Language Arts
14:20-15:00	Music	Language Arts	Band	Language Arts	Language Arts
15:10-15:50	French	Science	Language Arts	Science	Science
16:00-16:40	Language Arts	Language Arts	French	Science	Language Arts


Time Management

1 Plan your weekdays.

- Plan your time for homework when you get home from school.
- Find a quiet place to work.
- Don't work very late. Go to bed early.

2 Plan your weekend.

- Think of what you want to do on the weekend, e.g., finish a book, watch an English TV programme.
- Write them down in your plan.
- Leave some free time.

 Now write your weekly plan.

Weekly Plan

The Month 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

MON	
TUE	
WED	
THU	
FRI	
SAT	
SUN	



Unit Diary

How well can you do these?



Language and Skills	• I can understand texts about people's free time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	• I can talk about daily routines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	• I can understand safety tips and advice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	• I can write about my day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Culture	• I know the differences between school timetables in China and Australia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Study Skills	• I know how to plan my weekdays and weekends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Unit 2

- ▣ Talk about what people are doing.
- ▣ Read a story about a family doing chores.
- ▣ Listen to a dialogue about asking for and giving directions.
- ▣ Write a text message.
- ▣ Learn about the present continuous.



On the Weekend

▣ Getting Ready

- 1 Look at the photos. Match the people with the activities.
- 2 Talk in pairs. Which activities do you do on the weekend?



Key Words: Weekend activities

check email, go swimming, listen to music, play the violin, read books, study with a friend, talk on the phone

Example

Ben – study with a friend

Example

A: I often study with friends on the weekend.

B: Me too. I play the violin every Sunday, too.

4 Helping at Home

Warm-up

- 1 How often do you do these chores?
Talk with your partner.

Key Words: Chores

clean / tidy my room, dust the furniture,
feed the dog / fish, put away the toys,
sweep the floor, take out the rubbish,
wash the dishes, water the plants

Example

I tidy my room every morning.

Reading

- 2 Read and complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.

It's 5:00 in the afternoon. Everyone is busy.

- 1 OK, let's get ready!
I'm washing the
1 cups. Emma,
can you sweep the
2 _____?

- 3 Dad's taking
4 _____
the rubbish.



- 5 Don't worry. I can
do it in a minute.
I'm putting
5 _____ my
toys now.



- 4 Maybe Jenny
can do it. She
isn't doing
anything.



- 2 Sorry, I'm busy.
I'm watering the
3 _____.
Can Dad do it?



It's 5:30. The phone rings.

- 6 Hello? Hi, Mum.
Where are you now?
You're walking over
to our house. OK,
that's good. See you
soon.



It's 5:45. Someone is knocking on the door.



- 7 Emma? Can you
let Grandma and
Grandpa in? We're
putting candles on
the 6 _____.

- 8 OK ... Hi, Grandma
and Grandpa! You look
wonderful! Happy
birthday, Grandma!



- 3 What are the people doing
at 5:00? Write a sentence
about each person.

- 4 Answer the questions.

- Who calls at 5:30?
- Why can't Mum open the door at 5:45?
- Whose birthday is it?

On the Weekend

Vocabulary

5 Complete the Word Builder.

Word Builder		
原形	-ing	拼写规则
clean	cleaning	加-ing
tidy		
dance	dancing	去掉e, 加-ing
take		
put	putting	双写结尾辅音字母, 并加-ing
run		

Grammar 现在进行时 1

6 Complete the tables using the Key Words from Exercise 1.

肯定句		
I	'm (am) 1 _____	the dishes.
He/She/It	's (is) 2 _____	the rubbish.
We/You/They	're (are) 3 _____	the plants.
否定句		
I	am not 4 _____	the dog.
He/She/It	isn't 5 _____	the toys.
We/You/They	aren't 6 _____	the floor.

⇒ Grammar Summary 3, page 100.

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- We usually _____ (clean) the kitchen in the evening.
- She _____ (talk) on the phone now.
- I never _____ (watch) TV after 8 o'clock.
- We _____ (go) to the lake sometimes.
- I can see him now. He _____ (look) out of the window.

Speaking

8 Your Turn Look at the pictures. What are they doing?

Example

In Picture 1, the father is washing the dishes.



Pronunciation: /əʊ/

9 Listen and complete the words with *ow*, *oa* or *o*.

Joan Jones is at h__me.
She looks out of her
wind__.
She can see sn__.
She puts on her c__t.
But her n__se is c__ld.



10 Listen again and read aloud.

5 Talking to Friends

Warm-up

- 1 Complete the Word Builder with the Key Words. Then tell your partner how you stay in touch with your friends.

Key Words: Communication tools
email, home phone, instant message, mobile phone, text (message), the Internet

Word Builder	
verbs	nouns
send /	email
receive	
use	

Example *I often send text messages to my friends.*

Reading

- 2 Read the instant messages. Complete the table below.

- Hi Chris! What are you doing?
Hi, Wu Qi. I'm at home. I'm checking my email. Are you doing your homework?
No, I'm at my grandma's home. She's doing her hair, so I can use her computer for a while. Hey, I'm sending you something.
It's slow. Am I getting a picture?
Yeah, it's a picture of my uncle.
Wow, he's standing beside Yao Ming!
No, it's not the real Yao Ming. It's just a model of him.
Oh, I see. Is your uncle visiting Hong Kong?
Yes, he's visiting my grandparents here.
Oh, wait a minute. I've got a call. It's Jeff.
.....
OK, I'm back. Sorry about that.
So, what's Jeff doing?
He's watching the football match online. His favourite team is playing.
What's the website?
I'm checking it now. Oh, it's too late. The game's over.

Chris	checking emails
	using his grandma's computer
	visiting Wu Qi's grandma in Hong Kong
	watching a football match
	sending a photo
	receiving a photo
&	talking on the phone
&	sending instant messages

- 3 Check your answers in pairs.

Example

A: *Who's checking email?*
B: *It's Chris.*

- 4 Listen and read aloud.



On the Weekend

- 5 Look at the Sentence Builder. Compare the sentences and find out the differences.

Sentence Builder		
I'm	checking	my email.
He's	visiting	my grandparents.
Are you	sending me	a picture?
He's	writing you	a message.

Grammar 现在进行时 2

- 6 Complete the tables with the correct form of the words in brackets.

一般疑问句		
Am I	1 _____	(get) a picture?
Are we/you/they	2 _____	(do) homework?
Is he/she/it	3 _____	(stay) at home?
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.		
Yes, we/you/they are. / No, we/you/they aren't.		
Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.		
特殊疑问句		
Who	am I	4 _____ (talk) to?
What	are you	5 _____ (do)?
Who	is he/she/it	6 _____ (stand) with?

➡ Grammar Summary 3, page 100.

- 7 Write questions about the people in Exercise 2.

Example

Who's visiting his grandma?

- who / visit his grandma
- whose / computer / Wu Qi / use
- who / do her hair
- Chris / send a picture
- who / stand beside Yao Ming
- who / Wu Qi's uncle / visit
- what / Jeff / watch
- Chris and Wu Qi / talk on the phone

Speaking

- 8 **Pair Work** Ask and answer the questions from Exercise 7 in pairs.

Example

A: *Who's visiting his grandma?*
B: *Wu Qi is visiting his grandma.*

- 9 **Game** Work in pairs. One describes what a student in the class is doing. The other guesses the student's name.

Example

A: *Where's the student sitting?*

B: *The student is sitting near...*

A: *What's the student doing?*

B: *The student is looking out of the window.*

A: *It's Bobby.*

B: *Yes.*



Pronunciation: /aʊ/

- 10 Listen and underline the words with the /aʊ/ sound.

There are a hundred brown cows and a thousand flowers in the mountains around our town.



- 11 Listen again and read aloud.

6 Going Out

Warm-up

- 1 Look at the Key Words. Are any of these places near your home?

Key Words: Places

bank, bus stop, hospital, museum, police station, post office, train station, underground

Example

There is a bank near my home.

- 2 Look at the map below. Find these places on the map. Which road / street are they on?

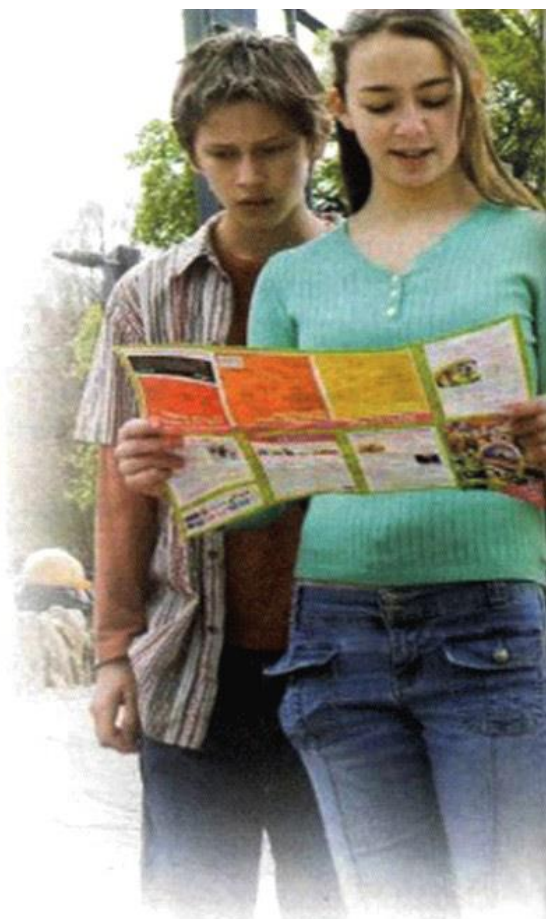
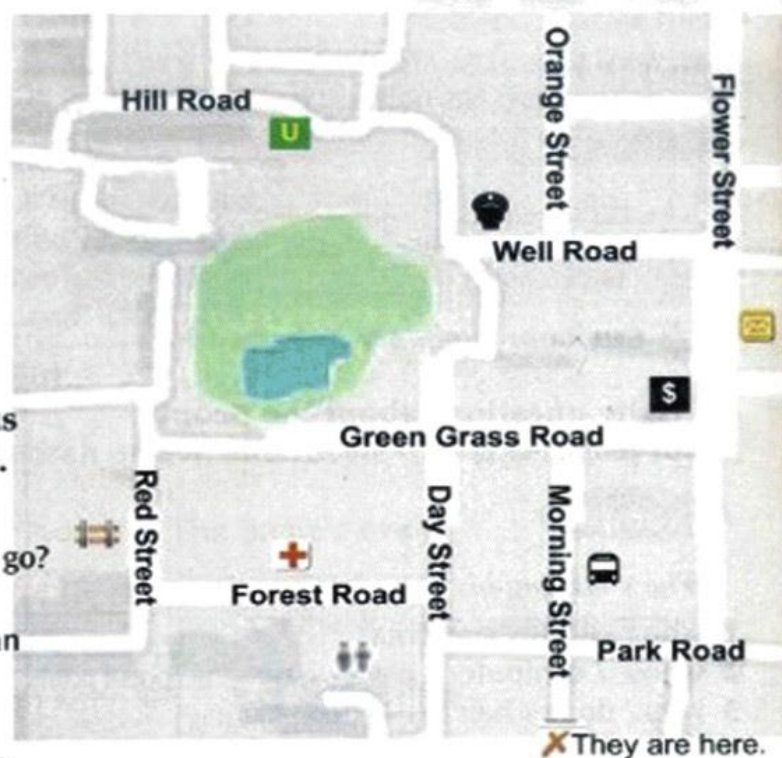
-  underground  train station
 hospital  bus stop
 police station
 bank  post office

Example

The train station is on Red Street.

Listening

- 3 Lucy and Alex are at the bus stop. Listen to the dialogue. Answer the questions.
 - 1 Where do Lucy and Alex want to go?
 - 2 Why can't they find it?
 - 3 Who gives them directions, a man or a woman?
- 4 Listen to the dialogue again. Where is the Science Museum? Draw a box with the letter "M" on the map.



On the Weekend

Vocabulary

5 Complete the sentences with the following words.

cross go miss corner
opposite right turn walk

- 1 _____ down this road and _____ the street.
- 2 Walk to the _____ and _____ left down Green Street.
- 3 _____ down the street. The bank is on the _____, beside the police station.
- 4 You can't _____ it. It's _____ the train station.

Function 问路与指路

6 Read the Key Expressions.

Key Expressions: Asking for and giving directions

Do you know the way to the Science Museum?

Can you tell us the way to the Science Museum?

Sorry, I'm not sure.

Sure. Cross the street ...

Turn left / right ...

The bank on the corner?

Yes. You can't miss it.



Speaking

7 **Your Turn** Work in pairs. Use the map on page 22 and ask for and give directions.

- 1 You're at the post office on Flower Street. You want to go to the police station on Well Road.
- 2 You're at the police station on Well Road. You want to go to the bus stop on Morning Street.
- 3 You're at the bus stop on Morning Street. You want to go to the train station.

8 **Pair Work** Work in pairs and do ONE of the following:

- Give each other directions to places near your school.
- Draw a map and give each other directions to places on the map.

Example

A: Excuse me. Do you know the way to...?

B: Yes. Walk down ...

Pronunciation: /θ/, /ð/

9 Listen and write the words in the correct group.

/θ/ three

/ð/ that

10 Listen and say.

Communication Workshop

Reading

- 1 Read the text messages and put them in the correct order.



a Sure. Go down Lake Road. Turn left at Moon Street. Then walk across the street and walk to First Street. The History Museum is on the corner of Moon Street and First Street.

c Hi, Judy. No, I'm not studying. I'm with my cousins Kate and John. They're visiting from London. We're at the coffee shop near the town square now. We want to go to the History Museum. I'm looking at the map, but I can't find it. Do you know the way there from here?

b Hi, Ann. How are you? I'm at the park with my grandma. She's reading a book. What are you doing? Are you studying at home?

d OK. Thanks a lot! See you at school on Monday.

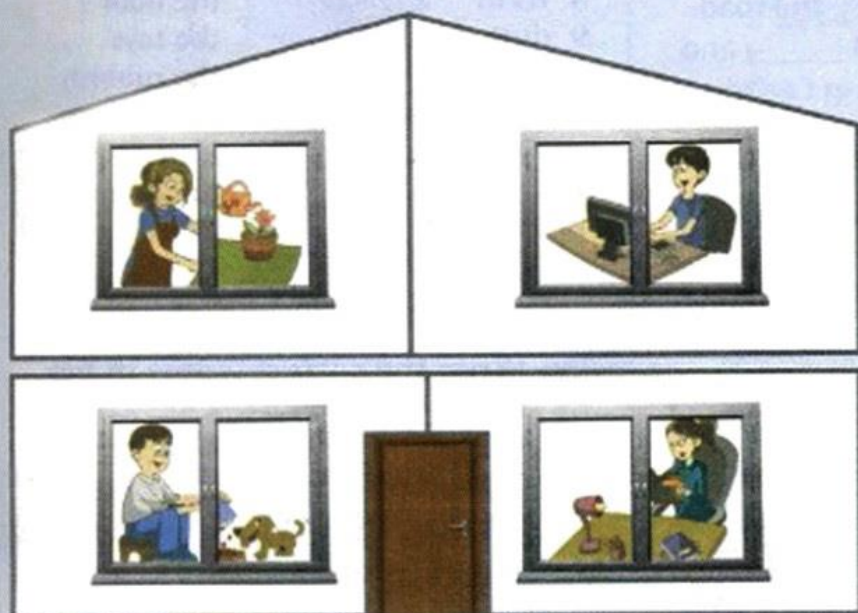
- 2 Read the messages again and answer the questions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Where's Judy now? | 2 Who is Judy with? |
| 3 Where's Ann? | 4 Is Ann studying? |
| 5 Who is Ann with? | 6 Where do Ann and her |
| 7 Where is the History Museum? | cousins want to go? |



Writing

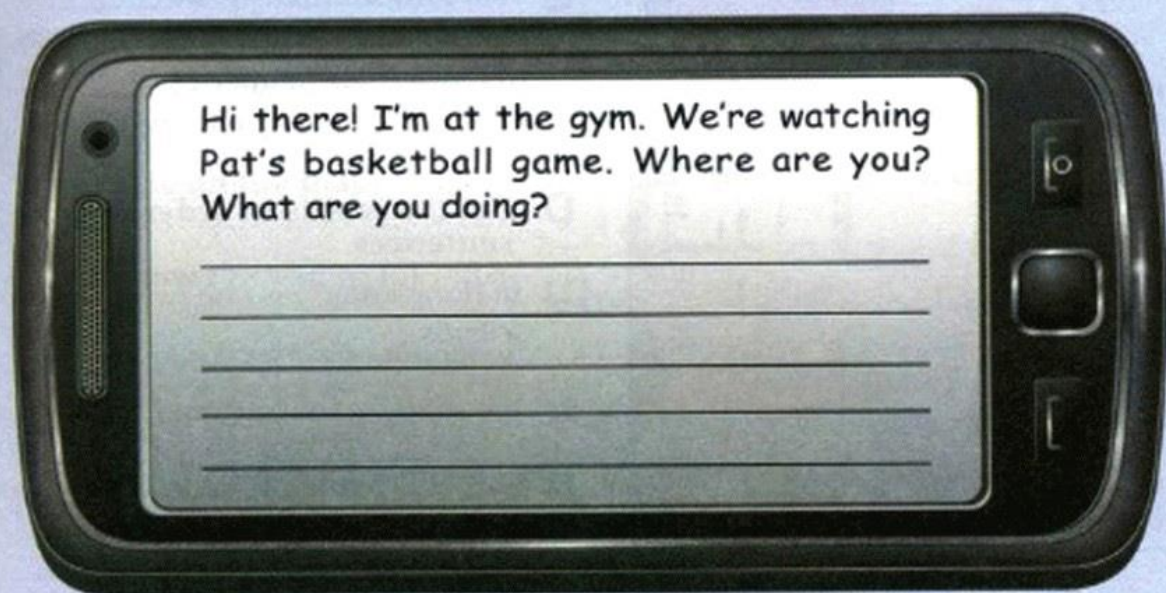
3 Look at the pictures and fill in the table.



What are they doing?

Mum	
Luke	
Dad	
Sara	

4 Choose someone from the picture in Exercise 3. Role-play and answer the message from a friend below.



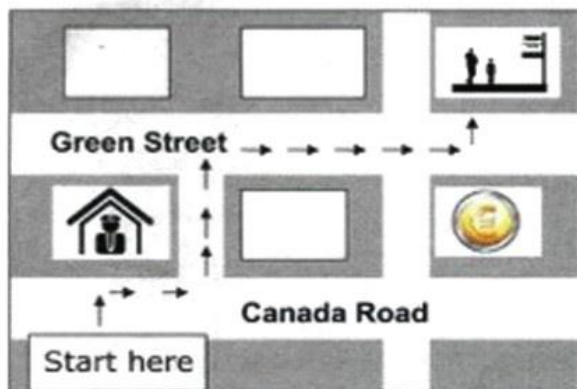
Check Your Progress

A Read and look at the map.
Write the words in the blanks.

right cross
way left
on down
opposite

Do you know
the 1 ___ to
the bus stop?

2 ___ the road.
Turn 3 ____, and
go down Canada
Road. Turn 4 ____.
The police station is
5 ___ your left. Turn
right and go 6 ___
Green Street. The bus
stop is 7 _____ the
bank.



B Match the words.

clean
8 wash
9 dust
10 feed
11 put away
12 sweep
13 take out
14 water

the furniture
the floor
the toys
the rubbish
the plants
the fish
the dishes
my room

Vocabulary ___ / 14

C Write the correct words in the blanks.

- Hi, Jane! What 15 _____ you doing?
Hi, Yi Jun. I'm at school. But I'm
16 _____ studying. I'm 17 _____
the computer. Are you at home?
Yes, I'm 18 _____ my emails.
Hey, I'm 19 _____ you a picture.
OK, I've got it. Wow! Where are you?
Who are you with?
That's my brother. We 20 _____
swimming in Australia. Sorry, I have
to go now. My mother 21 _____
calling me. I have to do the chores!

D Put the words in order to make sentences.

- 22 in Hong Kong? / is / he / visiting / friends

23 the rubbish. / taking out / is / he

24 are / you / sending / a message / who / to?

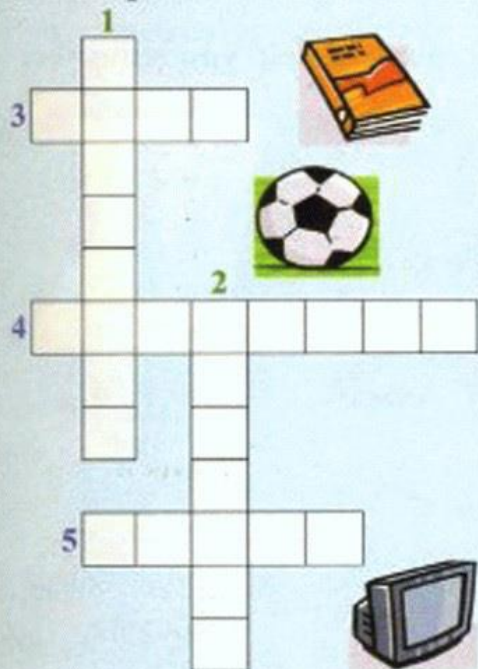
25 isn't / his / team / favourite / winning.

Grammar ___ / 11

Fun Zone 1

Family Time

1 Complete the crossword.



DOWN ↓

- 1 Polly is doing _____.
2 Mum is _____ on the phone.

ACROSS →

- 3 Sam is reading a _____.
4 I am watching a _____ match.
5 Dad is _____ the computer.

2 Help Mum get to the car. Draw the route on the map.

Hi, Mum. We're waiting for you in the car.
When you go out of the shopping mall, turn right. Go down the street. Turn left at the crossroads. Then cross the road. Our car is outside a building with blue windows.

3 Listen to the song and fill in the blanks.

Let's Be Helpful!



Let's be helpful!
Let's be helpful!
I'm washing all the dishes
and the chopsticks, too.
Ken's taking out the rubbish.
Judy's 1 _____ the
2 _____.

Ken's watering the plants
and feeding the fish.

Judy's 3 _____ her
4 _____.
I'm dusting the furniture.
Yes, we're helpful!
Yes, we're helpful!

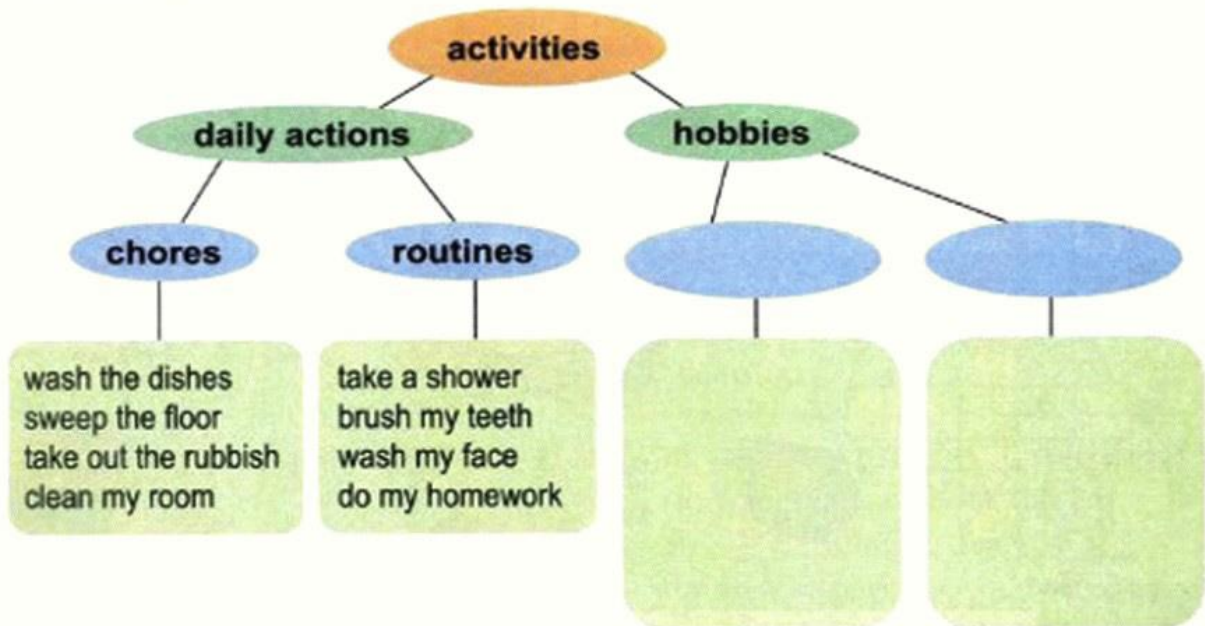



4 Listen again and sing along.



Vocabulary Groups

You can put new words into groups and sub-groups to help you remember them better.



 Add sub-groups under "hobbies". Choose Key Words from this unit and put them into the sub-groups.

Unit Diary

How well can you do these?



Language
and Skills

- I can talk about chores.
- I can understand some instant messages.
- I can ask for and give directions.
- I can write a message about what I am doing.

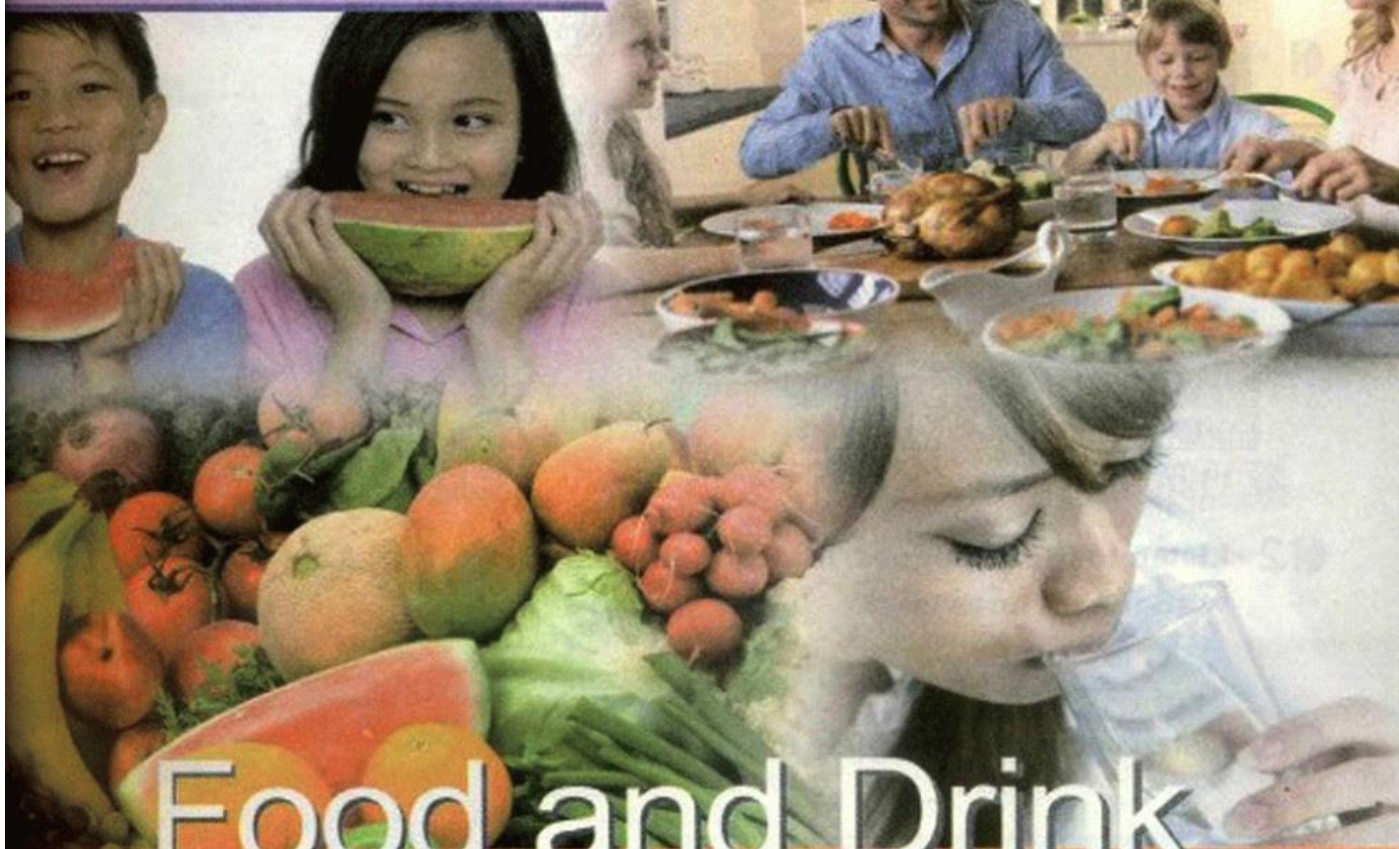
Study Skills

- I can put new words into vocabulary groups and sub-groups.

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

Unit 3

- Talk about food and role-play shopping discussions.
- Read about healthy food.
- Listen to shopping and restaurant dialogues.
- Do a class survey about healthy eating.
- Learn about countable and uncountable nouns.



Food and Drink

Getting Ready

- 1 Look at the Key Words. Put the words in the table.

Key Words: Food and drink

apple, banana, beef, carrot, chicken, grape, ham, juice, milk, orange, pear, potato, tomato, water, watermelon

fruit	vegetables	meat	drinks

- 2 Work in pairs. Tell your partner the food and drinks you like.

Example

I like oranges and orange juice.

7 Shopping for Food

Warm-up

- 1 How do you say the prices? Listen and fill in the blanks.

Key Words: Prices / Weights

Prices: cent (¢), dollar (\$), pound (£), yuan (¥)

Weights: kilo (kg), pound (lb)

¥7.60 / kg = seven _____ sixty a kilo

\$2.90 / lb = two _____ and ninety cents a pound

£1.20 / kg = one _____ twenty a kilo

Listening

- 2 Listen to the dialogues. Match them (1-3) with the pictures (a-c).

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

- 3 Listen again and complete the receipts.

South Market

Vegetable: _____
 Unit Price: ¥ _____ / kg
 Number: 6
 Total: ¥ _____
 Bill: ¥ _____
 Change: ¥ _____

The Meat Shop

Meat: _____
 Unit Price: \$ _____ / lb
 Weight: 3 lbs
 Total: \$ _____
 Bill: \$ _____
 Change: \$ _____

Fresh Fruit Shop

Fruit: _____ Unit Price: £ _____ / kg
 Weight: _____ kg Total: £ _____



- 4 Study the receipts in Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

- How much money does the customer in Dialogue 1 get back?
- How much does the beef in Dialogue 2 cost? What's the total cost?
- The customer in Dialogue 3 gets twelve apples. How much does each apple cost?

Food and Drink

Vocabulary

- 5 Complete the sentences with these words.

bill	change	dollar	money
total	unit price		

- The _____ is \$2.50/kg. The _____ for two kilos is \$5.00.
- I only have a 20 _____, so I can't give you any _____.
- Do you have any _____? I don't have my wallet with me.

Function 购物

- 6 Read the Key Expressions.

Key Expressions: Shopping

How much is the beef?	It's \$2.99 a pound.
How much are the tomatoes?	They're ¥7.60 a kilo.
How many do you want?	I'll take six.
How much do you want?	I'll have two pounds.
Here's 20 dollars.	Thank you. Here's your change.

- 7 Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

- How _____ is the ham?
- How _____ are the apples?
- A: How _____ do you want? B: Five.
- A: How _____ do you want? B: One kilo.

- 8 Complete the sentences with *is* or *are*.

- How much _____ the bananas?
- The chicken _____ \$2.50 a kilo.
- Excuse me. How much _____ the potatoes?
- The beef _____ \$3.99 a kilo.

Speaking

- 9 Your Turn Fill in your tables and role-play a dialogue in pairs.

1 How much is ...?	
ham	/ kg
beef	/ kg
chicken	/ kg

2 How much are ...?	
carrots	/ kg
grapes	/ kg
pears	/ kg

Example

- A: *How much is the chicken? / How much are the pears?*
 B: *It's ... / They're ...*
 A: *How much / many do you want?*

Pronunciation: /eɪ/

- 10 Listen and underline the words with the /eɪ/ sound.

We can't play all day.
 We must go home at eight.
 I can't wait till eight!
 I won't be late,
 because my dad
 will make a cake.

- 11 Listen again and read aloud.

8 At a Restaurant

Warm-up

- 1 Complete the menu with the Key Words. Talk about the menu.

Key Words: Menu Items

cake, coffee, hamburger, hot dog, ice cream, juice, milk, salad, sandwich, soup, tea

Example

The sandwich is \$3.99.

	1 _____ \$3.99		6 _____ \$1.89
	2 _____ \$3.69		7 _____ \$1.89
	3 _____ \$3.69		8 orange _____ \$1.99
	4 green _____ \$4.69		9 _____ \$1.99
	5 chicken _____ \$2.99		10 chocolate _____ \$1.2
			11 _____ \$2.29

Reading

- 2 Read the dialogue. Complete the order. What's the total cost of the meal?

Sam: Dad, can I have two hot dogs, please?

Dad: No. They're not healthy!

Mum: How about some salad?

Sam: Again? I have salad every day!

Waiter: May I take your order?

Mum: Yes, please. Can I have a green salad?

Waiter: OK. Would you like a drink?

Mum: No, thanks.

Sam: I'd like a sandwich and a glass of milk, please.

Linda: Can I have a sandwich and a glass of orange juice, please?

Waiter: OK. And you, sir? What would you like to have?

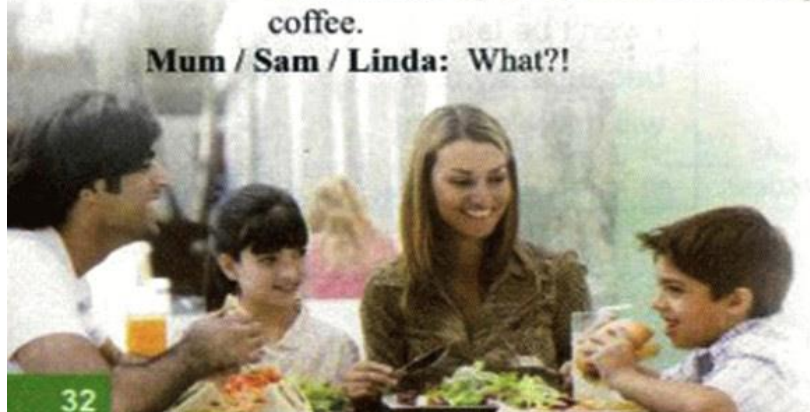
Dad: I'd like two sandwiches, two pieces of chocolate cake, an ice cream and a cup of coffee.

Mum / Sam / Linda: What?!

<u>green salad</u>	1	\$	4.69
_____		\$	_____
_____		\$	_____
_____		\$	_____
_____		\$	_____
_____		\$	_____
_____		\$	_____
Total		\$	_____

- 3 Read the dialogue again. Complete the sentences.

- _____ thinks hot dogs aren't healthy.
- _____ thinks salad is healthy.
- _____ thinks salad is boring.
- _____, _____ and _____ think chocolate cake and ice cream aren't healthy.



Food and Drink

- 4 Listen and read aloud.

Vocabulary

- 5 Look at the Word Builder. Practise ordering in pairs.

Word Builder	
a cup of	coffee, tea
a glass of	orange juice, milk, water
a piece of	cake

Example

A: What would you like?

B: I'd like a cup of coffee. / Can I have a cup of coffee?

Function 在外就餐

- 6 Read the Key Expressions.

Key Expressions: Eating out

May I take your order?

Yes, please.

What would you like? /

What would you like to have?

I'd (would) like a hamburger, please.

Would you like a drink?

No, thanks. / Yes, a cup of tea, please.

Can I have ...?

OK.

Speaking

- 7 **Group Work** Work in groups of five. Role-play the dialogue in Exercise 2.

- 8 **Your Turn** Write down your order in three sentences. Then take turns role-playing a waiter and a customer. Take notes of each other's orders.

Example

A: May I take your order, please?

B: Yes. I'd like a hot dog. I'd also like some soup. Can I have a glass of orange juice too, please?

Watch out!

a bowl of ice cream



an ice cream (UK)

an ice-cream cone (US)



Pronunciation: /aɪ/

- 9 Which sentences have the /aɪ/ sound? Circle them. Then listen and check.

- a) It was very late.

b) It was very light.
- a) I'm eight.

b) I might.
- a) I don't want any fish today.

b) I don't want any fish to die.

- 10 **Work with a partner.** Read a sentence. Can your partner guess which sentence it is?

9 Food for Sport

Warm-up

- 1 Which Key Words can you see in the photos? Label the pictures.

Key Words: Food

bread, butter, cheese, cookies, eggs, fish, noodles, pancakes, rice, salt, sugar



Reading

- 2 Read the radio interview. Complete the host's words. Then listen and check.

- a) Really? But Michael Phelps eats all those things.
b) Well, that's food for thought. Thank you very much.
c) Is each sport different?
d) How about swimmers? Do they eat any beef?



Host: Arsenal is a top UK football team. The players' skills are important but their food is important, too. So what do they eat? Is there a secret?

Dr Hill: Kind of. The Arsenal players don't eat any beef, cookies or sugar. They eat lots of fish, rice and vegetables.

Host: 1 _____

Dr Hill: Swimmers usually eat some meat, bread, noodles or rice, vegetables and bananas. They don't usually eat any pancakes, cheese or things like that.

Host: 2 _____

Dr Hill: Yes. He can eat three pancakes, three cheese sandwiches and lots of other food at one meal. Other people can't eat like him. They get very heavy.

Host: 3 _____

Dr Hill: Yes, and each person is different, too. They do different exercises and eat different things.

Host: 4 _____

Dr Hill: You're welcome.

- 3 What food do Arsenal players NOT usually eat? How about swimmers? Make a list and tell the class.



Food and Drink

Grammar 可数名词和不可数名词

- 4 Complete the table with the words from the box.

apple, banana, bread, butter, cheese, cookie, egg, grape, noodles, orange, pancake, rice, salt, sugar

可数名词	不可数名词
apple	rice

- 5 Look at the examples in the table. Then complete the sentences with *a, an, some or any*.

可数名词	不可数名词
They eat lots of vegetables.	They eat lots of rice.
There are some bananas.	There's some bread.
He can eat three pancakes.	He can drink two glasses of water.
Is there a pear / an apple?	Is there any beef?
Are there any oranges?	
There aren't any pears.	There isn't any beef.
There aren't any pancakes.	

⇒ Grammar Summary 4, page 101.

- Are there _____ grapes?
- There's _____ orange on the table.
- I usually drink _____ glass of orange juice.
- There aren't _____ pancakes for breakfast.
- There's _____ milk in the fridge.
- We usually have _____ rice and meat for dinner.
- Is there _____ cheese at home?
- There isn't _____ butter.
- I'd like _____ banana.

Speaking

- 6 **Your Turn** What do you usually eat? Talk in pairs.

Example

A: I eat some vegetables and some meat. I don't eat any bread. I eat lots of rice. How about you?

B: I eat lots of ...

- 7 **Group Work** Join another pair. Tell each other what your partner usually eats. Does he / she eat healthy food?

Pronunciation: /ɔɪ/

- 8 Listen and complete the words with *oy* or *oi*.



The b__s are playing with their t__s. They're so n__sy! They're shouting in a loud v__ce with great j__.

- 9 Listen again and read aloud.



Communication Workshop

Reading

- 1 Look at the survey and try to understand the information in the charts and graphs. Then complete the survey report.

Healthy Eating Survey

Drinks

- 1 How much water do you drink?
a A lot. b Some. c Don't usually drink water.
- 2 How many drinks with sugar do you have every day?
a Zero. b One to two. c More than two.

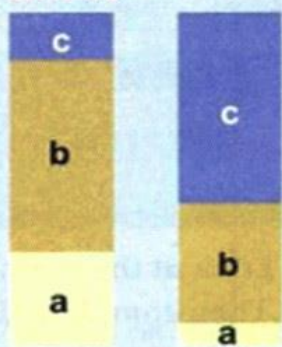
Meals

- 3 How much meat do you eat?
a A lot. b Some. c Don't eat any meat.
- 4 How many kinds of vegetables do you eat every day?
a One to two. b More than two. c Don't eat any vegetables.
- 5 Do you usually eat rice at meals?
a Yes. b No.

Snacks

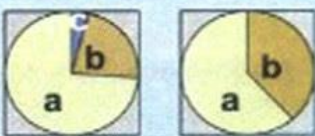
- 6 Are your snacks usually fruit or junk food?
a Fruit. b Junk food.
- 7 How much fruit do you have every day?
a A lot. b Some. c Don't eat any fruit.

Drinks

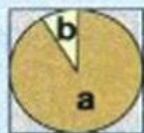


Question 1 Question 2

Meals



Question 3 Question 4



Question 5

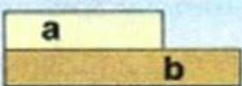
Survey Report

In our class, most students eat healthy food. However, a lot of students don't have 1 _____ snacks or drinks.

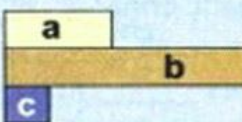
Most students drink 2 _____ water every day but a lot of students have more than two drinks with 3 _____.

Our snacks are not 4 _____. Most students eat 5 _____ for snacks, but a lot of students have 6 _____ fruit every day.

Snacks



Question 6

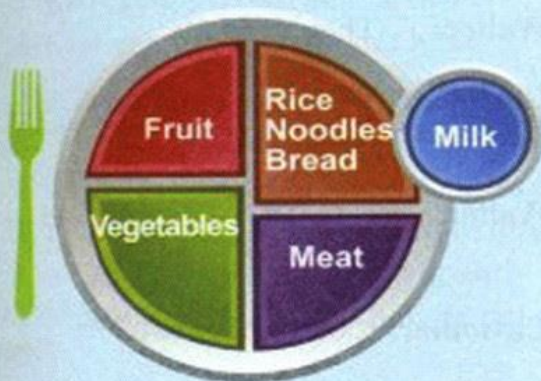


Question 7

Food and Drink

Writing

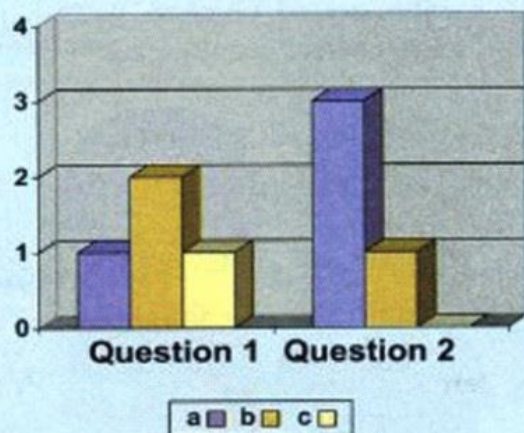
- 2 Take the survey in Exercise 1. Then compare your results in groups of four. Make charts and graphs to show your group's results.



- 3 Write a survey report about your group's results.

Our Group Survey Report

In our group, one student drinks a lot of water and one student doesn't drink any water. _____



Speaking

- 4 Tell the class about your group's results. Are they the same as or different from other groups? What are the results for the class?

In our group, four of us drink a lot of water every day. Three of us drink ...



A Put the words into the correct categories.

water, pound, chicken, yuan,
ham, coffee, grapes, pear

<p>Meat beef</p> <p>1 _____ 2 _____</p>	<p>Fruit apple</p> <p>3 _____ 4 _____</p>
<p>Drinks juice</p> <p>5 _____ 6 _____</p>	<p>Money dollar</p> <p>7 _____ 8 _____</p>

B Match the words with the pictures.

- 9 hamburger ____ 10 a glass ____
11 noodles ____ 12 pancakes ____
13 fish ____



C Circle the correct word in each sentence.

- 14 The beef is \$2.99 a **dollar** / **pound**.
15 Carrots and potatoes are **fruit** / **vegetables**.
16 I'd like a **cup** / **glass** of coffee, please.
17 We can't make a sandwich. There isn't any **bread** / **salt**.

D Complete the dialogue with *much* or *many*.

Customer: Excuse me. How
18 _____ are the
sandwiches?

Waiter: They're £3.50.

Customer: We'd like some ham
sandwiches then.

Waiter: How **19** _____ would
you like?

Customer: Can we have two?

Waiter: Sure. How **20** _____
drinks would you like?

Customer: We'd like three cups of tea,
please. How **21** _____ is
a cup of tea?

Waiter: It's £1.00.

E Circle the correct words.

- 22 I'd like a hot dog and **some** / **any** orange juice.
23 There's **any** / **lots of** rice.
24 Can I have **a** / **some** sandwich, please?
25 Is there **a** / **some** pear on the table?
26 Are there **any** / **some** vegetables in the fridge?
27 Do you have **a** / **any** bread?



Rice Around the World

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you like rice?
- 2 What's your favourite rice dish?
- 3 How important is rice in China?

2 Read the text below. Answer the questions.

- 1 Do people outside Asia also eat rice?
- 2 Where do people eat rice more often, in Asia or Europe?
- 3 Is Spanish rice a dish from Spain?
- 4 What's rice pudding? When do people eat it?



rice pudding

People in Asia often eat rice, but rice is not just in Asia. People all over the world eat rice. A lot of people in Asia eat rice almost every day. People in other places do not eat it as often.

There are many different kinds of rice dishes in the world. Spanish rice is a famous dish, but it is not from Spain. People make it in the US and South America. Rice pudding is also popular in some countries. People eat it for dessert or during special holidays.



Spanish rice



Checking for Mistakes

When you're speaking ...

When you are writing ...



Match the situations (1–3) with the advice (a–c).

- 1 You know you made a simple mistake.
- 2 You are not sure if you made a mistake.
- 3 People don't understand you.

- a) Say it again with different words.
- b) Correct the mistake.
- c) Continue speaking.

Always check your writing for mistakes!

Check:

- **spelling** e.g., banana × banana ✓
- **agreement** e.g., I is a boy. × I am a boy. ✓
- **choice of words**
e.g., I see a book every week. ×
I read a book every week. ✓



Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- The beef is \$3.99 a kilo.
- They eat lots of pencake.
- How much is the ham? It's \$2.50.

Unit Diary

How well can you do these?



Language
and Skills

- I can talk about prices and weights.
- I can take orders and order food.
- I can tell others what I usually eat.
- I can do a group survey about healthy eating.

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

Culture

- I know people all over the world eat rice.

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

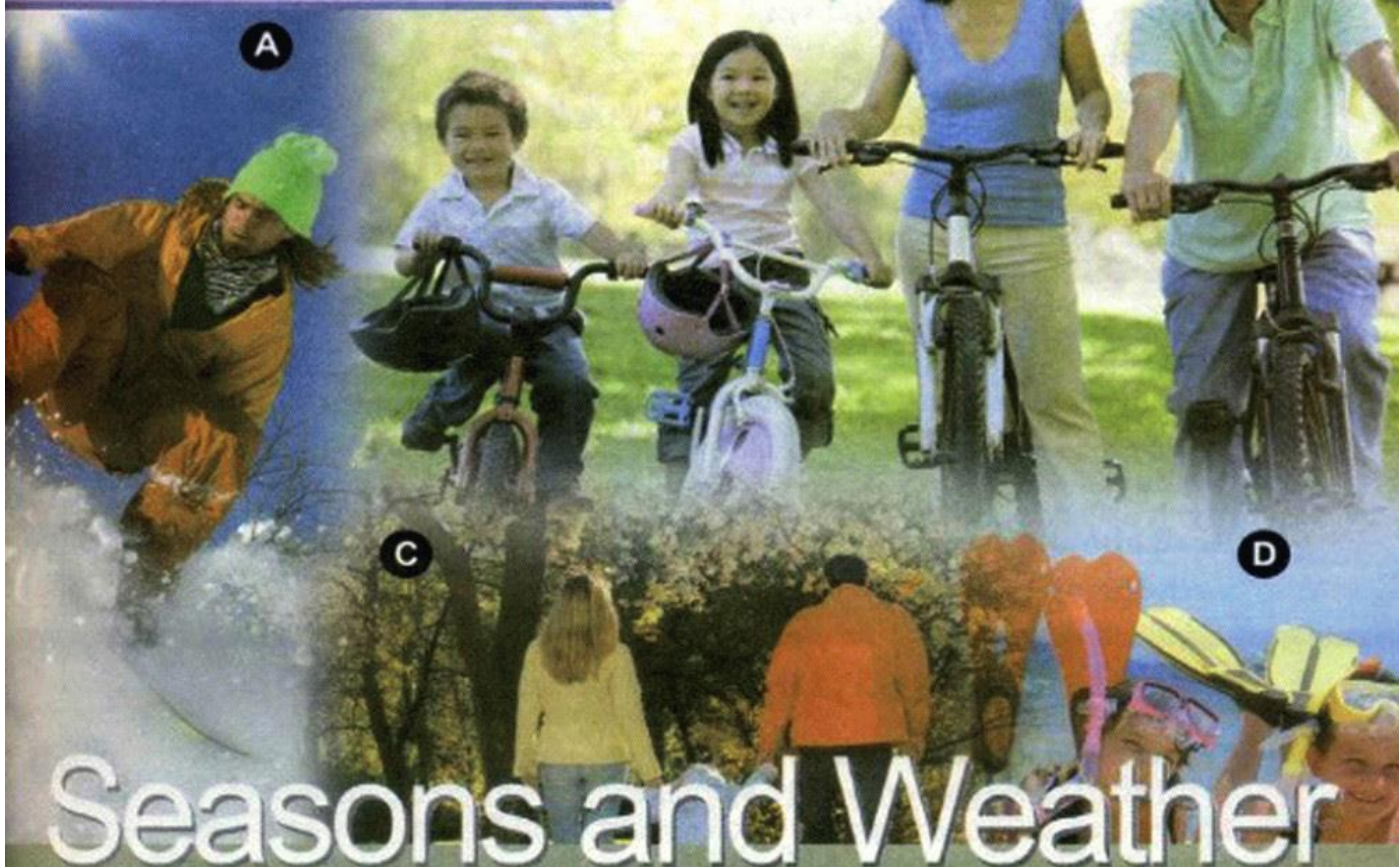
Study Skills

- I can check and improve my speaking and writing.

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

Unit 4

- Talk about seasons and weather.
- Listen to a weather report.
- Read about the weather in Beijing.
- Make a poster for a travel agency.
- Learn about the future simple.



Seasons and Weather

Getting Ready

- 1 Look at the Key Words. What season is it in each photo?
- 2 Work in pairs. Describe the seasons in your town to your partner.

Key Words: Seasons
autumn, spring, summer, winter

Example

It's spring in Photo B.

Key Words: Weather
cloudy, cold, cool, hot, rainy,
snowy, sunny, warm, windy

Example

*It's hot and sunny here in summer.
Sometimes it's rainy, too.*

10 Weather in Beijing

Warm-up

- 1 Look at the Key Words. Put the months in order.

Key Words: Months

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

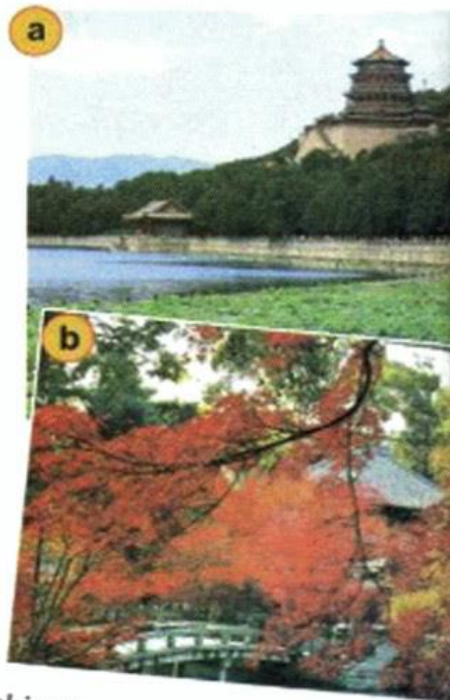
- 2 What do you like about the weather in your town? Tell the class.

Example

We have four seasons, so we can do lots of different things.

Reading

- 3 Read about the weather in Beijing quickly. Match the paragraphs (1–4) with the pictures (a–d).



Weather in Beijing

- 1 What is the weather like in winter?

Winter is from December to February and it can be very cold. You need to wear an overcoat, gloves and a scarf. The Great Wall is a good place to visit. There's lots of white snow but there aren't many tourists.

- 2 In spring, what is the weather like?

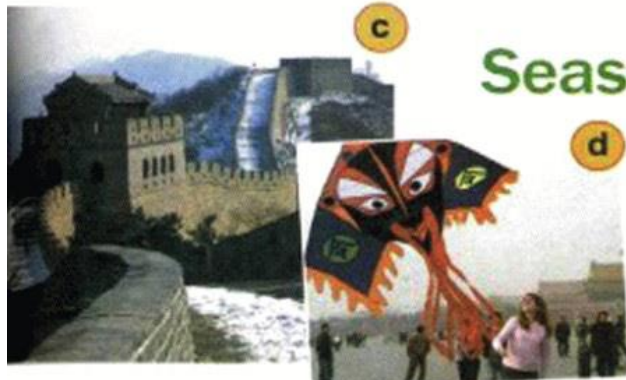
Spring starts with very cool weather in March and it gets warm in April. Then in May, it is hot sometimes. You can wear sweaters and light clothes. It's usually windy in spring, so you can see lots of people flying kites in Tian'anmen Square.

- 3 How about summer?

It's very hot in summer. It's often sunny but it rains hard sometimes. People wear T-shirts, shorts and skirts. The Summer Palace is a favourite place for tourists in July and August. But remember to go early in the morning or late in the afternoon.

- 4 Is autumn as good as many people think?

Yes. Autumn is cool and dry. If you have time, spend a day or two at the Fragrant Hills Park. The trees, with their green, yellow, orange and red leaves, are so pretty. But you'll also see lots of people everywhere. Make sure you wear trainers or comfortable shoes.



Seasons and Weather

Speaking

7 Your Turn Choose a city. What's the weather like there? Complete the table and answer your partner's questions.

Seasons	Months	Weather
spring	~	
summer	~	
autumn	~	
winter	~	

4 Read again. Complete the table. Then listen and check.

Months	Weather	Clothes	Famous Places
Dec. – Feb.	very 1 _____		the Great Wall - not many 2 _____
Mar.	3 _____		Tian'anmen Square - lots of people - windy, good for flying 6 _____
Apr.	4 _____		
May	5 _____		
Jun. – Aug.	very 7 _____ 8 _____ hard		the Summer Palace - a favourite place for 9 _____
Sept. – Nov.	10 _____ and dry		the Fragrant Hills Park - 11 _____ with colourful leaves

Example

A: What's the weather like there in winter?

B: Winter is from ... It's usually ...

A: When's a good time to visit?

B: I think ... is good. It's ...

5 When do you think is the best time of a year to visit Beijing? Why?

Function 谈论天气

6 Read the Key Expressions.

Key Expressions:

Talking about weather

What's the weather like in Beijing?

How about summer?

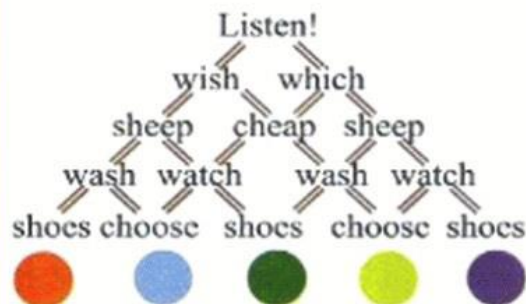
It's very hot in summer. It's often sunny but it rains hard sometimes.

What do you wear in summer?

We wear T-shirts, shorts and skirts.

Pronunciation: /ʃ/, /tʃ/

8 Listen and follow the lines. Write the correct numbers on the circles.

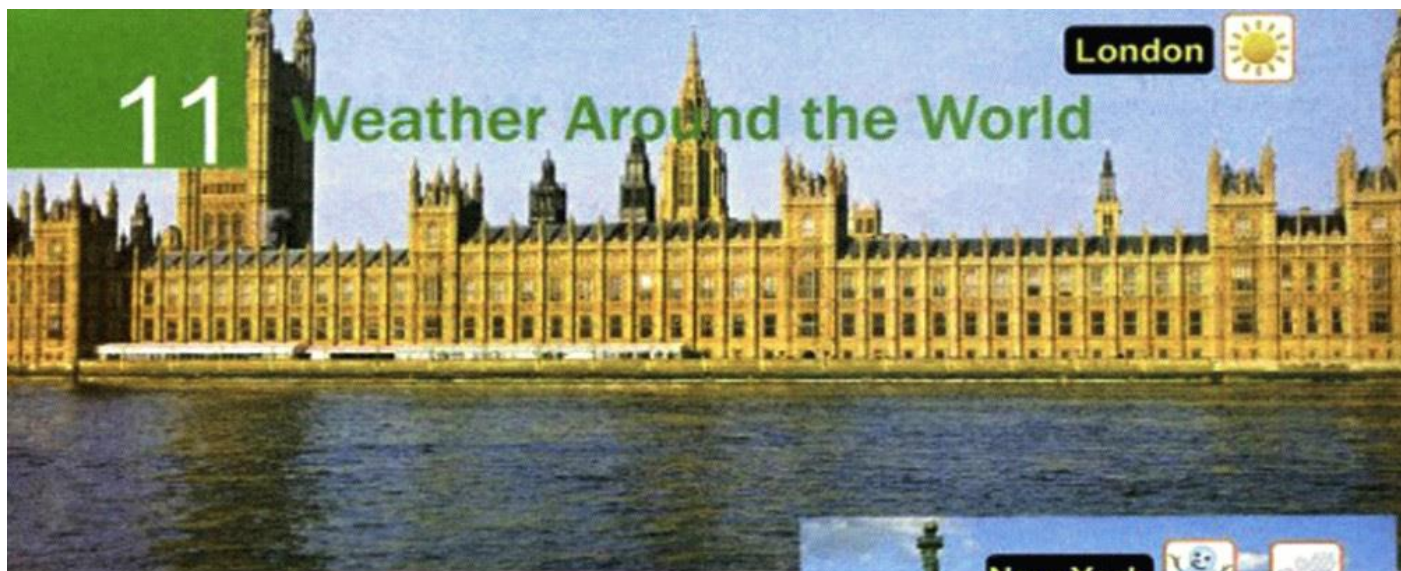


9 Choose a circle. Guide your partner to it by reading the words aloud.

11

Weather Around the World

London



New York



Warm-up

- 1 Complete the Word Builder. Then talk about the weather today.

Word Builder: Weather

1 snow	snowy
2 rain	
3 cloud	
4 sun	
5 wind	

Example

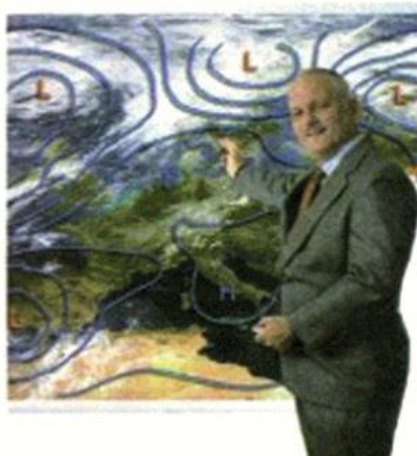
A: *What's the weather like today?*

B: *It's snowy.*

- 2 Look at the photos and talk about the weather in these cities.

Example

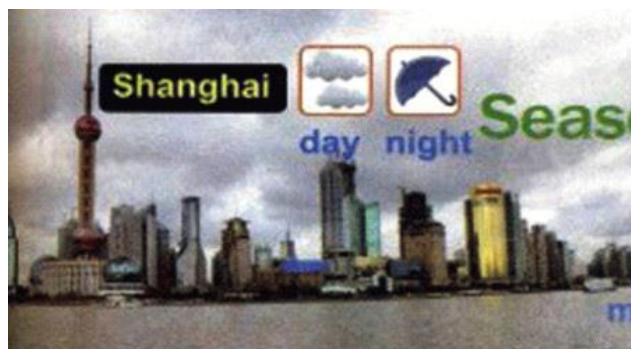
It's sunny in London.



Reading

- 3 Read and complete the weather report. Then listen and check.

And now, time for the weather. It'll be very cold tomorrow in New York. There'll be some 1 _____ and strong 2 _____. It'll be snowy and windy, so it won't be a good day to go sightseeing. In Sydney, Australia, it'll be hot and sunny in the morning, but it'll turn cloudy in the afternoon, so go to the beach early! It'll also be 3 _____ in Shanghai tomorrow during the day with heavy 4 _____ at night. It'll be rainy over the weekend, too. This is bad news for tourists in Shanghai, but visitors to London will be happy. The rainy weather there will soon be over. Tomorrow, you'll see lots of 5 _____ and it'll be sunny and warm all week.



Shanghai



day night

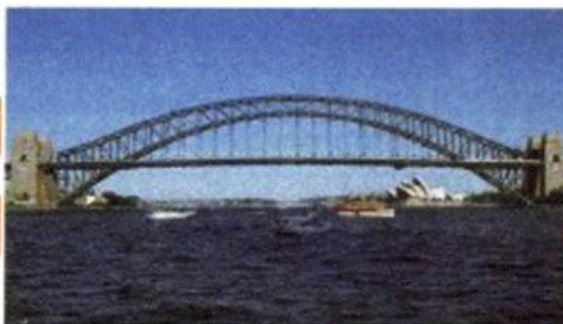
Seasons and Weather

Sydney

morning



afternoon



4 Read the weather report. Answer the questions.

- 1 What will the weather be like in New York?
- 2 Will it be hot in Sydney?
- 3 What will the weather be like in Shanghai tomorrow during the day?
- 4 Will the weather in Shanghai change at night?
- 5 Why will visitors to London be happy?

Grammar 一般将来时

5 Complete the tables with the words in the box.

cold like same snow

肯定句			
It'll (will)	be	very 1 _____	tomorrow.
There'll (will)	be	some 2 _____	next week.
否定句			
It won't (will not)	be	a good day	tomorrow.
We won't (will not)	have	rain	this week.
一般疑问句			
Will it	be	the 3 _____	in the afternoon?
Will it	change		at night?
特殊疑问句			
What will	the weather	be 4 _____	tomorrow?
Why will	visitors	be happy	next week?

Grammar Summary 5, page 102.



6 Make sentences with the words below.

- 1 cold and snowy / Shanghai / tomorrow afternoon
- 2 tomorrow / sunny / Sydney
- 3 rain / London / tomorrow night
- 4 a cloudy day / New York / on Saturday

Speaking

7 Pair Work Talk about tomorrow's weather in your town.

Example

A: What will the weather be like tomorrow?

B: It'll be ... We can ...

Pronunciation: /m/, /n/, /ŋ/

8 Listen and circle the words you hear.

- 1 Kim / King Henry and I are best friends.
- 2 I want my monkey / money.
- 3 I've got some / sun hats.
- 4 I know it's Ron / wrong!
- 5 How did they get in / ink?

9 Read the sentences to your partner. Ask him / her to point to the correct word.

12 Summer Holiday

Warm-up

- 1 How do you want to spend your summer holiday? Tell the class.

Key Words: Holiday activities

go to a summer camp, go on a tour, go swimming, learn English, read lots of books, study abroad, visit friends

Reading

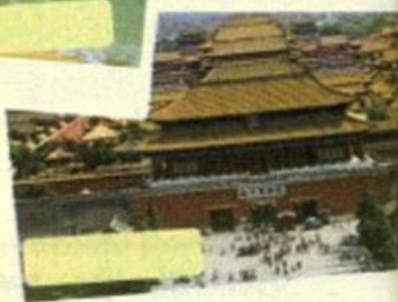
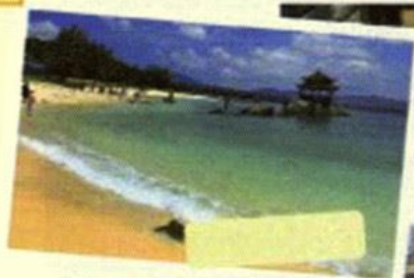
- 2 Read the postcard and write the dates on the photos.

July 8th, July 22nd, July 25th, July 29th, August 2nd

- 3 Read the postcard again. Are the sentences true or false? Then listen and read aloud.

- 1 It's Tim's first time in China.
- 2 David goes to school with Mingming.
- 3 The Terracotta Warriors are in the Palace Museum.
- 4 Tim is going back home from Sanya.

July 8th



Hi, David,

Guess what? I'm writing to you from Beijing! It's my first summer holiday abroad, and here I am, in China! I'm going to learn Chinese for two weeks at a summer camp. Then my parents are going to join me here. We're going on a tour around the country. It's going to be exciting! We're going to visit the Great Wall and the Palace Museum in Beijing. Then we're going to be in Xi'an from July 24th to 27th. My dad says he's going to take lots of photos of the Terracotta Warriors. After that, we're going to Jiuzhaigou. It's famous for its beautiful mountains and clear lakes. Our last stop on the trip is Sanya. My

POST CARD

PLACE
ONLY ONE
STAMP
HERE

mum's going to spend a lot of time on the beach, but I'm going to swim in the sea every day.

OK, I have to go. I'm going to meet my Chinese penfriend, Mingming. He's going to take me to the Bird's Nest tonight. There's going to be a rock concert there. I can't wait!

Tim

David Thomson

15 Hill Street

Chicago, Illinois

USA 60601

Seasons and Weather

Grammar *be going to*

- 4 Complete the tables with *am, is, are, is not (isn't) or are not (aren't)*.

肯定句			
I	1 _____	going to	have some food.
He/She/It	2 _____	going to	have some food.
We/You/They	3 _____	going to	have some food.
否定句			
I	am not	going to	swim.
He/She/It	4 _____	going to	swim.
We/You/They	5 _____	going to	swim.
一般疑问句		答句	
6 _____ we	going to	visit the US?	Yes, we are. No, we aren't.
7 _____ he	going to	visit the US?	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
特殊疑问句			
What	are you/we/they is he/she/it	going to	do on the beach?

➔ Grammar Summary 5, page 102.

- 5 Look at the cues. Write true sentences about Tim, his family, David and Mingming. Use *is / isn't going to or are / aren't going to*.

Example

David is going to get a postcard from Tim.

- get a postcard from Tim (David)
- be in Beijing in August (Tim)
- go swimming every day in Sanya (Tim)
- take lots of photos in Xi'an (Tim's dad)
- go to Sanya first (Tim and his family)
- see lots of mountains and lakes in Jiuzhaigou (Tim and his family)
- meet his penfriend Mingming (Tim)
- go to a concert with Tim (Mingming)

- 6 Look at the Sentence Builder. Then write five sentences about you and your friends.

Sentence Builder

I'm going to go camping this summer.
She's going to call her cousin tomorrow.
He's going to a concert on Sunday.
We're going to do a project next week.
They're going to a party tonight.

Speaking

- 7 Your Turn Complete the table with your plans. Then talk in pairs.

	Example	Your plans	Your partner's plans
where / go?	Dalian		
when / go?	this summer		
who / go with?	my family		
what / do?	go to the beach		

Example

- A: Where are you going this summer?
B: I'm going to Dalian.

Pronunciation: /r/, /l/

- 8 Listen and complete the words with *r, wr, l* or *ll*.

There's a f_y in that ta_ g_ass.
No. You'_e_ong.
But _ook!
There are ants in the ta_ g_ass.



- 9 Try the tongue twister.

Communication Workshop

Reading

1 Read the travel agency poster. Complete the table below.

Join Us for Your Holiday!
We have great tours for every season.



Spring
Wuyuan, Jiangxi
¥2399

Spring is the best time to visit Wuyuan in Jiangxi. The yellow flowers all over the hills make the villages look like a fairytale world. You'll have free time to walk across the beautiful countryside and enjoy the famous tea.



Summer
Changbai Mountain, Jilin
¥1899

The best time to visit Changbai Mountain in Jilin is August. It's usually sunny. We'll take you to the Stone Forest, Changbai Mountain caves and Heaven's Lake at the top. You'll have time to take lots of photos.



Autumn
The Great Wall, Beijing
¥499

You can see all the colours of autumn near the Great Wall. It's cool and dry, so it's great for hiking. We'll take you to the Mutianyu Wall. There won't be as many tourists as at the Badaling Wall, but it's just as beautiful.



Winter
Sanya, Hainan
¥3499

Sanya on Hainan Island is great for a holiday in winter. You can get away from the cold. The three famous beaches, Yalongwan, Sanyawan and Dadonghai, all have great sand. You'll love swimming in the clear water.

You're going to have a great time on your holiday with Sunny Tours!

Place	Season	Reason	Activities
Wuyuan			
Changbai Mountain			
The Great Wall			
Sanya			

Seasons and Weather

Writing

- 2 Work in groups of four. Choose one place for each season and write notes in the table.

Place	Season	Reason	Activities

Example

Place	Season	Reason	Activities
Harbin	winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">lots of snowwinter festival	ice-skating and skiing



- 3 Write sentences about each place. Use your notes above to help you.
- 4 Put your sentences into short paragraphs. Find photos for these places, too. Make a poster.

You'll love Harbin in winter. It is cold and you'll see lots of snow. There is a famous winter festival there.

A drawing of a spiral-bound notebook with a white cover and silver rings on the left side. The notebook is open, showing several blank horizontal lines on the page.

Speaking

- 5 Role-play a tour guide. Talk about a tour.



Hi, everyone. Welcome to Harbin ...

Check Your Progress

A Read the letter. Write the words in the blanks according to the pictures.

cloudy snow cold windy
clouds sunny warm wind



B Complete the seasons in Beijing with the months.

December August March
October January April

Spring 9 _____, 10 _____,
May
Summer June, July, 11 _____
Autumn September, 12 _____,
November
Winter 13 _____, 14 _____,
February

C Write the words in the blanks to complete the dialogue.

Are travel are leave
going visit is

- Bob:** 15 _____ you going to have a holiday this summer?
Andy: Yes, I'm going to 16 _____ Bill in England.
Bob: Are you going to 17 _____ with your parents?
Andy: No, I'm not. They 18 _____ going to stay in Hong Kong.
Bob: What are you going to do in England?
Andy: We're going to go to the beach. Bill lives near the sea.
Bob: When are you 19 _____ to leave?
Andy: I'm leaving tomorrow. The plane 20 _____ going to 21 _____ at seven tomorrow morning.

D Put the words in order to make sentences.

22 in Shanghai. / rainy / be / will / it

23 will / the weather / what / in London? / be like

24 New York / tomorrow. / it'll be / very cold / in

25 sunny and warm / be / tomorrow? / will / it

26 rain / on the weekend. / it / in London / won't

27 some / snow / be / on Tuesday. / there'll

Fun Zone 2

Holidays

1 Do you have a good memory?

Find out!

- 1 Look at Tim's suitcase. What does he have? You have two minutes to memorise the objects. Don't write down the objects.
- 2 Close your book and write down the objects you can remember.
- 3 Look at the table below. How good is your memory?

Objects	Memory
1-3	You don't have a very good memory.
4-6	Your memory is OK.
7-10	You have a very good memory.
11+	Your memory is fantastic!



2 Read the email. Put some of the words in correct spelling order.

Hi, Macy,

I'm in Australia with my family. We're here to visit my dad's finsred. I love this place! You can do lots of things here—watch a concert, go gimwsimn, join a utro or just sit in a library and read sokob. We're going to visit a zoo on the nkewede and see the koalas. I'm so excited!

Clare



3 Find these words. Look → ↓ ←.

hot warm cold cool
windy rainy cloudy sunny

D	H	M	U	N	I	H	W	S	T
Q	O	G	Z	S	U	N	N	Y	T
D	T	C	B	I	Q	X	C	P	Q
Q	A	O	J	L	G	X	F	W	B
Y	X	O	E	F	I	T	R	T	H
I	C	L	O	U	D	Y	J	W	R
C	A	T	J	A	C	O	B	A	A
O	G	O	Y	D	N	I	W	R	I
L	U	I	E	C	I	Z	H	M	N
D	O	B	E	Y	V	D	B	W	Y

Can you find more words?

Finding Information on the Internet

Steps:

- 1 Type key words/phrases in a search engine. Check your spelling, e.g.,

healthy food Search



! A single key word search may be too broad, and you may get tons of websites.


- 2 If you cannot find any good sites, narrow down your search a bit or change the key words, e.g.,

healthy food → healthy diet

healthy food → healthy food for teenagers



- 3 Bookmark the site ("Favourites") so you can return to it later.

 Your dad is going to London tomorrow. Find out on the Internet about the weather in London. What key words will you use for your search?

Unit Diary

How well can you do these?



Language
and Skills

- I can understand the text about weather in Beijing.
- I can talk about the weather.
- I can talk about future plans.
- I can make a poster for a travel agency.

Study Skills

- I know how to find information on the Internet.

Unit 5

- Listen to people talking about changes in their town.
- Read memories about someone's first day at school.
- Read about someone's favourite teacher.
- Write about your English learning experience.
- Learn about the past simple.



Now and Then

Getting Ready

1 Look at the photos. Tell your partner what you see in each photo.

- 1 a birthday party 2 Chinese New Year
3 the first day of primary school 4 an old town

2 Look at the Word Builder. When's your birthday? Talk in pairs.

Example

A: *When's your birthday?*

B: *My birthday is on October 12th.*

Word Builder

1 -st	first, twenty-first, thirty-first
2 -nd	second, twenty-second
3 -rd	third, twenty-third
4 -th	fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth ... thirtieth

13 Changes in Our Town

Warm-up

- 1 Look at the Key Words. Put them in opposite pairs. Then listen and check.
- 2 What's your town / city like? What are the streets like? What are things in the shops like? Talk in class.

Key Words: Adjectives

bad, big, cheap, clean, close, dirty, expensive, far, good, short, small, tall

Example

Our town is very big and clean.

Reading

- 3 Read and complete the dialogue below. Then listen and check.
 - a) They aren't very expensive now.
 - b) What was the traffic like before?
 - c) Were they all your old neighbours?
 - d) Was my mum always at the shopping centre?
- 4 Read the dialogue again and answer the questions.
 - 1 What were Grandpa's neighbours like?
 - 2 Why wasn't the traffic good before either?
 - 3 Which shop was Linda's mum in a lot?
 - 4 Do you think Linda and Grandpa get on well?

Linda (L) is talking with her grandpa (G) about her mother's hometown.

L: Mum always tells me her hometown is small, but this is just like a big city.

G: Well, it wasn't like this when your mum was here. Our town was very small then. There weren't many tall buildings. Back then, our house was small, but we were close to our neighbours. We were friendly to each other, just like a big family. Some old neighbours are still my best friends.

L: You mean those Tai Chi friends of yours?
1 _____

G: Yes. Now we live in large flats, but we are far away from each other. We seldom talk to our neighbours.

L: But it's easy to travel around the town, right? There are so many buses and taxis.

G: Not really. Look at the traffic. It's so bad!

L: 2 _____
Was it good then?

G: There weren't so many cars. There

weren't many buses, either. But there were lots of bicycles and there were lots of trucks, too. Oh, time flies. It was just like yesterday.

L: Wow, look at all the shops and fast-food restaurants. I feel like I'm in Beijing!

G: Yeah, things change so fast. This one wasn't open a month ago.

L: 3 _____
She really likes them now.

G: No, there weren't any shopping centres back then. There were only small shops. There was a little candy shop near our home. Your mum was there a lot. And candies were really cheap then.

L: 4 _____

G: That's true. OK, let's go and get some candies.

Now and Then

Vocabulary too / either

- 5 Look at the Sentence Builder. Then complete the sentences with *too* or *either*.

Sentence Builder			
There	were	trucks,	too.
	weren't	many buses,	either.

- 1 It was sunny. It was cool, _____.
2 We can't bring our bikes, _____.

Grammar 一般过去时 1

- 6 Complete the tables with *was*, *were*, *was not (wasn't)* or *were not (weren't)*.

肯定句

Our town 1 _____ very small then.
We 2 _____ friendly to each other.

否定句

There 3 _____ many tall buildings.
It 4 _____ like this before.

一般疑问句

5 _____ my mum there a lot?
6 _____ they all your old neighbours?

答句

Yes, she was.
No, she was not.
Yes, they were.
No, they were not.

特殊疑问句

What 7 _____ the traffic like before?
What 8 _____ Grandpa's neighbours like?

⇒ Grammar Summary 6, page 102.

- 7 Write questions about the town in Exercise 3. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- 1 what / the town / like / was
2 there / lots of bicycles / were
3 any / shopping centres / there / were
4 tall buildings / were / many / there

- 8 Your Turn Where were you at these times yesterday? Write sentences.

• 7:30 am • 2:30 pm • 8:30 pm

Speaking

- 9 Pair Work Ask and answer questions in pairs. Talk about where you were yesterday.

Example

A: Where were you at 7:30 yesterday morning?

B: I was in the kitchen. How about you?

A: I was at school.

- 10 Pair Work Complete the table with three facts about your town. Then talk in pairs.

My town

Five years ago	Now

Example

A: Were there many cars before?

B: No, but there are lots of cars now.

Pronunciation: /ɪə/, /eə/

- 11 Listen and complete the words with *ear*, *ere*, *air* or *are*. Then listen and read aloud.

Be c____ful! I can h____ a b____.

Wh____ is it?

It's out th____. Can you h____ it?

I think it's coming in h____.

Quick! Run up the st____s!



14 My First Day

Warm-up

- 1 What was your first day at school like? How did you feel? Tell the class.

Key Words: Feelings

afraid, angry, excited, nervous, sad

Example

On my first day, I was very nervous.

Reading

- 2 Read and match the stories with the correct endings. Then listen and check.

2 Stories

Read Other Stories

BenjS566

My First Day at School

1



I don't remember everything about my first day at school, but my mum always talks about it. I was only five and was very nervous. There were lots of other kids. Some liked school. They talked and laughed. Some didn't like school. They were quiet and looked afraid, just like me. Ms Burton was my teacher. My mum introduced me to her. Then she walked away ...

Smithmum67

My Son's First Day at School

2



Ben was excited the night before his first day at school. However, in the morning, he was kind of nervous. He was very nervous at school, too. There were lots of kids and it was very noisy. I introduced him to his teacher. Her name was Ms Burton. She looked very kind and smiled a lot. She tried to talk to Ben but he didn't say a word. Then school started so I walked away ...

a He cried. I was sure things were OK, but I walked back and checked. He stopped crying and was with Lisa, his first school friend. They are still friends today.

b I cried, but soon a little girl walked over and talked to me. Her name was Lisa. She wasn't afraid or sad, so I wasn't, either. She was my first school friend.



Now and Then

3 Read the stories again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Was Ben afraid the night before his first day at school?
- 2 Did Ben and his mum like his teacher?
- 3 Are there any differences in their memories? What are they?

Vocabulary 反义词

4 Find the opposites of the following words in the text.

- 1 forget _____
- 2 loud _____
- 3 cry _____
- 4 finish _____
- 5 happy _____

Grammar 一般过去时 2

5 Follow the examples and complete the sentences.

肯定句

Some kids **liked** school. They **talked** and **laughed**.

My mum **1** _____ (introduce) me to her. She **looked** very kind and **2** _____ (smile) a lot.

否定句

Some kids **did not (didn't) like** school. But he **3** _____ (not say) a word.

➔ Grammar Summary 6, page 102.

6 Complete the table. Can you figure out the rules? Find more examples.

Word Builder		
Verb		More examples
look	<i>looked</i>	
start		
like	<i>liked</i>	
introduce		
stop	<i>stopped</i>	
plan		
cry	<i>cried</i>	
carry		

7 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

In the summer of 2005, I **1** _____ (travel) to Beijing. I **2** _____ (study) Chinese there. I **3** _____ (live) with the family of another student. It was fun. On the first day of class, I was very nervous. The teacher **4** _____ (talk) slowly and **5** _____ (help) us. I **6** _____ (practise) a lot with other students that day. They were nice. I really love my Chinese class there!

Speaking

8 Your Turn What happened on your first day at junior high school? Talk in pairs.

Example

A: How was your first day at junior high school?

B: I was excited to see so many new classmates.

Pronunciation: /h/, /j/

9 Listen and write the words in the correct group.

/h/ hot

/j/ year

10 Listen again and read aloud.

15 My Favourite Teacher

Warm-up

1 Think about your favourite teachers. Discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 Who are your favourite teachers?
- 2 What are they like?
- 3 Why are they your favourite teachers?

Reading

2 Read the interview below. Put the sentences in order.

- a) His teacher talked to him for a long time.
- b) A new Chinese teacher came to his class.
- c) He didn't pay attention at school.
- d) He started his writing.

3 Read the interview again. Answer the questions.

- 1 How did Chen Cheng do in his junior high school at first?
- 2 What did Mrs Tang do like other teachers?
- 3 How did Mrs Tang change Chen Cheng?
- 4 Was this memory special for Chen Cheng? Was it for Mrs Tang? Why?



A Famous Graduate — Chen Cheng

At Yuwen Middle School's 60th anniversary, Chen Cheng, the famous young writer, was back after 17 years. He talked about his junior high school life for the first time.

Question: Welcome back to school. We are very proud that you are a graduate from this school. We'd like to know something about your school life. Did you start writing at junior high school?

Chen: Yes, but not from the beginning. At first, I often forgot to do my homework and didn't do well in tests ... It was hard for me to pay attention at school. Everything changed after my new Chinese teacher, Mrs Tang, came.

Question: What happened then?

Chen: Well, she asked me to go to her office one afternoon. And she was not the first teacher to do this. "I'm in trouble again," I thought. She brought me a chair and asked me to sit in front of her. That afternoon, Mrs Tang talked for a long time but I couldn't remember any of her words. It was the chair. She respected me. Then I began to open my heart and hear her words. After that, I started to like Chinese and began my writing.

Question: Did you see Mrs Tang in the school today?

Chen: Yes. I was glad to see her again. I told her the story, but she couldn't remember it. Anyway, I will never forget it.

Now and Then

- 4 Listen to the interview and read aloud.

Grammar 不规则动词过去式

- 5 Complete the table with the correct past tense verbs from the box.

had, sat, stood, went, made, got, did, spoke, thought, said, told, forgot, gave, began

Verb	Past form	Verb	Past form
do		say	
forget		think	
make		have	
sit		begin	
give		speak	
stand		get	
tell		go	

⇒ Irregular Verbs, page 136.

- 6 Complete the sentences with the past tense of the verbs in brackets.
- I _____ (forget) to review for the test today so I _____ (get) a bad grade.
 - "Remember to do your homework!" the teacher _____ (say) loudly.
 - Miss Grant _____ (speak) to her this afternoon and _____ (tell) her the great news.
 - We _____ (have) some photos and we _____ (make) a poster this morning.
 - They _____ (sit) in front of the teacher's desk last class.
 - Our school _____ (begin) at 8:00 every day.

- 7 Look at the Sentence Builder. Write three sentences about you and your friends.

Sentence Builder

I went camping **last summer**.
She visited her grandparents **last weekend**.
He went to the cinema **this morning**.
We **bought** some books **yesterday**.
They **had** a party **last Friday**.

Speaking

- 8 **Pair Work** What did you do last weekend? Tell your partner.

Example

- A: I went to the Science Museum on Saturday. I saw lots of interesting things.
B: Cool! I went to my aunt's home and I played basketball with my cousins.

Pronunciation: /ɜ:/, /dʒ/

- 9 Listen and write the underlined words in the correct columns.

Today's John's big day. He's wearing a new jacket because he's going to be on television. Why? He usually likes dangerous things. He's going to jump from a plane!

/ɜ:/	/dʒ/

- 10 Listen again and read aloud.

Communication Workshop

Reading

- 1 Read the diary entry. Then match the descriptions with "Now" or "Two years ago".

Nancy wrote in her learning diary.



My English Learning Experience

Two years ago, I was good at reading and writing, but I had a lot of trouble with listening and speaking. The speed of the recording was too fast. I couldn't understand. I spoke very slowly, because I wanted to use the perfect words and I didn't want to make any mistakes.

I talked to my teacher and she gave me some suggestions. For listening, she said, "Don't try to understand every word. Just try to catch some key words and try to understand the main idea." For speaking, she said, "Don't worry about it too much. Just use simple words and sentences and try to make the meaning clear. Soon your speaking will improve."

I tried my teacher's suggestions and my listening and speaking improved. Now I'm not so nervous. I speak more and I'm not afraid of making mistakes. When I listen, I still don't understand every word, but I don't give up. Thank you, teacher.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Now • | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• good at writing and reading• doesn't give up• spoke slowly |
| Two years ago • | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• tries to understand general meaning• didn't understand fast recordings• not afraid of mistakes |

Now and Then

Writing

- 2 How did your English learning change in the last two years? What do you do differently now? Look at the examples below and make notes in the table.

Reading

- read slowly / quickly
- look up words
- like / don't like reading

Writing

- write clearly
- follow examples
- like / don't like writing

Listening

- be afraid of listening
- want to understand every word

Speaking

- can't speak
- nervous / not afraid
- learn from my mistakes

	Reading	Writing	Listening	Speaking
2 years ago ...	- read very slowly			
Now ...				

- 3 Make sentences with the information from your table.
- 4 Put your sentences into a paragraph for each section. Then read it to the class.

My English Learning Experience

Two years ago ... _____

Now ... _____

In the future, I will ... _____



Two years ago, I didn't speak much English. I was very nervous ...

Check Your Progress



A Match the adjectives with their opposites.


- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1 cold | small |
| 2 big | tall |
| 3 cheap | hot |
| 4 clean | far |
| 5 close | dirty |
| 6 short | expensive |


B Complete the passage with the words in the box. Use the pictures to help you.


afraid nervous sad angry excited

On my first day at school, I was

 7 _____. When I got to the classroom, I felt 

8 _____. My mother left, and I felt very  9 _____.

The teacher talked to me, and asked me some questions. I couldn't answer, but she wasn't  10 _____.

We played some games. The games were fun. When we played, I didn't feel sad. I felt  11 _____.

C Complete the paragraph with the simple past tense of the verbs in brackets.

Today we 12 _____ (go) to Oxford Street. We 13 _____ (leave) Mike's house at 9:00 and 14 _____ (get) on a bus. We 15 _____ (arrive) at 9:30, but it was too early! All the shops 16 _____ (are) still closed. We went shopping the whole morning. Jill 17 _____ (buy) some clothes, but I didn't buy anything. Things in London were so expensive! We 18 _____ (eat) fish and chips for lunch. In the afternoon, we 19 _____ (visit) the British Museum.

D Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

20 there / years ago. / a lot of / weren't / cars / ten

21 many / there / were / tall buildings / then?

22 1920? / was / in / what / Shanghai / like

23 the / was / city / very / clean?

24 dirty. / it / very / wasn't

25 there / many / bicycles? / were



High Streets

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where do you usually go shopping / eat?
- 2 Did you go there when you were a child? Why / Why not?

2 Read the texts below. Answer the questions.

- 1 What can you find on a high street?
- 2 How did Wangfujing Street get its name?
- 3 How was Fifth Avenue one hundred years ago different from today?

A high street is the main street of a city. You can find lots of shops and businesses there. Wangfujing Street is the high street of Beijing. In the past, there were houses of princes and princesses. There was also a well full of sweet water. That was how the street got its name. You can still find the spot of the well in Wangfujing Street.



Wangfujing Street is now a popular place for shopping and eating. There are lots of shops, restaurants and food stalls along the street. Tourists and local people love to explore the food stalls and try different snacks.



The high street of New York is Fifth Avenue. You can see tall buildings and shops of many famous brands here, but one hundred years ago there were only low houses and a few small stores.

Today Fifth Avenue is well-known for shopping and many famous city parades, for example, the Saint Patrick's Day Parade.



Study Checklist

- 1 Look at your written work this year. Make a study checklist of problem areas and common mistakes.
- 2 Find ways to work on the problem areas and common mistakes, e.g.,
 - a) Play grammar games with a friend, e.g.,

A: *Present Simple.*
B: *I walk to school every day. Past Simple.*
A: *I walked to school yesterday.*
 - b) Make grammar cards for easy revision. Copy the Language Focus sections and stick them on blank cards, e.g.,

My grammar cards – Past Simple

Grammar: 一般过去时 2

5 Follow the examples and complete the sentences.

肯定句

Some kids **liked** school. They **talked** and **laughed**.

My mum **1** _____ (introduce) me to her.
She looked very kind and **2** _____ (smile) a lot.

否定句

Some kids **did not (didn't)** like school.
But he **3** _____ (not say) a word.

Grammar 不规则动词过去式

5 Complete the table with the correct past tense verbs from the box.

had, sat, stood, went, made, got, did, spoke, thought, said, told, forgot, gave, began

Verb	Past form	Verb	Past form
do		say	
forget		think	
make		have	
sit		begin	
give		speak	
stand		get	
tell		go	

- 3 Revise your checklist from time to time.

Unit Diary

How well can you do these?



Language and Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can understand texts about changes in a town. I can talk about my first day at school. I can talk about past states and past events. I can write a diary entry about my English learning. 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know the high streets in Beijing and New York. 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Study Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know how to use a study checklist to improve my problem areas. 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Listen to students talking about their favourite animals.

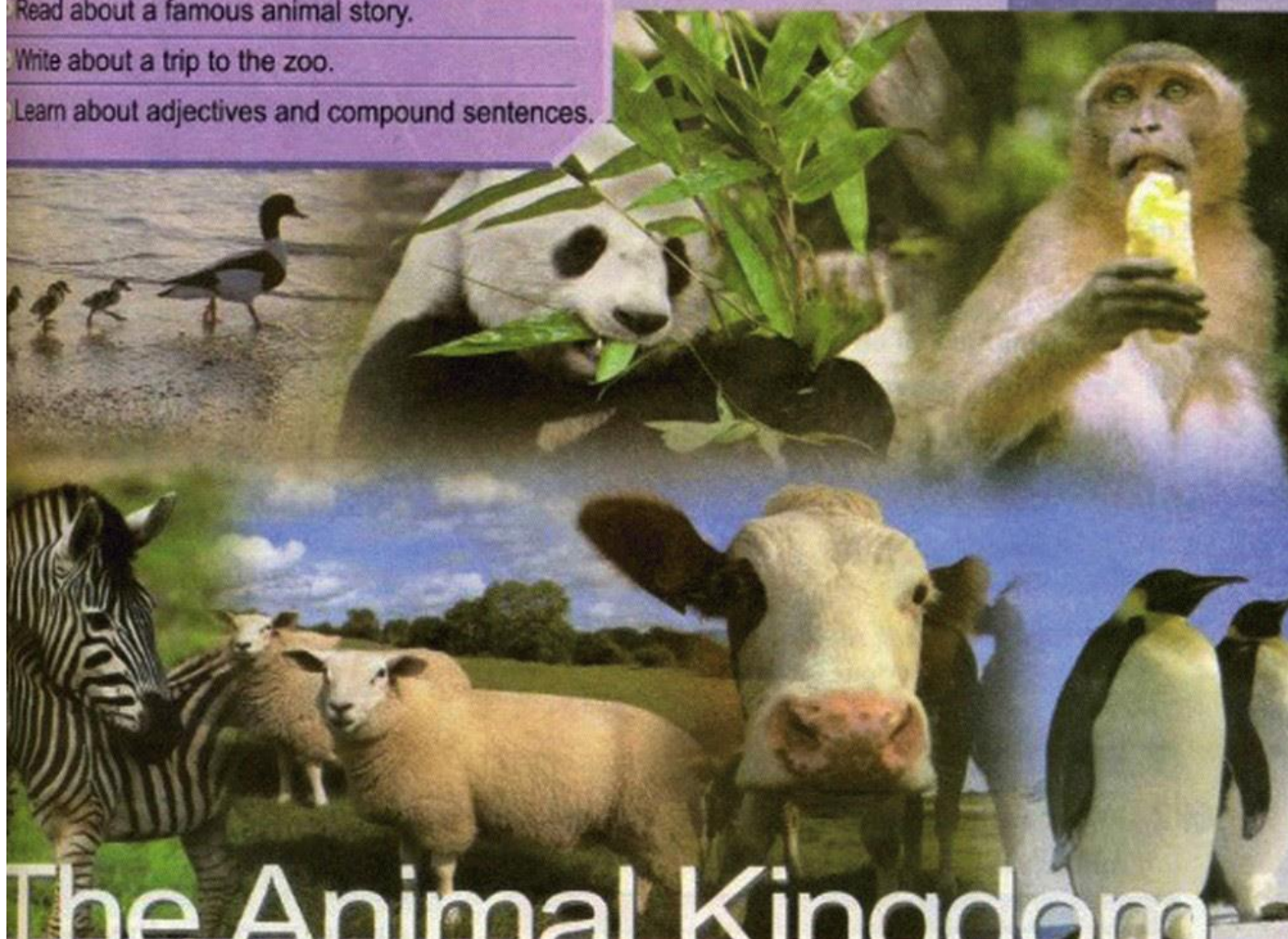
Read about penguins and giraffes.

Read about a famous animal story.

Write about a trip to the zoo.

Learn about adjectives and compound sentences.

Unit 6



The Animal Kingdom

Getting Ready

- 1 Look at the Key Words. Which are farm animals? Which are wild animals?

Key Words: Animals

chicken, cow, duck, elephant, giraffe, hen, lion, monkey, panda, penguin, pig, sheep, tiger, zebra

Farm animals

Wild animals

Example

I think hens and cows are farm animals and lions are wild animals.

- 2 What's your favourite animal? Why do you like it? Tell your partner.

Example

- A: *Lions are my favourite animals. They're strong.*
B: *Monkeys are my favourite animals. They're clever.*

16

My Favourite Animal

Warm-up

1 How would you describe these animals? Use the Key Words to help you.

- cat / cats
- dog / dogs
- mouse / mice
- rabbit / rabbits
- sheep / sheep
- snake / snakes

Key Words: Adjectives

cute, dangerous, helpful, interesting, ugly, useful

Example

I like dogs. I think they're helpful.



Listening

2 What animals do the students choose? Listen and fill in the blanks.

Name	Animal	Reason
Amy	_____	• cute / funny
Lily	_____	• helpful / useful -keep homes safe -help blind people
Jerry	_____	• dangerous / interesting -have big / small mouth but can eat big / small animals
Sara	_____	• useful / safe -help scientists make medicines

3 Why do they choose these animals? Listen again and circle the correct words in the table.

4 Look at the information in the table. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why does Lily think her favourite animal is helpful?
- 2 Why does Amy like her favourite animal?
- 3 Why does Sara think her favourite animal is useful?