

中等职业学校公共基础课程教材

PEARSON

英语

English

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前 言

英语课程是中等职业学校学生必修的一门公共基础课。《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》中明确指出,英语课程应该“使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和基本技能,培养学生在日常生活和职业场景中的英语应用能力;培养学生的文化意识,提高学生的思想品德修养和文化素养;为学生的职业生涯、继续学习和终身发展奠定基础”。

英语作为一种国际上最通用的语言,作为中等职业教育的一门必修的公共基础课程,不仅是交流沟通的工具,也是中职学生走向职场的一项技能,更是一种文化的载体、一个了解世界的窗口。在全球一体化和信息化时代,英语的学习和教学显得更为重要。

随着中等职业教育教学的改革与调整,特别是《国务院关于大力推进职业教育改革与发展的决定》发布以来,我国的职业教育逐步确立了“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向”的办学方针。教育部主导的中等职业教育教学改革,对中等职业学校公共基础课程的定位进行了调整,提出“要按照培养学生基本科学文化素养、服务学生专业学习和终身发展的功能来定位”,在公共基础课程为学生专业学习服务方面做了大量工作。2009年颁布的7门公共基础课程教学大纲,除体育与健康学科之外,都根据专业学习的要求,安排了“职业模块”的内容。这些内容的安排,改变了以往中职公共基础课程以“学科为中心”“知识为本位”的特征,强调了中职教育以“能力为本位”“就业为导向”的理念。

在新时期、新背景下,我们组织相关专家、学者、一线教研员、教师,对中等职业教育公共英语教材建设与教学实践进行了全面、系统、深入的研究。在此基础上,我们本着适用性与实用性相结合、基础性与工具性兼顾、知识传授与素养教育并重、突出英语的文化载体特性、展现真实地道的英语等原则,紧扣《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》与教学实际,编写了本套实验教材。我们力求打造一套职教的英语教材、地道的英语教材和文化的英语教材。

鉴于时间仓促、编者水平有限,本书难免存在缺点和问题,恳请广大师生及英语教学研究人员批评指正,以便我们做进一步的修改与完善。

编 者
2015年5月

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Starter

Part 1 Vocabulary



I. The alphabet

1. 🎧 Listen and repeat. Then say the letters round the class.

A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f	G g
H h	I i	J j	K k	L l	M m	N n
O o	P p	Q q	R r	S s	T t	U u
V v	W w	X x	Y y	Z z		

2. Find the letters from A to Z. Write the small letter next to each big letter.

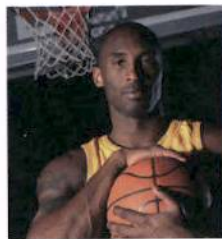


3. 🎧 Listen and write.

How do you spell your name?



(1) _____



(2) _____



(3) _____



(4) _____

II. Numbers

1. 🎧 Listen and repeat. Then say these numbers round the class.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

2. Match the numbers with the words.

31 42 56 78 83 94 25

forty-two thirty-one eighty-three ninety-four twenty-five seventy-eight fifty-six

3. 🎧 Listen and write.

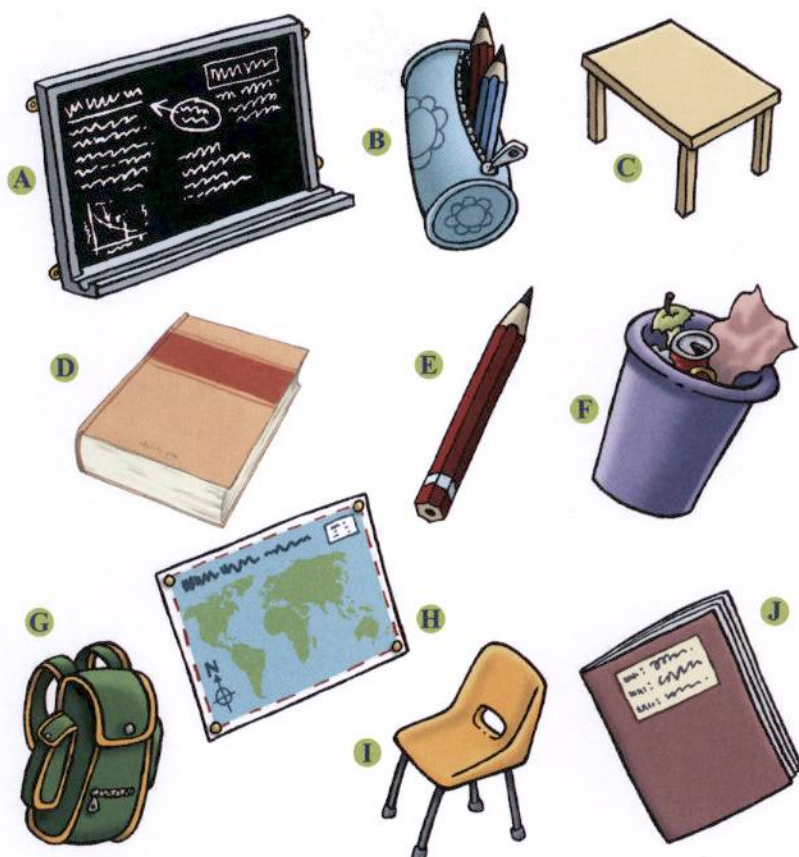
(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____
 (5) _____ (6) _____ (7) _____ (8) _____

4. List the contact details of your classmates.

CLASS _____ GRADE _____			
Name	Phone number	QQ number	Email

III. Classroom objects

1. 🎧 Match the words with the pictures. Listen, check and repeat.



bag
bin
blackboard
chair
dictionary
map
notebook
pencil
pencil case
table

2. In groups, list the things in your classroom. Write *a* or *an* if there is only one. Write a number if there is more than one.

a map
25 chairs

Grammar Tip

一个名词如果表示一个或一样东西，则用单数形式；如果表示两个或更多的这类东西，则需用复数形式。构成名词复数，很多情况下是在单数形式后加 *-s*，如：

bag → *bags* *pencil* → *pencils*

3. In pairs, B, think of something in your classroom; A, guess what it is.

A: *Is it a bag?*

B: *No, it isn't.*

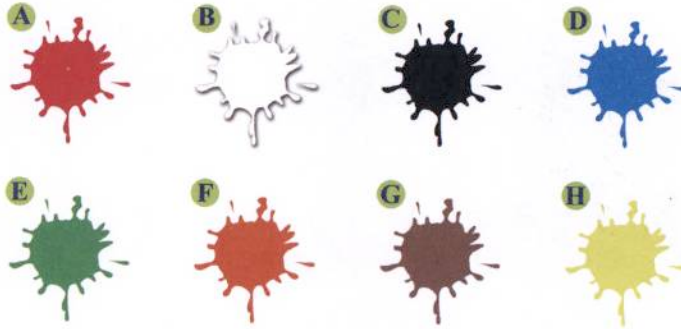
A: *Is it a book?*

B: *Yes, it is.*

IV. Colours

1. Match the colours with the words.

- black
- blue
- brown
- green
- orange
- red
- white
- yellow



2. Listen and write the colour in the blank.

- (1) a _____ board (2) a _____ bag (3) a _____ pencil case
 (4) a _____ chair (5) a _____ table (6) a _____ bin

3. In pairs, talk about the things in your classroom.

A: *What's this?*

B: *It's a bin.*

A: *How do you spell it?*

B: *B-I-N.*

A: *What colour is it?*

B: *It's black.*

V. Weekdays and weekends

1. Complete the form. Listen, check and repeat.

- Friday
- Monday
- Saturday
- Sunday
- Thursday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday

Weekdays	Weekends
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

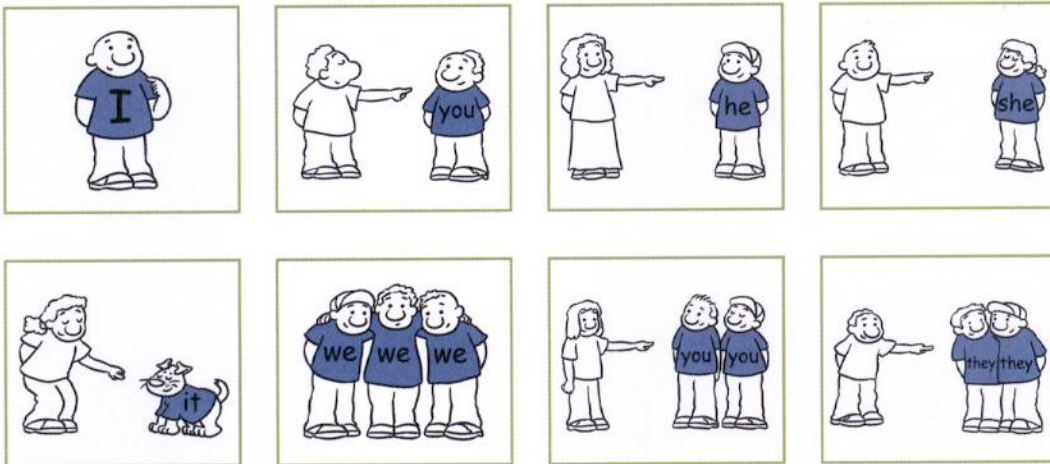
2. In pairs, ask and answer the following questions.

- Which day do you like best?
- Which day is your English class?
- Which day is it today?

Part 2 Language Focus

I. Pronouns (1)

1. Write the pronouns in Chinese.



2. Complete the sentences with the correct pronouns.



Hello, I'm Mark. ⁽¹⁾ _____ am fifteen, and ⁽²⁾ _____ am from London. This is Ellie. ⁽³⁾ _____ is my sister. ⁽⁴⁾ _____ are twins.

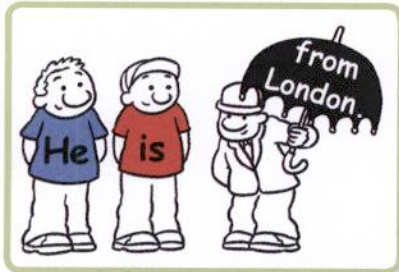


Hi, I'm Ellie. ⁽⁵⁾ _____ am fifteen and I'm from London. This is Mark. ⁽⁶⁾ _____ is my brother. Mark and I are in the same school.



Hi, I'm Joe. ⁽⁷⁾ _____ am sixteen. I am an exchange student from China. ⁽⁸⁾ _____ am now in London. Mark and Ellie are my friends.

II. To be – positive singular

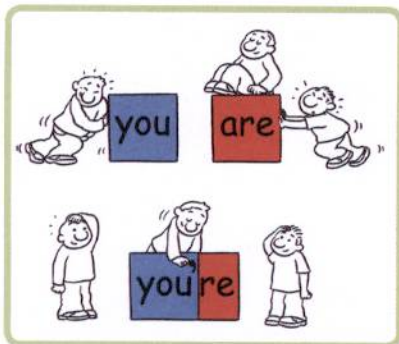


I	am
You	are from London.
He/She/It	is

Circle the correct words.

- (1) I/She am from China.
- (2) He/You is sixteen.
- (3) It/I is a pencil case.
- (4) You/I are a student.
- (5) You/She are in Class 2.
- (6) I/It is Tuesday today.

III. To be – contractions

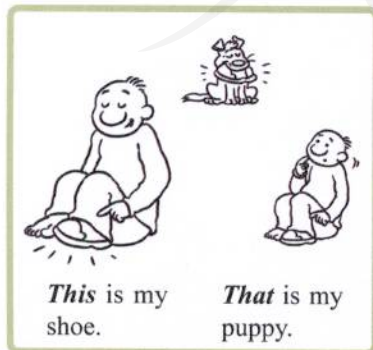


I'm	
You're	
He's	from London.
She's	
It's	

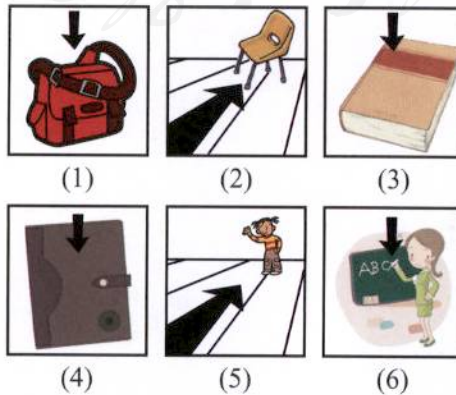
Write the correct contractions.

- (1) I _____ a student.
- (2) He _____ my teacher.
- (3) It _____ a blue bag.
- (4) You _____ fifteen.
- (5) She _____ my sister.
- (6) It _____ a yellow bin.

IV. This/That



Write *this* or *that* in the sentences.



- (1) _____ is my bag.
- (2) _____ is my chair.
- (3) _____ is my dictionary.
- (4) _____ is my notebook.
- (5) _____ is my sister.
- (6) _____ is my teacher.

Words and Expressions

- letter /'letə/ *n.* 字母; 信
spell /spel/ *v.* 拼写; 拼出
list /lɪst/ *v.* 列出; 列举 *n.* 名单; 清单
contact /'kɒntækt/ *n. & v.* 联系; 交往
detail /'di:teɪl/ *n.* 细节; 详情
△ classmate /'klɑ:smeɪt/ *n.* 同班同学
phone /fəʊn/ *n.* 电话 *v.* (给……) 打电话
email /'i:meɪl/ *n.* 电子邮件 *v.* 给(某人)发电子邮件
object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 实物; 物体
△ bin /bɪn/ *n.* 垃圾箱; 垃圾桶
blackboard /'blækbɔ:d/ *n.* 黑板
pencil /'pensəl/ *n.* 铅笔
case /keɪs/ *n.* 箱子; 实例
pencil case 笔袋
chair /tʃeə/ *n.* (单人) 椅子
dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/ *n.* 词典; 字典
map /mæp/ *n.* 地图
notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ *n.* 笔记本
table /'teɪbəl/ *n.* 桌子; 表格
△ black /blæk/ *n. & adj.* 黑色(的)
blue /blu:/ *n. & adj.* 蓝色(的)
brown /braʊn/ *n. & adj.* 棕色(的); 褐色(的)
green /gri:n/ *n. & adj.* 绿色(的)
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ *adj.* 橙色的 *n.* 橙子; 橙色
red /red/ *n. & adj.* 红色(的)
white /waɪt/ *n. & adj.* 白色(的)
yellow /'jeləʊ/ *n. & adj.* 黄色(的)
sister /'sɪstə/ *n.* 姐姐; 妹妹; 姐妹
twin /twɪn/ *n.* 双胞胎中的一个 *adj.* 双胞胎的
brother /'brʌðə/ *n.* 兄弟; 哥; 弟
same /seɪm/ *adj.* 相同的; 同一个的
exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ *n. & v.* 交换; 互换
number /'nʌmbə/ *n.* 数; 数字
zero /'ziərəʊ/ *num.* 零
one /wʌn/ *num.* 一
two /tu:/ *num.* 二
three /θri:/ *num.* 三
four /fɔ:/ *num.* 四
five /faɪv/ *num.* 五
six /sɪks/ *num.* 六
seven /'sevən/ *num.* 七
eight /eɪt/ *num.* 八
nine /naɪn/ *num.* 九
ten /ten/ *num.* 十
eleven /ɪ'levən/ *num.* 十一
twelve /twelv/ *num.* 十二
thirteen /,θɜ:'ti:n/ *num.* 十三
fourteen /,fɔ:'ti:n/ *num.* 十四
fifteen /,fɪf'ti:n/ *num.* 十五
sixteen /,sɪk'sti:n/ *num.* 十六
seventeen /,sevən'ti:n/ *num.* 十七
eighteen /,eɪ'ti:n/ *num.* 十八
nineteen /,naɪn'ti:n/ *num.* 十九
twenty /'twenti/ *num.* 二十
thirty /'θɜ:ti/ *num.* 三十
forty /'fɔ:ti/ *num.* 四十
fifty /'fɪfti/ *num.* 五十
sixty /'sɪksti/ *num.* 六十
seventy /'sevənti/ *num.* 七十
eighty /'eɪti/ *num.* 八十
ninety /'naɪnti/ *num.* 九十
hundred /'hʌndrəd/ *num.* 一百
△ weekday /'wi:kdeɪ/ *n.* 工作日
weekend /,wi:k'end/ *n.* 周末
Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ *n.* 星期一
Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/ *n.* 星期二
Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ *n.* 星期三
Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ *n.* 星期四
Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ *n.* 星期五
Saturday /'sætədeɪ/ *n.* 星期六
Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ *n.* 星期日
Mark /mɑ:k/ 马克(男子名)
Ellie /'eli/ 埃莉(女子名)
Joe /dʒəʊ/ 乔(男子名)
△ London /'lʌndən/ 伦敦
China /'tʃaɪnə/ 中国

Unit 1 Hello!

Part 1 Vocabulary

Everyday objects (1)

1. 🎧 Match the words with the pictures. Listen, check and repeat.

baseball
 cap
 computer
 football
 mobile
 photo
 present
 watch

A


B


C


D


E


F


G


H


Learning Tip

Remembering vocabulary

- Cover the words with your hand.
- Test your English.

Cultural Tip

football: 足球,
为英式英语; 美式
英语中称为 soccer。

2. 🎧 Listen and repeat.

/ɒ/ or /ɔ:/

(1) <u>b</u> ox	wa <u>t</u> ch	bo <u>s</u> s	o <u>ff</u> ice	popu <u>l</u> ar
(2) bo <u>a</u> rd	baseba <u>l</u> l	fa <u>l</u> l	al <u>s</u> o	mo <u>r</u> ning

3. In pairs, talk about the things in exercise 1.

A: *What's this/that?*

B: *It's a _____.*

Grammar Tip

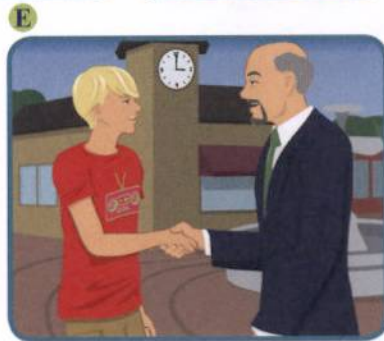
a 用在辅音发音之前, an 用在元音发音 (不是元音字母) 之前, 如:

a mobile an actor
a cap an hour

Part 2 Communication

I. Lead-in: Greetings

1. 🎧 Match the greetings with the correct situation. Listen, check and repeat.



Good afternoon.
Good evening.
Good morning.
Hello.
Hi.

Cultural Tip

high five: 相互高举胳膊击掌(以示庆祝或高兴), 为西方文化手势的一种, 在美国尤其流行, 有时也称 give me (a) five。

2. Greet the people round you. Give them a "high five" or shake hands.

II. Conversation: Meeting people

1. 🎧 Listen and read.

Joe meets Ellie and Ellie's brother Mark for the first time. Joe is going to stay at Ellie's home while in London.

Joe: Hi. I'm Joe.
Ellie: Hello. My name is Ellie. And this is my brother, Mark.
Joe: Hi, Mark. Nice to meet you.
Mark: Nice to meet you, too. Where are you from, Joe?
Joe: Me? I'm from China.
Ellie: Is it your first time here?
Joe: Yes, it is.
Mark: Welcome to London. Wow! What's that?
Joe: It is a watch.
Mark: I know, but is it a mobile too?
Joe: Yes, it is.
Mark: Cool.
Joe: Thanks. It's a present from my dad. It's also my favourite thing.

Expressions

This is ...
Nice to meet you.
Welcome to ...
Wow!
Cool.
It's a present from ...

2. Choose the correct answers.

- (1) Joe is from _____.
 A. China B. London
- (2) It is Joe's _____ visit to London.
 A. first B. second
- (3) It is a watch and a _____ too.
 A. key B. mobile

3. In groups of three, practice the conversation.

III. Speaking: Receiving visitors

In pairs, A, you are the receptionist of a company. Ask questions and complete the form below. B, you are the visitor.



- A: Good afternoon.
 B: ...
 A: What's your first/family name?
 B: ...
 A: How do you spell it?
 B: ...
 A: OK, Mr/Mrs/Miss ...
 B: ...

Cultural Tip

英文姓名一般将名 (first name) 放在前面, 姓 (family name) 放在后面。当用 Mr (先生)、Mrs (夫人) 或 Miss (小姐) 称呼某人时, 一般将上述称谓放在姓或姓名的全称之前, 如: Mr Green 或 Mr John Green, 不可称 Mr John。

Visitor Information

First name: _____
 Family name: _____
 Phone number: _____
 Date: _____



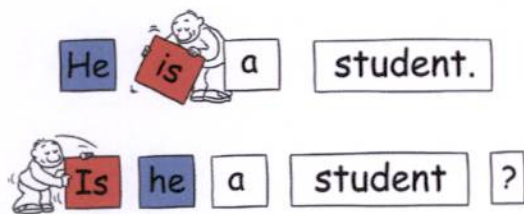
Get ready for the workplace

When you meet somebody for the first time, remember

- to make an appointment;
- to be there on time;
- to greet people properly;
- to dress appropriately.

Part 3 Language Focus

I. To be – questions

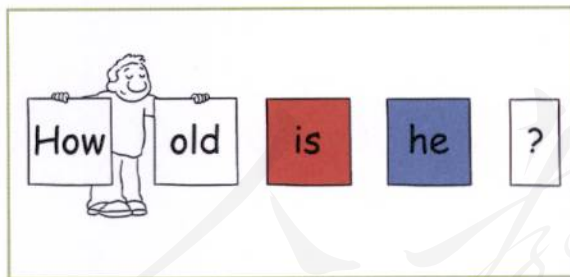


Positive			Question		
I	am		Am	I	
You	are	a	Are	you	a
He	is	student.	Is	he	student?
She	is		Is	she	

Make questions from the sentences.

- (1) You are from China.
→ *Are you from China?*
- (2) He is a receptionist.
- (3) I am sixteen.
- (4) This is a mobile.
- (5) It's a watch.
- (6) That's your computer.

II. To be – wh- questions

**Cultural Tip**

在英语国家，年龄、婚姻状况、薪资多少等被视为隐私话题。与人交谈时，一般不会询问对方 How old are you? Are you married? 等问题。

1. Write *wh-* questions.

- (1) Where / you from?
→ *Where are you from?*
- (2) How old / she?
- (3) Who / that boy?
- (4) What / your name?
- (5) When / your birthday?
- (6) What / your father?

2. Ask and answer about the people.

A: Do you know Mr Bean?

B: Yes, he's ...

A: How old is he?

B: He's ...

A: Where is he from?

B: He's from ...



Mr Bean
1955, the UK
An actor



Li Na
1982, China
A tennis player

3. In pairs, ask and answer about you.

What's your first name?

Ming.

What's your family name?

Li.

III. Pronouns (2)

1. Complete the table with the missing words.

Subject pronouns	Possessive pronouns
I	my
	your
he	her
	its
we	their

2. Write the correct words.

(1) My (I) friend is eighteen.

(2) _____ (she) name is Ann.

(3) This is _____ (we) company.

(4) _____ (they) boss is forty-eight.

(5) That is _____ (he) office.

(6) That's _____ (you) English notebook.

3. Complete the information in the table.

	Me	My dad	My mum	My friend
Name	Joe			
Age	16			
Favourite thing	my mobile			

4. Introduce yourself, your dad, mum or friend to the class. Use the information in exercise 3.

My name is _____.

I'm _____.

My favourite thing is _____.

Part 4 Language Skills

I. Reading

All about me

Hi! I'm Joe and I'm from China, but now I'm in London. I am an exchange student. I will stay in London for half a year. I want to tell you about my experience in London.



Is baseball popular in China? No, football is! But baseball is my favourite sport. Look, this is my baseball cap. It is really cool! It's a present from my dad.



This is my school in China, PEP Vocational School. I really miss it.



This is a photo of my friends in China.



This is my new school in London. Is it a nice school? I don't know!



This is a picture of my dog. Her name is Candy. She is in China, with my parents and I'm in London.

Reading Tip

阅读前, 可通过文中所给图片了解文章大意。

Words you need

stay *v.* 暂住; 停留
 experience *n.* 经历; 经验
 popular *adj.* 受大众喜爱的; 受欢迎的
 favourite *adj.* 最喜欢的
 vocational *adj.* 职业的
 miss *v.* 想念; 错过

1. Read the passage. Where is Joe now?
2. Read again and write the name of
 - (1) his favourite sport;
 - (2) his school in China;
 - (3) his dog.

(Extra) II. 🎧 Listening: Find out more about Joe

1. Which things does Joe talk about?
2. Listen and answer the questions.
 - (1) How old is his mum?
 - (2) What's his mum?
 - (3) How old is his dad?
 - (4) What's his dad?
 - (5) Who is his best friend?
 - (6) How old is his dog?

(Extra) III. Speaking: Hello!

1. In pairs, A, plan the questions; B, plan your answers.
 - (1) Hello
 - (2) What / name?
 - (3) How / old?
 - (4) Where / from?
 - (5) Where / school?
 - (6) What / favourite sport?

2. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

A: Hello!

B: Hi!

A: What's your name?

B: My name is Susan.

A: How many people are there in your family?

B: Four. My father, my mother, my brother and me.

A: What's your father?

B: He is a technician.

...



IV. Writing: All about me

1. Writing tips: Punctuation

Useful punctuation marks for writing

,	comma	逗号
.	full stop	句号
?	question mark	问号
!	exclamation mark	感叹号
He's	apostrophe	撇号

Read the passage about Joe again. Circle two examples of each type of punctuation.

2. Writing task: All about me

Write about you.

Step 1: Research

Draw pictures or bring photos to add to your description.

Step 2: Draft

Write a draft.

Introduce yourself – name/age

Hi! I'm ...

Where are you from?

I'm from ... My home's ...

Where's your school?

My school is ...

What's your favourite sport?

My favourite sport is ...

What's your favourite thing?

My favourite thing is ...

Step 3: Check

Check your draft. Are the punctuation marks correct? Write the final version.

Hi, I'm _____

Unit Check



I. Vocabulary

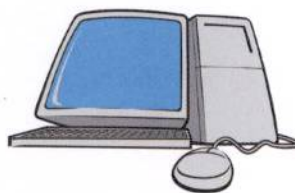
1. Write the words.



(1) _____



(2) _____



(3) _____



(4) _____



(5) _____



(6) _____

II. Communication

2. Complete the greetings.

- (1) H i
(2) H _____
(3) G _____ m _____
(4) G _____ a _____
(5) G _____ e _____
(6) G _____ b _____

3. Write the answers.

(1) Where are you from?

→ *I'm from China.*

(2) How old are you?

(3) What's your first name?

(4) What's your family name?

(5) How do you spell it?

(6) What's your favourite sport?

III. Language Focus

4. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verb *to be*.

- (1) He is an actor.
- (2) She _____ a receptionist.
- (3) My teacher _____ from the USA.
- (4) You _____ sixteen.
- (5) I _____ from China.
- (6) That _____ a photo of my family.
- (7) This _____ my twin sister.
- (8) It _____ my father's computer.

5. Write questions and *wh*- questions.

- (1) your mother / a teacher? (what)
→ *Is your mother a teacher?*
→ *What's your mother?*
- (2) she / fifteen years old? (how old)
- (3) your birthday / on May 1? (when)
- (4) I / in this class? (who)
- (5) he / from China? (where)
- (6) football / his favourite sport? (what)

6. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- (1) This is your (you/your) baseball cap.
- (2) _____ (He/His) boss is very friendly.
- (3) _____ (We/Our) love _____ (we/our) country.
- (4) This is _____ (I/my) present.
- (5) That's a dog. _____ (It/Its) name is Candy.
- (6) Look! That is _____ (they/their) English teacher.



Unit Summary

Now you can ...

- name everyday objects (exercise 1)
- greet people (exercise 2)
- ask and answer questions about yourself (exercise 3)
- use the verb *to be* in the singular form
 - positive (exercise 4)
 - questions and *wh*- questions (exercise 5)
- use subject pronouns and possessive pronouns (exercise 6)
- write about yourself, using the right punctuation marks

Song



Good day sunshine

Good day sunshine
Good day sunshine
Good day sunshine

I need to laugh, and when the sun is out,
I've got something I can laugh about,
I feel good, in a special way,
I'm in love and it's a sunny day.

We take a walk, the sun is shining down,
Burns my feet as they touch the ground.

Project



Meet my star

Step 1: Choose your "star".

Is it a film star, a singer, a sportsman, a cartoon character ...?

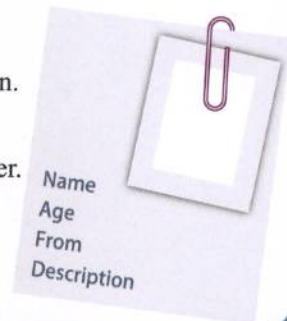
Step 2: Find the information.

- Look on the Internet.
- Look in an encyclopedia or magazines.

Step 3: Find a picture.

Find a photo or draw a picture of the person.

Step 4: Design and write about your star on a poster.



Words and Expressions

* baseball /'beɪsbɔ:l/ *n.* 棒球 (运动)

△ cap /kæp/ *n.* (有帽舌, 通常和制服配套的) 帽子

computer /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ *n.* 计算机; 电脑

football /'fʊtbɔ:l/ *n.* 足球 (运动)

mobile /'məʊbaɪl/ *n.* 移动电话; 手机

photo /'fəʊtəʊ/ *n.* 照片; 相片

present /'prezənt/ *n.* 礼物; 赠品

watch /wɒtʃ/ *n.* 表; 手表 *v.* 观看

afternoon /,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ *n.* 下午; 午后

evening /'i:vnɪŋ/ *n.* 傍晚; 晚上

morning /'mɔ:nɪŋ/ *n.* 早晨; 上午

meet /mi:t/ *v.* 认识; 会面

first /fɜ:st/ *adj.* 第一 (位) 的

stay /steɪ/ *v.* 暂住; 停留

while /waɪl/ *conj.* 在……时; 在……过程中

welcome /'welkəm/ *n.* & *v.* 迎接; 欢迎

cool /ku:l/ *adj.* 时髦的; 酷的

also /'ɔ:lsoʊ/ *adv.* 也; 而且; 还

favourite /'feɪvərɪt/ *adj.* 最喜欢的

visit /'vɪzɪt/ *n.* & *v.* 访问; 参观

visitor /'vɪzɪtə/ *n.* 访问者; 参观者

second /'sekənd/ *adj.* 第二 (个) 的

key /ki:/ *n.* 钥匙

△ receptionist /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/ *n.* 接待员

* reception /rɪ'sepʃən/ *n.* 接待; 接待处

company /'kʌmpəni/ *n.* 公司

family /'fæməli/ *n.* 家庭; 家族

date /deɪt/ *n.* 日期; 日子

actor /'æktə/ *n.* (男) 演员

tennis /'tenɪs/ *n.* 网球 (运动)

△ player /'pleɪə/ *n.* 运动员; 选手

play /pleɪ/ *v.* 玩耍; 参赛 *n.* 玩耍; 比赛

boss /bɒs/ *n.* 老板; 上司

office /'ɒfɪs/ *n.* 办公室; 办公楼

age /eɪdʒ/ *n.* 年龄

about /ə'baʊt/ *prep.* 关于 *adv.* 大约; 大概

half /hɑ:f/ *adj.* & *pron.* 一半的; 半

experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ *n.* 经历; 经验

popular /'pɒpjulə/ *adj.* 受大众喜爱的; 受欢迎的

sport /spɔ:t/ *n.* (某项) 体育运动

really /'ri:əli/ *adv.* 非常; 真正地

vocational /vəʊ'keɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 职业的

vocational school 职业学校

miss /mɪs/ *v.* 想念; 错过

new /nju:/ *adj.* 新的; 未体验过的

picture /'pɪktʃə/ *n.* 照片; 图画

with /wɪð/ *prep.* 和……一起; 具有

parent /'peərənt/ *n.* 父亲; 母亲

* technician /tek'nɪʃən/ *n.* 技师; 技术人员

Thomas /'tɒməs/ 托马斯 (男子名)

Susan /'su:zən/ 苏珊 (女子名)

the UK 英国 (全称为 the United Kingdom)

Unit 2 I'm from China.

Part 1 Vocabulary

Everyday objects (2)

1. 🎧 Match the words with the pictures. Listen, check and repeat.

bike
dress
film
hat
house
puppy
shoes
T-shirt



Learning Tip

Storing vocabulary

Write new words in your notebook.

bike

2. 🎧 Listen and repeat.

/i/ or /i:/

(1) this fit grit film miss
(2) feet be green field meet

3. In pairs, ask and answer about the pictures in exercise 1.

A: What's this/that in English?

B: This/That is a _____.

A: What are these/those in English?

B: These/Those are _____.

Grammar Tip

当单数名词以 s, x, ch 或 z 结尾时, 需在后面加 -es, 如:

dress → *dresses* *watch* → *watches*

以 y 结尾的词, 变 y 为 i, 再加 -es, 如:

dictionary → *dictionaries* *puppy* → *puppies*

Part 2 Communication

I. Lead-in: Countries and nationalities

1. Match the countries with the nationalities.

Australia	Russian
Britain	Italian
Canada	American
China	Chinese
Italy	Japanese
Japan	British
Russia	Canadian
the USA	Australian

2. 🎧 Listen, check and repeat.

3. In pairs, write the names of the following countries.

- (1) our country
- (2) a country you want to know better
- (3) a country you want to visit the most

II. Conversation: Where are you from?

1. 🎧 Listen and read.

Joe meets his classmates Orlando, Emily and Ronald.

- Joe: Excuse me. Where are you from?
 Orlando: I'm from the USA. And you?
 Joe: I'm from China. I'm Chinese.
 Orlando: Really? I love China. It's a beautiful country!
 Are you from Beijing?
 Joe: Yes, I am.
- Joe: Excuse me. Are you from Britain?
 Emily: No, I'm not. I'm from the USA as well. I'm American.
 Joe: Oh, which city are you from?
 Emily: I'm from New York.
- Joe: What's your nationality?
 Ronald: I'm Italian.
 Joe: Are you from Rome?
 Ronald: No, I'm not. I'm from Milan.

Expressions

Excuse me.
 Where are you from?
 I'm from ...
 And you?
 Are you from ...?
 Which city are you from?
 What's your nationality?
 I'm Chinese/American ...

Cultural Tip

excuse me 意为“劳驾；不好意思”，通常用于礼貌地引起他人注意，尤其是要打扰对方时。

2. Read the conversation and complete the following table.

Name	Country	Nationality	City
Joe			
Orlando			
Emily			
Ronald			

3. In groups of four, practice the conversation.

4. In pairs, interview a famous person.

A: *Where are you from?*

B: *I'm from the USA.*

A: *What's your first name?*

B: *King.*

A: *What's your family name?*

B: *Kong.*



III. Speaking: Meeting co-workers

In pairs, A, you are new in a company and you meet a co-worker for the first time. B, you are the co-worker.



A: ...
 B: *Good morning, Miss. Are you new here?*
 A: ...
 B: *What's your name?*
 A: ...
 B: *Where are you from?*
 A: ...
 B: *Oh, it's a beautiful country. Which city are you from?*
 A: ...



Get ready for the workplace
 When you have a conversation with somebody, remember

- a smile is always welcome;
- to be friendly and respectful;
- to learn from your co-workers;
- to answer questions honestly and politely.

Part 3 Language Focus

I. To be – positive plural



We are (We're)	} Chinese.
You are (You're)	
They are (They're)	

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

Joe and Orlando _____ friends. They _____ in the same class. Joe _____ from China. "I _____ an exchange student. I _____ sixteen." Orlando _____ American. He lives in London with his parents. "My parents live in London. They _____ doctors," he says.

II. To be – negative



Singular

I am not (I'm not)	} American.
You are not (You aren't)	
He/She/It is not (He/She/It isn't)	

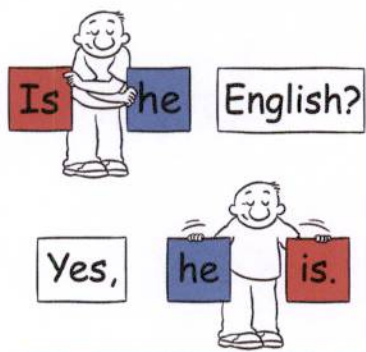
Plural

We are not (We aren't)	} American.
You are not (You aren't)	
They are not (They aren't)	

Rewrite the sentences as negatives.

- (1) Joe is from the USA.
→ *Joe isn't from the USA.*
- (2) Joe is fifteen.
- (3) Orlando is British.
- (4) Orlando's parents are in the USA now.
- (5) Orlando's parents are teachers.
- (6) Joe and Orlando are in different classes.

III. To be – questions and short answers



Am I eighteen?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Is he British?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Are we/they Chinese?	Yes, we/they are.
	No, we/they aren't.

1. Write the correct answers for you.

- (1) Are you British?
→ *No, I'm not.*
- (2) Is your family name Yang?
- (3) Is your English teacher from the USA?
- (4) Are you a student?
- (5) Is your father a technician?
- (6) Is your favourite film *Harry Potter*?

2. In pairs, ask and answer questions about Orlando.

- (1) what name?
→ *A: What's his name?*
B: His name is Orlando.
- (2) from Britain?
- (3) where from?
- (4) how old?
- (5) a student?
- (6) which city?

Orlando, student
From New York, the USA
Age 16

IV. These/Those

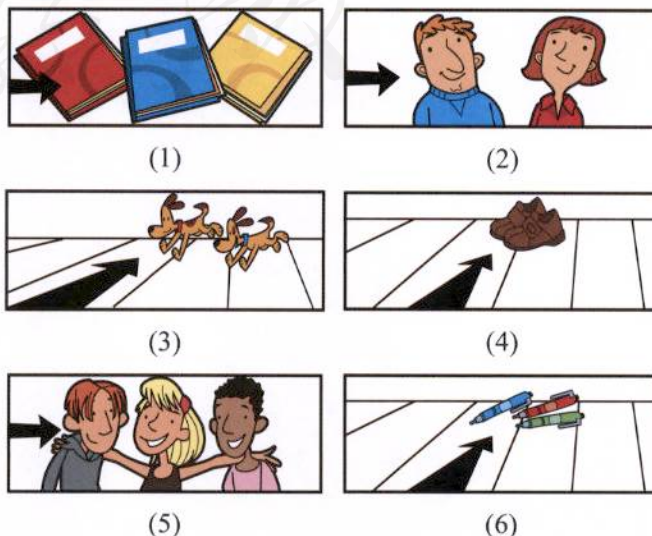


Grammar Tip

these 意为“这些”，为 this 的复数形式。
those 意为“那些”，为 that 的复数形式。它们都是指示代词。

Write *these* or *those*.

- (1) _____ are my books.
- (2) _____ are my parents.
- (3) _____ aren't my puppies.
- (4) Are _____ your shoes?
- (5) _____ aren't my friends.
- (6) _____ aren't my pens.



Part 4 Language Skills

I. Reading

My favourite photos

My name is Mark. These are my favourite photos.

1. These are my puppies. They are brothers. They are seven months old. What's their favourite thing? My shoes!
2. This is my sister, Ellie, on holiday in Italy. This is her favourite thing, her bike.
3. My favourite colour is blue. It's the colour of Chelsea Football Club. I'm in this photo ... I think.
4. This is a photo of my best friend. Her name is May and she is from China. Her favourite colour is red. She has red hats, T-shirts, dresses and shoes. Red is a lucky colour in China.
5. This is Joe, an exchange student from China. He lives in our house. He is very nice. His favourite thing? His mobile, of course! It's very cool!

A



B



C



D



E

**Words you need**

month *n.* 月; 月份
 holiday *n.* 假期; 休假日
 on holiday 休假
 club *n.* 俱乐部; 社团
 lucky *adj.* 运气好的; 幸运的
 lucky colour 幸运色
 of course 当然; 一定

**Reading Tip**

了解一定的背景知识有助于对阅读篇章内容的理解。

Cultural Tip

Chelsea Football Club: 英国的切尔西足球俱乐部, 成立于1905年, 是欧洲乃至世界最具有影响力的球队之一。俱乐部的标识与球衣均为蓝色。

1. Read the passage. Match the descriptions with the photos.

2. Read again and answer the questions.

- (1) How old are the puppies?
- (2) Where is Ellie on holiday?
- (3) What's the colour of Chelsea Football Club?
- (4) Where is May from?
- (5) What colour is lucky in China?
- (6) What's Joe's favourite thing?

(Extra) II. Listening: Find out more about Mark

Listen and complete the sentences.

- (1) My favourite colour is _____.
- (2) In the photo, I'm _____. I'm _____ now.
- (3) We're _____ and _____.
- (4) My mum is _____ and my dad is _____.
- (5) Huskies are _____ dogs.
- (6) They are _____ months old in the photo. Now, they are _____ years old.

(Extra) III. Speaking: Introducing people

1. Draw a picture or bring photos of your family or friend. Write his/her name, age and favourite thing, etc.



name

age

favourite thing

2. In pairs, talk about your pictures.

Who's that?

That's my friend.
Her name is May.
She is ... years old.
Her favourite thing is ...

IV. Writing: My blog

1. Writing tips: Capital letters

Use capital letters for:

I

Where am I from?

Countries and nationalities

China Chinese

Names (places, people, films and books)

London Peter *Harry Potter*

Days of the week

Monday Tuesday

At the beginning of a new sentence

This is my sister.

Write the correct capital letters.

- (1) i'm from italy.
→ *I'm from Italy.*
- (2) are you chinese?
- (3) is your name emily?
- (4) my favourite film is *harry potter.*
- (5) he is my brother, mark.
- (6) today is tuesday.

2. Writing task: My blog

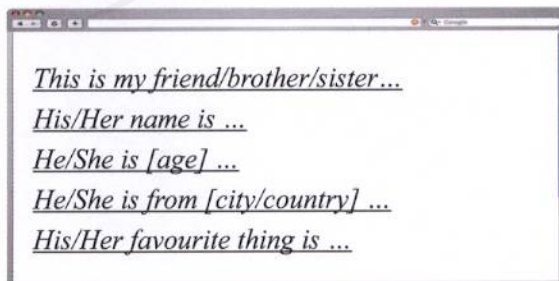
In pairs, talk about a friend or a family member. Put the information onto a blog.

Step 1: Research

Draw pictures or bring photos of a friend or a person in your family.

Step 2: Draft

Write a draft.



Step 3: Check

Check your draft. Are the capital letters correct? Write the final version.

Unit Check



I. Vocabulary

1. Write the words.



(1) _____



(2) _____



(3) _____



(4) _____



(5) _____



(6) _____



(7) _____



(8) _____

2. Write the name of each country in Column A. Write the nationality in Column B.

Column A

- (1) Brit _ _ _ _
- (2) It _ _ _ _
- (3) Can _ _ _ _
- (4) the U _ _ _
- (5) Chi _ _ _
- (6) Jap _ _ _
- (7) Rus _ _ _ _
- (8) Aus _ _ _ _ lia

Column B

II. Communication

3. Write the questions and answer them with your own information.

- (1) What / name?
→ *What's your name? My name is ...*
- (2) What / family name?
- (3) Where / from?
- (4) What / the capital of your country?
- (5) How old / you?
- (6) What / favourite thing?

III. Language Focus

4. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verb *to be*.

- (1) Orlando is American.
- (2) His parents are doctors.
- (3) Orlando and Emily are from the USA.
- (4) Mark is from London.
- (5) That is his sister.
- (6) We are Chinese.

5. Rewrite the sentences in exercise 4 as negatives. Use contractions (*isn't, aren't*).

- (1) Orlando isn't American.
- (2) His parents aren't doctors.
- (3) Orlando and Emily aren't from the USA.
- (4) Mark isn't from London.
- (5) That isn't his sister.
- (6) We aren't Chinese.

6. Complete the sentences with *this, that, these* or *those*.

- (1) This is my notebook.
- (2) That is my school.
- (3) Those are my friends.
- (4) Those are my puppies.
- (5) Those are my shoes.
- (6) Those students are Italian.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)



Unit Summary

Now you can ...

- name everyday objects (exercise 1)
- name countries and nationalities (exercise 2)
- ask questions about a person (exercise 3)
- use the verb *to be* in the singular and plural forms
 - positive (exercise 4)
 - negative (exercise 5)
- use *this, that, these* and *those* (exercise 6)
- write about a person, using the right capital letters

Cultural Exchange



China and the UK

Joe is introducing China to his new friends in London. And they are introducing the UK to Joe.

Joe:

Hi. I'm Joe from China. I'm Chinese. China is short for the People's Republic of China. It is well known for the Great Wall. Its capital is Beijing. Its national flag is red with five yellow stars.



Ellie:

Welcome to the UK, Joe. The UK is the name for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is famous for the Big Ben.

Mark:

London is the capital of England (and the UK). Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. Cardiff is the capital of Wales. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland.

Words you need

introduce *v.* 介绍; 引见

flag *n.* 旗; 旗帜

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

Scotland 苏格兰

Wales 威尔士

Edinburgh 爱丁堡

Belfast 贝尔法斯特

national *adj.* 国家的; 全国性的

star *n.* 星; 明星

England 英格兰

Northern Ireland 北爱尔兰

Cardiff 加的夫

1. Write the full name of China.
2. Write the names of the capital cities.
England → *London*
Scotland
Wales
Northern Ireland

Words and Expressions

bike /baɪk/ *n.* 自行车
dress /dres/ *n.* 连衣裙 *v.* (给……) 穿衣服
film /fɪlm/ *n.* 电影; 影片
hat /hæt/ *n.* (有沿的) 帽子
house /haus/ *n.* 房屋; 房子
△ puppy /'pʌpi/ *n.* 小狗; 幼犬
shoe /ʃu:/ *n.* 鞋
T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/ *n.* T 恤 (衫)
country /'kʌntri/ *n.* 国家; 乡村
* nationality /,næʃə'nælɪti/ *n.* 国籍; 民族
excuse me 劳驾; 对不起
too /tu:/ *adv.* 太; 也; 还
beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfəl/ *adj.* 美丽的; 极好的
as well (除某事物或某人外) 还
famous /'feɪməs/ *adj.* 著名的; 出名的
co-worker /'kəʊwɜ:kə/ *n.* 同事
doctor /'dɒktə/ *n.* 医生; 大夫
different /'dɪfərənt/ *adj.* 不同的; 有差异的
these /ði:z/ *pron.* 这些
those /ðəʊz/ *pron.* 那些
month /mʌnθ/ *n.* 月; 月份
holiday /'hɒlədeɪ/ *n.* 假期; 节假日
on holiday 休假
club /klʌb/ *n.* 俱乐部; 社团
best /best/ *adj.* 最好的
lucky /'lʌki/ *adj.* 运气好的; 幸运的
of course 当然; 一定
△ husky /'hʌski/ *n.* 爱斯基摩犬
capital /'kæpɪtl/ *n.* 大写字母; 首都; 省会
blog /blɒg/ *n.* 网络日志; 博客
introduce /,ɪntrə'dju:s/ *v.* 介绍; 引见
introduce ... to ... 把……介绍给……
short /ʃɔ:t/ *adj.* 短的; 短期的
be short for 是某事物的简称
national /'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国家的; 全国性的
flag /flæg/ *n.* 旗; 旗帜
star /stɑ:/ *n.* 星; 明星

Orlando /ɔ:'lændəʊ/ 奥兰多 (男子名)
Emily /'eməli/ 埃米莉 (女子名)
Ronald /'rɒnəld/ 罗纳德 (男子名)
May /meɪ/ 梅 (女子名)

Australia /ə'streɪliə/ 澳大利亚
Australian /ə'streɪliən/ *adj.* 澳大利亚 (人) 的
n. 澳大利亚人
Britain /'brɪtn/ 英国; 不列颠
British /'brɪtɪʃ/ *adj.* 英国 (人) 的 *n.* 英国人
Canada /'kænədə/ 加拿大
Canadian /kə'neɪdiən/ *adj.* 加拿大 (人) 的 *n.* 加拿大人
Chinese /tʃaɪ'ni:z/ *adj.* 中国 (人) 的; 汉语的
n. 汉语; 中文; 中国人
Italy /'ɪtəli/ 意大利
Italian /ɪ'tæliən/ *adj.* 意大利 (人) 的; 意大利语的
n. 意大利人; 意大利语
Japan /dʒə'pæn/ 日本
Japanese /,dʒæpə'ni:z/ *adj.* 日本 (人) 的; 日语的
n. 日本人; 日语
Russia /'rʌʃə/ 俄罗斯
Russian /'rʌʃən/ *adj.* 俄罗斯 (人) 的; 俄语的
n. 俄罗斯人; 俄语
the USA 美国 (全称为 the United States of America)
American /ə'merɪkən/ *adj.* 美国 (人) 的 *n.* 美国人
△ New York /,nju:'jɔ:k/ 纽约
△ Rome /rəʊm/ 罗马
△ Milan /mɪ'læn/ 米兰
△ the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国
△ Scotland /'skɒtlənd/ 苏格兰
England /'ɪŋɡlənd/ 英格兰
△ Wales /weɪlz/ 威尔士
△ Northern Ireland /,nɔ:ðən'arələnd/ 北爱尔兰
△ Edinburgh /'edɪnbərə/ 爱丁堡
△ Cardiff /'kɑ:dɪf/ 加的夫
△ Belfast /'belfɑ:st/ 贝尔法斯特

Unit 3 Can you speak English?

Part 1 Vocabulary



Activity verbs

1. 🎧 Match the words with the pictures. Listen, check and repeat.

cook
paint
play chess
play the guitar
run fast
run fast
speak English
swim
type



Learning Tip

Remembering vocabulary

- Read aloud new words as many times as you can.
- Learn new words in sentences.

Grammar Tip

动词 play 表示参与某项运动时，直接与其后的运动项目相搭配，如：play baseball/chess；表示弹奏某一乐器时，在乐器之前一般加定冠词 the，如：play the guitar/piano。

2. 🎧 Listen and repeat.

/ʊ/ or /u:/

(1) look book cook good foot
(2) noon boot cool goose food

3. In pairs, ask and answer about the activities in exercise 1.

A: Can you swim?

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

Part 2 Communication

I. Lead-in: Fill in a form

1. Students' Activity Centre needs an office assistant and a sports assistant. Read the list below. Tick the abilities necessary for each job.

Students' Activity Centre

	Office Assistant	Sports Assistant
dance		
paint		
play chess		
play tennis		
play the guitar		
run fast		
sing		
speak English		
speak other languages		
swim		
type		
use computers		

2. Think about yourself. Which job can you do?

I can use computers and speak English, but I can't sing or dance.

II. Conversation: A job interview

1. Listen and read.

Ellie wants to find a part-time job in the Students' Activity Centre. She is having a job interview.

Interviewer: Good afternoon.

Ellie: Good afternoon.

Interviewer: What's your name?

Ellie: Ellie Brown. Please call me Ellie.

Interviewer: OK. Ellie, how old are you?

Ellie: I'm fifteen.

Interviewer: What job are you interested in?

Ellie: I want to be an office assistant.

Interviewer: Well, can you use computers?

Ellie: Yes, I can. I use computers a lot.

Interviewer: Can you speak other languages?

Ellie: Yes, I can speak Italian and a little bit of Chinese.

Interviewer: Can you work at the weekend?

Ellie: Yes, I can.

Expressions

Please call me ...

What job are you interested in?

I want to be a/an ...

I use ... a lot.

a little bit of

Cultural Tip

at the weekend 或 at weekends
意为“(在)周末”,为英式英语;
美语中常用 on the weekend 或 on
weekends。

2. Answer the questions.

- (1) What's Ellie's family name?
- (2) How old is Ellie?
- (3) What job is Ellie interested in?
- (4) Can Ellie use computers?
- (5) What other languages can Ellie speak?
- (6) Do you think Ellie will get the job?

3. Read the conversation and check your answers.

4. In pairs, practice the conversation.

III. Speaking: An interview

In pairs, A, you are the interviewer of a company and you are interviewing B; B, you are the interviewee who wants to work as an office assistant in A's company.



A: Good morning.

B: ...

A: What's your name?

B: ...

A: How old are you?

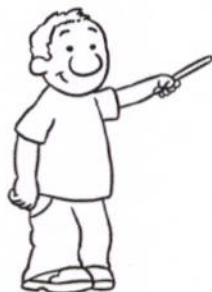
B: ...

A: What job are you interested in?

B: ...

A: Can you speak English?

B: ...



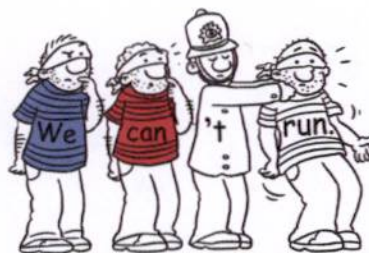
Get ready for the workplace

When you are having a job interview, remember

- to dress appropriately;
- to speak clearly;
- to answer questions honestly;
- to believe in yourself!

Part 3 Language Focus

I. Can – positive and negative



I	can	run.
You	cannot (can't)	
He/She/It		
We/You/They		

Leo is a typist from Italy. He doesn't have any hands, but he can type with his feet. And he can type really fast.

Ella is from the USA. She can't walk because she is only nine months old, but she can swim. In fact, she can swim 15 minutes every day!

Lyn is an art student from China. She can paint with both her hands at the same time. And her pictures are beautiful.

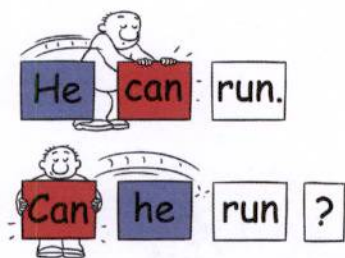
1. Read the passage and complete the following sentences.

- (1) Leo can type really fast.
- (2) He _____ with his hands.
- (3) Ella _____ 15 minutes every day.
- (4) She _____ because she is only nine months old.
- (5) Lyn _____ with her feet.
- (6) She _____ with both her hands at the same time.

2. Rewrite the sentences as negatives.

- (1) Ronald can play the guitar. → *Ronald can't play the guitar.*
- (2) He can run fast.
- (3) Ellie can speak Japanese.
- (4) She can cook.
- (5) Joe can paint.
- (6) He can swim really fast.

II. Can – questions and short answers



Can I/you/he/she/it/we/they run?
 Yes, ... can.
 No, ... cannot (can't).

1. Write the questions, using *can*.

- (1) you / sing well
→ *Can you sing well?*
- (2) we / play tennis
- (3) he / dance
- (4) they / run fast
- (5) she / cook well
- (6) Joe / speak two languages

2. In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 1. Find three things your partner can do but you can't.
May can play tennis, but I can't. She can swim, but I can't ...

3. Rewrite the sentences as questions and give short answers.

- (1) Joe can cook. → *Can Joe cook? Yes, he can. / No, he can't.*
- (2) He can run fast.
- (3) Joe can sing and dance.
- (4) Mark can speak Russian.
- (5) I can play baseball well.
- (6) He can paint.

4. Match the photos with the job ads.

(1)

Do you want to be a dance teacher?
 Can you sing, dance or play the piano?
 Email: info@danceteacher.com

(2)

Do you want to be a sports assistant?
 Can you swim, run and play tennis?
 If yes, this is the job for you.
 Call Mr Brown on 07789 566433

(3)

Do you want to be a nanny?
 Can you cook well and speak English?
 Phone 0845 677879

A



R

B



C



Part 4 Language Skills



I. Reading

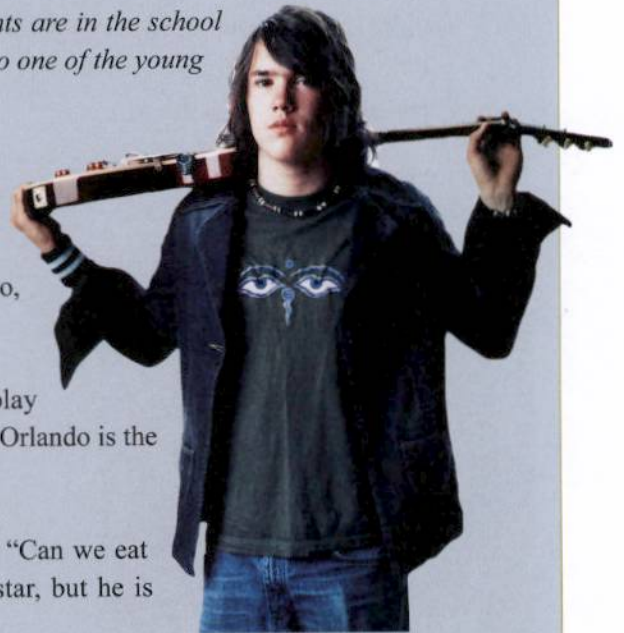
Future star

We are at PEP Vocational School TV Station. Six students are in the school TV talent competition, Talented Youth. Tonight, we talk to one of the young musicians, Orlando Rossi.

Orlando is sixteen. He is from New York in the USA. He has got an electric violin! "I can play the guitar and the violin," says Orlando. "I can also play rock music on the electric violin." "Can you sing and dance too?" "No, I can't."

The music is fast and very good. Orlando can really play the violin! At the end of the show, there is one winner – Orlando is the Talented Youth.

After the show, Orlando is hot and he is really hungry. "Can we eat something now? A chicken sandwich?" Orlando is a star, but he is also an ordinary youth.



Words you need

future *n. & adj.* 将来(的); 未来(的)

talent *n.* 才能; 天才

competition *n.* 竞争; 比赛

musician *n.* 音乐家

violin *n.* 小提琴

end *n.* 结束; 末尾

winner *n.* 获胜者

station *n.* 电视台; 车站

youth *n.* 青年; 青春

young *adj.* 年轻的; 年幼的

electric *adj.* 用电的; 带电的

rock *n.* 摇滚乐; 岩石

hot *adj.* 很受欢迎的; 热的

ordinary *adj.* 普通的; 平常的

Reading Tip

scanning 意为“扫读”，指有针对性地阅读某些特定信息。采用这种阅读技巧时一般不必通读全文。

Cultural Tip

show 意为“节目; 演出”，如：a quiz show(问答节目)，a game show(游戏节目)，a talk show(访谈或脱口秀节目)等。文中的 talent competition/show 指各类“选秀”节目，起源于西方，如：Britain's Got Talent(“英国达人秀”)等。此类节目形式如今在中国也较为流行。

1. Look at the picture and title. What do you think this passage is about?

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

- (1) What is "Talented Youth"?
- (2) How old is Orlando?
- (3) Where is he from?
- (4) What instruments can he play?
- (5) Who is today's Talented Youth?
- (6) What does Orlando want to do after the show?

(Extra) II. Listening: A radio interview

1. Listen to the interview. Who is Pavarotti?

2. Listen again. Choose the correct answers.



Cultural Tip

rock: 摇滚乐, 全称 rock and roll, 流行音乐风格的一种, 20 世纪 40 年代末起源于美国, 因其灵活大胆的表现形式和富有激情的节奏而受到很多人的喜爱。

jazz: 爵士乐, 一种起源于非洲的音乐形式, 由黑人民间音乐发展而来, 如今已成为世界上流行最为广泛的音乐类型之一。

- (1) Nicola is thirteen/fourteen.
- (2) Her favourite music is jazz/rock.
- (3) Nicola can play the guitar/piano.
- (4) Pavarotti can/can't sing.

(Extra) III. Speaking: What can you do?

You are a DJ. Interview your partner on the radio. Take turns to ask and answer the questions.

- I'm ... and this is Radio 85.5 FM.
- How old are you?
- What's your favourite music?
- Can you play the guitar or the piano?
- What other things can you do?



IV. Writing: An informal letter

1. Writing tips: Linking words (1)

*and or but*I can sing **and** I can dance.I can sing **but** I can't dance.Connect the sentences with *and* or *but*.

- (1) I can swim. I can ride a bike.
- (2) I can play the guitar. I can't sing.
- (3) He can sing. He can play the violin.
- (4) Orlando can speak English. He can't speak Chinese.
- (5) I can use computers. I can't type fast.
- (6) Ella can swim. She can't walk.

2. Writing task: An informal letter

Write a letter to a friend about what you can and can't do.

Step 1: Research

Read Orlando's letter below. What does he talk about?

Hello,

My name is Orlando. I'm sixteen years old. I am from New York in the USA. I can play the guitar and the violin, but I can't play the piano. I can't sing and dance, and I can't ride a bike.

*Bye,**Orlando*

Step 2: Draft

Write a draft.

Step 3: Check

Check your draft. Are the linking words correct? Write the final version.

*Hello,**My name is* _____

Bye,

Unit Check



I. Vocabulary

1. Complete the phrases.



(1) _____ fast



(2) _____ the guitar



(3) _____ on a computer



(4) _____ English



(5) _____ for dinner



(6) _____ pictures

2. Match the words with the pictures.



dance teacher sports assistant office assistant

II. Communication

3. Complete the dialogue in a job interview.

- Interviewer: Good afternoon.
 Interviewee: Good afternoon.
 Interviewer: (1) _____?
 Interviewee: Nicola Liu. Please call me Nicola.
 Interviewer: OK. Nicola, (2) _____?
 Interviewee: I'm twenty.
 Interviewer: What job are you (3) _____?
 Interviewee: I want to be an office assistant.
 Interviewer: Well, can you use computers?
 Interviewee: Yes, (4) _____. I use computers a lot.
 Interviewer: (5) _____?
 Interviewee: Yes, I can speak English and a little bit of Italian.
 Interviewer: Can you work at the weekend?
 Interviewee: Sorry, (6) _____. I have to take care of my grandma.

III. Language Focus

4. Write what Leo and Lyn can and can't do.

	Leo	Lyn
speak English	√	X
speak Chinese	X	√
play tennis	X	√
type fast	√	X

- (1) *Leo can speak English* _____ . (2) _____ .
 (3) _____ . (4) _____ .
 (5) _____ . (6) _____ .
 (7) _____ . (8) _____ .

5. Write questions and the correct short answers.

(1) Leo / speak English

→ *Can Leo speak English?**Yes, he can.*

(2) Lyn / type fast

(3) Leo / play tennis

(4) Lyn / speak Chinese

(5) You / play the violin

(6) You / cook



Unit Summary

Now you can ...

- use activity verbs (exercise 1)
- name jobs (exercise 2)
- tell what you can do in a job interview (exercise 3)
- use *can*
 - positive and negative (exercise 4)
 - questions and short answers (exercise 5)
- write an informal letter, using *and* and *but*



Chant

What can you do?

Oh, I can walk, walk, walk.
Oh, I can run, run, run.
Oh, I can jump, jump, jump.
Oh, what can you do?
Oh, walk, run, jump, swim, dance and sing.
Oh, what can you do? Yeah!

Oh, I can swim, swim, swim.
Oh, I can dance, dance, dance.
Oh, I can jump, jump, jump.
Oh, what can you do?
Oh, walk, run, jump, swim, dance and sing.
Oh, what can you do? Yeah!



Project

My future job

- Step 1: Think about what job you want to do in the future.
- Step 2: List the abilities the job may require and write if you can do the job.
- Step 3: Ask three classmates about their ideal jobs and the abilities the jobs require.
- Step 4: Write a description of your future job on a poster. You may add pictures.

My future job

I study English in a vocational school.
I can type really fast. I can read and write English.
I can also speak English fluently.
I want to be an office assistant in the future.

Words and Expressions

- cook /kʊk/ *v.* 烹调; 煮; 烧
paint /peɪnt/ *v.* (用颜料)画; 作画
△ chess /tʃes/ *n.* 国际象棋
△ guitar /gɪ'tɑː/ *n.* 吉他
run /rʌn/ *v.* 跑; 奔跑
fast /fɑːst/ *adj. & adv.* 快速的(地)
swim /swɪm/ *v.* 游泳
type /taɪp/ *v.* 打字
typist /'taɪpɪst/ *n.* 打字员
activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ *n.* 活动
centre /'sentə/ *n.* 中心; 中间
assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ *n.* 助理; 助手
ability /ə'bɪləti/ *n.* 能力; 才能
necessary /'nesɪsəri/ *adj.* 必要的; 必不可少的
language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.* 语言; 说话
interview /'ɪntəvjuː/ *n.* 面试; 访谈
* interviewer /'ɪntəvjuːə/ *n.* 主持面试者; 提问者; 采访者
* interviewee /,ɪntəvjuː'iː/ *n.* 参加面试者; 被采访者
△ part-time *adj.* 兼职的
△ interested /'ɪntrɪstɪd/ *adj.* 感兴趣的; 关心的
be interested in 对……感兴趣
little /'lɪtl/ *adj.* 小的
△ bit /bɪt/ *adv.* 有点; 一些
hand /hænd/ *n.* 手
△ foot /fʊt/ *n.* 脚; 足
△ feet /fi:t/ *n.* 脚(名词 foot 的复数形式)
minute /'mɪnɪt/ *n.* 分; 分钟
art /ɑːt/ *n.* 美术; 艺术
both /bəʊθ/ *pron.* 两者; 两个都
ad /æd/ *n.* 广告(同 advertisement)
△ piano /pi'ænəʊ/ *n.* 钢琴
△ nanny /'næni/ *n.* 保姆
future /'fjuːtʃə/ *n. & adj.* 将来(的); 未来(的)
station /'steɪʃən/ *n.* 电视台; 车站
* talent /'tælənt/ *n.* 才能; 天才
△ talented /'tæləntɪd/ *adj.* 有天资的; 有才能的
△ competition /,kəmpeɪ'tɪʃən/ *n.* 竞争; 比赛
* compete /kəm'pi:t/ *v.* 竞争; 参加比赛
youth /juːθ/ *n.* 青年; 青春
tonight /tə'naɪt/ *n. & adv.* (在)今晚
young /jʌŋ/ *adj.* 年轻的; 年幼的
* musician /mjuː'zɪʃən/ *n.* 音乐家
* electric /ɪ'lektɪk/ *adj.* 用电的; 带电的
△ violin /,vaɪə'liːn/ *n.* 小提琴
rock /rɒk/ *n.* 摇滚乐; 岩石
end /end/ *n.* 结束; 末尾
show /ʃəʊ/ *n.* 节目; 演出 *v.* 给……看
winner /'wɪnə/ *n.* 获胜者
win /wɪn/ *v.* 获胜; 赢
hot /hɒt/ *adj.* 很受欢迎的; 热的
hungry /'hʌŋɡri/ *adj.* 饥饿的
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/ *n.* 鸡肉; 鸡
sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/ *n.* 三明治
ordinary /'ɔːdənəri/ *adj.* 普通的; 平常的
* instrument /'ɪnstɹəmənt/ *n.* 乐器; 器械
radio /'reɪdɪəʊ/ *n.* 收音机
△ FM 调频
* jazz /dʒæz/ *n.* 爵士乐
* DJ (电台、电视台、俱乐部的) 音乐节目主持人
Brown /braʊn/ 布朗(姓氏名)
Leo /'liːəʊ/ 利奥(男子名)
Ella /'elə/ 埃拉(女子名)
Lyn /lɪn/ 琳恩(女子名)
Pavarotti /,pa:və:'rɔːtti/ 帕瓦罗蒂(意大利男高音歌唱家)
Justin /'dʒʌstɪn/ 贾斯廷(男子名)
Nicola /'nɪkələ/ 妮古拉(女子名)

Unit 4 Every day is a busy day!

Part 1 Vocabulary

Everyday activities

1. 🎧 Which activities can you see in the pictures? Listen, check and repeat.

do my homework
get dressed
get up
go to school
have a shower
have breakfast/lunch/dinner
visit friends
watch TV / a film



Learning Tip

Storing vocabulary
Store phrases together that use the same verb.

get up
get dressed



2. 🎧 Listen and circle the sound you hear. Then listen and repeat.

/s/, /z/, /ɪz/, /ts/ or /dz/

eats	goes	uses	cooks	does
meets	plays	runs	walks	watches
looks	reads	gets	visits	sees

3. In pairs, cover the words, ask and answer about the activities in exercise 1.

What's A?

Get up.

Part 2 Communication



I. Lead-in: Times

1. 🎧 Match the times with the clocks. Listen, check and repeat.



It's half past three.

It's ten thirty-four.

It's twenty past twelve.

It's a quarter to two.

It's five o'clock.

It's nine o'clock.

It's 3 a.m.

It's 3 p.m.

Cultural Tip

英式英语常用 *past* 和 *to* 来表达“几点过几分”和“差几分到几点”，如：6:05 *five past six*, 5:55 *five to six*。当然也可以采用直接读出数字的方式，分别读作 *six o five*, *five fifty-five*。

2. Point at the times in exercise 1. Ask and answer in pairs.

A: *What time is it?*

B: *It's half past three.*

II. Conversation: Talking about routine

1. 🎧 Listen and read.

Joe is playing tennis with his neighbour, Tim. After the game, Tim asks Joe about his daily life.

Tim: Do you like your life here in London?

Joe: I love it! I meet many new friends and have many things to do. Every day is a busy day!

Tim: Great! So what's a typical day like for you?

Joe: I get up at half past six. Then I have a shower, get dressed and have my breakfast. After that I go to school by bike at eight o'clock.

Tim: Oh, you leave the house early.

Joe: Yes. I have six classes a day from half past eight to 3 p.m. I have lunch in the school café.

Tim: What do you usually do after school?

Joe: I usually play football or go to the reading club.

Tim: Sounds good. What time do you do your homework?

Joe: After dinner, at about 7 p.m. I go to bed at half past ten and I fall fast asleep.

Tim: Wow! It's a really busy day! I hope you enjoy your life here! By the way, what time is it?

Joe: It's ten to four.

Tim: Oh, my singing club starts at four. I must hurry. See you.

Expressions

What's a typical day like for you?

What do you usually ...?

What time do you ...

I have/do ... at ...

I hope you ...

by the way

What time is it?

I must hurry.

2. Answer the questions.

- (1) What time does Joe get up?
- (2) What time does Joe go to school?
- (3) What does Joe usually do after school?
- (4) When does Joe do his homework?
- (5) When does Joe go to bed?
- (6) When does Tim's singing club start?

3. In pairs, practice the conversation.

III. Speaking: Asking about working time

In pairs, A, you are an interviewee and you are asking about what a typical day in the company is like in an interview; B, you are the interviewer.



Grammar Tip

注意介词 at, in 与 on 通常与不同的时间相搭配, 如:

- at noon/night*
- at the weekend*
- at two o'clock*
- in the morning/afternoon/evening*
- on Monday*

A: May I ask what a typical day in the company is like?

B: Sure. Go ahead.

A: When does the work start in the morning?

B: ...

A: When do you have lunch?

B: ...

A: Do you have a coffee break in the afternoon?

B: ...

Timetable

Working hours: from _____ to _____

Lunch break: from _____ to _____

Coffee break: from _____ to _____



Get ready for the workplace

When you are new at work, remember

- to arrive at work a bit earlier;
- to be on time for appointments;
- to make a schedule for your daily activities and try to keep it;
- to ask questions if there is anything you don't understand or are not sure about.

Part 3 Language Focus

I. Present simple – positive



I/you work.
He/She/It works.
We/You/They work.

Grammar Tip

在一般现在时中，如果主语是第三人称单数，如：he, she, it，则动词词尾一般需加-s，如：

listen → *listens* *walk* → *walks*

在以 s, sh, ch, x 或 o 结尾的动词后，要加 -es，如：

go/pass/watch → *goes/passes/watches*

以“辅音+y”结尾的动词，先变 y 为 i，再加 -es，如：

study → *studies* *fly* → *flies*

Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs.

A day in the life of my dad

My dad ⁽¹⁾ _____ (get) up at half past six. He ⁽²⁾ _____ (have) breakfast with my mum, then he ⁽³⁾ _____ (go) to work. He ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (ride) his bike to work. He is a computer technician. My dad ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (come) home late and he ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (use) his computer, then he ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (read) the newspaper. At nine o'clock, we ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (watch) TV. Well, I ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (watch) TV and he ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (fall) asleep.

II. Present simple – negative



I/You	don't	work.
He/She/It	doesn't	
We/You/They	don't	

don't = do not
doesn't = does not

1. Circle *don't* or *doesn't*.

A day in the life of my mum

My mum don't/doesn't ⁽¹⁾ get up at half past six. She gets up at six! She don't/doesn't ⁽²⁾ have breakfast with me. She has breakfast with my dad. I don't/doesn't ⁽³⁾ see my dad in the morning. My mum is a teacher. She stays at school all day. My dad don't/doesn't ⁽⁴⁾ have dinner with us. He comes home late, but he don't/doesn't ⁽⁵⁾ work at the weekend. We don't/doesn't ⁽⁶⁾ get up early at the weekend.



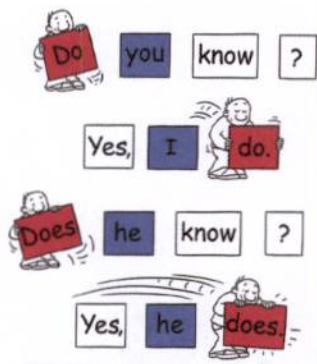
2. Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs.



This is Lisa. She is a tennis player in the national team. This is her typical day.

She (get) ⁽¹⁾ _____ up at six o'clock. Then she (have) ⁽²⁾ _____ a big breakfast. After that, she (start) ⁽³⁾ _____ training. She (have) ⁽⁴⁾ _____ lunch at one, with her coach. After lunch, she (take) ⁽⁵⁾ _____ a break. Then she (go) ⁽⁶⁾ _____ to training again. Dinner is at six. In the evening, she doesn't (play) ⁽⁷⁾ _____. She (watch) ⁽⁸⁾ _____ TV or (play) ⁽⁹⁾ _____ computer games. She (go) ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ to bed early. Every day is a busy day.

III. Present simple – questions and short answers



Do you know?	Yes, I do. No, I do not (don't).
Does he know?	Yes, he does. No, he does not (doesn't).
Do they know?	Yes, they do. No, they do not (don't).

1. Read the passage about Lisa again and write questions.

- (1) have a big breakfast?
→ *Does she have a big breakfast?*
- (2) have lunch with her coach?
- (3) take a break after lunch?
- (4) play tennis in the evening?
- (5) watch TV or play computer games in the evening?
- (6) go to bed early?

2. In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 1.

A: *Does she have a big breakfast?*
B: *Yes, she does.*

3. In pairs, ask and answer about your friends and family.

play the guitar	speak English	have a shower every day
walk to school	do homework every day	work at home

A: *Does your dad ride a bike to work?*
B: *No, he doesn't. He drives to work.*

Part 4 Language Skills

I. Reading

A busy day



My name is John and I live in Italy. I'm a chef and I love my job. I don't have much free time because my restaurant is very busy.

I get up early, at about 6 in the morning. Then I have breakfast. I usually have coffee and bread for breakfast. I go to work at 7 o'clock and I start work in the restaurant at 7:30. I have lunch, a big meal in my restaurant at 1 p.m. After lunch, I take a break and I play cards or chess with my co-workers in the restaurant.

I don't have dinner. I finish work at about 10:30 p.m. or 11 o'clock.

My name is Sarah and I live in Britain. I'm a singer and I work in the evening. I get up late. My alarm clock wakes me up at about 11:30 a.m. because I don't work in the morning. I don't have breakfast, but I have lunch at about 12:30 p.m. I go to work at about 5 o'clock and I start work at 5:30. I finish work at 12 a.m. or 1 a.m. I get home at about 1:30 or 2 and then go to bed.

I love my job, but sometimes I feel very tired!

Reading Tip

skimming 意为“略读”，目的在于获取文章大意，因此只需浏览，不必细读全文。

Words you need

live *v.* 生活；居住
restaurant *n.* 饭店；餐馆
alarm *n.* 闹钟
sometimes *adv.* 有时；不时

chef *n.* 厨师；主厨
card *n.* 纸牌；扑克牌
wake *v.* 弄醒；唤醒
tired *adj.* 困倦的；疲倦的

Cultural Tip

my, your 等形容词性物主代词除表示所属关系外，还表示使用的经常性，如：my restaurant, my co-worker, your bank 等。

1. Read about John and Sarah. Answer the questions about each person.

- (1) What's his/her job?
- (2) Does he/she like his/her job?

2. Read the passages again and answer the questions.







- (1) What time does John get up?
- (2) Does he have breakfast?
- (3) What time does Sarah get up?
- (4) What time does she start work?
- (5) What time does she get home?
- (6) Who is busier, Sarah or John?

(Extra) II. Listening: What do you do in the evening?

1. Listen to the students and answer the question.

What do they do in the evening?

2. Listen again and write the times.

<p>Rachel </p>  <p>get up _____ go to school/work _____ go home _____ go to bed _____</p>	<p>James </p>  <p>get up _____ go to school/work _____ go home _____ go to bed _____</p>	<p>Tracy </p>  <p>get up _____ go to school/work _____ go home _____ go to bed _____</p>
--	---	---

(Extra) III. Speaking: My weekdays

In pairs, talk about a person you know. Ask and answer questions, using the given words.

- Who / he or she?
- What time / get up?
- What time / go to school/work?
- What / do in the evening?

IV. Writing: My webpage

1. Writing tips: Linking words (2)

first, then, after that

First, we do homework.

Then we have dinner.

After that we go to bed.

Write sentences. Connect them, using *first, then* and *after that*.

(1) I / have a shower / get dressed / have breakfast

→ *First, I have a shower. Then I get dressed. After that I have breakfast.*

(2) she / go home / watch TV / go to bed

(3) they / get up / have breakfast / go to work

(4) I / start training / take a break / play computer games

(5) we / have dinner / take a walk / watch a film

(6) he / do his homework / have lunch / visit his friends

2. Writing task: My webpage

Make a webpage. Write about a day in your life.

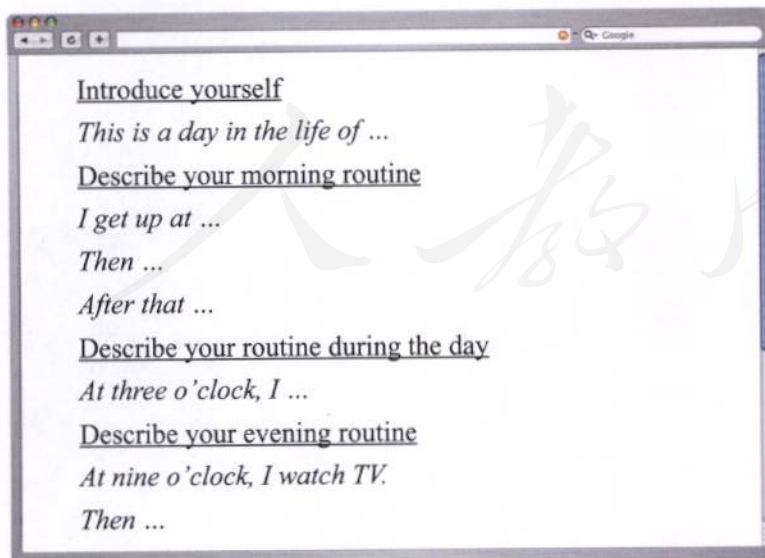
Step 1: Research

Make notes about your daily routine.

Find or draw pictures to add to your writing.

Step 2: Draft

Write a draft.



Step 3: Check

Check your draft. Are the linking words correct? Write the final version.

Unit Check



I. Vocabulary

1. Complete the phrases with the correct verbs.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) _____ up | (2) _____ a shower |
| (3) _____ breakfast | (4) _____ dressed |
| (5) _____ my homework | (6) _____ baseball |
| (7) _____ TV | (8) _____ friends |

2. Complete the sentences with the correct times.



- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) It's one _____. | (2) It's a quarter _____ two. |
| (3) It's a _____ past ten. | (4) It's _____ past two. |
| (5) It's half _____ three. | (6) It's a quarter _____ six. |
| (7) It's five _____ five. | (8) It's eight _____. |

II. Communication

3. Complete the dialogue.

- A: _____ ?
 B: I get up at eight o'clock.
 A: _____ ?
 B: I go to school at half past eight.
 A: What do you do after school?
 B: I usually play football.
 A: _____ ?
 B: I go home at half past three.
 A: _____ ?
 B: I have dinner at seven o'clock.
 A: What time do you do your homework?
 B: _____ .
 A: _____ ?
 B: I go to bed at ten o'clock.



III. Language Focus

4. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs.

- (1) Ellie uses (use) her mobile at school.
- (2) Orlando _____ (play) the guitar.
- (3) Mark _____ (visit) his friends every day.
- (4) He _____ (play) computer games a lot.
- (5) She _____ (go) to PEP Vocational School.
- (6) My teacher _____ (give) us a lot of homework.

5. Rewrite the sentences as negatives.

- (1) She goes to a vocational school.
→ *She doesn't go to a vocational school.*
- (2) She studies Japanese at school.
- (3) She does her homework every day.
- (4) She goes to the English corner on Saturday.
- (5) She watches an English film on Sunday.
- (6) She often talks with friends from Britain.

6. Write questions with the given words.

- (1) do your homework at home (you)
→ *Do you do your homework at home?*
- (2) play basketball after work (they)
- (3) get up at 6 a.m. (your dad)
- (4) use computers (your mum)
- (5) go to work in the evening (your mum)
- (6) have much free time (your dad)

7. Complete the short answers for exercise 6.

- (1) Yes, I do.
- (2) No, they _____.
- (3) No, he _____.
- (4) Yes, she _____.
- (5) Yes, she _____.
- (6) No, he _____.



Unit Summary

Now you can ...

- use routine verbs (exercise 1)
- tell the time (exercise 2)
- ask routine questions (exercise 3)
- use present simple
 - positive (exercise 4)
 - negative (exercise 5)
 - questions (exercise 6)
 - short answers (exercise 7)
- write about a day in your life, using *first*, *then* and *after that*

Cultural Exchange



School life in China and the UK

Here are some facts about schools in the UK. 99% of schools in the UK have a uniform. 2% of schools in the UK are for boys only or girls only.

Hi, my name is Jenny and I'm from China. I go to a boarding school, so we sleep in the school. We get up at 6:30 in the morning and get dressed. We have breakfast at school too. We start lessons at eight o'clock. We have four lessons in the morning and three in the afternoon.

We have lunch in the canteen and then we take a break. We start lessons at 2:30 in the afternoon. School finishes at five, but after school we do our homework in the classroom or in the library. After that we have some free time and we go to bed. I like my school. My friends and I share a room. It's cool! What's your school life like? Could you tell me?

Jenny, Shanghai

Hi, Jenny!

There are lots of different schools in the UK. My school is in London and it's very big.

We always start school at 8:45. We have four lessons in the morning. First, we have two lessons and then we have a break. After that we have two more lessons. Then I have lunch at the school café at 12:30.

We have two lessons in the afternoon. We go home at 3:20. After school I often go to the library to read something I'm interested in. And there are lots of after-school clubs, too. I'm in the school band. I play the violin!

Ellie, London

Words you need

fact *n.* 事实; 真相

board *v.* 寄宿

library *n.* 图书室; 图书馆

always *adv.* 一直; 总是

uniform *n.* 制服

canteen *n.* 食堂; 餐厅

share *v.* 共享; 共用

band *n.* (尤指演奏流行音乐的) 乐队

1. Read the passages and answer the questions.

- (1) What schools do Jenny and Ellie go to?
- (2) Where do they have lunch?
- (3) What time do they start school?
- (4) What do they do after school?

2. The same or different?

- (1) Is your school like Jenny's school or Ellie's?
- (2) Are your after-school activities like Jenny's or Ellie's?

Words and Expressions

- busy /'bɪzi/ *adj.* 忙碌的; 繁忙的
homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ *n.* 家庭作业; 准备工作
get dressed 穿衣服
up /ʌp/ *adv.* 向上地
get up 起床
shower /'ʃaʊə/ *n.* 淋浴; 阵雨
have/take a shower 冲澡; 洗淋浴
breakfast /'brekfəst/ *n.* 早餐
lunch /lʌntʃ/ *n.* 午餐
dinner /'dɪnə/ *n.* (中午或晚上吃的) 正餐; 主餐
clock /klɒk/ *n.* (时) 钟
past /pɑ:st/ *prep.* 晚于; 在……之后
quarter /'kwɔ:tə/ *n.* 一刻钟; 四分之一
a.m. 午前; 上午
p.m. 下午
△ routine /ru:'ti:n/ *n.* 惯例; 常规
neighbour /'neɪbə/ *n.* 邻居
daily /'deɪli/ *adj.* 每日的; 每天的
* typical /'tɪpɪkəl/ *adj.* 一贯的; 典型的
leave /li:v/ *v.* 出发; 离开
early /'ɜ:li/ *adv.* 提早; 提前
café /kæ'fe/ *n.* 咖啡馆; 小餐馆
△ usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ *adv.* 通常地; 惯常地
usual /'ju:ʒuəl/ *adj.* 通常的; 惯常的
sound /saʊnd/ *linking v.* 听起来 *n.* 声音
fall /fɔ:l/ *v.* 落下; 降落
asleep /ə'sli:p/ *adj.* 睡着的
fall asleep 入睡
hope /həʊp/ *n. & v.* 希望
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ *v.* 喜欢; 享受……的乐趣
by the way 顺便说一下; 顺便问一下
hurry /'hʌri/ *v.* 赶紧; 匆忙
sure /ʃʊə/ *adj.* 确信的; 肯定的 *adv.* (口语) 当然;
好的
ahead /ə'hed/ *adv.* 在前面; 向前
go ahead (口语) 可以; 干吧
break /breɪk/ *n.* 休息
have/take a break 休息一下
timetable /'taɪm,teɪbəl/ *n.* 时间表; 时刻表
hour /aʊə/ *n.* 小时
late /leɪt/ *adj. & adv.* 晚(的); 迟(的)
newspaper /'nju:s,peɪpə/ *n.* 报纸
△ training /'treɪnɪŋ/ *n.* 训练; 培训
coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 教练
again /ə'geɪn/ *adv.* 又; 再一次
live /lɪv/ *v.* 生活; 居住
chef /ʃef/ *n.* 厨师; 主厨
free /fri:/ *adj.* 自由的; 免费的
△ because /bɪ'kɔ:z/ *conj.* 因为
restaurant /'restərɒnt/ *n.* 饭店; 餐馆
meal /mi:l/ *n.* 一餐; 饭
card /kɑ:d/ *n.* 纸牌; 扑克牌
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ *v.* 完成; 结束
△ alarm /ə'lɑ:m/ *n.* 闹钟
wake /weɪk/ *v.* 弄醒; 唤醒
wake up 醒; 叫醒
sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ *adv.* 有时; 不时
tired /taɪəd/ *adj.* 困倦的; 疲倦的
△ swimmer /'swɪmə/ *n.* 游泳运动员; 会游泳的人
close /kləʊz/ *v.* 关闭; 歇业
difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ *adj.* 困难的
fact /fækt/ *n.* 事实; 真相
* uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ *n.* 制服
△ board /bɔ:d/ *v.* 寄宿
△ canteen /kæn'ti:n/ *n.* 食堂; 餐厅
library /'laɪbrəri/ *n.* 图书室; 图书馆
share /ʃeə/ *v.* 共享; 共用
always /'ɔ:lweɪz/ *adv.* 一直; 总是
* band /bænd/ *n.* (尤指演奏流行音乐的) 乐队
Tim /tɪm/ 蒂姆 (男子名)
Lisa /'li:zə/ 莉萨 (女子名)
John /dʒɒn/ 约翰 (男子名)
Sarah /'seərə/ 萨拉 (女子名)
Rachel /'reitʃəl/ 雷切尔 (女子名)
James /dʒeɪmz/ 詹姆斯 (男子名)
Tracy /'treɪsi/ 特雷西 (女子名)
Jenny /'dʒeni/ 珍妮 (女子名)

Unit 5 I love shopping for clothes.

Part 1 Vocabulary



Clothes

1. Match the words with the pictures. Listen, check and repeat.

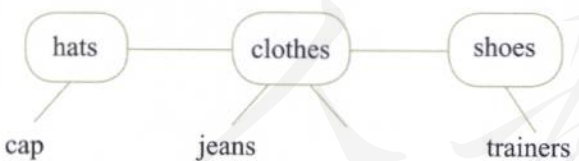
jacket
jeans
sandals
shirt
shorts
skirt
socks
trainers



Learning Tip

Remembering vocabulary

In your notebook, use word webs to store your vocabulary.



2. Listen and repeat.

/s/ or /ʃ/

(1) student skirt socks sandals small
(2) shower shirt shorts shoes shoes shoes shoes shoes shoes shoes shoes shoes

3. In groups, talk about the clothes your group members wear.

Joe wears a white T-shirt and a pair of blue jeans.

Part 2 Communication

I. Lead-in: Describing clothes

1. Write the words in the correct column.

black	brown	extra	green	jacket	jeans	large	medium
orange	red	shirt	skirt	small	socks	trainers	yellow

Size	Colour	Clothes
large	brown	socks

2. Write the descriptions.



Grammar Tip

表示尺码的形容词一般位于表示颜色的形容词之前，如：

a large brown coat

a small blue skirt

(1) *a large brown coat* (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____

II. Conversation: Shopping for clothes

1. Listen and read.

Ellie loves shopping for clothes. She wants a pair of new jeans for her birthday party. ^(R)

(E = Ellie, S = Shop assistant)

E: Excuse me, do you have any jeans?

S: Yes, there are some here.

E: May I try them on?

S: Sure, the fitting room is over there.

S: Do they fit?

E: No, they are too big. Do you have them in a smaller size?

S: Yes, here is a size S. Try these.

E: And have you got it in a different colour?

S: Yes, we have got it in black or brown. Which one do you prefer?

E: Can I try the brown one on?

S: Yes, of course.

E: These are fine. How much are they?

S: They are 40 pounds.

E: OK. I'll take them.

Expressions

Excuse me, do you have ...?

May I try it/them on?

The fitting room is over there.

in a smaller/bigger size

in ... (colour)

Do they fit?

Which one do you prefer?

How much is/are ...?

I'll take it/them.

2. Tell true (T) or false (F).

- () (1) Ellie wants a pair of jeans.
- () (2) She tries on two pairs of jeans.
- () (3) Ellie wears size M.
- () (4) Ellie prefers the black jeans.
- () (5) The jeans cost 14 pounds.
- () (6) Ellie takes the jeans.

3. In pairs, practice the conversation.

III. Speaking: Serving customers

In pairs, A, you are the shop assistant; B, you are the customer and you want to buy a pair of shoes. Complete the dialogue with a – f, and then practice the dialogue.



A: Good morning/afternoon. ⁽¹⁾ _____?
 B: Yes. Can I try this pair of shoes on?
 A: Sure. ⁽²⁾ _____?
 B: Well, ⁽³⁾ _____.
 Do you have them in a smaller size?
 A: ⁽⁴⁾ _____.
 B: Hmm, this pair fits very well. ⁽⁵⁾ _____?
 A: 50 pounds.
 B: OK, I'll take them. ⁽⁶⁾ _____?
 A: Sure.

- a. Do they fit
- b. Yes, we do
- c. I don't think so
- d. Can I pay by credit card
- e. How much are they
- f. Can I help you



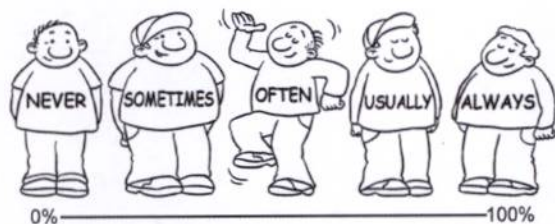
Get ready for the workplace

If you are a shop assistant, you should

- have good communication skills;
- have polite manners;
- remember a happy customer is a returned customer.

Part 3 Language Focus

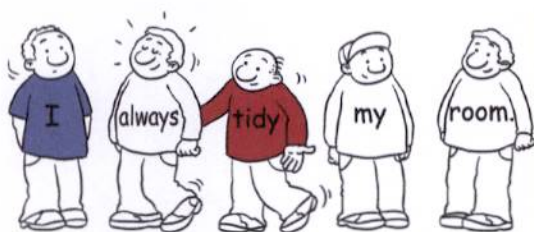
I. Adverbs of frequency



Hi! I'm Pat. At work, I always wear a uniform. I sometimes wear a cap. I never wear sandals or shorts, but I sometimes wear trainers. I've always got a big bag and it's usually full of letters! Yes, I'm a postman!

1. Read the passage about Pat and complete the sentences.

- (1) Pat always wears a uniform.
- (2) He _____ wears a cap.
- (3) He never wears _____ or _____.
- (4) He sometimes wears _____ on his feet.
- (5) He's _____ got a big bag.
- (6) The big bag is _____ full of letters.



2. Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs in the correct position.

- (1) I get to work on time. (always) → *I always get to work on time.*
- (2) I wear my uniform to work. (always)
- (3) I wear sandals or shorts at work. (never)
- (4) At a party, I wear my favourite shirt. (usually)
- (5) I hang out with friends at the weekend. (sometimes)
- (6) We go shopping on Sunday. (often)

3. Write the sentences in the correct order.

- (1) trainers / my / usually / smelly / are → *My trainers are usually smelly.*
- (2) hungry / am / always / I
- (3) Mrs Brown / friendly / is / usually
- (4) the classroom / hot / is / sometimes
- (5) late / often / my / is / boyfriend
- (6) in school / my mobile / use / I / never

II. Adding *-ing* to verbs



- do → doing
- dance → dancing
- swim → swimming
- get → getting



This is me at the weekend. I don't like getting up early! I usually get up at ten. I like playing tennis. I like wearing shorts or jeans, a T-shirt and trainers. Hmm, my trainers are usually smelly!

1. Write the *-ing* form of the verbs.

- (1) wear → wearing
- (2) use → _____
- (3) cook → _____
- (4) play → _____
- (5) clean → _____
- (6) make → _____

2. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- (1) Pat likes wearing (wear) shorts at the weekend.
- (2) He hates _____ (get) up early.
- (3) I love _____ (do) the shopping.
- (4) I like _____ (play) football after school.
- (5) My brother likes _____ (stay) at home and _____ (watch) TV.
- (6) I don't mind _____ (clean), but I really hate _____ (cook).

3. Think about yourself. What do you like doing at the weekend?



*I like hanging out with friends.
I like going shopping.
I like staying at home and cooking food.
I hate getting up early.*



Part 4 Language Skills

I. Reading

Two sides of fashion

This is Sally. She's sixteen and she lives in London. At the weekend, she usually wears designer dresses and shoes. She's a model.

"I love wearing beautiful clothes," she says. "I always work at the weekend, so it's OK for school. The other models are friendly and I earn 60 pounds a day. It's fun!"

Are there any boring times? "I don't like waiting in the studios so I often do my homework. I hate the travelling ... I usually travel about 300 kilometres at weekends, but my mum is always with me, so I'm never lonely."



Words you need

fashion *n.* 时尚; 流行款式
 designer *n.* 设计师; 设计者
 model *n.* 时装模特; 模型
 earn *v.* 挣(钱)
 studio *n.* 演播室; 工作室
 lonely *adj.* 孤单的; 孤独的
 adult *n.* 成年人; 成人
 teenage *adj.* 青少年的
 wool *n.* 羊毛; 毛织物
 hoodie *n.* 带帽上衣



Anthony's eighteen. He lives in England and he is a clothes designer. His parents are designers and he often helps them. They all work at home.

Anthony goes to school, so he usually works at the weekend. "My mum and dad design clothes for adults, but I like designing cool and fun teenage clothes. Look, this is my new design, a wool hoodie."

"I really like designing clothes. It's fun and I can earn about 50 pounds for a good design."

Reading Tip

在阅读过程中, 可将文章中具有可比性的内容加以比较、对照, 以加深对文章的理解。

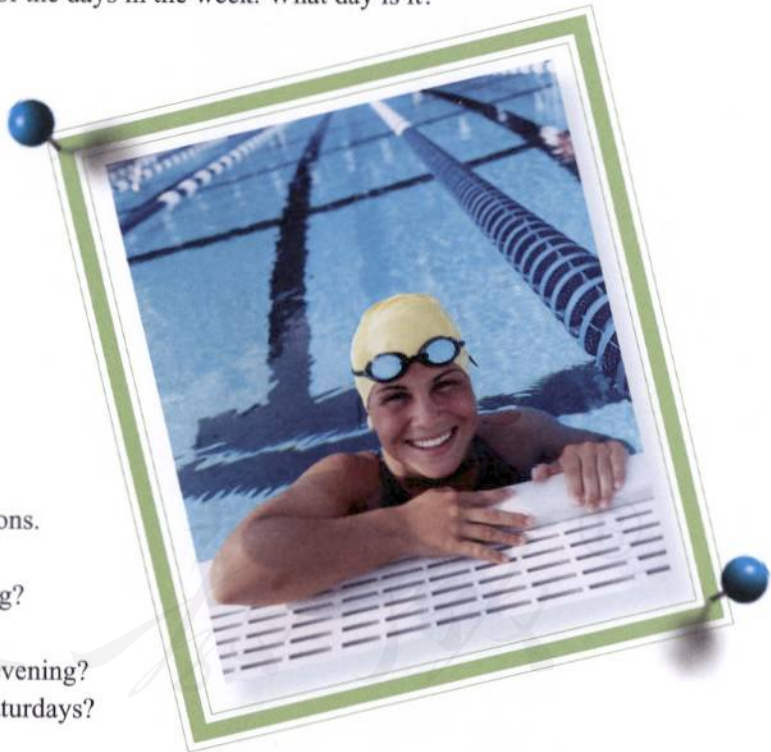
1. Look at the title and the pictures. What do you think the passages are about?

2. Read the passages. Complete the table.

	Sally	Anthony
(1) How old are they?		
(2) Where do they live?		
(3) What work do they do?		
(4) When do they work?		
(5) Do they like the work?		
(6) Why? / Why not?		

(Extra) II. Listening: Louise's favourite day

1. Listen to Louise talking about one of the days in the week. What day is it?



2. Listen again, and answer the questions.

- (1) What time does she get up?
- (2) What does she do in the morning?
- (3) What clothes does she wear?
- (4) What does she do on Saturday evening?
- (5) What does she not like about Saturdays?

(Extra) III. Speaking: My weekend

In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 2 in Listening.

A: What time do you get up?

B: I usually get up at ...

A: What do you do in the morning?

B: I often ...

A: What do you wear?

B: I always ...

IV. Writing: A magazine article

1. Writing tips: Linking words (3)

*so*My mum is always with me, **so** I'm never lonely.He goes to school, **so** he usually works at the weekend.Write sentences with *so*, in the correct order.

(1) I leave home at 8:00. School starts at 8:30.

→ *School starts at 8:30, so I leave home at 8:00.*

(2) There isn't a bus to school. I walk.

(3) My friend lives in the same street with me. I usually walk with her.

(4) I take sandwiches. There isn't a café at school.

(5) I sometimes play football after school. I'm in the football club.

(6) School finishes at 3:30. I usually get home at 4:00.

2. Writing task: A magazine article

Describe what your friend likes wearing at the weekend.

Step 1: Research

Talk to your friends. Make notes. Collect photos or draw pictures.

Step 2: Draft

Write a draft.

Introduce your friends*May is fifteen and she is ... Joe is sixteen, ...*Describe his/her clothes*On Saturday, May usually wears ... in the morning. In the afternoon, she sometimes plays tennis, so she wears ...*

Step 3: Check

Check your draft. Are the linking words correct? Write the final version.

Cultural Tip

我们在穿衣打扮方面可遵循 TPO 原则。

T: time, 时间, 即服装的选择要与时间相适应。

P: place, 地点, 即服装的选择要与所处的场合相适应。

O: object, 对象, 即根据交往对象的特点, 以及自己的预期目的来选择服装。如: 应聘工作, 着装应庄重、大方; 参加聚会则应注重休闲、时尚。



Unit Check



I. Vocabulary

1. Write the words.



(1) _____



(2) _____



(3) _____



(4) _____



(5) _____



(6) _____

II. Communication

2. Complete the dialogue with a – f.

A: Excuse me, ⁽¹⁾ _____ ?

B: Sure, the fitting room is over there.

B: ⁽²⁾ _____ ?

A: No, it's too big. Have you got this dress in a smaller size?

B: Yes, here's a size S. ⁽³⁾ _____ .

A: This one is fine. ⁽⁴⁾ _____ ?

B: 80 pounds.

A: OK, ⁽⁵⁾ _____ . Thank you very much.

B: ⁽⁶⁾ _____ .

- a. Try this one
- b. How much is it
- c. Does it fit
- d. My pleasure
- e. I'll take it
- f. can I try this dress on

III. Language Focus

3. Complete the passage with the correct adverbs of frequency.

Ellie ⁽¹⁾ _____ (100%) wears the school uniform during weekdays. She ⁽²⁾ _____ (50%) wears a watch. She ⁽³⁾ _____ (75%) plays tennis after school. When she plays tennis, she ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (0%) wears sandals. At the weekend, she ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (75%) wears a T-shirt and jeans. She loves jeans and she ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (25%) shops for new ones.

4. Circle the correct words.

- (1) She often gets up / gets up often at 7 o'clock.
- (2) She sometimes takes the bus / takes the bus sometimes to work.
- (3) She usually is / is usually at office at 8 o'clock.
- (4) She never is late / is never late for work.
- (5) She always is / is always busy during the day.
- (6) She goes swimming often / often goes swimming after work.

5. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs.

- (1) I love doing (do) the shopping.
- (2) I hate (get up) early in the morning.
- (3) I don't mind (walk) to school.
- (4) My sister likes (ride) her bike.
- (5) She doesn't like (do) her homework.
- (6) She doesn't mind (look after) the dogs.

6. Answer the questions.

- (1) Do you like shopping for clothes?
→ *Yes, I like shopping for clothes.*
- (2) Do you like getting up early in the morning?
- (3) Do you mind working at the weekend?
- (4) Do you hate going to bed late?
- (5) Do you love playing computer games?
- (6) Do you love cooking?



Unit Summary

Now you can ...

- name clothes (exercise 1)
- shop for clothes (exercise 2)
- use adverbs of frequency
 - in sentences (exercise 3)
 - in the correct order (exercise 4)
- add *-ing* to verbs (exercise 5)
- talk about likes and dislikes (exercise 6)
- write what your friend likes wearing, using *so*



Song



The lion sleeps tonight

In the jungle, the mighty jungle,
The lion sleeps tonight.
In the jungle, the mighty jungle,
The lion sleeps tonight.

Near the village, the peaceful village,
The lion sleeps tonight.
Near the village, the peaceful village,
The lion sleeps tonight.
(chorus)

Hush, my darling, don't fear, my darling,
The lion sleeps tonight.
(chorus)

Project



My perfect weekend

Step 1: Write a diary for a perfect weekend.

- Think of your perfect activities.
- Write what you do and when.
- Write what you wear and when.

Step 2: Illustrate your text with drawings.

Step 3: Share your weekend activities with your classmates.

JUNE 8



*I get up at eight. I don't go to school.
At ten o'clock I meet my friends and
we play football. At one o'clock we ...*

Words and Expressions

- jacket /'dʒækɪt/ *n.* 夹克; 短上衣
jeans /dʒi:nz/ *n.* (复数) 牛仔裤
△ sandal /'sændl/ *n.* 凉鞋
shirt /ʃɜ:t/ *n.* 衬衫
△ shorts /ʃɔ:ts/ *n.* (复数) 短裤
skirt /skɜ:t/ *n.* 裙子
* sock /sɒk/ *n.* 袜子; 短袜
△ trainer /'treɪnə/ *n.* 运动鞋; 教练(员)
large /lɑ:dʒ/ *adj.* 巨大的; 大的
small /smɔ:l/ *adj.* (尺寸或数量) 小的
* medium /'mi:diəm/ *adj.* (大小、水平或数量)
中等的; 中号的
size /saɪz/ *n.* 大小; 尺寸
pair /peə/ *n.* 一副; 一对; 一双
birthday /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ *n.* 生日
try on 试穿
fit /fɪt/ *v.* (对某人) 合身
fitting room (商店里的) 试衣间
prefer /prɪ'fɜ:/ *v.* 更喜欢
pound /paʊnd/ *n.* 英镑(英国标准货币单位)
pay /peɪ/ *v.* 付款; 付钱给(某人)
credit /'kredɪt/ *n.* 赊购; 信贷
credit card 信用卡
customer /'kʌstəmə/ *n.* 顾客; 客户
pleasure /'pleʒə/ *n.* 愉快; 满足
never /'nevə/ *adv.* 决不; 从来没有
often /'ɒfən/ *adv.* 常常; 经常
full /fʊl/ *adj.* 满的; 完整的
be full of 充满……; 装满……
△ postman /'pəʊstmən/ *n.* 邮递员
hang out 闲待
△ smelly /'smeli/ *adj.* 有臭味的
smell /smel/ *n.* 气味; 臭味
hate /heit/ *v.* 讨厌; 恨
mind /maɪnd/ *v.* 介意; 在意
side /saɪd/ *n.* 面; 侧
fashion /'fæʃən/ *n.* 时尚; 流行款式
designer /dɪ'zainə/ *n.* 设计师; 设计者
design /dɪ'zain/ *v.* 设计
model /'mɒdl/ *n.* 时装模特; 模型
earn /ɜ:n/ *v.* 挣(钱)
fun /fʌn/ *adj.* 有趣的 *n.* 有趣的经历
boring /'bɔ:riŋ/ *adj.* 无聊的; 乏味的
wait /weɪt/ *v.* 等; 等候
studio /'stju:diəʊ/ *n.* 演播室; 工作室
travel /'trævəl/ *v.* (尤指长途) 旅行
kilometre /'kɪləmi:tə/ *n.* 千米; 公里
lonely /'ləʊnli/ *adj.* 孤单的; 孤独的
adult /'ædʌlt/ *n.* 成年人; 成人
△ teenage /'ti:neɪdʒ/ *adj.* 青少年的
teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə/ *n.* 青少年
* wool /wʊl/ *n.* 羊毛; 毛织物
△ hoodie /'hudi/ *n.* 带帽上衣
suit /sju:t/ *n.* 套装; 一套衣服
swimming suit 游泳衣
Pat /pæt/ 帕特(男子名)
Sally /'sæli/ 萨莉(女子名)
Anthony /'æntəni/ 安东尼(男子名)
Louise /lu:'i:z/ 路易丝(女子名)

Unit 6 What's going on?

Part 1 Vocabulary

Jobs

1. 🎧 Match the words with the pictures. Listen, check and repeat.

gardener
hairdresser
mechanic
nurse
reporter
taxi driver
tourist guide
waiter



Learning Tip

Adding *-r*, *-er*, *-or*

Change verbs into nouns by adding *-r*, *-er*, *-or* to verbs:

write → *writer* *report* → *reporter* *act* → *actor*
drive → *driver* *design* → *designer* *visit* → *visitor*

Cultural Tip

waiter 一般指 (餐馆的) 男服务员, *waitress* 指女服务员。在很多西方国家, 人们通常会支付服务业从业人员一定数额的小费 (tip)。

2. 🎧 Listen and repeat.

/ə/ or /ɜ:/

(1) <u>gardener</u>	<u>waiter</u>	<u>designer</u>	<u>driver</u>	<u>hairdresser</u>
(2) <u>first</u>	<u>shirt</u>	<u>nurse</u>	<u>her</u>	<u>worker</u>

3. In pairs, A, think of a job but don't say what it is; B, ask questions.

- What time does he/she start work?
- Does he/she work inside or outside?
- Does he/she wear a uniform or not?

B: *Is it a nurse?*

A: *Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.*

Grammar Tip

此处 *or* 为选择连词, 意为“或; 还是”, 如: *Is he doing homework or playing computer games?*

Part 2 Communication



I. Lead-in: Jobs and activities

1. 🎧 Match the jobs with the activities. Listen, check and repeat.

gardener
hairdresser
mechanic
nurse
reporter
taxi driver
tourist guide
waiter

repair car engines
look after patients
report news
serve food and drink
look after trees and flowers
cut hair
drive the taxi
show tourists around

2. In pairs, A, mime an activity in exercise 1; B, guess what job it is.

A: *What am I doing?*

B: *Are you cutting hair?*

A: *Yes, I am.*

B: *You're a hairdresser!*

II. Conversation: What's going on?

1. 🎧 Listen and read.

Mark finds a part-time job in the school café. May is calling him on the phone.

May: Hi, Mark. It's May.

Mark: Hey, May. How are you?

May: Good, thanks. How is your part-time job going?

Mark: Not bad.

May: What are you doing?

Mark: I'm serving food and drink.

May: What? At the moment?

Mark: No, I'm cleaning the floor. What about you?

I heard a lot of noise. What's going on?

May: I'm at my cousin's birthday party.

People are dancing, talking and laughing.

Mark: Are you having a good time?

May: Yes, indeed. Oops, I can't talk now. The cake is coming.

Talk to you later.

Mark: Bye, May, thanks for calling. Have fun.

Expressions

It's / This is ...

How is ... going?

Not bad.

at the moment

What's going on?

Have a good time.

I can't talk now.

Talk to you later.

Thanks for calling.

Have fun.

2. Answer the following questions.

- (1) What's Mark doing for his part-time job?
- (2) What's Mark doing now?
- (3) Where is May now?
- (4) What are people doing at the party?
- (5) Is May having a good time?

3. In pairs, practice the conversation.

III. Speaking: First day at work

1. In pairs, A, you find a job as a secretary in a company; B, you find a job as a mechanic in the factory. A is calling B to ask about his/her first day at work. Complete the conversation with a – f.

A: Hi, B. ⁽¹⁾_____.

B: Hello, A. How are you?

A: ⁽²⁾_____. What about you? How is your first day at work?

B: ⁽³⁾_____.

A: ⁽⁴⁾_____?

B: I'm checking and repairing car engines.

A: What? At the moment?

B: No, I'm taking a break. What about you? What are you doing?

A: Well, I'm making coffee for my boss. Oops, ⁽⁵⁾_____.

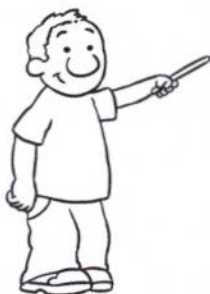
The boss is coming. ⁽⁶⁾_____, B.

B: See you.

- a. It's good.
- b. Talk to you later
- c. What are you doing
- d. This is A
- e. I can't talk now
- f. Not bad. Thanks.

2. Your friend is doing a part-time job in the factory. Call him/her to ask about what he/she is doing at the moment. Use the following phrases.

- It's ...
- Hi/Hello/Hey!
- How are you?
- Thanks for calling.
- I can't talk now.
- Sorry, can you say it again?
- Bye!
- See you later!

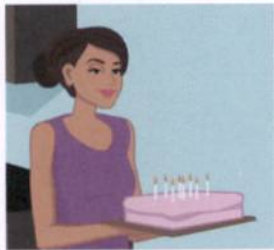


Get ready for the workplace

When you use your phone at the workplace, remember

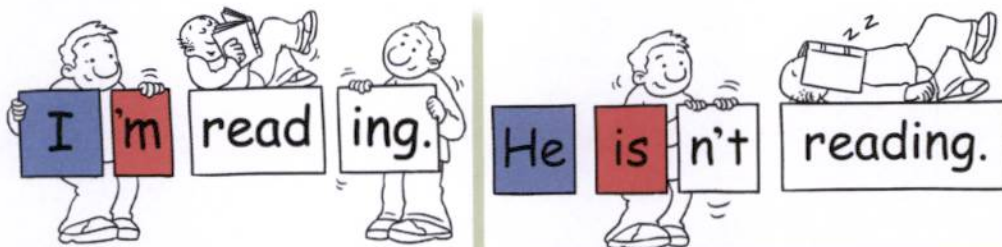
- to be polite and not to speak loudly;
- to listen carefully and speak clearly;
- to repeat all important information in a message;
- to switch off or set your mobile vibrate while in a meeting.

Part 3 Language Focus



Hi, grandma! Thank you for your present! I'm wearing the dress now. Yes, we're having a good time. Aunt Betty is dancing with Uncle Paul. He is wearing a suit and she is wearing a beautiful skirt. Louise is chatting with Tommy. She is wearing a new pair of shoes and he is wearing a suit as well. They all dress up. Mum's bringing my birthday cake! Bye!

I. Present continuous – positive and negative



I	am ('m)	reading.
You	are ('re)	
He/She/It	is ('s)	
We/You/They	are ('re)	

I	am not ('m not)	reading.
You	are not (aren't)	
He/She/It	is not (isn't)	
We/You/They	are not (aren't)	

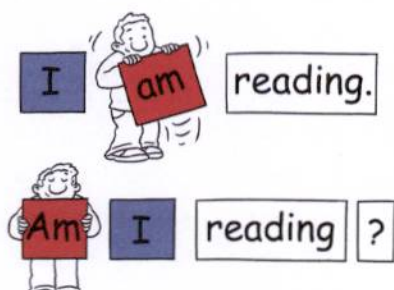
1. Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs.

I ⁽¹⁾ *'m talking* (talk) to my grandmother on the phone. I ⁽²⁾ _____ (tell) her about my birthday party. My uncle ⁽³⁾ _____ (dance) with my aunt. My brother Tommy ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (talk) with my sister. My uncle ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (wear) a suit and my aunt ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (wear) a beautiful skirt. It's time to go. My mum ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (bring) my cake into the room.

2. Rewrite the sentences as negatives.

- (1) I'm talking to my grandfather. → *I'm not talking to my grandfather.*
- (2) My uncle is dancing with my sister.
- (3) My brother and sister are watching TV.
- (4) We're wearing the school uniform.
- (5) My mum is bringing my present.
- (6) My aunt is making a phone call.

II. Present continuous – questions and short answers



Am	I	reading?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not ('m not).
Are	you		Yes, I am.	No, I am not ('m not).
Is	he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it is not (isn't).
Are	we/you/they		Yes, we/they are.	No, we/they are not (aren't).

1. Make questions from the sentences.

- (1) We're having a good time. → *Are you having a good time?*
- (2) Aunt Betty is dancing.
- (3) Uncle Paul is wearing a T-shirt and jeans.
- (4) Louise and Tommy are reading.
- (5) Mum's bringing my birthday cake.
- (6) My brother is wearing the school uniform.

2. Answer the questions in exercise 1.

III. Present continuous – *wh*- questions

What	am	I	reading?
Why	are	you	
Where	is	he/she/it	
	are	we/you/they	



The *wh*- word goes before the question.

Make *wh*- questions from the words.

- (1) why / you / read this book? → *Why are you reading this book?*
- (2) what / your teacher / do?
- (3) where / your friends / go today?
- (4) who / your teacher / look at?
- (5) what / she wear / now?
- (6) what / you / do at the moment?

Part 4 Language Skills

I. Reading



My first day as a reporter

Tina is a reporter. This is the diary of her first day at work.

It's my first day as a reporter. I'm really excited! Right now, it's 7:30 in the evening and we are at PEP Vocational School. What's going on? Well, there's an exciting talent competition in the school stadium. And I'm going to report the show!

I'm wearing a yellow suit today. But the director doesn't like it. "Yellow isn't a good colour on TV," she says. "Either black or blue will do. Do you have a black or blue suit?" Luckily, I do have a black one with me.

Now, it's my show time. I'm standing inside the stadium. People are watching me, and it makes me very nervous. The director says, "Smile and talk slowly. Believe yourself to be the best."

It's 10 p.m. and the show is over. But we are still working in the stadium. I'm talking to the winner of the competition at the moment, Orlando Rossi, a talented musician. I really like his music and I'm starting to enjoy my job!

Words you need

diary *n.* 日记; 日记簿
excited *adj.* 兴奋的; 激动的
stadium *n.* 体育场; 运动场
director *n.* 导演; 负责人
either *conj.* 或者; 要么
nervous *adj.* 神经紧张的

Reading Tip

中心句指的是能够概括段落大意的句子, 常出现在段落的起始或末尾。

1. Look at the photos. What does the woman do? Why do you think so?

2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

- (1) Where is Tina?
- (2) What's going on in the stadium?
- (3) What is Tina wearing for the show?
- (4) When is the show over?
- (5) What's Tina doing after the show?
- (6) Is Tina enjoying her job?

(Extra) II. 🎧 Listening: A phone conversation

Tina's friend is calling her during the show. Listen and answer the questions.

- (1) Who is Tina talking to?
- (2) What does Tina's friend do?
- (3) What is her friend doing for the day?
- (4) How is the day going for Tina?
- (5) How is the show?
- (6) Does Tina's friend like the guitar music?

(Extra) III. Speaking: Speaking on the phone

In pairs, talk on the phone. A, you are Tina. B, you are Tina's friend.

- Hi, how are you?
- Where are you?
- What's going on?
- Nice talking to you.
- See you later.



IV. Writing: A web chat

1. Writing tips: Time clauses

now, right now, at the moment, today, this week

At the moment, I'm writing my diary.

Right now, he's driving the taxi.

Write sentences, using the time clauses.

- (1) at the moment / the hairdresser / cut hair
→ *The hairdresser is cutting hair at the moment.*
- (2) now / the taxi driver / take a break
- (3) at the moment / someone's mobile / ring
- (4) right now / the reporter / give a report
- (5) today / mechanic / repair the engine
- (6) right now / waitress / serve food

2. Writing task: A web chat

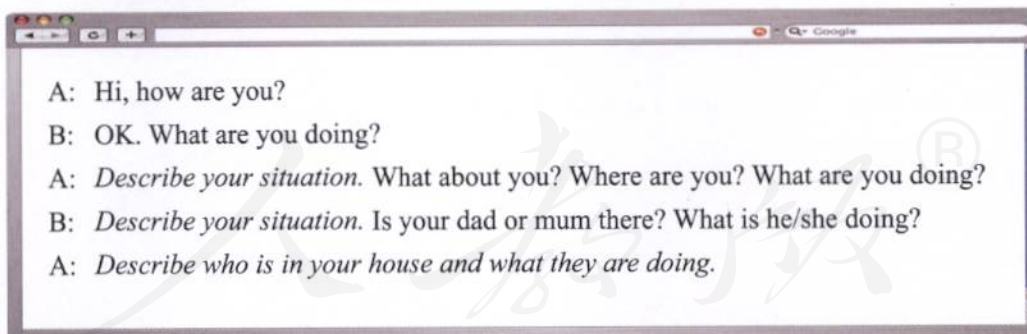
Tell your friend what you are doing. Use the steps below to help you.

Step 1: Research

Think about the things you usually do. Make notes. Use Tina's diary to help you.

Step 2: Draft

Write a draft.



Step 3: Check

Check your draft. Are the time clauses correct? Write the final version.



Unit Check



I. Vocabulary

1. Write the jobs.



(1) _____



(2) _____



(3) _____



(4) _____



(5) _____



(6) _____



(7) _____



(8) _____

2. Ask and answer about what people are doing in the pictures above.

A: *What is she doing?*

B: *She is looking after the patient.*

II. Communication

3. Complete the phone conversation.

A: Hi, ⁽¹⁾ _____ 's Tracy.

B: ⁽²⁾ _____, Tracy. ⁽³⁾ _____ ⁽⁴⁾ _____ you?

A: Not bad. What ⁽⁵⁾ _____ you ⁽⁶⁾ _____?

B: I'm watering flowers. What about you?

A: I'm cleaning the floor. Oops! I ⁽⁷⁾ _____ talk now.

B: Thanks for ⁽⁸⁾ _____.

A: ⁽⁹⁾ _____ you later!

B: ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____!

III. Language Focus

4. Write positive and negative sentences.

- (1) I / report the show / on TV
→ *I'm reporting the show on TV.*
→ *I'm not reporting the show on TV.*
- (2) Mark / work as a waiter / in the restaurant
- (3) His mobile / ring
- (4) Ellie / call him / on the phone
- (5) Mark / serve food / right now
- (6) He / wear a white shirt / at the moment

5. Write true short answers.

- (1) Are you using the computer at the moment?
→ *No, I'm not.*
- (2) Is your dad sleeping?
- (3) Is your mum using her mobile?
- (4) Are your parents watching TV?
- (5) Are you eating?
- (6) Is your teacher writing?

6. Write *wh*- questions.

- (1) what / Ellie / do?
→ *What's Ellie doing?*
- (2) what / you / look at?
- (3) who / they / talk to?
- (4) why / they / read the book?
- (5) why / you / study English?
- (6) what / you / wear?



Unit Summary

Now you can ...

- name jobs (exercise 1)
- talk about the activities of different jobs (exercise 2)
- chat on the phone (exercise 3)
- use present continuous
 - positive and negative (exercise 4)
 - questions and short answers (exercise 5)
 - *wh*- questions (exercise 6)
- write about what you are doing, using time clauses

Cultural Exchange



How much to tip?

It's a custom to tip those who provide useful services in the West. But if you ask people how much to tip, you will get different answers. How much should we tip? Let's take a look at what a research report in the USA says.

Jobs	Tip
waiter	20% of the bill for great service; 15% for very good service; no less than 10% for poor service
bartender	15% to 20% of the bill, with a minimum of 50 cents per soft drink, 1 dollar per alcoholic drink
garage attendant	2 dollars to bring your car to you
taxi driver	15% will be enough; an extra 1 dollar to 2 dollars for help with bags
food delivery person	10% of the bill. Should tip 15% to 20% for a difficult delivery
grocery loader	Check with the store if tips are accepted. If so, 1 dollar for bringing bags to car; 1.5 to 3 dollars if you have more than 3 bags
hairdresser	15% to 20%
gas attendant	No tip

Read the passage and write the numbers.

- (1) You should tip a waiter _____ for very good service.
- (2) You should tip a bartender a minimum of _____ cents per soft drink.
- (3) For a taxi driver, _____ will be enough.
- (4) You should tip a food delivery person _____ for a difficult delivery.
- (5) You should tip a grocery loader _____ dollars, if you have more than 3 bags.
- (6) You should tip a hairdresser _____ of the bill.

Words you need

custom *n.* 习惯; 传统

bill *n.* 账单

minimum *n.* 最小量; 最低限度

alcoholic drink 含酒精饮料

attendant *n.* 服务员

grocery *n.* 食品杂货

gas *n.* 汽油

service *n.* (为顾客提供的) 服务

bartender *n.* 酒吧侍应生

soft drink 软饮料 (指不含酒精的饮料)

garage *n.* 停车场; 车库

delivery *n.* 递送; 交付

loader *n.* 装卸工

Words and Expressions

△ gardener /'gɑ:dənə/ *n.* 园艺工人; 园丁
garden /'gɑ:dn/ *n.* 花园
* hairdresser /'heə,dresə/ *n.* 理发师; 美发师
* mechanic /mi'kænik/ *n.* 技工; 机械工
nurse /nɜ:s/ *n.* 护士
reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ *n.* 记者
taxi /'tæksi/ *n.* 出租车
driver /'draɪvə/ *n.* 司机; 驾驶员
drive /draɪv/ *v.* 开车; 驾驶
tourist /'tʊərɪst/ *n.* 游客; 游人
guide /gaɪd/ *n.* 导游; 指南
waiter /'weɪtə/ *n.* (餐馆的) 男服务员
waitress /'weɪtrɪs/ *n.* (餐馆的) 女服务员
inside /ɪn'saɪd/ *adv.* 在(建筑物、房间)内; 在里面
outside /aʊt'saɪd/ *adv.* 在外面; 在户外
repair /rɪ'peə/ *v.* 修理; 修补
engine /'endʒɪn/ *n.* 发动机
look after 照顾
patient /'peɪʃənt/ *n.* 病人; 患者
news /nju:z/ *n.* 新闻(报道); 消息
serve /sɜ:v/ *v.* 端上(饭菜等); 服务(顾客)
cut /kʌt/ *v.* 剪; 减少
show ... around 带……参观
△ mime /maɪm/ *v.* 比画着表达
moment /'məʊmənt/ *n.* 某一时刻; 片刻
floor /flɔ:/ *n.* 地板; (楼房的)层
noise /nɔɪz/ *n.* 噪声; 嘈杂声
laugh /lɑ:f/ *v.* 发出笑声; (大)笑
have a good time 玩得开心
indeed /ɪn'di:d/ *adv.* 其实; 确实
△ oops /ʊps/ *int.* 哎哟; 啊呀
later /'leɪtə/ *adv.* 以后; 后来
secretary /'sekritəri/ *n.* 秘书
factory /'fæktəri/ *n.* 工厂; 制造厂
wear /weə/ *v.* 穿(衣服、鞋子等); 戴(首饰)
aunt /ɑ:nt/ *n.* (姑、姨、婶、伯、舅)母
uncle /'ʌŋkəl/ *n.* 伯(叔、舅)父; 姑(姨)夫
chat /tʃæt/ *v.* 闲谈; 聊天

dress up 穿得正式; 装扮
bring /brɪŋ/ *v.* 带来; 拿来
diary /'daɪəri/ *n.* 日记; 日记簿
excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ *adj.* 兴奋的; 激动的
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人兴奋的; 刺激的
* stadium /'steɪdiəm/ *n.* 体育场; 运动场
either /'aɪðə/ *conj.* 或者; 要么
either ... or 或者……或者
director /dɪ'rektə/ *n.* 导演; 负责人
nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ *adj.* 神经紧张的
△ slowly /'sləʊli/ *adv.* 慢慢地; 缓慢地
slow /sləʊ/ *adj.* 慢的; 缓慢的
believe /bɪ'li:v/ *v.* 相信
over /'əʊvə/ *adj.* 结束的; 完结的
tip /tɪp/ *v.* 付小费(给……) *n.* 小费
△ custom /'kʌstəm/ *n.* 习惯; 传统
provide /prə'vaɪd/ *v.* 提供; 供应
service /'sɜ:vɪs/ *n.* (为顾客提供的) 服务
bill /bɪl/ *n.* 账单
△ bartender /'bɑ:təndə/ *n.* 酒吧侍应生
* minimum /'mɪnɪməm/ *n. & adj.* 最少量
(的); 最低限度(的)
soft /sɒft/ *adj.* 软性的; (柔)软的
△ alcoholic /,ælkə'hɒlɪk/ *adj.* (含)酒精的
* alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/ *n.* 酒; 酒精
* garage /'gærɪdʒ/ *n.* 停车场; 车库
△ attendant /ə'tendənt/ *n.* 服务员
△ delivery /dɪ'lɪvəri/ *n.* 递送; 交付
deliver /dɪ'lɪvə/ *v.* 递送; 传送
grocery /'grəʊsəri/ *n.* 食品杂货
△ loader /'ləʊdə/ *n.* 装卸工
* load /ləʊd/ *v.* 把……装上(车辆)
gas /gæs/ *n.* 汽油

Betty /'beti/ 贝蒂(女子名)
Paul /pɔ:l/ 保罗(男子名)
Tommy /'tɒmi/ 汤米(男子名)
Tina /'ti:nə/ 蒂娜(女子名)
Emma /'emə/ 埃玛(女子名)

Unit 7 I'm going to join a club.

Part 1 Vocabulary

Clubs

1. 🎧 Match the words with the clubs. Listen, check and repeat.

chess club
 computer games club
 DJ workshop
 fashion design workshop
 film-making club
 off-road biking club
 street dance club
 swimming club



Learning Tip

Associate new words with a person, place or thing.
My friend Joe is in the film-making club.

2. 🎧 Listen and repeat.

/eɪ/ or /aɪ/

(1) game	name	late	make	frame
(2) guide	night	library	Mike	Friday

3. In pairs, choose two clubs. Ask and answer.

A: *How about joining a club?*

B: *That's a good idea.*

Why don't we go to the DJ club?

Expressions

Let's go to the DJ club.

Shall we join a club?

Why don't we join a club?

How about joining the chess club?

Part 2 Communication



I. Lead-in: Film-making club

Complete the information with the correct words.

Film-making Club
 We've got cameras.
 You've got the ideas.
 Make a film all by yourself!

Adult	Venue	Under
Time	Prices	

(1) _____ : Town Cinema
 (2) _____ : 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesday
 (3) _____ :
 (4) _____ : 15 pounds/hour
 Under 18: 8 pounds/hour
 (5) _____ 8: free

II. Conversation: Joining a club

1. 🎧 Listen and read.

Joe and Ellie are talking about the coming holiday.

- Joe: Hi, Ellie. What are you going to do for holiday?
 Ellie: Well, I'm going to join a film-making club.
 What about you?
 Joe: I don't know. Any ideas?
 Ellie: Why don't you join me? Film-making is fun!
 Joe: Good idea. I love films. Where is the club?
 Ellie: It's in the Town Cinema.
 Joe: When is the club open?
 Ellie: It's open from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. every Tuesday.
 Joe: How much does it cost to join the club?
 Ellie: For those under 18, it costs 8 pounds per hour.
 Joe: Cool! Count me in! Thanks for the information.
 Ellie: You're welcome.
 Joe: Oh, the last question, do I need to bring my own camera?
 Ellie: It's up to you.
 Joe: OK, then I'll bring my digital camera.
 Ellie: Good. See you on Tuesday.
 Joe: See you.

Expressions

What are you going to do for ...?
 Any ideas?
 Why don't you join me?
 ... is fun!
 Count me in.
 You're welcome.
 It's up to you.

Cultural Tip

cinema: 电影院, 在英式英语中较为常用; 美式英语中一般用 movie theater。



2. Answer the following questions.

- (1) What is Ellie going to do for holiday?
- (2) Does Joe love films?
- (3) Where is the club?
- (4) When is the club open?
- (5) How much does it cost to join the club?
- (6) Is Joe going to join Ellie or not?

3. In pairs, practice the conversation.

III. Speaking: Making suggestions

In pairs, A, you are a fashion designer and you are visiting B's company; B, as the manager of the company, you invite A to go to a fashion club. Complete the dialogue with a - f.

A: Thank you, B. Your clothes are of high quality.

B: I'm glad you like them. We're going to offer more fashion styles.

A: That's exciting!

B: By the way, ⁽¹⁾ _____?

A: No, why?

B: ⁽²⁾ _____? There's a fashion show in the club every Friday.

A: Good idea! ⁽³⁾ _____?

B: I can pick you up.

A: ⁽⁴⁾ _____. What time?

B: ⁽⁵⁾ _____?

A: Great! ⁽⁶⁾ _____.

B: Bye!



- a. How are we going to go there
- b. have you got any plans this Friday
- c. See you then
- d. Shall we go to a fashion club
- e. How about three in the afternoon
- f. That's very kind of you



Get ready for the workplace

When you receive your clients, remember

- honesty is the best policy;
- to be willing to offer help;
- to show respect to their efforts;
- to consider their feelings.

Part 3 Language Focus

Jack is going out.

Yes. We are going to see a film.

By bus. I'm going to meet Kate at the bus stop.

At ten. We aren't going to stay late. Her parents are going to bring us home.

Er ... at half past ten? Bye!

How are you going to get into town?

When are you going to come back?

And when are you going to do your homework?

1. *Be going to* – positive and negative



I	am ('m)	
You	are ('re)	going to meet
He/She/It	is ('s)	Kate.
We/You/They	are ('re)	

I	am not ('m not)	
You	are not (aren't)	going to meet
He/She/It	is not (isn't)	Kate.
We/You/They	are not (aren't)	

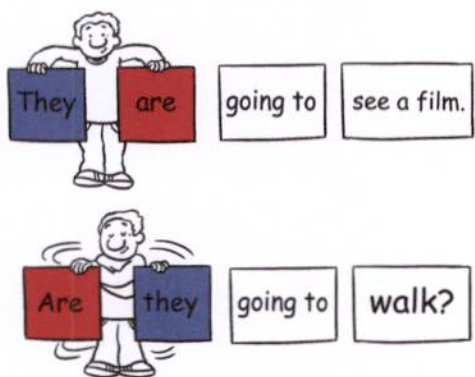
1. Write positive sentences with *be going to*.

- (1) I / meet Kate / at the bus stop
→ *I'm going to meet Kate at the bus stop.*
- (2) she / wait for me
- (3) we / go into town
- (4) her parents / bring us home
- (5) I / do my homework tonight
- (6) I / join the English club next week

2. Write negative sentences with *be going to*.

- (1) we / not go by taxi
→ *We are not going to go by taxi.*
- (2) my friends / not see the film
- (3) I / not walk home
- (4) I / not do my homework tonight
- (5) we / not stay in town
- (6) we / not join the dancing club

II. *Be going to* – questions



1. Write the questions in the correct order.

- (1) you / see / are / tonight / going to / Jack / ?
→ *Are you going to see Jack tonight?*
- (2) he / you / meet / going to / is / ?
- (3) you / going to / phone me / are / later / ?
- (4) we / to school / going to / are / walk / ?
- (5) their parents / them / going to / meet / are / ?
- (6) they / going to / are / join the English club / next week / ?

2. Write the questions for Mark.

- (1) At ten past seven.
→ *What time are you going to meet Kate?*
- (2) At a quarter past seven.
- (3) At half past seven.
- (4) Yes, we like sandwiches.
- (5) At ten o'clock.
- (6) At half past ten.

Mark's to-do list

- meet Kate at 7:10
- catch bus at 7:15
- get to the cinema at 7:30
- have sandwiches
- go home at 10:00
- start homework at 10:30

3. In pairs, ask and answer about this evening.

A: *What time are you going to go home?*

B: *At ...*

A: *When will you have dinner?*

B: *...*

A: *Are you going to do your homework?*

B: *...*

A: *Shall we do homework together?*

B: *...*

Grammar Tip

一般将来时，除了 *be going to* 形式外，还可以用 *shall/will* 来表示。其中 *shall* 与 *I/we* 搭配，构成 *I/we shall do sth* 结构，表示我（我们）将要做某事，在英式英语当中用得较多。*will* 则可以与各种人称搭配，用法较 *shall* 更加宽泛。

Part 4 Language Skills

I. Reading

Bored in the holidays?

What are you going to do? Sit at home and watch TV?
Don't just sit there and be a couch potato! Join a club!



Be a DJ!

Interested in music? Want to be a DJ?
Join our DJ class!
Venue: PEP Vocational School
Time: Tuesday, Thursday, 9 – 12 a.m.
Age: 9 – 16
Price: 10 pounds



Computer Gamers!

Our new computer games club is in Computers for Youth – Central Square, 2 – 4 p.m. every day.
FREE!



Chess Club

Are you a chess genius or do you just enjoy the game? For chess lovers of all ages.
PEP Vocational School library, Tuesday, 7 p.m.
Free!

Swimming Class!

Join our swimming class! All ages, 2 pounds a class.
Please note: You need a swimming suit.
Main swimming pool in Sports Centre, every night, 6 – 8 p.m.



Street Dance!

The latest fashion in dancing – street dancing.
Come and find out!
All ages.
Central Park,
Wednesday, 1 p.m.
FREE!

Fashion Design

T-shirts, tops, trainers – fashion design.
Come and learn the basics!
You can design and make cool clothes by yourself.
Fashion Show every Friday.
Town Library,
Monday, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.
Price: 15 pounds.



Words you need

couch potato 老泡在电视机前的人
gamer *n.* 电脑游戏玩家 genius *n.* 天才; 天赋
square *n.* 广场 basics *n.* 基础

1. Look at the ads. Where are they from?

- A. A book. B. A magazine. C. A diary.

2. Read the ads and find the clubs.

- (1) Which clubs are free?
- (2) Which clubs can you go in the evening?
- (3) Which clubs are at PEP Vocational School?
- (4) Sarah is thirteen. She hasn't got any money. She doesn't like sports and she can't go in the afternoon. Find a club for her.

(Extra) II. 🎧 Listening: I'm going to join a club.

1. Listen to two conversations. Which clubs are they talking about?

2. Listen again. Write the information.

A
(1) Name of the club _____
(2) Venue _____
(3) Time _____
(4) Age _____
(5) Price _____

B
(1) Name of the club _____
(2) Venue _____
(3) Time _____
(4) Age _____
(5) Price _____

(Extra) III. Speaking: Asking about clubs

In pairs, ask and answer about the clubs in Reading.



- Where ...?
- When ...?
- How much ...?

A: Hello. Can I help you?

B: Yes, please. I'd like information about the Fashion Design Club.

A: OK. What do you want to know?

IV. Writing: Fill in a form

1. Writing tips: Fill in a form

- (1) Use black ink.
- (2) Write in CAPITAL LETTERS.
- (3) Write dates like this: 30 / 12 / 2014
day / month / year

Use this information to fill in the form.


My name's Anna Roberts. I live at 14 Green St, London. I was born on 13 April, 2001.

Name _____
Address _____

Date of Birth _____

2. Writing task: Fill in a form

Complete this form with your own information.

 **Film-making Club**

Application Form

Name _____
Address _____

Gender Male (M) Female (F)
Date of Birth _____
Telephone _____
Name of School _____
Class _____
Grade _____
Signature _____
Date _____

Unit Check



I. Vocabulary

1. Write the clubs.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

II. Communication

2. Complete the following conversation.

Street Dance Club

Venue: Sports Centre

Time: 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday

Prices:

Adult: 16 pounds/hour

Under 18: 10 pounds/hour

Under 8: free

A and B are talking about joining the street dance club.

A: Hi, B. What are you going to do this Saturday?

B: I don't know. Have you got any good ideas?

A: Shall we go to the ⁽¹⁾_____ club?

B: Sounds good! Where is it?

A: It's in ⁽²⁾_____.

B: Good, what about the time?

A: It's from ⁽³⁾_____ every Saturday.

B: OK, no problem. By the way, how much should we pay for it?

A: ⁽⁴⁾_____ for those under 18.

B: OK, I got it. See you then!

A: See you!

III. Language Focus

3. Complete the sentences with *be going to* and the correct verbs.

do see bring stay have come

- (1) I am going to do my homework later.
- (2) He _____ at his friend's house tonight.
- (3) We _____ back by bus.
- (4) Joe and Ellie _____ me home at ten o'clock.
- (5) She _____ a film tomorrow.
- (6) They _____ sandwiches for dinner tonight.

4. Write negative sentences.

- (1) he / not / go / by bus / tomorrow → *He is not going to go by bus tomorrow.*
- (2) Joe and Ellie / not / walk home / tonight
- (3) I / not / do my homework / before dinner
- (4) we / not / see the film / at half past seven
- (5) she / not wait for me / after school
- (6) they / not stay / in town / this afternoon

5. Match the answers to the questions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Are they going to have sandwiches for lunch? | A. We're going to take the train at one twenty. |
| (2) Which book are you going to read next? | B. No, he isn't. He's going to be there at nine. |
| (3) Is she going to phone you tonight? | C. I'm going to walk. |
| (4) What time are we going to take the train? | D. No, they are going to have Chinese food. |
| (5) Is he going to be there at eight o'clock? | E. I'm going to read <i>Harry Potter</i> . |
| (6) How are you going to get into town? | F. No, she's going to phone me tomorrow. |



Unit Summary

Now you can ...

- name clubs (exercise 1)
- make suggestions on joining clubs (exercise 2)
- use *be going to*
 - positive (exercise 3)
 - negative (exercise 4)
 - questions and answers (exercise 5)
- fill in an application form

Song



I can see clearly now

I can see clearly now, the rain has gone,
I can see all obstacles in my way.
Gone are the dark clouds that had me blind,
It's gonna be a bright, bright, sunny-shiny day.

I think I can make it now, the pain has gone,
All of the bad feelings have disappeared.
Here is the rainbow I've been praying for,
It's gonna be a bright, bright, sunny-shiny day.

Look all around, there's nothing but blue skies,
Look straight ahead, nothing but blue skies.

I can see clearly now, the rain has gone,
I can see all obstacles in my way.
Gone are the dark clouds that had me blind,
It's gonna be a bright, bright, sunny-shiny day.

Project



My perfect club

Step 1: Answer these questions for you.

- What activities do you like doing in your free time?
- When do you do them?

Step 2: Write an ad for your perfect club. Make notes about these things:

- the name of the club
- venue
- time
- age group(s)
- price(s)

Step 3: Design and create a poster of your ad. Use pictures from magazines or the Internet.

Words and Expressions

join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参与; 加入

△ workshop /'wɜ:kʃɒp/ *n.* 车间; 工场;
研讨会

△ off-road *adj.* 越野的

shall /ʃəl/ *modal v.* 将要; 应该

camera /'kæməɾə/ *n.* 照相机; 摄像机

△ venue /'venju:/ *n.* 举办地点; 举办场所

under /'ʌndə/ *prep.* 低于; 在……下面

town /taʊn/ *n.* 城镇; 市镇

cinema /'sɪnɪmə/ *n.* 电影院

count /kaʊnt/ *v.* 把……计算在内; 包括

count sb in 把(某人)计算在内

own /əʊn/ *adj. & pron.* 自己的; 属于自己的

be up to sb 由某人决定

* digital /'dɪdʒɪtl/ *adj.* 数字的; 数码的

manager /'mænɪdʒə/ *n.* 经理; 管理者

high /haɪ/ *adj.* 高的; (水准、质量等)好的

quality /'kwɒlɪti/ *n.* 质量; 品质

offer /'ɒfə/ *v.* 提供; 提出

style /stɑɪl/ *n.* 款式; 风格

pick sb up 搭载; 接载

stop /stɒp/ *n.* 车站; 停止

bus stop 公共汽车站

test /test/ *n. & v.* 测验; 测试

train /treɪn/ *n.* 火车; 列车

catch /kætʃ/ *v.* 赶上(飞机、火车、公共汽车等);

抓住

△ bored /bɔ:d/ *adj.* 厌烦的; 不感兴趣的

△ couch /kaʊtʃ/ *n.* 长沙发

potato /pə'teɪtəʊ/ *n.* 马铃薯; 土豆

△ couch potato 老泡在电视机前的人

△ gamer /'geɪmə/ *n.* 电脑游戏玩家

central /'sentrəl/ *adj.* 中央的; 中间的

square /skweə/ *n.* 广场

△ genius /'dʒɪ:niəs/ *n.* 天才; 天赋

main /meɪn/ *adj.* 最大的; 最重要的

pool /pu:l/ *n.* 游泳池

latest /'leɪtɪst/ *adj.* 最近的; 最新的

top /tɒp/ *n.* 上衣; 顶部

△ basics /'beɪsɪks/ *n.* (复数)基础; 基本原则

address /ə'dres/ *n.* 地址

* application /,æplɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 申请(书)

apply /ə'plɑɪ/ *v.* 申请; 运用

gender /'dʒendə/ *n.* 性别

male /meɪl/ *adj.* 男(性)的

female /'fi:meɪl/ *adj.* 女(性)的

* signature /'sɪgnətʃə/ *n.* 签字; 署名

Jack /dʒæk/ 杰克(男子名)

Kate /keɪt/ 凯特(女子名)

Unit 8 Welcome to my town!

Part 1 Vocabulary



Places in town

1. 🎧 Match the words with the pictures. Listen, check and repeat.

bank
bus stop
car park
hotel
phone box
post office
subway
supermarket



Learning Tip

Remembering vocabulary

Try naming as many places as you can see around you.

Cultural Tip

car park: 停车场, 为英式英语; 美式英语中称为 parking lot。

2. 🎧 Listen and repeat.

/əʊ/ or /aʊ/

(1) post	hotel	photo	phone	road
(2) pound	house	town	found	count

3. In pairs, talk about the places around your school.

A: Is there a bank near the school?

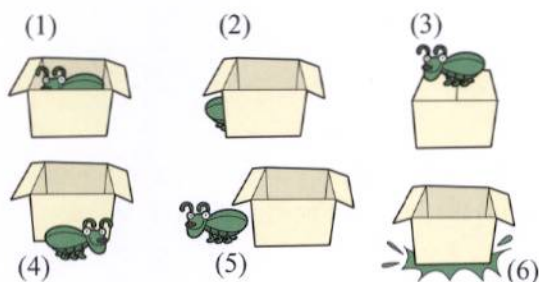
B: Yes. It's next to the school gate.

Part 2 Communication



I. Lead-in: Prepositions

1. Write a sentence for each picture.



in	on	under
next to	in front of	behind

- (1) The bug's in the box.
 (2) The bug's _____ the box.
 (3) The bug's _____ the box.
 (4) The bug's _____ the box.
 (5) The bug's _____ the box.
 (6) The bug's _____ the box.

2. Draw a bug and a box. In pairs, ask and answer.

A: *Where is the bug?*

B: *Is it in the box?*

A: *Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.*

II. Conversation: Asking and giving directions

1. Listen and read.

Joe and Ellie are visiting a small town. Joe wants to buy some stamps for his postcards.

Ellie: Don't move! I want a photo of you next to the fountain.
Say cheese.

Joe: Let's go. I need to buy some stamps for my postcards.
Is there a post office near here?

Ellie: Don't ask me. I haven't got a clue!

Joe: Let's ask the boy in front of the phone box.
Excuse me. Is there a post office near here?

Boy: Yes, there's one on Main Street.

Joe: How can we get there?

Boy: Go straight on. Turn right at the third crossroads.
It's between the city library and the bus station.
You can't miss it.

Joe: Thanks.

Boy: No problem.

Expressions

Is there a ... near here?

I haven't got a clue.

How can we get there?

Go straight on.

Turn right/left.

at the first/second/... crossroads

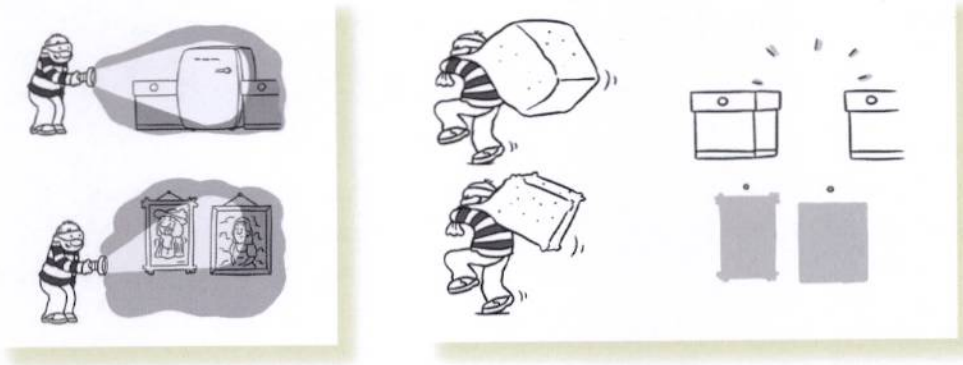
No problem.

Cultural Tip

say cheese: 拍照时用来使被拍照人微笑的短语, 因为人们在说 cheese 的时候, 嘴角是上扬的。

Part 3 Language Focus

I. There is/are – positive and negative



Positive	
Singular	There is (There's) a fridge in the kitchen.
Plural	There are (There're) two pictures.

Negative	
Singular	There is not (isn't) a fridge in the kitchen.
Plural	There are not (aren't) two pictures.

1. Write *is* or *are*.

- (1) There is a restaurant near the post office.
- (2) There _____ a supermarket between the library and the car park.
- (3) There _____ a post office next to the bank.
- (4) There _____ three bus stops on East Street.
- (5) There _____ two fountains in the park.
- (6) There _____ a train station in front of the hotel.

2. Make the sentences in exercise 1 negative.

- (1) *There isn't a restaurant near the post office.*

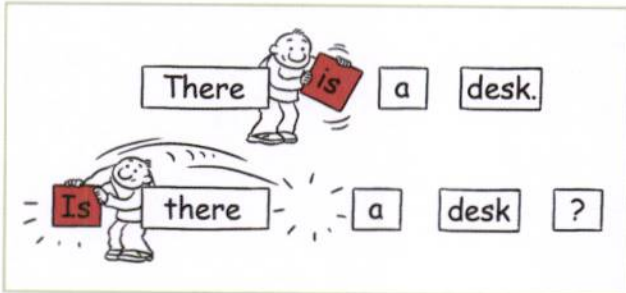
3. Write sentences about your town.

park	subway	supermarket
post office	school	library

There's a vocational school near my house.

There is a park in my town.

II. There is/are – questions and short answers



Singular

Is there a supermarket in your town?
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Plural

Are there two banks in the city?
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

1. Write the questions.

- (1) Are there three bus stops on Main Street? (2) _____ a bank in front of the train station?
 (3) _____ any restaurants in your town? (4) _____ a park behind the city library?
 (5) _____ two libraries in your school? (6) _____ a post office next to the supermarket?

2. In pairs, draw a simple map of your town. Ask and answer questions.

A: *Is there a vocational school in your town?*

B: *Yes, there is.*

A: *Where is it?*

B: *It's in the centre of the city, next to a park.*

III. Imperatives



Positive

Walk!

Speak English!

Negative

Don't Walk!

Don't Speak English!



Choose the correct text for each sign and change each one into a negative imperative.

- (1) Swim here.

→ B

→ *Don't swim here.*

- (2) Wash your hands.

- (3) Use your phone here.

- (4) Buy presents here.

- (5) Give food to the animals.

- (6) Take photos.



Part 4 Language Skills

I. Reading

Places to visit in Shanghai

Reading Tip

文章的标题含有大量的信息。猜一猜接下来的对话将谈论上海的哪些地方。



Mark is going to visit Shanghai and he is asking for May's advice via WeChat.

Mark: Hi, May. I'm going to stay in Shanghai for three days. Any ideas for places to visit?

May: Shanghai is a beautiful city. There are many places of interest, such as the Oriental Pearl Tower, the Bund, the Expo Park, the City God Temple and so on.

Mark: Thanks! I can't wait to see these places!

May: But to visit these places in three days is going to be a big challenge. You'd better take the subway. It's going to save you some time.

Mark: Thanks for the advice. By the way, are there any good hotels in the city centre? Not expensive, please.

May: Yes, I know there is one in the city centre. Its name is Heping Hotel. It isn't expensive and it is not far away from the subway station.

Mark: Great! Are there any good restaurants near the hotel?

May: Well, my favourite restaurant is Old Shanghai Restaurant. It's near the hotel and the food is delicious.

Words you need

place of interest 旅游胜地

the Oriental Pearl Tower 东方明珠塔

the Bund 外滩

the Expo (Exposition) Park 世博会公园

the City God Temple 城隍庙



1. Read the text. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- () (1) The Bund is one of the places of interest in Shanghai.
- () (2) Taking the subway is not going to save much time.
- () (3) Heping Hotel is very expensive.
- () (4) Heping Hotel is far from the subway station.
- () (5) May's favourite restaurant is Heping Restaurant.
- () (6) The food in the Old Shanghai Restaurant is delicious.

2. Find out more about places to visit in Shanghai and give Mark your advice.

(Extra) II. Listening: A visit to Shanghai

1. Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.

- (1) Where is Mark now?
- (2) When is Ellie going to come to Shanghai?
- (3) Where is Ellie going to visit first?
- (4) Is their hotel far away from the subway station?
- (5) Where are they going to have a big Chinese meal?
- (6) What does Ellie want to see in the city centre?

2. Listen again and write the means of transportation to each place.

The Bund _____

The Chinese restaurant _____

Old buildings in the city centre _____

(Extra) III. Speaking: Welcome to my town!

A friend from the USA is coming to your town. Give advice about his/her stay. In pairs, have a phone conversation.

A: Hello?

B: Hi, A. I'm coming to ... tomorrow.

A: What would you like to do?

B: First, I want to go to ...

A: OK. We can go there by ...

B: After that, I want to ...

A: That's no problem. See you at the

B: See you there.

IV. Writing: A postcard

1. Writing tips: Short sentences

Use short sentences to write a postcard. ●

I'm having fun. → *Having fun.* ●

Dear Mum, ●

Having a great time in Shanghai. ●

Tasting the delicious food. ●

Seeing lots of interesting things. ●

Having fun. ●

Lots of love, ●

Mark ●

Read the postcard. Write the sentences in a shorter form.

(1) I'm having a great time. → *Having a great time.*

(2) I'm visiting many places of interest.

(3) I'm meeting many friendly people.

(4) I'm seeing lots of great things.

(5) I'm taking lots of photos.

(6) I'm going to Xi'an tomorrow.

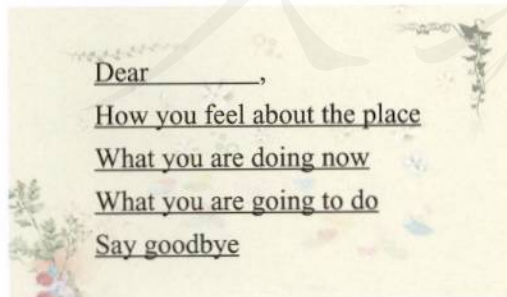
2. Writing task: A postcard

Write a postcard.

Step 1: Research

Find about four things a tourist can do in your town.

Step 2: Write a draft.



Step 3: Check

Are the short forms correct? Write the final version on a postcard.

Unit Check



I. Vocabulary

1. Complete the words.

- (1) A: Excuse me. Where's the nearest p _____ o _____, please?
 B: It's over there, next to the b _ s _ t _ i _ .
- (2) A: I need to call my friend. Is there a ph _____ o _ near here?
 B: Yes, there's one in the tra ____ s _____ o _ .
- (3) A: Excuse me. Where is the b _ s _ t _ for the town centre?
 B: The buses usually stop near the fountain.
- (4) A: Is there a b _ _ k near here?
 B: Yes. It's behind the s _ p _ r _ _ _ k _ t.

2. Where are the keys? Write the correct prepositions.

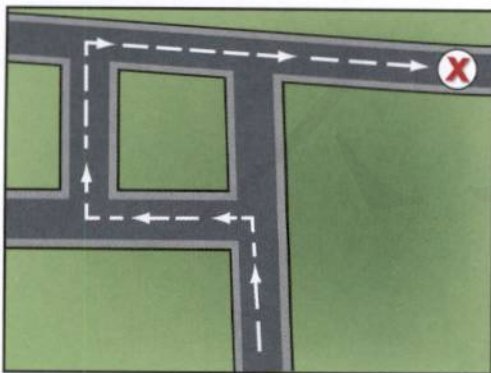
They are ...

- (1) _____ the bag.
 (2) _____ the bag.
 (3) _____ the bag.
 (4) _____ the bag.



II. Communication

3. Follow the arrows and complete the directions.



- A: OK, go straight on and then turn ⁽¹⁾ _____.
- B: OK, and then ...?
- A: Go ⁽²⁾ _____ on again and then turn ⁽³⁾ _____.
- B: OK, here?
- A: Yes. Now, turn ⁽⁴⁾ _____ again and go ⁽⁵⁾ _____ on.
 Now, ⁽⁶⁾ _____ and you are there.

III. Language Focus

4. Write positive and negative sentences.

(1) fountains / in the park

→ *There are fountains in the park.**There aren't fountains in the park.*

(2) a hotel / in front of the train station

(3) two schools / near the square

(4) a supermarket / next to the library

(5) many postcards / in the store

(6) a bus station / behind the bank

5. Write questions and short answers.

(1) a bus stop / between the bank and the school

→ *Is there a bus stop between the bank and the school?**Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.*

(2) two fountains / in the square

(3) a subway station / next to the park

(4) a post office / near the shop

(5) a hotel / in front of the train station

(6) a supermarket / behind the car park

6. Write your school rules.

talk eat speak do come text

School Rules

1. _____ food in class.
2. _____ with others in class.
3. _____ to school with your books.
4. _____ Chinese in the English class.
5. _____ your friends in other classes.
6. _____ your homework!



Unit Summary

Now you can ...

- name places in town (exercise 1)
- use prepositions (exercise 2)
- give directions on a map (exercise 3)
- use *there is/are*
 - positive and negative (exercise 4)
 - questions and short answers (exercise 5)
- use imperatives (exercise 6)
- write a postcard, using short sentences

Cultural Exchange



Great places in Xi'an and Edinburgh

My name is May. I'm from Xi'an, the capital of Shaanxi Province. Xi'an is one of the oldest cities in China and it is famous for the Silk Road and the Terracotta Army.

People visit Xi'an to see the Terracotta Army, the Big Wild Goose Pagoda and other places of interest. My favourite place is the Terracotta Army because all the warriors and horses look so real.



I'm William and I'm from Edinburgh. That's the capital of Scotland. Edinburgh isn't the biggest city in Scotland but it's the most important. It's by the sea and there's an old castle at the top of a hill.

People come to Edinburgh for the festival in August. When they're here, they also visit the lakes. My favourite lake is Loch Ness. I always look for Nessie, the famous monster!

Words you need

the Silk Road 丝绸之路

the Big Wild Goose Pagoda 大雁塔

Nessie 尼斯湖水怪

the Terracotta Army 兵马俑

Loch Ness 尼斯湖

1. Read the passages and write the location of these places of interest.
the Big Wild Goose Pagoda
Loch Ness
the Terracotta Army
2. Think about your hometown and answer the questions.
(1) Are there any places of interest in your hometown? What are they?
(2) What's your favourite place and why?

Words and Expressions

- bank /bæŋk/ *n.* 银行
park /pɑ:k/ *n.* 公园 *v.* 停放 (汽车等)
car park *n.* 露天停车场
hotel /həʊ'tel/ *n.* 宾馆; 酒店
phone box (公用) 电话亭
post /pəʊst/ *n.* 邮政; 邮递
post office 邮局
* subway /'sʌbweɪ/ *n.* 地铁
supermarket /'su:pə,mɑ:kɪt/ *n.* 超级市场; 超市
near /nɪə/ *prep.* 靠近; 离……很近
next /nekst/ *prep.* 紧挨着的; 下次的
next to 紧挨着; 紧靠着
front /frʌnt/ *n. & adj.* 最前部(的); 最前面(的)
in front of 在……最前面
behind /brɪ'haɪnd/ *prep.* 在……后面
△ bug /bʌg/ *n.* 小虫子; (计算机程序的) 故障
△ direction /dɪ'rekʃən/ *n.* 指示; 方向
direct /dɪ'rekt/ *v.* 给(某人)指路; 指示
stamp /stæmp/ *n.* 邮票; 印章
* postcard /'pəʊstkɑ:d/ *n.* 明信片
△ fountain /'faʊntɪn/ *n.* 喷泉; 喷水池
move /mu:v/ *v.* (使)改变位置; (使)移动
* cheese /tʃi:z/ *n.* 奶酪; 干酪
△ clue /klu:/ *n.* 线索; 提示
straight /streɪt/ *adv.* 笔直地; 径直
* crossroads /'krɒsrəʊdz/ *n.* 十字路口; 转折点
between /brɪ'twi:n/ *prep.* 在……之间
operator /'ɒpəreɪtə/ *n.* 电话接线员
* client /'klaɪənt/ *n.* 客户; 顾客
* fridge /frɪdʒ/ *n.* 冰箱; 冰柜
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ *n.* 厨房
△ via /'vaɪə/ *prep.* 经过; 取道; 借助于
△ WeChat 微信
place of interest 旅游胜地
and so on 诸如此类; 等等
* challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ *n.* 挑战; 具有挑战性的事物
save /seɪv/ *v.* 节省; 挽救
advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* 意见; 建议
expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ *adj.* 昂贵的; 花钱多的
away /ə'weɪ/ *adv.* 离开; 相距
far away from 离……很远
delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ *adj.* 美味的; 可口的
taste /teɪst/ *v.* 尝; 品尝 *n.* 味道; 滋味
province /'prɒvɪns/ *n.* 省
△ warrior /'wɒrɪə/ *n.* 武士; 战士
△ castle /'kɑ:səl/ *n.* 城堡; 堡垒
festival /'festɪvəl/ *n.* (电影、戏剧、音乐等的) 节;
节庆
△ monster /'mɒnstə/ *n.* 怪兽; 怪物
Smith /smɪθ/ 史密斯(姓氏)
William /'wɪljəm/ 威廉(男子名)
△ the Oriental Pearl Tower 东方明珠塔
△ the Bund 外滩
△ the Expo (Exposition) Park 世博会(全称“世界博览会”)公园
△ the City God Temple 城隍庙
△ the Silk Road 丝绸之路
△ the Terracotta Army 兵马俑
△ the Big Wild Goose Pagoda 大雁塔
△ Loch Ness 尼斯湖
△ Nessie /'nesi/ 尼斯湖水怪

Vocabulary List



本表中无标记的单词为《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》中基础模块的“基本要求”词汇；标*号的单词为基础模块的“较高要求”与拓展模块词汇；标△号的单词为大纲中没有收入的词汇。

A

ability /ə'biləti/ <i>n.</i> 能力; 才能	Unit 3
about /ə'baʊt/ <i>prep.</i> 关于 <i>adv.</i> 大约; 大概	Unit 1
activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ <i>n.</i> 活动	Unit 3
actor /'æktə/ <i>n.</i> (男) 演员	Unit 1
ad /æd/ <i>n.</i> 广告 (同 advertisement)	Unit 3
address /ə'dres/ <i>n.</i> 地址	Unit 7
adult /'ædʌlt/ <i>n.</i> 成年人; 成人	Unit 5
advice /əd'vaɪs/ <i>n.</i> 意见; 建议	Unit 8
afternoon /,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ <i>n.</i> 下午; 午后	Unit 1
again /ə'geɪn/ <i>adv.</i> 又; 再一次	Unit 4
age /eɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 年龄	Unit 1
ahead /ə'hed/ <i>adv.</i> 在前面; 向前	Unit 4
△ alarm /ə'lɑ:m/ <i>n.</i> 闹钟	Unit 4
△ alcoholic /,ælkə'hɒlɪk/ <i>adj.</i> (含) 酒精的	Unit 6
* alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/ <i>n.</i> 酒; 酒精	Unit 6
also /'ɔ:lsoʊ/ <i>adv.</i> 也; 而且; 还	Unit 1
always /'ɔ:lweɪz/ <i>adv.</i> 一直; 总是	Unit 4
a.m. 午前; 上午	Unit 4
American /ə'merɪkən/ <i>adj.</i> 美国(人)的 <i>n.</i> 美国人	Unit 2
and so on 诸如此类; 等等	Unit 8
* application /,æplɪ'keɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 申请(书)	Unit 7
apply /ə'plai/ <i>v.</i> 申请; 运用	Unit 7
art /ɑ:t/ <i>n.</i> 美术; 艺术	Unit 3
as well (除某物或某人外) 还	Unit 2
asleep /ə'sli:p/ <i>adj.</i> 睡着的	Unit 4
assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ <i>n.</i> 助理; 助手	Unit 3
△ attendant /ə'tendənt/ <i>n.</i> 服务员	Unit 6
aunt /ɑ:nt/ <i>n.</i> (姑、姨、婶、伯、舅) 母	Unit 6
Australia /d'streɪliə/ 澳大利亚	Unit 2
Australian /d'streɪliən/ <i>adj.</i> 澳大利亚(人)的 <i>n.</i> 澳大利亚人	Unit 2
away /ə'weɪ/ <i>adv.</i> 离开; 相距	Unit 8

B

* band /bənd/ <i>n.</i> (尤指演奏流行音乐的) 乐队	Unit 4
bank /bæŋk/ <i>n.</i> 银行	Unit 8
△ bartender /'bɑ:tendə/ <i>n.</i> 酒吧侍应生	Unit 6
* baseball /'beɪsbɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 棒球 (运动)	Unit 1
△ basics /'beɪsɪks/ <i>n.</i> (复数) 基础; 基本原则	Unit 7
be full of 充满……; 装满……	Unit 5
be interested in 对……感兴趣	Unit 3
be short for 是某事物的简称	Unit 2
be up to sb 由某人决定	Unit 7
beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfəl/ <i>adj.</i> 美丽的; 极好的	Unit 2
△ because /br'kɔ:z/ <i>conj.</i> 因为	Unit 4
behind /br'hænd/ <i>prep.</i> 在……后面	Unit 8
△ Belfast /'belfɑ:st/ <i>n.</i> 贝尔法斯特	Unit 2
believe /br'li:v/ <i>v.</i> 相信	Unit 6
best /best/ <i>adj.</i> 最好的	Unit 2
between /br'twi:n/ <i>prep.</i> 在……之间	Unit 8
bike /baɪk/ <i>n.</i> 自行车	Unit 2
bill /bɪl/ <i>n.</i> 账单	Unit 6
△ bin /bɪn/ <i>n.</i> 垃圾箱; 垃圾桶	Starter
birthday /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 生日	Unit 5
△ bit /bɪt/ <i>adv.</i> 有点; 一些	Unit 3
△ black /blæk/ <i>n. & adj.</i> 黑色 (的)	Starter
blackboard /'blækbɔ:d/ <i>n.</i> 黑板	Starter
blog /blɒg/ <i>n.</i> 网络日志; 博客	Unit 2
blue /blu:/ <i>n. & adj.</i> 蓝色 (的)	Starter
△ board /bɔ:d/ <i>v.</i> 寄宿	Unit 4
△ bored /bɔ:d/ <i>adj.</i> 厌烦的; 不感兴趣的	Unit 7
boring /'bɔ:rɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 无聊的; 乏味的	Unit 5
boss /bɒs/ <i>n.</i> 老板; 上司	Unit 1
both /bəʊθ/ <i>pron.</i> 两者; 两个都	Unit 3
break /breɪk/ <i>n.</i> 休息	Unit 4
breakfast /'brekfəst/ <i>n.</i> 早餐	Unit 4
bring /brɪŋ/ <i>v.</i> 带来; 拿来	Unit 6
Britain /'brɪtən/ 英国; 不列颠	Unit 2
British /'brɪtɪʃ/ <i>adj.</i> 英国 (人) 的 <i>n.</i> 英国人	Unit 2
brother /'brʌðə/ <i>n.</i> 兄弟; 哥; 弟	Starter
brown /braʊn/ <i>n. & adj.</i> 棕色 (的); 褐色 (的)	Starter
△ bug /bʌg/ <i>n.</i> 小虫子; (计算机程序的) 故障	Unit 8
bus stop 公共汽车站	Unit 7
busy /'bɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 忙碌的; 繁忙的	Unit 4

by the way 顺便说一下; 顺便问一下	Unit 4
C	
café /kæ'fe/ <i>n.</i> 咖啡馆; 小餐馆	Unit 4
camera /'kæməɹə/ <i>n.</i> 照相机; 摄像机	Unit 7
Canada /'kænədə/ 加拿大	Unit 2
Canadian /kə'neɪdiən/ <i>adj.</i> 加拿大(人)的 <i>n.</i> 加拿大人	Unit 2
△ canteen /kæn'ti:n/ <i>n.</i> 食堂; 餐厅	Unit 4
△ cap /kæp/ <i>n.</i> (有帽舌, 通常和制服配套的) 帽子	Unit 1
capital /'kæpɪtl/ <i>n.</i> 大写字母; 首都; 省会	Unit 2
car park <i>n.</i> 露天停车场	Unit 8
card /kɑ:d/ <i>n.</i> 纸牌; 扑克牌	Unit 4
△ Cardiff /'kɑ:dɪf/ 加的夫	Unit 2
case /keɪs/ <i>n.</i> 箱子; 实例	Starter
△ castle /'kɑ:səl/ <i>n.</i> 城堡; 堡垒	Unit 8
catch /kætʃ/ <i>v.</i> 赶上(飞机、火车、公共汽车等); 抓住	Unit 7
central /'sentrəl/ <i>adj.</i> 中央的; 中间的	Unit 7
centre /'sentə/ <i>n.</i> 中心; 中间	Unit 3
chair /tʃeə/ <i>n.</i> (单人) 椅子	Starter
* challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ <i>n.</i> 挑战; 具有挑战性的事物	Unit 8
chat /tʃæt/ <i>v.</i> 闲谈; 聊天	Unit 6
* cheese /tʃi:z/ <i>n.</i> 奶酪; 干酪	Unit 8
chef /ʃef/ <i>n.</i> 厨师; 主厨	Unit 4
△ chess /tʃes/ <i>n.</i> 国际象棋	Unit 3
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/ <i>n.</i> 鸡肉; 鸡	Unit 3
China /'tʃaɪnə/ 中国	Starter
Chinese /,tʃaɪ'ni:z/ <i>adj.</i> 中国(人)的; 汉语的 <i>n.</i> 汉语; 中文; 中国人	Unit 2
cinema /'sɪnɪmə/ <i>n.</i> 电影院	Unit 7
△ classmate /'klɑ:smeɪt/ <i>n.</i> 同班同学	Starter
* client /'klaɪənt/ <i>n.</i> 客户; 顾客	Unit 8
clock /klɒk/ <i>n.</i> (时) 钟	Unit 4
close /kləʊz/ <i>v.</i> 关闭; 歇业	Unit 4
club /klʌb/ <i>n.</i> 俱乐部; 社团	Unit 2
△ clue /klu:/ <i>n.</i> 线索; 提示	Unit 8
coach /kəʊtʃ/ <i>n.</i> 教练	Unit 4
company /'kʌmpəni/ <i>n.</i> 公司	Unit 1
* compete /kəm'pi:t/ <i>v.</i> 竞争; 参加比赛	Unit 3
△ competition /,kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 竞争; 比赛	Unit 3
computer /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ <i>n.</i> 计算机; 电脑	Unit 1
contact /'kɒntækt/ <i>n. & v.</i> 联系; 交往	Starter
cook /kʊk/ <i>v.</i> 烹调; 煮; 烧	Unit 3

cool /ku:l/ <i>adj.</i> 时髦的; 酷的	Unit 1
△ couch /kaʊtʃ/ <i>n.</i> 长沙发	Unit 7
△ couch potato 老泡在电视机前的人	Unit 7
count /kaʊnt/ <i>v.</i> 把……计算在内; 包括	Unit 7
count sb in 把(某人)计算在内	Unit 7
country /'kʌntri/ <i>n.</i> 国家; 乡村	Unit 2
co-worker /'kəʊwɜ:kə/ <i>n.</i> 同事	Unit 2
credit /'kredit/ <i>n.</i> 赊购; 信贷	Unit 5
credit card 信用卡	Unit 5
* crossroads /'krɒsrəʊdz/ <i>n.</i> 十字路口; 转折点	Unit 8
△ custom /'kʌstəm/ <i>n.</i> 习惯; 传统	Unit 6
customer /'kʌstəmə/ <i>n.</i> 顾客; 客户	Unit 5
cut /kʌt/ <i>v.</i> 剪; 减少	Unit 6

D

daily /'deɪli/ <i>adj.</i> 每日的; 每天的	Unit 4
date /deɪt/ <i>n.</i> 日期; 日子	Unit 1
delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ <i>adj.</i> 美味的; 可口的	Unit 8
△ delivery /dɪ'lɪvəri/ <i>n.</i> 递送; 交付	Unit 6
deliver /dɪ'lɪvə/ <i>v.</i> 递送; 传送	Unit 6
design /dɪ'zaɪn/ <i>v.</i> 设计	Unit 5
designer /dɪ'zaɪnə/ <i>n.</i> 设计师; 设计者	Unit 5
detail /'di:teɪl/ <i>n.</i> 细节; 详情	Starter
diary /'daɪəri/ <i>n.</i> 日记; 日记簿	Unit 6
dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/ <i>n.</i> 词典; 字典	Starter
different /'dɪfərənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不同的; 有差异的	Unit 2
difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ <i>adj.</i> 困难的	Unit 4
* digital /'dɪdʒɪtl/ <i>adj.</i> 数字的; 数码的	Unit 7
dinner /'dɪnə/ <i>n.</i> (中午或晚上吃的) 正餐; 主餐	Unit 4
direct /dɪ'rekt/ <i>v.</i> 给(某人)指路; 指示	Unit 8
△ direction /dɪ'rekʃən/ <i>n.</i> 指示; 方向	Unit 8
director /dɪ'rektə/ <i>n.</i> 导演; 负责人	Unit 6
* DJ (电台、电视台、俱乐部的) 音乐节目主持人	Unit 3
doctor /'dɒktə/ <i>n.</i> 医生; 大夫	Unit 2
dress /dres/ <i>n.</i> 连衣裙 <i>v.</i> (给……) 穿衣服	Unit 2
dress up 穿得正式; 装扮	Unit 6
drive /draɪv/ <i>v.</i> 开车; 驾驶	Unit 6
driver /'draɪvə/ <i>n.</i> 司机; 驾驶员	Unit 6

E

early /'ɜ:li/ <i>adv.</i> 提早; 提前	Unit 4
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earn /ɜ:n/ <i>v.</i> 挣 (钱)	Unit 5
△ Edinburgh /'edɪnbərə/ 爱丁堡	Unit 2
eight /eɪt/ <i>num.</i> 八	Starter
eighteen /,eɪ'ti:n/ <i>num.</i> 十八	Starter
eighty /'eɪti/ <i>num.</i> 八十	Starter
either /'aɪðə/ <i>conj.</i> 或者; 要么	Unit 6
either ... or 或者……或者	Unit 6
* electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 用电的; 带电的	Unit 3
eleven /ɪ'levən/ <i>num.</i> 十一	Starter
email /'i: meɪl/ <i>n.</i> 电子邮件 <i>v.</i> 给 (某人) 发电子邮件	Starter
end /end/ <i>n.</i> 结束; 末尾	Unit 3
engine /'endʒɪn/ <i>n.</i> 发动机	Unit 6
England /'ɪŋɡlənd/ 英格兰	Unit 2
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ <i>v.</i> 喜欢; 享受……的乐趣	Unit 4
evening /'i:vniŋ/ <i>n.</i> 傍晚; 晚上	Unit 1
exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ <i>n. & v.</i> 交换; 互换	Starter
excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 兴奋的; 激动的	Unit 6
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人兴奋的; 刺激的	Unit 6
excuse me 劳驾; 对不起	Unit 2
expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 昂贵的; 花钱多的	Unit 8
experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ <i>n.</i> 经历; 经验	Unit 1

F

fact /fækt/ <i>n.</i> 事实; 真相	Unit 4
factory /'fæktəri/ <i>n.</i> 工厂; 制造厂	Unit 6
fall /fɔ:l/ <i>v.</i> 落下; 降落	Unit 4
fall asleep 入睡	Unit 4
family /'fæməli/ <i>n.</i> 家庭; 家族	Unit 1
famous /'feɪməs/ <i>adj.</i> 著名的; 出名的	Unit 2
far away from 离……很远	Unit 8
fashion /'fæʃən/ <i>n.</i> 时尚; 流行款式	Unit 5
fast /fɑ:st/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> 快速的 (地)	Unit 3
favourite /'feɪvərɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 最喜欢的	Unit 1
△ feet /fi:t/ <i>n.</i> 脚 (名词 foot 的复数形式)	Unit 3
female /'fi:meɪl/ <i>adj.</i> 女 (性) 的	Unit 7
festival /'festɪvəl/ <i>n.</i> (电影、戏剧、音乐等的) 节; 节庆	Unit 8
fifteen /,fɪf'ti:n/ <i>num.</i> 十五	Starter
fifty /'fɪfti/ <i>num.</i> 五十	Starter
film /fɪlm/ <i>n.</i> 电影; 影片	Unit 2
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 完成; 结束	Unit 4
first /fɜ:st/ <i>adj.</i> 第一 (位) 的	Unit 1

fit /fit/ <i>v.</i> (对某人) 合身	Unit 5
fitting room (商店里的) 试衣间	Unit 5
five /faɪv/ <i>num.</i> 五	Starter
flag /flæg/ <i>n.</i> 旗; 旗帜	Unit 2
floor /flɔː/ <i>n.</i> 地板; (楼房的) 层	Unit 6
△ FM 调频	Unit 3
△ foot /fʊt/ <i>n.</i> 脚; 足	Unit 3
football /'fʊtbɔːl/ <i>n.</i> 足球 (运动)	Unit 1
forty /'fɔːti/ <i>num.</i> 四十	Starter
△ fountain /'faʊntɪn/ <i>n.</i> 喷泉; 喷水池	Unit 8
four /fɔː/ <i>num.</i> 四	Starter
fourteen /,fɔː'ti:n/ <i>num.</i> 十四	Starter
free /friː/ <i>adj.</i> 自由的; 免费的	Unit 4
Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期五	Starter
* fridge /frɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 冰箱; 冰柜	Unit 8
front /frʌnt/ <i>n. & adj.</i> 最前部 (的); 最前面 (的)	Unit 8
full /fʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 满的; 完整的	Unit 5
fun /fʌn/ <i>adj.</i> 有趣的 <i>n.</i> 有趣的经历	Unit 5
future /'fju:tʃə/ <i>n. & adj.</i> 将来 (的); 未来 (的)	Unit 3

G

△ gamer /'geɪmə/ <i>n.</i> 电脑游戏玩家	Unit 7
* garage /'gærɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 停车场; 车库	Unit 6
garden /'gɑːdn/ <i>n.</i> 花园	Unit 6
△ gardener /'gɑːdnə/ <i>n.</i> 园艺工人; 园丁	Unit 6
gas /gæs/ <i>n.</i> 汽油	Unit 6
gender /'dʒendə/ <i>n.</i> 性别	Unit 7
△ genius /'dʒiːniəs/ <i>n.</i> 天才; 天赋	Unit 7
get dressed 穿衣服	Unit 4
get up 起床	Unit 4
go ahead (口语) 可以; 干吧	Unit 4
green /griːn/ <i>n. & adj.</i> 绿色 (的)	Starter
grocery /'grəʊsəri/ <i>n.</i> 食品杂货	Unit 6
guide /gaɪd/ <i>n.</i> 导游; 指南	Unit 6
△ guitar /gɪ'tɑː/ <i>n.</i> 吉他	Unit 3

H

* hairdresser /'heə,dresə/ <i>n.</i> 理发师; 美发师	Unit 6
half /hɑːf/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 一半的; 半	Unit 1
hand /hænd/ <i>n.</i> 手	Unit 3
hang out 闲待	Unit 5
hat /hæt/ <i>n.</i> (有沿的) 帽子	Unit 2

hate /heit/ v. 讨厌; 恨	Unit 5
have a good time 玩得开心	Unit 6
have/take a shower 冲澡; 洗淋浴	Unit 4
have/take a break 休息一下	Unit 4
high /haɪ/ adj. 高的; (水准、质量等) 好的	Unit 7
holiday /'hɒlədeɪ/ n. 假期; 休假日	Unit 2
homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ n. 家庭作业; 准备工作	Unit 4
△ hoodie /'hʊdi/ n. 带帽上衣	Unit 5
hope /həʊp/ n. & v. 希望	Unit 4
hot /hɒt/ adj. 很受欢迎的; 热的	Unit 3
hotel /həʊ'tel/ n. 宾馆; 酒店	Unit 8
hour /aʊə/ n. 小时	Unit 4
house /haʊs/ n. 房屋; 房子	Unit 2
hundred /'hʌndrəd/ num. 一百	Starter
hungry /'hʌŋɡri/ adj. 饥饿的	Unit 3
hurry /'hʌri/ v. 赶紧; 匆忙	Unit 4
△ husky /'hʌski/ n. 爱斯基摩犬	Unit 2
I	
in front of 在……最前面	Unit 8
indeed /ɪn'di:d/ adv. 其实; 确实	Unit 6
inside /ɪn'saɪd/ adv. 在(建筑物、房间)内; 在里面	Unit 6
* instrument /'ɪnstɾəmənt/ n. 乐器; 器械	Unit 3
△ interested /'ɪntrɪstɪd/ adj. 感兴趣的; 关心的	Unit 3
interview /'ɪntəvjʊ:/ n. & v. 面试; 访谈	Unit 3
* interviewee /,ɪntəvjʊ:'i:/ n. 参加面试者; 被采访者	Unit 3
* interviewer /'ɪntəvjʊ:ə/ n. 主持面试者; 提问者; 采访者	Unit 3
introduce /,ɪntrə'dju:s/ v. 介绍; 引见	Unit 2
introduce ... to ... 把……介绍给……	Unit 2
Italian /ɪ'tæliən/ adj. 意大利(人)的; 意大利语的 n. 意大利人; 意大利语	Unit 2
Italy /'ɪtəli/ 意大利	Unit 2
J	
jacket /'dʒækɪt/ n. 夹克; 短上衣	Unit 5
Japan /dʒə'pæn/ 日本	Unit 2
Japanese /,dʒæpə'ni:z/ adj. 日本(人)的; 日语的 n. 日本人; 日语	Unit 2
* jazz /dʒæz/ n. 爵士乐	Unit 3
jeans /dʒi:nz/ n. (复数) 牛仔裤	Unit 5
join /dʒɔɪn/ v. 参与; 加入	Unit 7

K

key /ki:/ <i>n.</i> 钥匙	Unit 1
kilometre /'kɪlə,mɪ:tə/ <i>n.</i> 千米; 公里	Unit 5
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ <i>n.</i> 厨房	Unit 8

L

language /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 语言; 说话	Unit 3
large /lɑ:dʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 巨大的; 大的	Unit 5
late /leɪt/ <i>adj. & adv.</i> 晚(的); 迟(的)	Unit 4
later /'leɪtə/ <i>adv.</i> 以后; 后来	Unit 6
latest /'leɪtɪst/ <i>adj.</i> 最近的; 最新的	Unit 7
laugh /lɑ:f/ <i>v.</i> 发出笑声; (大)笑	Unit 6
leave /li:v/ <i>v.</i> 出发; 离开	Unit 4
letter /'letə/ <i>n.</i> 字母; 信	Starter
library /'laɪbrəri/ <i>n.</i> 图书室; 图书馆	Unit 4
list /lɪst/ <i>v.</i> 列出; 列举 <i>n.</i> 名单; 清单	Starter
little /'lɪtl/ <i>adj.</i> 小的	Unit 3
live /lɪv/ <i>v.</i> 生活; 居住	Unit 4
* load /ləʊd/ <i>v.</i> 把……装上(车辆)	Unit 6
△ loader /'ləʊdə/ <i>n.</i> 装卸工	Unit 6
△ Loch Ness 尼斯湖	Unit 8
△ London /'lʌndən/ 伦敦	Starter
lonely /'ləʊnli/ <i>adj.</i> 孤单的; 孤独的	Unit 5
look after 照顾	Unit 6
lucky /'lʌki/ <i>adj.</i> 运气好的; 幸运的	Unit 2
lunch /lʌntʃ/ <i>n.</i> 午餐	Unit 4

M

main /meɪn/ <i>adj.</i> 最大的; 最重要的	Unit 7
male /meɪl/ <i>adj.</i> 男(性)的	Unit 7
manager /'mænɪdʒə/ <i>n.</i> 经理; 管理者	Unit 7
map /mæp/ <i>n.</i> 地图	Starter
meal /mi:l/ <i>n.</i> 一餐; 饭	Unit 4
* mechanic /mɪ'kænik/ <i>n.</i> 技工; 机械工	Unit 6
* medium /'mi:diəm/ <i>adj.</i> (大小、水平或数量)中等的; 中号的	Unit 5
meet /mi:t/ <i>v.</i> 认识; 会面	Unit 1
△ Milan /mɪ'læn/ 米兰	Unit 2
△ mime /maɪm/ <i>v.</i> 比画着表达	Unit 6
mind /maɪnd/ <i>v.</i> 介意; 在意	Unit 5

* minimum /'mɪnɪmə/ <i>n. & adj.</i> 最小量 (的); 最低限度 (的)	Unit 6
minute /'mɪnɪt/ <i>n.</i> 分; 分钟	Unit 3
miss /mɪs/ <i>v.</i> 想念; 错过	Unit 1
mobile /'məʊbaɪl/ <i>n.</i> 移动电话; 手机	Unit 1
model /'mɒdl/ <i>n.</i> 时装模特; 模型	Unit 5
moment /'məʊmənt/ <i>n.</i> 某一时刻; 片刻	Unit 6
Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期一	Starter
△ monster /'mɒnstə/ <i>n.</i> 怪兽; 怪物	Unit 8
month /mʌnθ/ <i>n.</i> 月; 月份	Unit 2
morning /'mɔ:niŋ/ <i>n.</i> 早晨; 上午	Unit 1
move /mu:v/ <i>v.</i> (使) 改变位置; (使) 移动	Unit 8
* musician /mju:'zɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 音乐家	Unit 3

N

△ nanny /'næni/ <i>n.</i> 保姆	Unit 3
national /'næʃənəl/ <i>adj.</i> 国家的; 全国性的	Unit 2
* nationality /,næʃə'nælɪti/ <i>n.</i> 国籍; 民族	Unit 2
near /niə/ <i>prep.</i> 靠近; 离……很近	Unit 8
necessary /'nesɪsəri/ <i>adj.</i> 必要的; 必不可少的	Unit 3
neighbour /'neɪbə/ <i>n.</i> 邻居	Unit 4
nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ <i>adj.</i> 神经紧张的	Unit 6
△ Nessie /'nesi/ 尼斯湖水怪	Unit 8
never /'nevə/ <i>adv.</i> 决不; 从来没有	Unit 5
new /nju:/ <i>adj.</i> 新的; 未体验过的	Unit 1
△ New York /,nju:'jɔ:k/ 纽约	Unit 2
news /nju:z/ <i>n.</i> 新闻 (报道); 消息	Unit 6
newspaper /'nju:s,peɪpə/ <i>n.</i> 报纸	Unit 4
next /nekst/ <i>prep.</i> 紧挨着的; 下次的	Unit 8
next to 紧挨着; 紧靠着	Unit 8
nine /naɪn/ <i>num.</i> 九	Starter
nineteen /,naɪn'ti:n/ <i>num.</i> 十九	Starter
ninety /'naɪnti/ <i>num.</i> 九十	Starter
noise /nɔɪz/ <i>n.</i> 噪声; 嘈杂声	Unit 6
△ Northern Ireland /,nɔ:ðən'aɪələnd/ 北爱尔兰	Unit 2
notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ <i>n.</i> 笔记本	Starter
number /'nʌmbə/ <i>n.</i> 数; 数字	Starter
nurse /nɜ:s/ <i>n.</i> 护士	Unit 6

O

object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ <i>n.</i> 实物; 物体	Starter
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of course 当然; 一定	Unit 2
offer /'ɒfə/ v. 提供; 提出	Unit 7
office /'ɒfɪs/ n. 办公室; 办公楼	Unit 1
△ off-road <i>adj.</i> 越野的	Unit 7
often /'ɒfən/ <i>adv.</i> 常常; 经常	Unit 5
on holiday 休假	Unit 2
one /wʌn/ <i>num.</i> 一	Starter
△ oops /ʊps/ <i>int.</i> 哎哟; 啊呀	Unit 6
operator /'ɒpəreɪtə/ n. 电话接线员	Unit 8
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 橙色的 <i>n.</i> 橙子; 橙色	Starter
ordinary /'ɔ:dənəri/ <i>adj.</i> 普通的; 平常的	Unit 3
outside /aʊt'saɪd/ <i>adv.</i> 在外面; 在户外	Unit 6
over /'əʊvə/ <i>adj.</i> 结束的; 完结的	Unit 6
own /əʊn/ <i>adj. & pron.</i> 自己的; 属于自己的	Unit 7

P

paint /peɪnt/ v. (用颜料)画; 作画	Unit 3
pair /peə/ n. 一副; 一对; 一双	Unit 5
parent /'peərənt/ n. 父亲; 母亲	Unit 1
park /pɑ:k/ n. 公园 v. 停放(汽车等)	Unit 8
△ part-time <i>adj.</i> 兼职的	Unit 3
past /pɑ:st/ <i>prep.</i> 晚于; 在……之后	Unit 4
patient /'peɪʃənt/ n. 病人; 患者	Unit 6
pay /peɪ/ v. 付款; 付钱给(某人)	Unit 5
pencil /'pensəl/ n. 铅笔	Starter
pencil case 笔袋	Starter
phone /fəʊn/ n. 电话 v. (给……)打电话	Starter
phone box (公用)电话亭	Unit 8
photo /'fəʊtəʊ/ n. 照片; 相片	Unit 1
△ piano /pi'ænəʊ/ n. 钢琴	Unit 3
pick sb up 搭载; 接载	Unit 7
picture /'pɪktʃə/ n. 照片; 图画	Unit 1
place of interest 旅游胜地	Unit 8
play /pleɪ/ v. 玩耍; 参赛 <i>n.</i> 玩耍; 比赛	Unit 1
△ player /'pleɪə/ n. 运动员; 选手	Unit 1
pleasure /'pleɪʒə/ n. 愉快; 满足	Unit 5
p.m. 下午	Unit 4
pool /pu:l/ n. 游泳池	Unit 7
popular /'pɒpjulə/ <i>adj.</i> 受大众喜爱的; 受欢迎的	Unit 1
post /pəʊst/ n. 邮政; 邮递	Unit 8
post office 邮局	Unit 8

* postcard /'pəʊstkɑ:d/ <i>n.</i> 明信片	Unit 8
△ postman /'pəʊstmən/ <i>n.</i> 邮递员	Unit 5
potato /pə'teɪtəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 马铃薯; 土豆	Unit 7
pound /paʊnd/ <i>n.</i> 英镑 (英国标准货币单位)	Unit 5
prefer /prɪ'fɜ:/ <i>v.</i> 更喜欢	Unit 5
present /'prezənt/ <i>n.</i> 礼物; 赠品	Unit 1
provide /prə'vaɪd/ <i>v.</i> 提供; 供应	Unit 6
province /'prɒvɪns/ <i>n.</i> 省	Unit 8
△ puppy /'pʌpi/ <i>n.</i> 小狗; 幼犬	Unit 2
Q	
quality /'kwɒlɪti/ <i>n.</i> 质量; 品质	Unit 7
quarter /'kwɔ:tə/ <i>n.</i> 一刻钟; 四分之一	Unit 4
R	
radio /'reɪdiəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 收音机	Unit 3
really /'ri:əli/ <i>adv.</i> 非常; 真正地	Unit 1
* reception /rɪ'sepʃən/ <i>n.</i> 接待; 接待处	Unit 1
△ receptionist /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/ <i>n.</i> 接待员	Unit 1
red /red/ <i>n. & adj.</i> 红色 (的)	Starter
repair /rɪ'peə/ <i>v.</i> 修理; 修补	Unit 6
reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ <i>n.</i> 记者	Unit 6
restaurant /'restərɒnt/ <i>n.</i> 饭店; 餐馆	Unit 4
rock /rɒk/ <i>n.</i> 摇滚乐; 岩石	Unit 3
△ Rome /rəʊm/ 罗马	Unit 2
△ routine /ru:'ti:n/ <i>n.</i> 惯例; 常规	Unit 4
run /rʌn/ <i>v.</i> 跑; 奔跑	Unit 3
Russia /'rʌʃə/ 俄罗斯	Unit 2
Russian /'rʌʃən/ <i>adj.</i> 俄罗斯 (人) 的; 俄语的 <i>n.</i> 俄罗斯人; 俄语	Unit 2
S	
same /seɪm/ <i>adj.</i> 相同的; 同一个的	Starter
△ sandal /'sændl/ <i>n.</i> 凉鞋	Unit 5
sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 三明治	Unit 3
Saturday /'sætədeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期六	Starter
save /seɪv/ <i>v.</i> 节省; 挽救	Unit 8
△ Scotland /'skɒtlənd/ 苏格兰	Unit 2
second /'sekənd/ <i>adj.</i> 第二 (个) 的	Unit 1
secretary /'sekɪtəri/ <i>n.</i> 秘书	Unit 6
serve /sɜ:v/ <i>v.</i> 端上 (饭菜等); 服务 (顾客)	Unit 6
service /'sɜ:vɪs/ <i>n.</i> (为顾客提供的) 服务	Unit 6
seven /'sevən/ <i>num.</i> 七	Starter

seventeen /,sevən'ti:n/ <i>num.</i> 十七	Starter
seventy /'sevənti/ <i>num.</i> 七十	Starter
shall /ʃəl/ <i>modal v.</i> 将要; 应该	Unit 7
share /ʃeə/ <i>v.</i> 共享; 共用	Unit 4
shirt /ʃɜ:t/ <i>n.</i> 衬衫	Unit 5
shoe /ʃu:/ <i>n.</i> 鞋	Unit 2
short /ʃɔ:t/ <i>adj.</i> 短的; 短期的	Unit 2
△ shorts /ʃɔ:ts/ <i>n.</i> (复数) 短裤	Unit 5
show /ʃəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 节目; 演出 <i>v.</i> 给……看	Unit 3
show ... around 带……参观	Unit 6
shower /'ʃaʊə/ <i>n.</i> 淋浴; 阵雨	Unit 4
side /saɪd/ <i>n.</i> 面; 侧	Unit 5
* signature /'sɪgnətʃə/ <i>n.</i> 签字; 署名	Unit 7
sister /'sɪstə/ <i>n.</i> 姐姐; 妹妹; 姐妹	Starter
six /sɪks/ <i>num.</i> 六	Starter
sixteen /,sɪk'sti:n/ <i>num.</i> 十六	Starter
sixty /'sɪksti/ <i>num.</i> 六十	Starter
size /saɪz/ <i>n.</i> 大小; 尺寸	Unit 5
skirt /skɜ:t/ <i>n.</i> 裙子	Unit 5
slow /sləʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 慢的; 缓慢的	Unit 6
△ slowly /'sləʊli/ <i>adv.</i> 慢慢地; 缓慢地	Unit 6
small /smɔ:l/ <i>adj.</i> (尺寸或数量) 小的	Unit 5
smell /smel/ <i>n.</i> 气味; 臭味	Unit 5
△ smelly /'smeli/ <i>adj.</i> 有臭味的	Unit 5
* sock /sɒk/ <i>n.</i> 袜子; 短袜	Unit 5
soft /sɒft/ <i>adj.</i> 软性的; (柔) 软的	Unit 6
sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ <i>adv.</i> 有时; 不时	Unit 4
sound /saʊnd/ <i>linking v.</i> 听起来 <i>n.</i> 声音	Unit 4
spell /spel/ <i>v.</i> 拼写; 拼出	Starter
sport /spɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> (某项) 体育运动	Unit 1
square /skweə/ <i>n.</i> 广场	Unit 7
* stadium /'steɪdiəm/ <i>n.</i> 体育场; 运动场	Unit 6
stamp /stæmp/ <i>n.</i> 邮票; 印章	Unit 8
star /stɑ:/ <i>n.</i> 星; 明星	Unit 2
station /'steɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 电视台; 车站	Unit 3
stay /steɪ/ <i>v.</i> 暂住; 停留	Unit 1
stop /stɒp/ <i>n.</i> 车站; 停止	Unit 7
straight /streɪt/ <i>adv.</i> 笔直地; 径直	Unit 8
studio /'stju:diəʊ/ <i>n.</i> 演播室; 工作室	Unit 5
style /stɑɪl/ <i>n.</i> 款式; 风格	Unit 7
* subway /'sʌbweɪ/ <i>n.</i> 地铁	Unit 8

suit /sju:t/ <i>n.</i> 套装; 一套衣服	Unit 5
Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期日	Starter
supermarket /'su:pə,mɑ:kɪt/ <i>n.</i> 超级市场; 超市	Unit 8
sure /ʃʊə/ <i>adj.</i> 确信的; 肯定的 <i>adv.</i> (口语) 当然; 好的	Unit 4
swim /swɪm/ <i>v.</i> 游泳	Unit 3
△ swimmer /'swɪmə/ <i>n.</i> 游泳运动员; 会游泳的人	Unit 4
swimming suit 游泳衣	Unit 5
T	
table /'teɪbəl/ <i>n.</i> 桌子; 表格	Starter
* talent /'tælənt/ <i>n.</i> 才能; 天才	Unit 3
△ talented /'tæləntɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 有天资的; 有才能的	Unit 3
taste /teɪst/ <i>v.</i> 尝; 品尝 <i>n.</i> 味道; 滋味	Unit 8
taxi /'tæksi/ <i>n.</i> 出租车	Unit 6
* technician /tek'nɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 技师; 技术人员	Unit 1
△ teenage /'ti:neɪdʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 青少年的	Unit 5
teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə/ <i>n.</i> 青少年	Unit 5
ten /ten/ <i>num.</i> 十	Starter
tennis /'tenɪs/ <i>n.</i> 网球 (运动)	Unit 1
test /test/ <i>n. & v.</i> 测验; 测试	Unit 7
△ the Big Wild Goose Pagoda 大雁塔	Unit 8
△ the Bund 外滩	Unit 8
△ the City God Temple 城隍庙	Unit 8
△ the Expo (Exposition) Park 世博会 (全称“世界博览会”) 公园	Unit 8
△ the Oriental Pearl Tower 东方明珠塔	Unit 8
△ the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国	Unit 2
△ the Silk Road 丝绸之路	Unit 8
△ the Terracotta Army 兵马俑	Unit 8
the UK 英国 (全称为 the United Kingdom)	Unit 1
the USA 美国 (全称为 the United States of America)	Unit 2
these /ði:z/ <i>pron.</i> 这些	Unit 2
thirteen /'θɜ:'ti:n/ <i>num.</i> 十三	Starter
thirty /'θɜ:ti/ <i>num.</i> 三十	Starter
those /ðəʊz/ <i>pron.</i> 那些	Unit 2
three /θri:/ <i>num.</i> 三	Starter
Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期四	Starter
timetable /'taɪm,teɪbəl/ <i>n.</i> 时间表; 时刻表	Unit 4
tip /tɪp/ <i>v.</i> 付小费 (给……) <i>n.</i> 小费	Unit 6
tired /taɪəd/ <i>adj.</i> 困倦的; 疲倦的	Unit 4
tonight /tə'naɪt/ <i>n. & adv.</i> (在) 今晚	Unit 3
too /tu:/ <i>adv.</i> 太; 也; 还	Unit 2
top /tɒp/ <i>n.</i> 上衣; 顶部	Unit 7

tourist /'tuərist/ <i>n.</i> 游客; 游人	Unit 6
town /taʊn/ <i>n.</i> 城镇; 市镇	Unit 7
train /treɪn/ <i>n.</i> 火车; 列车	Unit 7
△ trainer /'treɪnə/ <i>n.</i> 运动鞋; 教练(员)	Unit 5
△ training /'treɪnɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 训练; 培训	Unit 4
travel /'trævəl/ <i>v.</i> (尤指长途) 旅行	Unit 5
try on 试穿	Unit 5
T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/ <i>n.</i> T恤(衫)	Unit 2
Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期二	Starter
twelve /twelv/ <i>num.</i> 十二	Starter
twenty /'twenti/ <i>num.</i> 二十	Starter
twin /twɪn/ <i>n.</i> 双胞胎中的一个 <i>adj.</i> 双胞胎的	Starter
two /tu:/ <i>num.</i> 二	Starter
type /taɪp/ <i>v.</i> 打字	Unit 3
* typical /'tɪpɪkəl/ <i>adj.</i> 一贯的; 典型的	Unit 4
typist /'taɪpɪst/ <i>n.</i> 打字员	Unit 3
U	
uncle /'ʌŋkəl/ <i>n.</i> 伯(叔、舅)父; 姑(姨)夫	Unit 6
under /'ʌndə/ <i>prep.</i> 低于; 在……下面	Unit 7
* uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ <i>n.</i> 制服	Unit 4
up /ʌp/ <i>adv.</i> 向上地	Unit 4
usual /'ju:ʒuəl/ <i>adj.</i> 通常的; 惯常的	Unit 4
△ usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ <i>adv.</i> 通常地; 惯常地	Unit 4
V	
△ venue /'venju:/ <i>n.</i> 举办地点; 举办场所	Unit 7
△ via /'vaɪə/ <i>prep.</i> 经过; 取道; 借助于	Unit 8
△ violin /,vaɪə'li:n/ <i>n.</i> 小提琴	Unit 3
visit /'vɪzɪt/ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 访问; 参观	Unit 1
visitor /'vɪzɪtə/ <i>n.</i> 访问者; 参观者	Unit 1
vocational /vəʊ'keɪʃənəl/ <i>adj.</i> 职业的	Unit 1
vocational school 职业学校	Unit 1
W	
wait /weɪt/ <i>v.</i> 等; 等候	Unit 5
waiter /'weɪtə/ <i>n.</i> (餐馆的) 男服务员	Unit 6
waitress /'weɪtrɪs/ <i>n.</i> (餐馆的) 女服务员	Unit 6
wake /weɪk/ <i>v.</i> 弄醒; 唤醒	Unit 4
wake up 醒; 叫醒	Unit 4
△ Wales /weɪlz/ 威尔士	Unit 2
△ warrior /'wɒrɪə/ <i>n.</i> 武士; 战士	Unit 8

watch /wɒtʃ/ <i>n.</i> 表; 手表 <i>v.</i> 观看	Unit 1
wear /weə/ <i>v.</i> 穿 (衣服、鞋子等); 戴 (首饰)	Unit 6
△ WeChat 微信	Unit 8
Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 星期三	Starter
△ weekday /'wi:kdeɪ/ <i>n.</i> 工作日	Starter
weekend /,wi:k'end/ <i>n.</i> 周末	Starter
welcome /'welkəm/ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 迎接; 欢迎	Unit 1
while /waɪl/ <i>conj.</i> 在……时; 在……过程中	Unit 1
white /waɪt/ <i>n.</i> & <i>adj.</i> 白色 (的)	Starter
win /wɪn/ <i>v.</i> 获胜; 赢	Unit 3
winner /'wɪnə/ <i>n.</i> 获胜者	Unit 3
with /wɪð/ <i>prep.</i> 和……一起; 具有	Unit 1
* wool /wʊl/ <i>n.</i> 羊毛; 毛织物	Unit 5
△ workshop /'wɜ:kʃɒp/ <i>n.</i> 车间; 工场; 研讨会	Unit 7
Y	
yellow /'jeləʊ/ <i>n.</i> & <i>adj.</i> 黄色 (的)	Starter
young /jʌŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 年轻的; 年幼的	Unit 3
youth /ju:θ/ <i>n.</i> 青年; 青春	Unit 3
Z	
zero /'ziərəʊ/ <i>num.</i> 零	Starter

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