

3 Practise

Work in pairs. Look at the pictures. Use modal verbs to make conversations.

(1)



(recycle the waste)

(2)



(make reusable bags)

(3)



(sort the rubbish)

e.g.

A: Mum, what can/should we do to build a green neighbourhood?

B: We can/should recycle the waste.

4 Play a game

How "green" are you?

Number of players

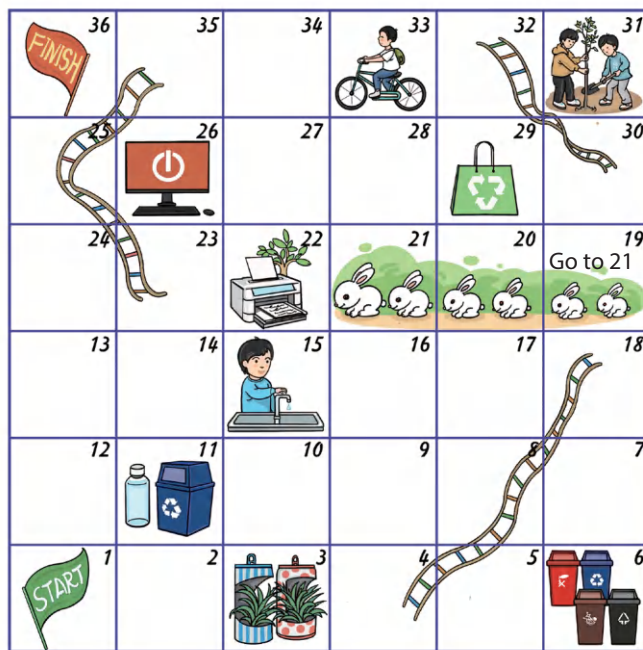
two or more

Things needed to play with

some chess pieces and a dice

Rules

- The player who rolls the biggest number goes first. Then all the other players take turns to roll the dice.
- If you land on a picture which shows a green activity, you must say what it is. If you don't know, you miss a turn.
- The first person to get to the FINISH sign wins the game. Good luck!



When you land on a picture, talk about the green activity based on it.

e.g.



You can/should make useful things out of rubbish.

Write a diary to record your “One-step Greener” experience.

D1 Think Read Lu Yao’s diary. What does the diary tell us?

Saturday, 15 May Sunny

Dear diary,

I got up early this morning. I went to work in our neighbourhood garden with other kids. Uncle Li taught us how to plant sunflowers. We tried it after that.

I made a cloth bag out of my old green T-shirt in the afternoon. I gave it to my mum. “Wow, it’s beautiful! I really like it!”

“Let’s go green in our daily life!” I said.

“Good idea!” my mum gave me a thumbs-up^①.

I was tired but happy today.

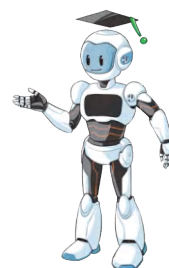


D2 Prepare Read again and underline the details in Lu Yao’s diary. Put them in the table.

She did ...	She said ...	She saw/heard/...	She felt ...

TEEN skill Writing a diary

- Think of topics: your experiences of a day, especially the unforgettable ones.
- Record the day, the date and the weather.
- Describe your experiences and add some sensory details (touch, sight, sound, taste and smell).
- Share your thoughts and feelings.



① thumbs-up 竖起大拇指；赞成

D3 Plan What are you going to write in your diary? Take notes in the mind map.



D4 Write Write your diary.

_____ (day & date) (weather) _____

Dear diary,

D5 Check Check your diary. Pay attention to its structure.

 **Update my to-do list** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

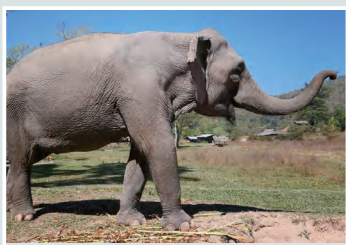
Work in groups. Share your green experiences in the group.

Earth Day celebrations

The first Earth Day was on 22 April 1970. Gaylord Nelson in the United States developed the idea for Earth Day. He wanted people to take care of the Earth. Nowadays, Earth Day celebrations take place all over the world.

China

China's environmental groups hold meetings and shows on Earth Day. Millions of kids and teenagers get the chance to learn more about nature, environmental protection and green lifestyles^①.

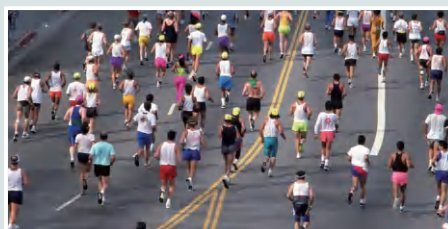


India

India encourages people to dress in green for Earth Day activities. The country puts on events to protect Asian elephants too.

The Philippines

Long runs are part of Earth Day celebrations in the Philippines. They usually include 5K, 10K, 21K and 42K races.



Moldova^②

The local group in Moldova hosts Earth Day activities in about 30 villages — from clean-ups to tree planting and the building of homes for birds.

Read and think Which Earth Day celebration impressed you most? Why?

① lifestyle 生活方式 ② Moldova 摩尔多瓦（欧洲东南部国家）

Designing a green neighbourhood

Work in groups. Design your ideal green neighbourhood.

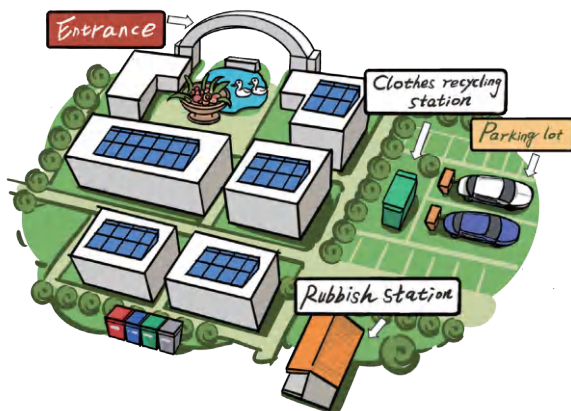
Step 1 **Brainstorm** Discuss and think of the place for your green neighbourhood and list some features of it.

Is the neighbourhood near a park or river? What makes it green?

It is near a river. There are many trees in it and ...

Step 2 **Draw** Draw a picture of the neighbourhood. Mark some green features, the things that make your neighbourhood green.

- clean energy in the neighbourhood
- a clothes recycling station
- green buildings (the school, supermarket, library, hospital, shopping centre, etc.)
- a neighbourhood garden
- ...



Step 3 **Prepare** Prepare a group presentation about your design of a green neighbourhood. The plan should have a name, a place, green features and a picture.

Name	Place	Green features
Evergreen Garden	... in the city centre; ... near a lake with many trees	... solar power; The big windows ... make the most of winter sun; ... wind energy

Step 4 **Present and share** Share your designs for your ideal green neighbourhood in class.



Update my to-do list



Listen to the presentations and choose the best design.

Unit

6

Famous people in history



Big Question

What can you learn from famous people?

To-do list

- 1 Listen and learn about the life of a famous scientist.
- 2 Talk about famous life savers.
- 3 Read a short biography of a famous writer.
- 4 Write a story about a famous person.
- 5 Design stamps of famous people.



Getting started

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

- 1 Who are they?
- 2 What are they famous for?

New Star Middle School is holding the *Week of Famous People in History*. Wang Yiming is looking at a web page about famous world changers.

x

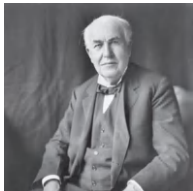
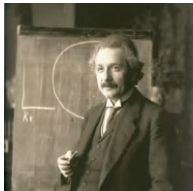
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← → C

☆

Home > Science > Five great scientists who changed the world

Five great scientists who changed the world

				
Isaac Newton	Thomas Edison	Marie Curie	Albert Einstein	Yuan Longping
published the theory of gravity ^① in 1687	invented a safe and inexpensive light bulb in 1879	discovered radium ^② with her husband in 1898	published a paper on the theory of general relativity ^③ in 1916	grew the world's first hybrid ^④ rice plants in 1973

Click the pictures to get more information.

A1 Look and say Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the people in the pictures.



When did Thomas Edison invent a safe and inexpensive light bulb?



I'm not sure. In 1900?

No, in 1879.

① gravity 重力 ② radium 镭 ③ relativity 相对论 ④ hybrid 杂交植物



A2 Listen and think Listen to an introduction to a famous world changer and complete the sentence.

It mainly shows the ¹ _____ of a smart inventor, ² _____.

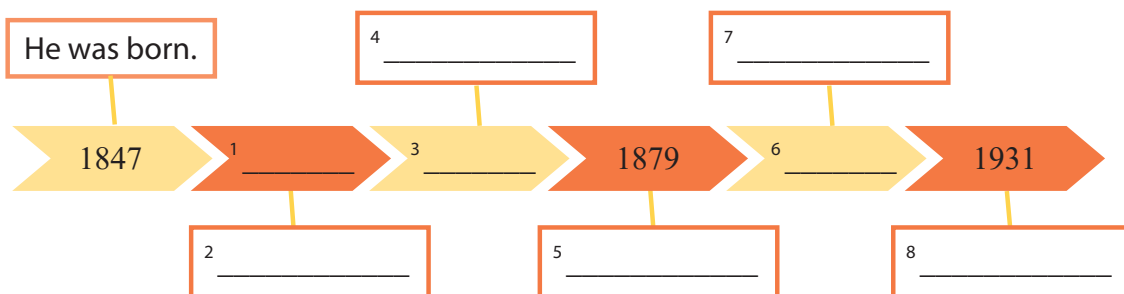


A3 View, listen and take notes Listen again and complete the timeline.



Sequencing events

- A Edison got his first real job.
- B Edison opened the first power station to make money.
- C Edison died.
- D Edison made the light bulb work for over 13 hours.
- E Edison made his first successful invention in New York.



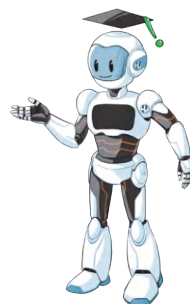
TEEN skill Saying years and dates in English

Years:

- 1601: sixteen o one
- 1879: eighteen seventy-nine
- 1900: nineteen hundred
- 2008: two thousand and eight; twenty o eight

Dates:

- 21 December 1898: the twenty-first of December/December the twenty-first, eighteen ninety-eight



Update my to-do list



Listen to a podcast about Marie Curie and draw the timeline of her life.

Wang Yiming and his classmates are looking at the project display on life savers in history.



Li Shizhen
1518–1593, China
wrote a famous book on Traditional Chinese Medicine



Florence Nightingale
1820–1910, UK
started the first school for nurses in the UK and spent her life taking care of sick people



Alexander Fleming
1881–1955, UK
discovered penicillin, a new kind of medicine, and won the Nobel Prize



Henry Norman Bethune
1890–1939, Canada
saved many Chinese soldiers during World War II and lost his life at the war hospital

B1 Look and say Work in pairs. Look at the display boards and talk about the life savers.



Look at those life savers. Who do you admire most?

Why?

Florence Nightingale.



She started the first school for nurses in the UK and spent her life taking care of sick people.

B2 Listen, read and think Listen to the conversation between Lu Yao and Harry, Yiming's project partner. What are their projects about?

Harry: Lu Yao, is this your project?

Lu Yao: Yes. It's about Li Shizhen. He wrote *Bencao Gangmu*.

Harry: Is it a very famous book on Traditional Chinese Medicine?

Lu Yao: Yes. There are 1,892 different herbs in it.

Harry: How many? I didn't quite catch that.

Wang Yiming is sharing a short biography about William Shakespeare, one of his favourite writers.

C1 Background knowledge What do you know about William Shakespeare?

 **C2** Read the short biography.

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. Young Shakespeare loved reading plays, poems and stories, and often watched plays in his hometown.

In 1582, he had a family. He went to London to try his luck in the late 5 1580s. There were many theatres. He took care of horses and acted in plays. Then he tried writing plays. From 1589 to 1600, Shakespeare wrote about 20 plays such as *Romeo and Juliet*. After seeing how poor people lived, he wrote tragedies like *Hamlet*. People loved his plays because he created many unique characters and brought them to life 10 on the stage.

In the early 1610s, he went back to his hometown and kept writing. He died in 1616.

Shakespeare wrote 37 plays and over 150 poems in all. Today there are still millions of Shakespeare fans in the world. His works make us 15 laugh, cry and think.

Personal touch

What interests you most about William Shakespeare's life?

Text type Short biographies

A short biography is a brief introduction to a person's life. It usually includes information about his or her family, education, personal experiences, achievements^①, etc. It is written in time order. It usually begins with their birth and ends with their death.



① achievement 成就

C3 General understanding Match each paragraph with its main idea.


Skimming for main ideas

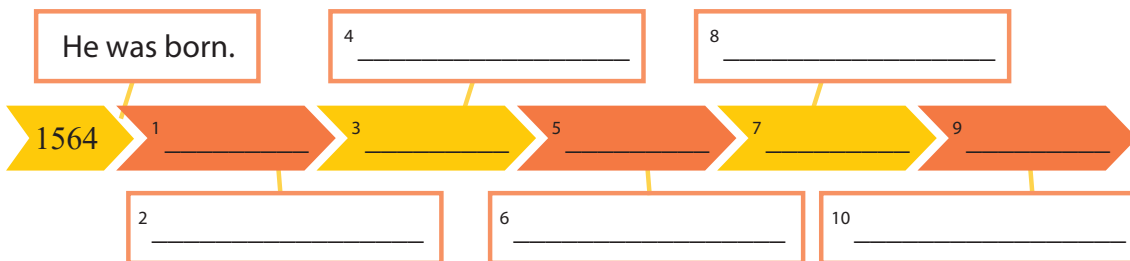
A Achievements
D Family problems

B Hometown and childhood
E Life in London

C Later life

Paragraph 1: _____ Paragraph 2: _____ Paragraph 3: _____ Paragraph 4: _____

C4 Detailed reading Complete the timeline of Shakespeare's life with information from the text.



C5 Further thinking Answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of person do you think Shakespeare was? Explain why.
- 2 Who do you think is a great writer in Chinese history like Shakespeare? Give your reasons.

Vocabulary focus Yiming makes a fact file of Shakespeare. Help him complete it with the words or phrase from the text.

Name	William Shakespeare	 FACT FILE
Hometown	Stratford-upon-Avon, England	
Year of birth	1564	
Year of death	1616	
Facts	• He showed interest in plays, stories and ¹ _____ as a young boy. • He left his hometown for London at about 20 and tried his ² _____ there. • He did jobs in theatres. He took care of horses, ³ _____ in plays and wrote plays. • He wrote four famous tragedies ⁴ _____ <i>Hamlet</i>. • The ⁵ _____ in his books are unique. • ...	


Update my to-do list


Do you think Shakespeare's experiences led to his success? Explain why.

➤➤ Grammar in use *There + be*

1 **Read and think** Read and underline the same structure in the following sentences.

- (1) There are 1,892 different herbs in the book.
- (2) There were many theatres in Shakespeare's time.
- (3) Today there are still millions of Shakespeare fans in the world.
- (4) Look! There's an elephant.

2 **Work out the rules** Circle the right answers.

- We usually use *have / there + be* to say that someone owns something.
- We usually use *have / there + be* to say that something exists in space or time.

Grammar file → p. 117

3 **Practise** Wang Yiming went on a school outing to Duolun Road yesterday. He is writing an email about it to his friend Lisa in London. Complete his email with *there* and the proper form of the verb *be*.

To: Lisa

From: Yiming

Subject: My visit to Duolun Road

Dear Lisa,

How's everything going lately?

We had an outing to Duolun Road yesterday. It was snowy! ⁽¹⁾ _____ (not) many visitors because of the weather.

It's just a short road (about half a kilometre), but it's famous because

⁽²⁾ _____ statues of Lu Xun, Mao Dun, Ye Shengtao, Guo Moruo, Ding Ling and so on along the road. They were all famous writers. They brought a lot of new ideas and thoughts, and wrote many famous articles. ⁽³⁾ _____ also a Chinese-style tea house, many old book stalls, museums and shops. I bought a painting in a small shop and had a great time.

⁽⁴⁾ _____ any place like this in your country? Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours,

Yiming

4 Pair and share Work in pairs. Read the schedule of the *Week of Famous People in History*. Continue the conversation about the activities listed in the schedule.

Time	Activity	Place
Monday	A lecture on Yuan Longping	Hall
	A cartoon about Thomas Edison	Room 202
Tuesday	Students' project display on famous life savers in history	Arts and Crafts Room
Wednesday	A drama <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>	Hall
Thursday	A writing competition about stories of famous people	Room 102
Friday	An outing to Duolun Road	Duolun Road

Is **there** a lecture on Yuan Longping in the hall on Monday?

Yes, **there is**.

What will the lecture be about?

It will be about Yuan's experiences and achievements.

What did he do?

He grew the world's first hybrid rice plants in 1973.

Wow! He was a real hero.

Of course. By the way, ...



You want to take part in the writing competition “A story of a famous person in history”.

D1 Think Read Wang Yiming’s story. How did Cao Chong get the elephant’s weight?

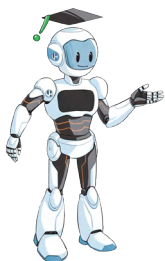
It’s a story about a clever boy named Cao Chong. One day, his father Cao Cao said, “Look! There’s an elephant. How heavy is it?” No one knew. But the eight-year-old Cao Chong had an idea. He asked someone to take the elephant on a boat, mark the level of the water on its side and then take it off. He asked some people to put rocks on the boat until the water reached the mark. Finally, they weighed the rocks and got the elephant’s weight.



D2 Prepare Circle the personal pronouns in the story. Who/What does each of them refer to?

D3 Plan Plan your own story with the help of the mind map. Think about the good quality we can learn from the famous person.



D4 Write Write your story.**D5 Check** Check your story. Pay attention to the use of personal pronouns.**TEEN skill** Using personal pronouns

When you write about a person or something, you can use personal pronouns (e.g. he, she, it, they, we ...) to avoid repetition. For example, use *He* to refer to *Cao Chong*, use *it* to refer to *the elephant* and use *they* to refer to *some people*.

**Update my to-do list**

Work in groups. Share your stories with each other. Choose the story you like best and give reasons.



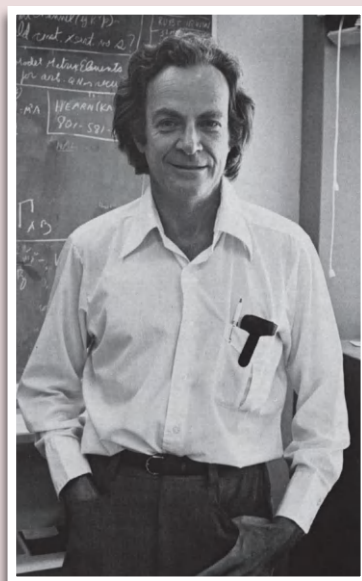
Short stories of famous people



Thomas Gainsborough was a famous British painter. Once little Thomas saw a man try to break into a house. He went back home and drew a picture of him. Tom's father saw the picture and handed it to the police. The thief was soon caught. That was how Thomas found his talent in painting.

Richard Feynman was a great scientist. He liked playing with physics. Do you know his Nobel Prize idea came from a plate?

One day, Feynman saw someone throwing a plate in the air. There was a red university seal^① on the plate. As the plate went up, it wobbled^② and the seal went around too. Feynman noticed that the seal moved at a different speed from the plate. He watched for a long time and found out the moving rule. Later, his discovery won him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1965, which he shared with two other scientists.



Read and think Which person do you admire? Why?

① seal 印章 ② wobble 摇晃

Designing stamps of famous people

Work in groups. Design stamps of famous people in world history for the stamp club.



Step 1 **Collect ideas** Discuss and choose a field, list some names of great people in the field and give a title to your stamps, e.g. "Great life savers" and "Famous scientists".

Step 2 **Choose** Look at the following questions. Choose the four most famous people in the field for your stamps and give your reasons.

- What did the person achieve?
- What qualities did he or she have?
- What was the influence of his or her work?

Step 3 **Make stamps** Put the pictures of the four people on the stamps.

Step 4 **Share** Introduce your group's stamps to the class.



Stamps: Famous scientists

The 2-yuan stamp: Marie Curie

Reason: She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize in Physics and the first person to win another Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Her scientific work helped treat cancer.



Update my to-do list



Choose your favourite stamps and give reasons.



Exploring China: Great people in history

Each age has its great men.

— Zhao Yi

First impressions

Famous Chinese people in international students' eyes



Daniel from the US

I've heard of Confucius.
He taught people to
behave well and be kind
to others.

China has some
wonderful writers. Li Bai
and Du Fu were two of
the greatest poets.



Jeanne from France

There were wise people in
wartime like Jiang Ziya, Sun
Wu and Zhuge Liang.



Soo-ah from South Korea

Chinese people invented
things like the compass^① and
gunpowder. I also know Cai
Lun made great contributions
to paper-making.



Luan from South Africa

① compass 指南针

Highlights

Read and answer: What influences do these people have on China?

Confucius (551 BCE–479 BCE) was one of the greatest thinkers and teachers in Chinese history. His ideas have been the guiding philosophy of China for thousands of years. He believed that people and society benefit from lifelong learning and a moral outlook. His sayings include *"To learn without thinking is to risk being blind, while to think without learning is to risk being impractical"^①* and *"Is it not a delight to acquire"^② knowledge and put it into practice?"*



Zheng He (1371–1433 or 1375–1435) was a Chinese explorer. He travelled out of China seven times to explore the world. He visited Southeast Asia, the Middle East and even the east coast of Africa. He helped build trade relations with many countries.

Wang Zhenyi (1768–1797) was a Chinese scientist. She wrote papers on the stars and used a simple language to explain maths. In 1994, a crater^③ on Venus^④ was named after her to mark her contributions to astronomy.



Explore

Search for more information about one of the people above.

① impractical 不切实际的 ② acquire 获得 ③ crater 陨石坑 ④ Venus 金星

Bridging cultures

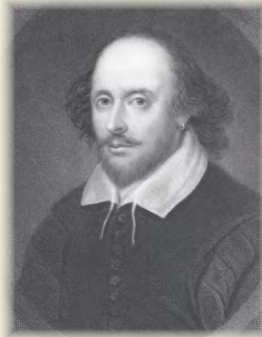
Wang Yiming and Lin Dong are theatre lovers. They are looking at a flyer about a "Shakespeare Meets Tang Xianzu" series^① of activities. Help them choose one activity to attend and get to know more about the two writers and their dramas.

Shakespeare Meets Tang Xianzu

Shakespeare and Tang Xianzu wrote plays in the same era.
How much do you know about them? Have you read their plays?
If the two writers met, what would they say to each other?
Welcome to our activities and get to know
more about these two famous writers!



Performing dramas
Reading dramas
Sharing stories



Explore

Discuss the questions in the flyer above and search for stories about more writers in China or the UK.

Word bank

Confucius 孔子
philosophy 哲学
moral outlook 道德观
saying 格言

Southeast Asia 东南亚
the Middle East 中东
contribution 贡献

① series 系列



Exploring the world: Antarctica

First impressions

Antarctica is the driest, coldest and windiest continent on the Earth. About 98% of the land is under snow and ice, but Antarctica is the largest desert in the world. The lowest temperature there was -89.2°C and the wind usually blows at a speed of 17–18 metres per second.

There are two seasons in Antarctica: winter and summer. Winter begins in April and lasts until the end of October. In winter, most of Antarctica is dark for 24 hours a day.



Highlights

Read and think: Why do we explore Antarctica?

Exploring Antarctica

Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian explorer, was the first team leader to reach the South Pole in 1911. He learned about living and working in cold places from the Inuits, such as using furs, driving dogs and building igloos.



In Antarctica, research stations spread across the continent representing^① over 30 countries from around the world. Scientists in Antarctica must share the results of their experiments^②, and visitors have to respect the environment according to the Antarctica Treaty.

① represent 代表 ② experiment 实验



China's first research station, Great Wall, was opened in 1985 and now it has several more: Zhongshan, Kunlun, Taishan and so on.

Explore

Search for more stories about Antarctic exploration and share your findings with your classmates.

Bridging cultures

Wang Yiming and Lu Yao are having a discussion about travelling to Antarctica.

Best things to do in Antarctica

- Camping under the stars
- Visiting a science station
- Taking the polar plunge^②
- Skiing on snowy mountains
- Climbing Antarctica's highest mountain
- Scuba-diving^①
- Whale watching
- Trekking^③ to the South Pole
- Hanging out with penguins
- Sending a postcard from Port Lockroy



Every year many people visit Antarctica.
Would you like to travel there?

Yes. It's fun to travel to Antarctica.
We can camp under the stars,
watch whales and hang out with
penguins. How about you?



① scuba-diving 戴水肺潜水 ② plunge 跳水 ③ trek 长途跋涉



The activities sound exciting. But I'm afraid some of them may affect the animal life there.



...

Explore

Search for pros and cons of travelling to Antarctica. Share your views with your classmates.

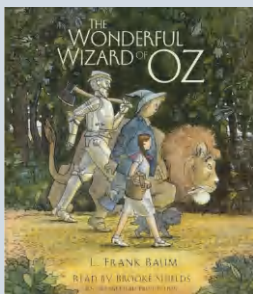
Word bank

Norwegian 挪威的
the South Pole 南极
Inuit 因纽特人
igloo 冰屋

research station 科考站
Antarctica Treaty 《南极公约》
Port Lockroy 洛克罗伊港



A chapter to start with



The Wonderful Wizard^① of Oz is a children's book written

by L. Frank Baum. A Kansas farm girl named Dorothy finds herself in the magical Land of Oz after she and her pet dog are blown away from their home by a strong wind. In the new land, she makes several new friends. All of them wish for something. They get along well and, after some hard times, finally get what they want. On her journey back to Kansas, Dorothy learns true friendship and how to face difficulties.

At nine o'clock the green man took Dorothy and her friends to the Wizard's room. A voice said, "I am the Wizard of Oz. Who are you, and what do you want?"

"Where are you?" asked Dorothy.

"I am everywhere, but you can't see me. Who are you and what do you want?"

"You know us all," said the Scarecrow^②. "You said to me, 'Help Dorothy to kill the Witch of the West, and you can have some brains.' Well, the Witch is dead, and now I want my brains."

"Is the Witch truly dead?" asked the Voice.

"Yes," said Dorothy. "I threw a bucket of^③ water over her, and she disappeared."

Then they saw an old man. He said, "Thank you, Dorothy. But I'm very sorry. I don't know any true magic, so I can't help you."

"What about my brains?" said the Scarecrow.

"You don't need brains. You understand things; you can think; you learn quickly. You're very clever."

"What about my heart?" asked the Tin Man^④.

"You don't need a heart," said the old man. "You laugh, you cry, you love, you feel sorry for people."

"I want to be brave," said the Cowardly Lion^⑤.

"But you are brave. You do a lot of brave things!"

"What about Toto and me?" asked Dorothy.

"We can go up in my balloon," said the Wizard. "The wind blew us here from Kansas. Perhaps it can blow us back to Kansas again."

The friends were not pleased. So the old man said, "All right. Please come here tomorrow morning."

The next morning he took a bottle with BRAINS on it in big green letters and

① wizard 男巫 ② Scarecrow 稻草人 ③ a bucket of 一桶 ④ Tin Man 铁皮人

⑤ Cowardly Lion 胆小狮

put it in the Scarecrow's head. He said, "Now you're the cleverest scarecrow in Oz." Next the Wizard gave the Tin Man a small red heart. "Wear this always," he said. Then the old man took a bottle with BE BRAVE on it. "Drink this," he said to the Cowardly Lion. All of them thanked the Wizard again and again.

The Wizard smiled at them. "You didn't need my magic," he said. "But you're all happy now, and that's a good thing. Now, Dorothy," he said, "come and see my balloon. It's all ready."

Plan my reading

If you are interested in this story, read the whole book. Make a reading plan for the school term or your summer holidays.

- Set the time span and your reading goal. Decide when to start and how long it will take. Decide the number of pages you will read every day.
- Plan your reading. Mark every stopping point of the book with a pencil.
- Keep a reading log. Keep a record of the pages you have read and how long it has taken.

_____ 's reading plan				
Book	<i>The Wonderful Wizard of Oz</i>			
Starting date				
Ending date				
Pages of the book				
Pages per day				

My reading log				
Date	Start-End page	Minutes	Feelings	Notes
			😊	

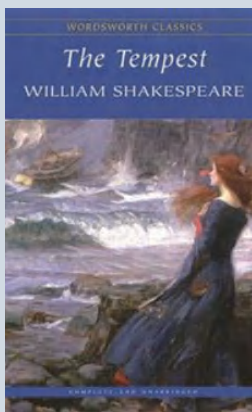
Post-reading activities

Answer the questions based on your reading.

- 1 Why did Dorothy and her friends go to see the Wizard of Oz?
- 2 How did the Wizard help them?
- 3 Do you think the Wizard had magical powers? Why or why not?



A scene to act out



The Tempest is a play written by William Shakespeare around 1611. It starts with a big storm caused by a character named Prospero. Prospero used to be the Duke of Milan but he loved books and magic more than ruling. His brother, Antonio, put him and his three-year-old daughter, Miranda, on a boat and set them out to sea. They ended up on an island where Prospero used his magic to free a spirit named Ariel and other magical beings. One day, Prospero created a storm to bring his enemies to the island. However, in the end, he decided to forgive them.

Act 1, Scene 2

An island. A cleared^① place before Prospero's cave. Prospero and Miranda enter.

Miranda: My dearest father, did you raise the storm? If yes, stop it now. The cries on the ship broke my heart!

Prospero: Calm down. Don't worry. No harm, my dearest daughter. You don't know who you are. You don't know where I came from.

Miranda: I never thought I should know more.

Prospero: It's time I tell you. Help take off my magic cloak^②.

She does so, and he places it on a rock.

Prospero: Wipe your eyes. Sit down. Now you must know more.

Miranda: But you always stopped and said, "No more. Not yet."

Prospero: Now pay attention. Can you remember a time before we came to this cave? Then you were not quite three years old.

Miranda: Certainly, I can.

Prospero: What can you remember? Some other houses or persons?

Miranda: It's like a dream. Did I not have four or five women once to look after me?

① clear 清空 ② cloak 斗篷

Prospero: You did, Miranda. What else can you see in the past?

Miranda: Nothing.

Prospero: Miranda, just twelve years ago, your father was the Duke of Milan.

Miranda: Oh, Father, tell me more.

Prospero: My brother was called Antonio. I trusted him and asked him to look after my kingdom. I was focusing on learning magic. He became powerful. Then he wanted to be the real duke! Soon he opened the gates of Milan to Alonso, the King of Naples. They put us in a boat and left us far in the sea.

Miranda: Why did they not kill us, then?

Prospero: A good question, my girl. Dear, they didn't dare. My people loved me too much, and they didn't want their bad deed^① to be marked with blood.

Miranda: How did we reach the shore?

Prospero: Gonzalo, my friend helped. He gave us some food, fresh water, fine clothes and books.

Miranda: I hope to see that man someday!

Prospero: We got to this island at last.

Miranda: Heaven, thank you for it! And now, please—what was your reason for raising the tempest, this sea-storm?

Prospero: Now my enemies are near this shore. My lucky stars are shining on me. No more questions for now.

He passes his hands across her eyes.

Prospero: You feel sleepy. It is a good feeling.

Miranda falls asleep.

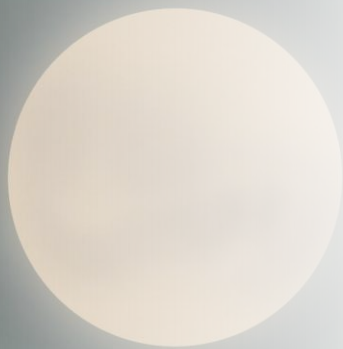
① deed 行为



A poem to savour

Night Thoughts is a poem by Li Bai, a famous Chinese poet in the Tang dynasty. This poem shows Li Bai's homesickness^①. He was longing to have a family reunion on an autumn night, but he was not able to.

This poem is famous for its deep feelings with very few words and wonderful rhymes^②. The poem has about 60 English translations. The following is from the book *Chinese Poetry in English Verse* (1898) by Herbert A. Giles. Giles wrote many works on Chinese language and culture.



Night Thoughts

By Li Bai

I wake, and moonbeams^③ play around my bed,
Glittering^④ like hoar-frost^⑤ to my wandering eyes;
Up towards the glorious moon I raise my head,
Then lay me down—and thoughts of home arise.



① homesickness 乡愁 ② rhyme 押韵; 押韵词 ③ moonbeam (一道)月光 ④ glitter 闪耀
⑤ hoar-frost 白霜

Unit 1

1. (Page 8) In a forest live a peacock and a nightingale.

译文：森林里住着一只孔雀和一只夜莺。

注释：表示地点或方位的副词或副词短语位于句首时，句子通常采用完全倒装。句子结构为：表示地点或方位的副词或副词短语 + 谓语 + 主语。

2. (Page 8) Without any doubt, she will be a singer in a few years.

译文：毫无疑问，几年后她会成为一名歌手。

注释：without doubt 和 without any doubt 都可以表示“毫无疑问”。“in + 时间段”一般用于将来时，相当于“时间段 + later”，表示“……之后”。

Unit 2

1. (Page 20) Always throw broken glass into the broken glass container.

译文：始终要把碎玻璃放进碎玻璃容器中。

注释：句中第一个 broken glass 作宾语，第二个 broken glass 作前置定语，修饰 container。

2. (Page 21) We mustn't eat or drink in the lab.

译文：实验室中禁止饮食。

注释：句中 mustn't 表示“不准；禁止”。在否定句中，or 表示“也不”，即前面所说的不会发生，后面所说的也不会发生。

3. (Page 22) "Hurrah!" Bob shouts happily.

译文：“好哇！”鲍勃高兴地大声喊道。

注释：hurrah 是一个表示喜悦、庆祝或激动的感叹词，意为“万岁；好哇”。它通常用于表达高兴或兴奋之情。

Unit 3

1. (Page 35) I went there last year and saw a musical group perform *Cats*.

译文：去年我去了那里，观看了一个音乐剧团表演《猫》。

注释：there 指代 the Edinburgh International Festival, 即“爱丁堡国际艺术节”。该艺术节每年八月在苏格兰首府爱丁堡举办，是世界上历史最悠久、规模最大的国际艺术节之一。see somebody do something 表示“看到某人做了某事”。Cats 是由韦伯作曲的音乐剧，根据艾略特为儿童写的诗集改编，1981 年伦敦首演后引起热烈反响，成为英国有史以来最成功、连续公演最久的音乐剧。

2. (Page 40) After the meal, we watched a light show and counted down the seconds in Times Square!

译文：餐后，我们看了一场灯光秀，并在时代广场倒计时。

注释：count down 是动词短语，表示“倒数”。而 countdown 是名词，如：New Year countdown 新年倒计时。

Unit 4

1. (Page 46) The temperature drops to three degrees Celsius.

译文：气温下降到 3 摄氏度。

注释：drop to 意为“下降到……”，drop by 意为“下降了……”。Celsius（摄氏）和 Fahrenheit（华氏）是目前全世界最常用的两种温度测量单位，中国习惯用 Celsius。

2. (Page 50) The 19th of July saw an extreme heatwave in the UK.

译文：7 月 19 日，英国出现了极端热浪。

注释：“表示时间的名词（短语）+ see + 某事”这个结构常用于表示某个时间发生了某件事情，如：The 1st of January saw huge celebrations around the world. 世界各地举办声势浩大的庆祝活动喜迎元旦。

3. (Page 50) In fact, the average temperature of the Earth has increased by about 1 °C since the late 1700s.

译文：事实上，自 18 世纪末以来，地球的平均温度已经上升了约 1 摄氏度。

注释：这句话用了现在完成时，since 是介词，意为“自从……以来”，常与时刻、日期、年份等具体时间点连用，表示从过去某个时间点一直持续到现在。

Unit 5

1. (Page 62) Don't mix them up with waste foods.

译文: 不要把它们和废弃食物混在一起。

注释: waste 除了作动词,表示“浪费;滥用”之外,还可以用作名词,表示“废料;废物;弃物;垃圾”。此句中的 waste 作形容词,意为“废弃的;丢弃的;无用的”。

2. (Page 64) The government encourages people to take public transport like buses and the MRT.

译文: 政府鼓励人们乘坐公共交通工具,如公共汽车和捷运。

注释: 句中 encourage somebody to do something 是指“鼓励某人去做某事”。MRT 指 Mass Rapid Transport,是新加坡地铁,即“大众捷运系统”的简称,开通于1987年。

Unit 6

1. (Page 76) How many? I didn't quite catch that.

译文: 多少? 我刚没听清楚。

注释: catch 除了表示“抓住;赶上;染上(疾病)”外,还可以表示“弄清楚;领会;理解”的意思。当没听清或没听懂对方刚说的话时,可以说“I didn't quite catch that.”,以期对方重复或解释刚才的话。

2. (Page 78) After seeing how poor people lived, he wrote tragedies like *Hamlet*.

译文: 在见到穷人的生活后,他写下了像《哈姆雷特》这样的悲剧。

注释: 句中 how poor people lived 用作 see 的宾语; like 用作介词,表示“例如;像……这样的”。《哈姆雷特》(*Hamlet*)是莎士比亚创作的四大悲剧之一,其他三部分别为《奥赛罗》(*Othello*)、《李尔王》(*King Lear*)和《麦克白》(*Macbeth*)。



辅音字母在单词中的读音

字母	示例	
b	book	bulb
c	cat	electric
	city	celebrate
	delicious	ocean
d	duck	build
f	few	beef
g	girl	fog
	German	danger
h	heat	hair
j	jump	jeans
k	kite	book
l	low	oil
m	man	room
n	near	attention

字母	示例	
p	pear	hope
r	reduce	rule
s	safety	list
	busy	nose
	sure	sugar
t	ten	weight
v	verb	wave
w	we	firework
x	exercise	six
y	you	year
	sunny	gym
	by	butterfly
z	zoo	size

常见辅音字母组合在单词中的读音

字母组合	示例	
ch	change	lunch
	Christmas	school
sh	show	fish
tch	match	watch
th	think	month
	these	with

字母组合	示例	
wh	who	whose
	why	what
wr	wrong	write
ph	photo	elephant
gh	laugh	rough
bl	blue	black

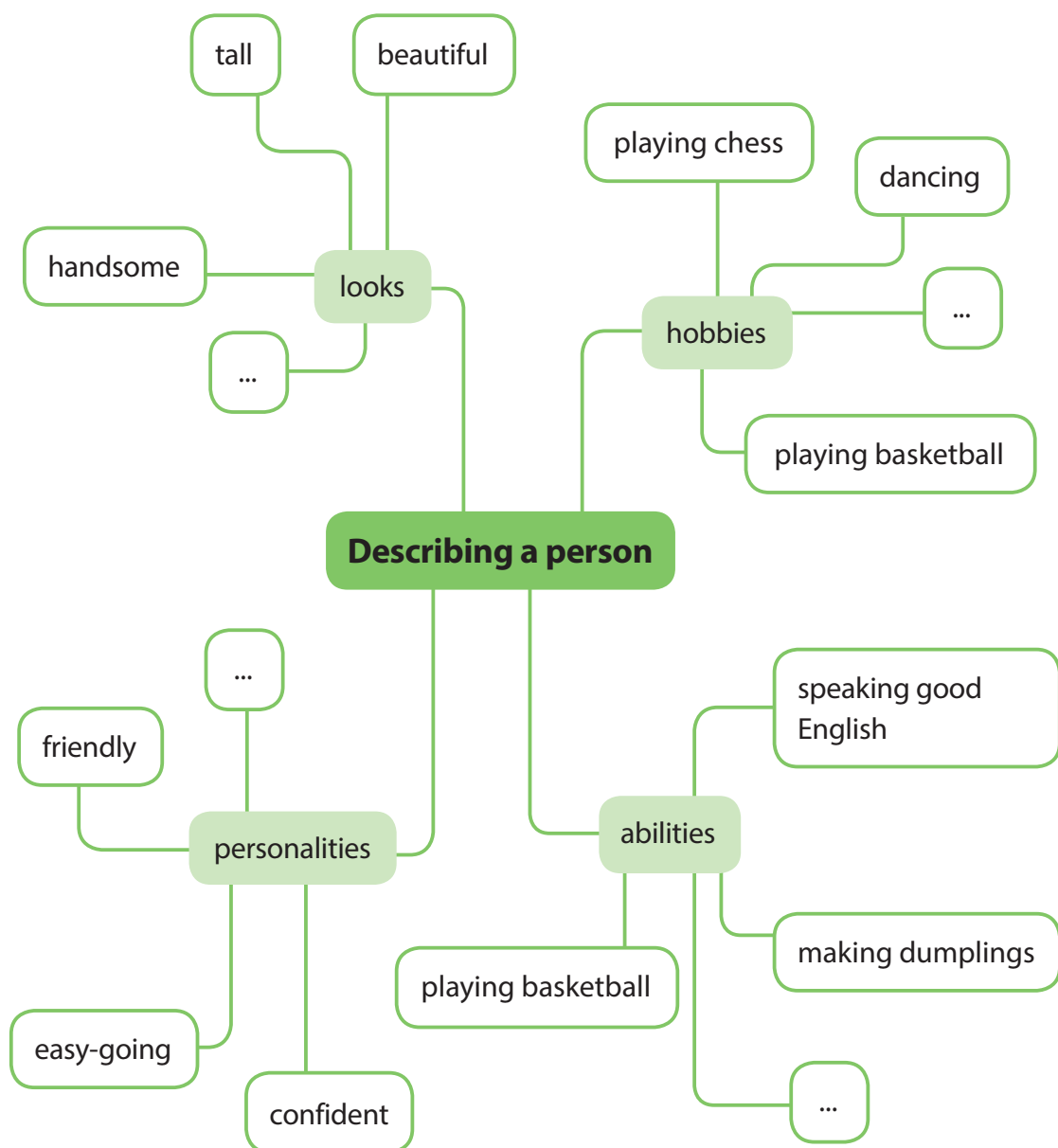
(续表)

字母组合	示例	
cl	clean	close
fl	flag	fly
gl	glad	glass
pl	please	plant
sl	sleep	slim
br	brown	bring
cr	cry	cream
dr	dream	hundred
fr	free	friend
gr	grow	angry
pr	price	present
tr	try	trace
ge	cabbage	garbage
dge	edge	bridge

字母组合	示例	
qu	question	quiet
ng	sing	long
	English	finger
nk	drink	thank
kn	knee	knowledge
gn	foreign	sign
ck	black	jacket
sc	score	biscuit
	science	scissors
sk	skate	sky
	desk	mask
spr	spring	spread
str	street	strange

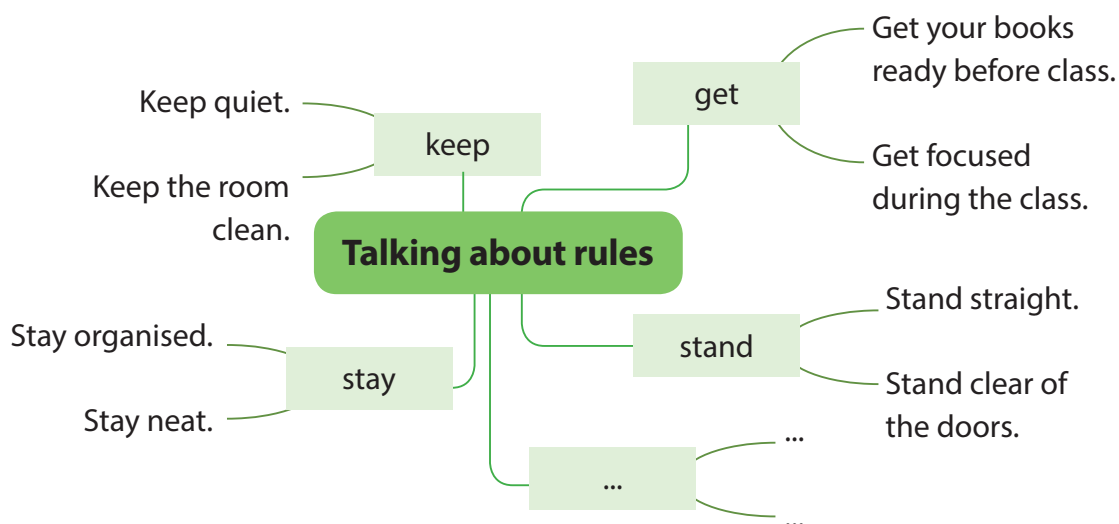
Unit 1

Word group 词汇语义网



Unit 2

Word partner 常见搭配



Unit 3

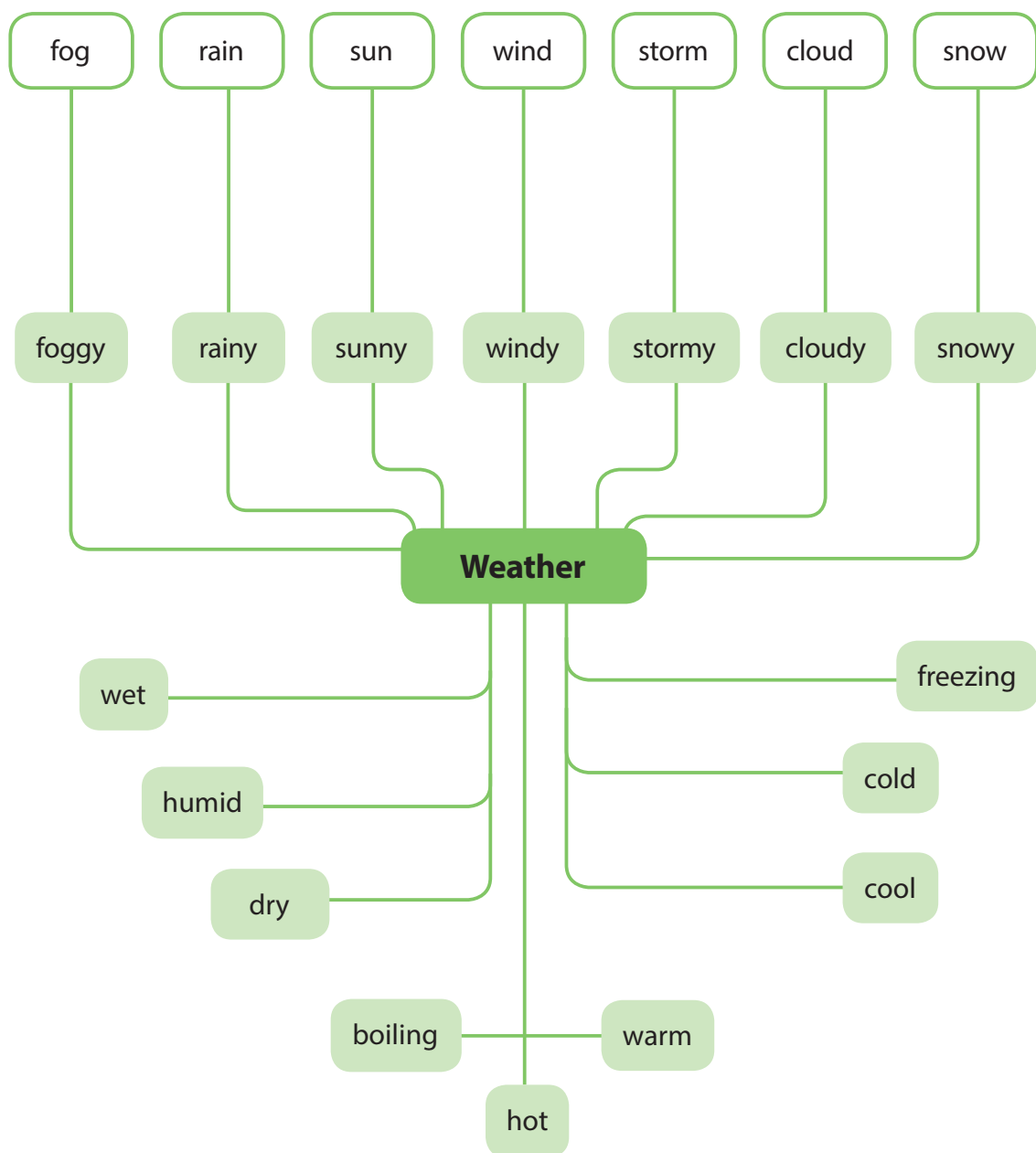
Word partner 常见搭配

Ways of celebrating festivals

Verb	Noun/Noun phrase
watch	a film, a performance, a ballet, ...
eat	desserts, fortune cookies, traditional food, ...
wear	a party hat, a holiday sweater, a pretty dress, ...
play	a (traditional) musical instrument, songs, hide-and-seek, ...
visit	a holiday market, an amusement park, an exhibition, ...
enjoy	live music, a holiday parade, a light show, ...
taste	spring rolls, cookies, pumpkin pies, ...
make	a gift, a New Year wish, a greeting card, ...
hold	a party, a film night, a New Year's Eve celebration, ...
take	a family photo, a cooking class, a road trip, ...

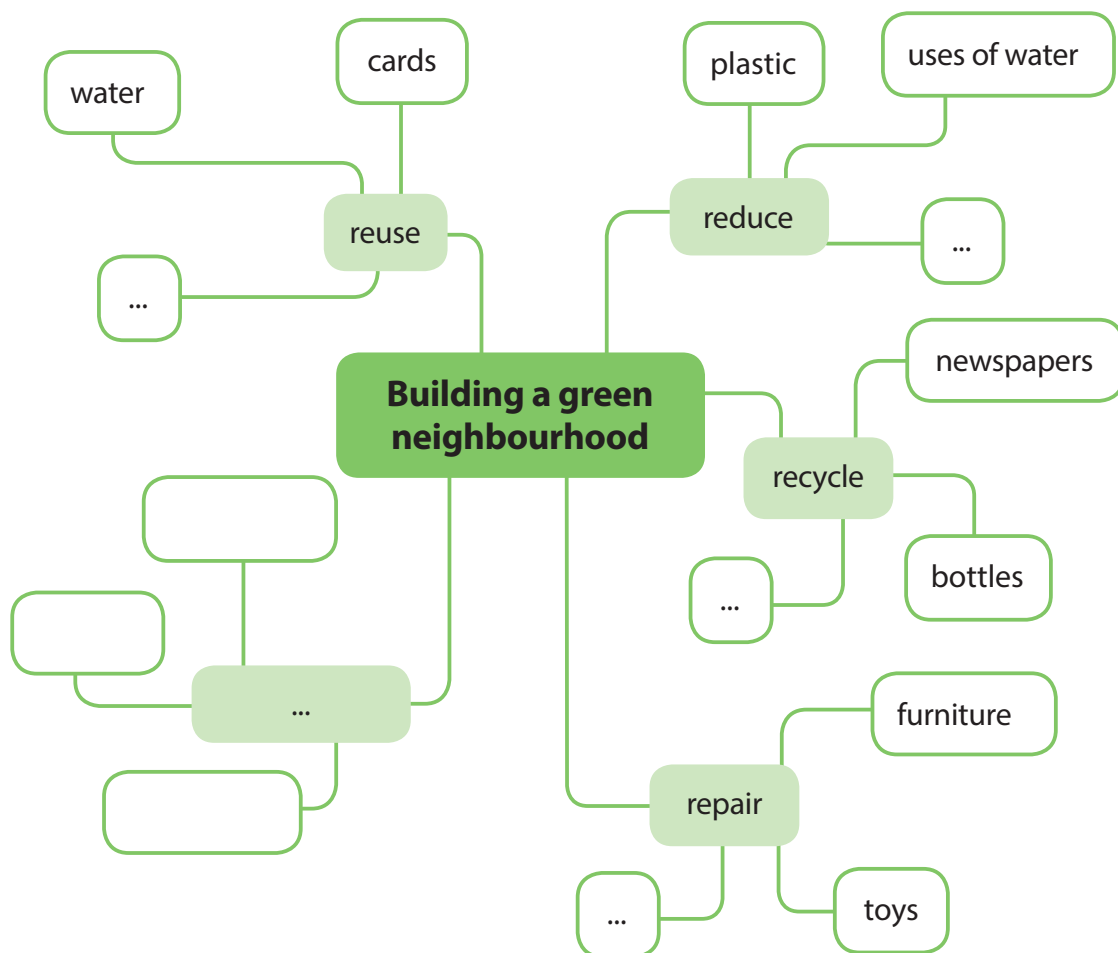
Unit 4

Word group 词汇语义网



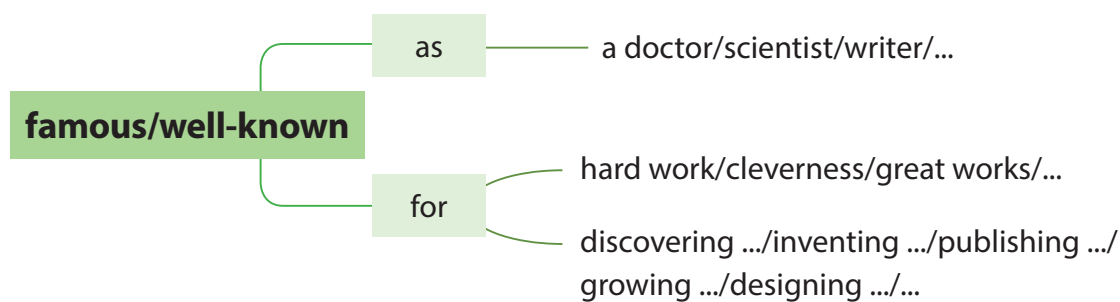
Unit 5

Word group 词汇语义网



Unit 6

Word partner 常见搭配



Unit 1 Offering help

- Is there anything that I can help you with/do for you?
- Do you want me to give you a hand?
- Just ask me for any help, anytime.
- Can I be of any help to you?
- Would you like some assistance?
- If you need any help, feel free to ask me.

Unit 2 Giving orders

- Be quick/calm/careful.
- Never cheat/give up/swim alone.
- No littering/parking/fishing/running.
- Please wash hands before meals.
- Don't make a noise/throw your books around.
- Always keep your room tidy/brush your teeth before bedtime.
- Listen carefully during the lecture.
- Remember to turn off your mobile phone during the performance.

Unit 3 Making and responding to an invitation

Making an invitation:

- I'd like to invite you to have lunch with us tomorrow.
- Would you like to play cards?
- Do you want to go to the cinema tonight?
- Do you feel like going for a walk?
- Would you like a cup of tea?
- What about a cup of tea?
- Would you be interested in going to the movies tonight?
- Why don't you have lunch with me tomorrow?
- How about joining me for a walk?

Responding to an invitation:

Accepting an invitation:

- Thank you for your kind invitation.
- I'd love to, thanks.
- I'll be glad to do so.
- Thanks. I'd like that very much.
- That's a great idea.

(to be continued)

(continued)

- It's very nice of you.
- Many thanks for your kind invitation. I'll join you.
- Sure. Thank you.
- With pleasure!
- Thanks for inviting me to dinner.

Refusing an invitation:

- I'm sorry to refuse your invitation.
- Sorry, I can't. I have to work.
- Thanks for your invitation, but I'm busy now.
- I'm afraid I won't be able to come.
- I'm afraid I am busy tomorrow.
- Sorry, I'd love to, but I have an appointment.
- I really don't think I can. Sorry!
- That's very kind of you, but I can't accept your invitation.

Unit 4 Responding to suggestions

- What a good idea!
- Sounds great.
- Yes, I'd like to.
- Well, I'd rather ...
- I don't feel like it.

Unit 5 Giving encouragement

- You are doing a great job.
- It sounds like a good idea.
- Keep going and you'll do an awesome job.
- You're making a big change and I'm so proud of you!

Unit 6 Asking for repetition

In a formal way:

- Could you please say/repeat it one more time?

In a less formal way:

- Pardon?
- Can you say that again?

Unit 1

The future: **will** will 表示将来时态

Affirmative 肯定			
I/You/We/They/He/She/It	will	have a spring outing next week.	
Negative 否定			
I/You/We/They/He/She/It	will not (won't)	sleep late tomorrow.	
Question 疑问			
Yes/No question 一般疑问句		Answer 答句	
Will	I/you/we/ they/he/she/it	have a good time?	Yes, I/you/we/they/he/she/it will .
			No, I/you/we/they/he/she/it won't .
Wh- question 特殊疑问句			
What	will	you do tomorrow?	
When		the play start ?	
Where		she go next year?	

We use **will** to:

含有 **will** 的一般将来时用于:

- 1 guess future events. We often use it with words like **probably** or **I (don't) think**.

预测将来可能发生的事情, 常与 **probably**、**I (don't) think** 等连用。

e.g. **I won't be a singer.**

*She'll probably **be** a doctor in the future.*

*I think Tom **will win** the game.*

- 2 make a decision at the time of speaking.

表示在说话时对未来做出的决定。

e.g. "What talent show **will you watch**?" "I'll **watch** The Butterfly Lovers."

Will and be going to

will 与 be going to 的用法区别

• Predictions 预测

1 We usually use **be going to** to make predictions based on evidence that we can see or feel.

be going to 多表示基于所见、所感做出的预测。

e.g. *Look at the dark clouds! It's going to rain soon.*

2 We usually use **will** to predict what we think or guess will happen.

will 多表示认为或猜测这个事件将会发生。

e.g. *I think it will rain soon.*

• Decisions 决定

1 We usually use **be going to** when we have already decided to do something.

be going to 多表示已经做出的决定。

e.g. *"Your room is untidy." "Yes, I know. I'm going to tidy it."*

2 We usually use **will** when we make a decision at the moment of speaking.

will 多表示说话时做出的决定。

e.g. *"Look at your room! It's untidy." "OK, I'll tidy it."*

Demonstrative pronouns 指示代词

	Near 近指	Not near 远指
Singular form 单数形式	this	that
Plural form 复数形式	these	those

We use **this** and **these** to talk about things near us.

this 和 these 用于表示“近指”。

e.g. **This** is my book. (The book is near me.)

These books are new. (The books are near the speaker.)

We use **that** and **those** to talk about things not near us.

that 和 those 用于表示“远指”。

e.g. **That** is my father. (My father isn't near me.)

Those people are very nice. (The people aren't near the speaker.)

Unit 2

The imperative 祈使语气

	Structure 结构	Example 示例
Affirmative 肯定	Starting with the base form of a verb or be 用动词原形或 be 开头	<i>Jump</i> into the pool and you can learn to swim. <i>Speak</i> loudly!
Negative 否定	<i>Do not/Don't/Never</i> + the base form of a verb or be 用 Do not/Don't/Never 加动词原形或加 be 开头	<i>Do not jump</i> into the pool. It's cold and dangerous. <i>Don't speak</i> when your teacher is talking.

We use imperative sentences to make a command, a warning, a suggestion, an offer or an instruction. They can end with a full stop or an exclamation mark.

祈使句可用于命令、警告、建议、提议或指令。结尾用句号或感叹号。

A command 命令	<i>Come here and look at this!</i>
	<i>Be quiet, please! I'm working.</i>
A warning 警告	<i>Don't enter this room!</i>
	<i>Don't be late again.</i>
A suggestion 建议	<i>Let's go out together.</i>
	<i>Let's stay at home.</i>
An offer 提议	<i>Let me help you.</i>
An instruction 指令	<i>Read the lab rules carefully.</i>

The modal verb: **must, mustn't** 情态动词 must, mustn't

Affirmative 肯定			
I/You/We/They/He/She		must	do the experiment carefully.
Negative 否定			
I/You/We/They/He/She		mustn't	go to sleep too late at night.
Question 疑问			
Yes/No question 一般疑问句			Answer 答句
Must	I	finish the work by 7 p.m.?	Yes, you must .
			No, you needn't .
	we		Yes, we/you must .
			No, we/you needn't .
	they/he/she		Yes, they/he/she must .
			No, they/he/she needn't .
Wh- question 特殊疑问句			
What	must	we do this evening?	
When		she go to school?	
Where		they go after school?	

1 We use **must** and **mustn't** to talk or ask about an obligation.

must 和 **mustn't** 用于谈论或询问义务或职责。

- talk about an obligation 谈论义务或职责

Must is similar to **have to**.

must 与 **have to** 意义相近。

e.g. You **must be** there at nine o'clock.

We **must write** in black ink.

Mustn't is similar to **can't**.

mustn't 与 **can't** 意义相近。

e.g. You **mustn't run** in the school.

We **mustn't bring** our phones to school.

- ask about an obligation 询问义务或职责

We usually use **Do I have to ...?**, not **Must I ...?** in this case.

此时，多用“Do I have to ...?”，而很少用“Must I ...?”。

e.g. **Do I have to arrive at school before 8 a.m.?**

Do I have to write in black ink?

2 We use **must** and **mustn't** to make rules and give orders.

must 和 **mustn't** 用于制定规则和发布指令。

e.g. **You must keep quiet in the reading room.**

You mustn't be late for the meeting.

Unit 3

Past simple 一般过去时

Affirmative 肯定		
I/You/We/They/He/She/It	attended	the opening ceremony.
I/He/She/It	was	happy about the results.
You/We/They	were	on the stage.

Negative 否定		
I/You/We/They/He/She/It	did not (didn't) attend	the opening ceremony.
I/He/She/It	was not (wasn't)	happy about the results.
You/We/They	were not (weren't)	on the stage.

Question 疑问			
Yes/No question 一般疑问句			Answer 答句
Did	I/you/we/ they/he/she/it	attend the opening ceremony?	Yes, I/you/we/they/he/she/it did .
			No, I/you/we/they/he/she/it didn't .
Was	I/he/she/it	happy about the results?	Yes, I/he/she/it was .
			No, I/he/she/it wasn't .
Were	you/we/they	on the stage?	Yes, you/we/they were .
			No, you/we/they weren't .

Wh- question 特殊疑问句			
What	did	you	do yesterday?
When		he	send the email to his sister?
Where		they	celebrate the festival?

We use the past simple to:

一般过去时用于:

- 1 talk about actions that happened in the past. We often use **yesterday** and **expressions with ago** in the past simple sentences.

谈论过去发生的行为动作, 句中常用 yesterday 和含有 ago 的短语。

e.g. *I ate mooncakes yesterday.*

I read the story about Chang'e a long time ago.

- 2 talk about past habits and states.

描述过去的习惯和状态。

e.g. *My family spent the Spring Festival in the countryside when I was young.*

In the past, many people set off fireworks during the holidays.

Spelling rules for the past form of regular verbs

规则动词过去式拼写规则

Verb 动词	Form 形式	Example 示例
most verbs 大多数动词	+ ed 加 ed	walk → walked
verbs ending in e 以 e 结尾的动词	+ d 加 d	live → lived
most verbs ending in a vowel and a consonant 大多数以“元音字母 + 辅音字母”结尾的动词	double the consonant + ed 双写辅音字母再加 ed	stop → stopped
verbs ending in a consonant + y 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词	y + ied 将 y 变为 i, 加 ed	cry → cried

Pronunciation rules for the past form of regular verbs

规则动词过去式读音规则

Verbs ending in a vowel sound or a voiced consonant: ed sounds like /d/ 以元音或浊辅音结尾: ed 发 /d/	Verbs ending in a voiceless consonant: ed sounds like /t/ 以清辅音结尾: ed 发 /t/	Verbs ending in the sound /t/ or /d/: ed sounds like /ɪd/ 以 /t/ 或 /d/ 结尾: ed 发 /ɪd/
played listened stayed changed	worked washed watched stopped	rested wanted started needed

Unit 4

Preparatory *it* *it* 作形式主语

1 We use *it* for time, day & date, season, weather, temperature or distance.

it 用于指代时间、星期、日期、季节、天气、温度或距离。

Time 时间	—What time is <i>it</i> ? — <i>It's half past ten.</i> <i>It's late. It's time to listen to the weather forecast.</i>
Day & Date 星期和日期	—What day is <i>it</i> (today)? — <i>It's Thursday.</i> <i>It's 16 September. It was my birthday yesterday.</i>
Season 季节	—What season is <i>it</i> now? — <i>It's spring now.</i>
Weather 天气	<i>It's raining./It isn't raining./Is it snowing?</i> <i>It rains a lot here./It didn't rain here.</i> <i>Does it snow very often here?</i> <i>It's warm/hot/cold/fine/cloudy/windy/sunny/foggy/ ...</i> <i>It's a nice day today.</i>
Temperature 温度	<i>It is 28 degrees Celsius today.</i> <i>It reached 42 degrees Celsius in this area.</i>
Distance 距离	<i>It's three kilometres from our home to the city centre.</i> <i>How far is it from the weather satellite to the Earth?</i> <i>It's a long walk from here to the bus stop.</i> <i>We can walk home. It's not far.</i>

2 We use **it** in the sentence pattern **It's (It is) + adj. + to-infinitive** to show our feelings about something or doing something.

it 还用于 “It's (It is) + 形容词 + 含有 to 的动词不定式” 的结构中，表示对某物、某事的感受。

It's/ It is	easy/difficult/impossible/dangerous/safe/expensive/ interesting/nice/wonderful/terrible/ ...	to do ...
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In this pattern, the **to-infinitive** part is the real subject of the sentence. Since the part is a bit too long, we usually use **preparatory it** instead and put the **to-infinitive** part at the end of the sentence.

在这个句型中，带 to 的动词不定式是句子真正的主语。由于这个部分比较长，通常被置于句末，而使用 it 充当形式主语。

e.g. *It's nice to do the weather experiment.*

It's impossible to travel in the weather balloon.

It wasn't easy to predict weather in the past.

Unit 5

Modal verbs: *can, could, may, should, must*

情态动词: *can, could, may, should, must*

Modal verbs belong to auxiliary verbs and cannot be used alone. They need to form the predicate of a sentence together with the base form of the verb.

情态动词属于助动词，不能单独使用，需要和其后的动词原形一起构成句子的谓语。

	Function 功能	Example 示例
can	to say one has the ability to do something 表示能力	<i>I can use plastic bottles to make works of art.</i>
	to give advice or make suggestions 提供劝告或建议	<i>We can tell people to put plastic bottles in the recycling bin.</i>
	to ask someone to do something or give you something 表达询问或请求	<i>Can you help me with this box? Can I have a bottle of water, please?</i>
	to show that somebody is allowed to do something 表示允许	<i>The battery is full. Can I unplug the charger? You can't litter here.</i>

	Function 功能	Example 示例
could	to say one had the ability to do something 表示过去所具备的能力	Jane could make a cloth bag out of her old green T-shirt at the age of seven.
	to ask if you can do something 表达询问或请求	Could I open the window to make the room bright?
	to give advice or make suggestions 提供劝告或建议	We could save paper by writing on both sides.

	Function 功能	Example 示例
may	to say that something is possible 表达可能性	I may be late for the school cleaning activity.
	to ask politely if you can do something 表达礼貌的询问或请求	May I turn off the lights?
	to say that someone is allowed to do something 表达许可	You may go there by underground rather than by car.

	Function 功能	Example 示例
should	to correct people 纠正他人	A: Mary is a good typewriter. B: You should say "typist".
	to give advice or make suggestions 提供劝告或建议	We should take a shower instead of a bath to save water.

	Function 功能	Example 示例
must	to talk or ask about an obligation 谈论或询问义务	We must always be careful with electricity.
	to make rules and give orders 制定规则和发布指令	You must not park in front of the entrance.
	to say that something is logically very likely 表示“肯定”的猜测	You must be tired after a long walk.

Unit 6

There + be 存现句

Affirmative 肯定			
	Full form 完整形式	Short form 缩写形式	Example 示例
Singular form 单数形式	there is	there's	<i>There is/There's a vegetable garden in my neighbourhood.</i>
Plural form 复数形式	there are	there're	<i>There are/There're millions of Shakespeare fans.</i>

Negative 否定			
	Full form 完整形式	Short form 缩写形式	Example 示例
Singular form 单数形式	there is not	there isn't	<i>There is not/There isn't much snow in Shanghai in winter.</i>
Plural form 复数形式	there are not	there aren't	<i>There are not/aren't enough tickets for the film Madam Ye.</i>

Question 疑问		
Yes/No question 一般疑问句		Answer 答句
Is there	a lecture in the hall this afternoon?	Yes, there is . No, there isn't .
Are there	many museums in your hometown?	Yes, there are . No, there aren't .

- We use **there + be** to say that something exists in space or time.
存现句用于表示事物在时空中的存在。
e.g. ***There is** a book about Shakespeare on the table.*
***There is** a drama, Hamlet, this Wednesday.*
- We use **have** to say someone owns something.
表示人对物的所有时用 have。
e.g. *She **has** many books by Lu Xun, Lao She and other great writers.*
- We use **there is** before uncountable nouns (e.g. water, milk) or singular countable nouns (e.g. a pencil, an apple) and we use **there are** before plural countable nouns (e.g. houses, oranges).

there is 用于不可数名词(如 water, milk)或单数可数名词(如 a pencil, an apple)前。复数可数名词(如 houses, oranges)前用 there are。

e.g. **There is** little information on the Nobel Prize winner this year.

There is a collection of biographies in his study.

There are several science fiction films on show tonight.

- In **there + be** sentences, the true subject (not **there**) follows the verb **be**.

存现句中, 句子真正的主语位于 be 动词后, 而不是 there。

e.g. **There is** a pencil, two rulers and three books on the scientist's desk.

There are three books, two rulers and a pencil on the scientist's desk.

- We use **there** the first time we talk about something. We use **it** or **they** after that.

存现句中呈现的首次提及的事物在后续用 it 或 they 指代。

e.g. A: **Is there** a lecture in the hall this afternoon?

B: Yes, there is. **It** starts at 2 p.m.

A: **Are there** any museums on Sunshine Road?

B: Yes, there are many. **They** are open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.



Words and expressions in each unit

注：本词表中粗体词为课标三级词汇表中收录的初中阶段基本词汇。

Unit 1

different /'dɪfrənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不平常； 与众不同；不同的；有区别的	p. 2
notice /'nəʊtɪs/ <i>v.</i> 注意 <i>n.</i> 通知；注意	p. 4
swan /swɒn/ <i>n.</i> 天鹅	p. 4
partner /'pɑːtnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 搭档；同伴	p. 4
slim /slɪm/ <i>adj.</i> 苗条的；纤细的	p. 4
fat /fæt/ <i>adj.</i> 肥的；胖的	p. 4
curly /'kɜːli/ <i>adj.</i> 卷曲状的	p. 4
straight /streɪt/ <i>adj.</i> 直的	p. 4
T-shirt /'tiː ʃɜːt/ <i>n.</i> T恤衫； 短袖汗衫	p. 4
jeans /dʒiːnz/ <i>n.</i> (pl.) 牛仔裤	p. 4
size /saɪz/ <i>n.</i> 大小；尺码	p. 5
shape /ʃeɪp/ <i>n.</i> 形状；外形	p. 5
skin /skɪn/ <i>n.</i> 皮肤	p. 5
special /'speʃl/ <i>adj.</i> 特殊的； 特别的	p. 5
number /'nʌmbə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 编号；数字； 数量	p. 5
than /ðæn; ðən/ <i>prep.</i> 比	p. 5
fair /feə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> (头发或皮肤) 浅色的；白皙的	p. 5
talent /'tælənt/ <i>n.</i> 天才；天赋	p. 6
programme (AmE program) /'prəʊgræm/ <i>n.</i> 节目单；计划； 方案；活动安排	p. 6
hall /hɔːl/ <i>n.</i> 礼堂；大厅	p. 6
butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/ <i>n.</i> 蝴蝶	p. 6
violin /ˌvaɪə'lm/ <i>n.</i> 小提琴	p. 6
host /həʊst/ <i>n.</i> 节目主持人	p. 6
sound /saʊnd/ <i>v.</i> 听起来 <i>n.</i> 声音	p. 6
excite /ɪk'saɪt/ <i>v.</i> 使激动；使兴奋	p. 6
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人兴奋的；	

令人激动的	p. 6
anything /'eniθɪŋ/ <i>pron.</i> 任何东西； 任何事物	p. 6
someone /'sʌmwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> (= somebody) 某人	p. 6
drum /drʌm/ <i>v.</i> 打鼓 <i>n.</i> 鼓	p. 7
voice /vɔɪs/ <i>n.</i> 嗓音；说话声； 歌唱声	p. 7
person /'pɜːsn/ <i>n.</i> 人；个人	p. 7
hobby /'hɒbi/ <i>n.</i> 业余爱好	p. 7
personality /ˌpɜːsə'næləti/ <i>n.</i> 性格；个性	p. 7
ability /ə'bɪləti/ <i>n.</i> 才能；本领； 能力	p. 7
easy-going /ˌiːzi 'ɡəʊɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 随和的	p. 7
accept /ək'sept/ <i>v.</i> 接受；同意	p. 8
peacock /'piːkɒk/ <i>n.</i> 孔雀	p. 8
wise /waɪz/ <i>adj.</i> 充满智慧的； 明智的	p. 8
nightingale /'naɪtɪŋgeɪl/ <i>n.</i> 夜莺	p. 8
without /wɪ'ðaʊt/ <i>prep.</i> 没有； 缺乏	p. 8
doubt /daʊt/ <i>n.</i> 疑惑；疑问	p. 8
laugh /lɑːf/ <i>v.</i> 笑；发笑	p. 8
laugh at 嘲笑	p. 8
smile /smaɪl/ <i>v.</i> 微笑；笑	p. 8
feather /'feðə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 羽毛	p. 8
colourful /'kʌləfl/ <i>adj.</i> 颜色鲜艳的； 五彩缤纷的	p. 8
future /'fjuːtʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 将来；未来	p. 8
pat /pæt/ <i>v.</i> 轻拍	p. 8
skill /skɪl/ <i>n.</i> 技巧；技艺	p. 8
unique /juː'nɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 唯一的； 独一无二的	p. 8

mean /mi:n/ <i>v.</i> 意思是	p. 12
noticeboard /'nəʊtɪsbɔ:d/ <i>n.</i>	
布告栏; 布告板	p. 12
would /wʊd/ <i>modal v.</i> (客气地	
建议或邀请)将; 将会	p. 12

Unit 2

rule /ru:l/ <i>n.</i> 规则; 规章	p. 16
underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/ <i>n.</i>	
地铁; 地下铁路系统	p. 18
lean /li:n/ <i>v.</i> 倚靠; 倾斜	p. 18
litter /'lɪtə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 乱扔	
<i>n.</i> 垃圾; 废弃物	p. 18
gap /gæp/ <i>n.</i> 缺口; 间隙	p. 18
else /els/ <i>adv.</i> 其他的; 别的	p. 18
escalator /'eskəleɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i>	
自动扶梯	p. 18
station /'steɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 车站;	
(服务)台	p. 18
announcement /ə'naʊnsmənt/ <i>n.</i>	
公告; 通告	p. 19
passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 乘客;	
旅客	p. 19
lift /lɪft/ <i>n.</i> 电梯; 升降机	p. 19
platform /'plætfɔ:m/ <i>n.</i> 站台	p. 19
line /laɪn/ <i>n.</i> 线; 线条	p. 19
rush /rʌʃ/ <i>v.</i> 迅速移动; 急促	p. 19
smoke /sməʊk/ <i>v.</i> 吸烟; 抽烟	p. 19
seat /si:t/ <i>n.</i> 座位	p. 19
anyone /'eniwʌn/ <i>pron.</i> 任何人	p. 19
leave /li:v/ <i>v.</i> 留下; 离开	p. 20
rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 垃圾; 废弃物	p. 20
glove /glʌv/ <i>n.</i> 手套	p. 20
broken /'brəʊkən/ <i>adj.</i> 破损的;	
伤残的	p. 20
container /kən'teɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 容器	p. 20
ready /'redi/ <i>adj.</i> 准备好; 准备完毕	p. 21
follow /'fɒləʊ/ <i>v.</i> 遵循; 跟随	p. 21
stay /steɪ/ <i>v.</i> 保持; 继续是	p. 21
grow /grəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 逐渐变得; 逐渐	

成为	p. 21
important /ɪm'pɔ:tnt/ <i>adj.</i>	
重要的; 有重大影响的	p. 22
take turns 轮流; 依次	p. 22
hurrah /hə'rɑ:/ <i>excl.</i> 万岁; 好哇	p. 22
model /'mɒdl/ <i>n.</i> 模型	p. 22
pay /peɪ/ <i>v.</i> (与某些名词结合使	
用, 表示将要做或将付出某事物)	p. 22
attention /ə'tenʃn/ <i>n.</i> 注意;	
关注	p. 22
pay attention to (对某人或某事)	
注意	p. 22
dream /dri:m/ <i>n.</i> 梦; 梦想	p. 22
outing /'aʊtɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> (集体)出外游	
玩(或学习); 远足	p. 26
gate /geɪt/ <i>n.</i> 大门	p. 26

Unit 3

festival /'festɪvl/ <i>n.</i> 节日	p. 30
across /ə'krɒs/ <i>prep. & adv.</i>	
横过; 穿过	p. 30
culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 文化	p. 30
luck /lʌk/ <i>n.</i> 机遇; 命运; 运气	p. 32
spring roll /,sprɪŋ 'rəʊl/ <i>n.</i> 春卷	p. 32
porridge /'pɒrɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 粥	p. 32
lucky /'lʌki/ <i>adj.</i> 有好运的;	
运气好的; 幸运的	p. 32
click /klɪk/ <i>v.</i> (在计算机屏幕上	
用鼠标)点击, 单击	p. 32
eve /i:v/ <i>n.</i> 前夜; 前夕	p. 33
tradition /trə'dɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 传统	p. 33
country /'kʌntri/ <i>n.</i> 国家	p. 33
wealth /welθ/ <i>n.</i> 钱财; 财富	p. 33
hope /həʊp/ <i>v.</i> 希望; 期望(某事	
发生)	p. 33
pass /pɑ:s/ <i>v.</i> 给; 递; 传递	p. 33
pass on 传递; 转交; (用后)递给,	
传给	p. 33
midnight /'mɪdnɑɪt/ <i>n.</i> 午夜	p. 33
international /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/ <i>adj.</i>	
国际的	p. 34

event /'ɪvent/ *n.* 公开活动; 发生的事情 p. 34

square /skweə(r)/ *n.* 广场 p. 34

symphony /'sɪmfəni/ *n.* 交响乐; 交响曲 p. 34

theatre (AmE theater) /'θiətə(r)/ *n.* 戏院; 剧场; 露天剧场 p. 34

firework /'faɪəwɜ:k/ *n.* 烟火; 烟花 p. 34

concert /'kɒnsət/ *n.* 音乐会; 演奏会 p. 34

prince /prɪns/ *n.* 王子 p. 34

check /tʃek/ *v.* 查明; 查看; 核实; 弄确实 p. 34

check out 察看, 观察 (有趣或有吸引力的人或事物) p. 34

information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ *n.* 信息; 消息; 情报; 资料; 资讯 p. 34

since /sɪns/ *prep.* 自……以来; 自……以后 p. 34

performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ *n.* 表演 p. 34

really /'ri:əli/ *adv.* 事实上; 真正地 p. 35

musical /'mju:zɪkl/ *adj.* 音乐的 *n.* 音乐剧 p. 35

perform /pə'fɔ:m/ *v.* 表演; 演出 p. 35

invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ *v.* 邀请 p. 35

celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/ *v.* 庆祝; 庆贺 p. 36

calendar /'kælɪndə(r)/ *n.* 日历; 历法 p. 36

lunar calendar 农历 p. 36

reunion /,ri:'ju:niən/ *n.* 重逢; 团聚 p. 36

full /fʊl/ *adj.* 满的 p. 36

post /pəʊst/ *v.* 发帖; 寄; 邮寄 p. 36

mostly /'məʊstli/ *adv.* 主要地; 一般地; 通常 p. 36

tonight /tə'naɪt/ *adv.* 今晚 p. 36

harvest /'hɑ:vɪst/ *n.* 收获;

收获季节 p. 36

traditional /trə'dɪʃənl/ *adj.* 传统的; 习俗的 p. 36

nut /nʌt/ *n.* 坚果 p. 36

sugar /'ʃʊgə(r)/ *n.* 食糖 p. 36

experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ *n.* 经历; 经验 p. 40

meal /mi:l/ *n.* 早 (或午、晚) 餐; 一顿饭 p. 40

count /kaʊnt/ *v.* 数数; 计算 p. 40

Unit 4

search /sɜ:tʃ/ *v.* 搜索; 搜寻; 搜查; 查找 p. 46

airport /'eəpɔ:t/ *n.* 机场 p. 46

location /ləʊ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 地方; 地点; 位置 p. 46

capital /'kæpɪtl/ *n.* 首都; 国都 p. 46

wet /wet/ *adj.* 湿的; 潮湿的 p. 46

foggy /'fɒgi/ *adj.* 有雾的 p. 46

north /nɔ:θ/ *n.* 北; 北方 *adv.* 向北; 朝北 p. 46

quite /kwaɪt/ *adv.* 相当; 非常 p. 46

temperature /'temprətʃə(r)/ *n.* 温度; 气温 p. 46

drop /drɒp/ *v.* 降低; 减少 p. 46

degree /dɪ'ɡri:z/ *n.* 度; 度数 p. 46

Celsius /'selsiəs/ *adj.* 摄氏的 p. 46

dry /draɪ/ *adj.* 干的; 干燥的 p. 46

south /saʊθ/ *n.* 南部; 南方 *adv.* 向南; 朝南 p. 46

still /stɪl/ *adv.* 还; 仍然 p. 46

wind /wɪnd/ *n.* 风 p. 47

cloud /klaʊd/ *n.* 云; 云朵 p. 47

fog /fɒg/ *n.* 雾 p. 47

skate /skeɪt/ *v.* 滑冰; 溜冰 p. 48

picnic /'pɪknɪk/ *n.* 野餐 p. 48

sunshine /'sʌnʃaɪn/ *n.* 阳光; 日光 p. 49

hate /heɪt/ *v.* 讨厌; 憎恶 p. 49

extreme /ɪk'stri:m/ *adj.* 极度的; 极大的 p. 50

news /nju:z/ <i>n.</i> 媒体对重要事情的报道; 新闻	p. 50	reduce /rɪ'dju:z/ <i>v.</i> 减少; 缩小	p. 60
heat /hi:t/ <i>n.</i> 热; 高温	p. 50	reuse /,ri:'ju:z/ <i>v.</i> 重复使用	p. 60
wave /weɪv/ <i>n.</i> 海浪; 波浪	p. 50	recycle /,ri:'saɪkl/ <i>v.</i> 回收利用	p. 60
heatwave /'hi:twɛv/ <i>n.</i> 酷热期; 热浪	p. 50	bottle /'bɒtl/ <i>n.</i> 瓶子	p. 60
hit /hɪt/ <i>v.</i> 达到(某水平)	p. 50	repair /rɪ'peə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 修理; 修补	p. 60
several /'sevrəl/ <i>det. & pron.</i> 几个; 数个	p. 50	item /'aɪtəm/ <i>n.</i> 一件物品	p. 60
break /breɪk/ <i>v.</i> 打破; 破; 裂; 碎	p. 50	sort /sɔ:t/ <i>v.</i> 整理; 把……分类	p. 60
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Unit 5

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building /'bɪldɪŋ/ *n.* 建筑物; 房子;
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low /ləʊ/ *adj.* 低于平均水平的;
低的; 矮的 p. 64
energy /'enədʒi/ *n.* 能源 p. 64
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Unit 6

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scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ *n.* 科学家 p. 74
change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *v. & n.* 改变;
变化 p. 74
publish /'pʌblɪʃ/ *v.* 出版; 发行 p. 74
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invent /ɪn'vent/ *v.* 发明; 创造 p. 74
inexpensive /,ɪnɪk'spensɪv/ *adj.*
廉价的; 不昂贵的 p. 74
bulb /bʌlb/ *n.* 电灯泡 p. 74
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general /'dʒenrəl/ *adj.* 全体的; 普遍
的; 总的 p. 74
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real /'ri:əl/ *adj.* 真正的 p. 75
power /'paʊə(r)/ *n.* 电; 电力供应 p. 75
power station 发电站; 发电厂 p. 75
die /daɪ/ *v.* 死亡 p. 75
successful /sək'sesfl/ *adj.* 达到
目的的; 有成效的; 获得成功的 p. 75
invention /ɪn'venʃn/ *n.* 发明; 创造
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medicine /'medsn/ *n.* 医学; 药 p. 76
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soldier /'səʊldʒə(r)/ *n.* 军人; 士兵
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lose /lu:z/ *v.* 遗失; 丢失 p. 76
admire /əd'maɪə(r)/ *v.* 钦佩; 赞赏;
仰慕 p. 76
herb /hɜ:b/ *n.* 药草; 香草 p. 76
pardon /'pɑ:dn/ *excl.* 请再说一遍 p. 77
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一遍 p. 77
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的人 p. 78
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act /ækt/ *v.* 表演
n. 行为 p. 78
poor /pɔ:(r)/ *adj.* 贫穷的 p. 78
tragedy /'trædʒədi/ *n.* 悲剧;
悲剧作品 p. 78
create /kri'eɪt/ *v.* 创造; 创作 p. 78
character /'kærəktə(r)/ *n.* 角色 p. 78
stage /steɪdʒ/ *n.* 舞台 p. 78
million /'mɪljən/ *num.* 一百万 p. 78
millions of 数以百万计的; 很多 p. 78
mark /mɑ:k/ *v.* 做记号; 做标记
n. 标记; 记号 p. 82
level /'levl/ *n.* 水平; 标准 p. 82
until /ən'tɪl/ *conj.* (= till) 直到……
为止 p. 82
weigh /wei/ *v.* 称重量; 权衡 p. 82
weight /weit/ *n.* 重量; 分量 p. 82
stamp /stæmp/ *n.* 邮票 p. 85

Words and expressions in alphabetical order

A

ability /ə'biləti/	<i>n.</i> 才能; 本领; 能力	U1
accept /ək'sept/	<i>v.</i> 接受; 同意	U1
across /ə'krɒs/	<i>prep. & adv.</i> 横过; 穿过	U3
act /ækt/	<i>v.</i> 表演 <i>n.</i> 行为	U6
action /'ækʃn/	<i>n.</i> 行动; 行为过程	U4
admire /əd'maɪə(r)/	<i>v.</i> 钦佩; 赞赏; 仰慕	U6
airport /'eəpɔ:t/	<i>n.</i> 机场	U4
alone /ə'ləʊn/	<i>adv.</i> 独自	U5
announcement /ə'naʊnsmənt/	<i>n.</i> 公告; 通告	U2
anyone /'eniwʌn/	<i>pron.</i> 任何人	U2
anything /'eniθɪŋ/	<i>pron.</i> 任何东西; 任何事物	U1
area /'eəriə/	<i>n.</i> (地方、城市、国家、 世界的) 地区, 地域	U4
attention /ə'tenʃn/	<i>n.</i> 注意; 关注	U2
average /'ævərɪdʒ/	<i>adj.</i> 平均的	U4

B

beg /beg/	<i>v.</i> 乞讨; 乞求	U6
beg your pardon	请原谅; 请再说 一遍	U6
bin /bɪn/	<i>n.</i> 垃圾箱	U5
bottle /'bɒtl/	<i>n.</i> 瓶子	U5
break /breɪk/	<i>v.</i> 打破; 破; 裂; 碎	U4
break out	突然开始; 爆发	U4
broken /'brʊkən/	<i>adj.</i> 破损的; 伤残的	U2
brush /brʌʃ/	<i>v.</i> (用刷子) 刷净, 刷亮, 刷平顺	U5
build /bɪld/	<i>v.</i> 创建; 建造	U5
building /'bɪldɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> 建筑物; 房子; 楼房	U5

bulb /bʌlb/	<i>n.</i> 电灯泡	U6
butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/	<i>n.</i> 蝴蝶	U1

C

calendar /'kælɪndə(r)/	<i>n.</i> 日历; 历法	U3
capital /'kæpɪtl/	<i>n.</i> 首都; 国都	U4
cause /kɔ:z/	<i>v.</i> 引起; 使发生 <i>n.</i> 原因; 事业	U4
celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/	<i>v.</i> 庆祝; 庆贺	U3
Celsius /'selsiəs/	<i>adj.</i> 摄氏的	U4
change /tʃeɪndʒ/	<i>v. & n.</i> 改变; 变化	U6
changer /'tʃeɪndʒə(r)/	<i>n.</i> 改变者; 改进者	U6
character /'kærəktə(r)/	<i>n.</i> 角色	U6
check /tʃek/	<i>v.</i> 查明; 查看; 核实; 弄确实	U3
check out	察看, 观察 (有趣或有 吸引力的人或事物)	U3
click /kɪk/	<i>v.</i> (在计算机屏幕上用 鼠标) 点击, 单击	U3
cloth /kloθ/	<i>n.</i> 织物; 布料	U5
cloud /klaʊd/	<i>n.</i> 云; 云朵	U4
coal /kəʊl/	<i>n.</i> 煤	U4
colourful /'kʌləfl/	<i>adj.</i> 颜色鲜艳的; 五彩缤纷的	U1
concert /'kɒnsət/	<i>n.</i> 音乐会; 演奏会	U3
container /kən'teɪnə(r)/	<i>n.</i> 容器	U2
count /kaʊnt/	<i>v.</i> 数数; 计算	U3
country /'kʌntri/	<i>n.</i> 国家	U3
create /kri'eɪt/	<i>v.</i> 创造; 创作	U6
culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/	<i>n.</i> 文化	U3
curly /'kɜ:li/	<i>adj.</i> 卷曲状的	U1

D

daily /'deɪli/ <i>adj.</i> 每日的; 日常的	U5
degree /dɪ'ɡri:z/ <i>n.</i> 度; 度数	U4
die /daɪ/ <i>v.</i> 死亡	U6
different /'dɪfrənt/ <i>adj.</i> 不平常; 与众不同; 不同的; 有区别的	U1
discover /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 发现	U6
doubt /daʊt/ <i>n.</i> 疑惑; 疑问	U1
dream /dri:m/ <i>n.</i> 梦; 梦想	U2
drop /drɒp/ <i>v.</i> 降低; 减少	U4
drum /drʌm/ <i>v.</i> 打鼓 <i>n.</i> 鼓	U1
dry /draɪ/ <i>adj.</i> 干的; 干燥的	U4

E

easy-going /,i:zi 'ɡəʊɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 随和的	U1
electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 电的; 电动的	U5
electricity /ɪ,lek'trɪsəti/ <i>n.</i> 电; 电能	U5
else /els/ <i>adv.</i> 其他的; 别的	U2
encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ <i>v.</i> 支持; 鼓励; 激励	U5
energy /'enədʒi/ <i>n.</i> 能源	U5
environmental /ɪn,vairən'mentl/ <i>adj.</i> 环境的	U5
escalator /'eskəleɪtə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 自动扶梯	U2
eve /i:v/ <i>n.</i> 前夜; 前夕	U3
even /'i:vən/ <i>adv.</i> (强调出乎意料) 甚至, 连, 即使	U5
event /ɪ'vent/ <i>n.</i> 公开活动; 发生的事情	U3
excite /ɪk'saɪt/ <i>v.</i> 使激动; 使兴奋	U1
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人兴奋的; 令人激动的	U1

experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ <i>n.</i> 经历; 经验	U3
extreme /ɪk'stri:m/ <i>adj.</i> 极度的; 极大的	U4

F

fact /fækt/ <i>n.</i> 现实; 实际情况	U4
fair /feə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> (头发或皮肤) 浅色的; 白皙的	U1
fat /fæt/ <i>adj.</i> 肥的; 胖的	U1
feather /'feðə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 羽毛	U1
festival /'festɪvl/ <i>n.</i> 节日	U3
firework /'faɪəwɜ:k/ <i>n.</i> 烟火; 烟花	U3
fog /fɒɡ/ <i>n.</i> 雾	U4
foggy /'fɒɡi/ <i>adj.</i> 有雾的	U4
follow /'fɒləʊ/ <i>v.</i> 遵循; 跟随	U2
full /fʊl/ <i>adj.</i> 满的	U3
future /'fju:tʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 将来; 未来	U1

G

gap /ɡæp/ <i>n.</i> 缺口; 间隙	U2
gate /geɪt/ <i>n.</i> 大门	U2
general /'dʒenrəl/ <i>adj.</i> 全体的; 普遍的; 总的	U6
glove /ɡlʌv/ <i>n.</i> 手套	U2
government /'ɡʌvənmənt/ <i>n.</i> 政府; 内阁	U5
grow /ɡrəʊ/ <i>v.</i> 逐渐变得; 逐渐成为	U2

H

hall /hɔ:l/ <i>n.</i> 礼堂; 大厅	U1
harvest /'hɑ:vɪst/ <i>n.</i> 收获; 收获季节	U3
hate /heɪt/ <i>v.</i> 讨厌; 憎恶	U4
heat /hi:t/ <i>n.</i> 热; 高温	U4
heatwave /'hi:tweɪv/ <i>n.</i> 酷热期; 热浪	U4

herb /hɜ:b/ <i>n.</i> 药草; 香草	U6
hit /hɪt/ <i>v.</i> 达到(某水平)	U4
hobby /'hɒbi/ <i>n.</i> 业余爱好	U1
hope /həʊp/ <i>v.</i> 希望; 期望(某事发生)	U3
host /həʊst/ <i>n.</i> 节目主持人	U1
however /haʊ'evə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 然而	U5
huge /hju:dʒ/ <i>adj.</i> 巨大的; 极多的; 程度高的	U5
hurrah /hə'raɪ/ <i>excl.</i> 万岁; 好哇	U2

I

important /ɪm'pɔ:tnt/ <i>adj.</i> 重要的; 有重大影响的	U2
in fact 事实上	U4
increase /ɪn'kri:s/ <i>v.</i> 增长; 增加	U4
indoors /,ɪn'dɔ:z/ <i>adv.</i> 在室内	U4
inexpensive /,ɪnɪk'spensɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 廉价的; 不昂贵的	U6
information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 信息; 消息; 情报; 资料; 资讯	U3
international /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/ <i>adj.</i> 国际的	U3
invent /ɪn'vent/ <i>v.</i> 发明; 创造	U6
invention /ɪn'venʃn/ <i>n.</i> 发明; 创造	U6
inventor /ɪn'ventə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 发明者; 发明家	U6
invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ <i>v.</i> 邀请	U3
item /'aɪtəm/ <i>n.</i> 一件物品	U5

J

jeans /dʒi:nz/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i>) 牛仔裤	U1
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L

laugh /lɑ:f/ <i>v.</i> 笑; 发笑	U1
laugh at 嘲笑	U1
leaf /li:f/ <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i> <i>leaves</i>) 叶子	U4
lean /li:n/ <i>v.</i> 倚靠; 倾斜	U2
leave /li:v/ <i>v.</i> 留下; 离开	U2

level /'levl/ <i>n.</i> 水平; 标准	U6
lift /lɪft/ <i>n.</i> 电梯; 升降机	U2
line /laɪn/ <i>n.</i> 线; 线条	U2
litter /'lɪtə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 乱扔 <i>n.</i> 垃圾; 废弃物	U2
location /ləʊ'keɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 地方; 地点; 位置	U4
lose /lu:z/ <i>v.</i> 遗失; 丢失	U6
low /ləʊ/ <i>adj.</i> 低于平均水平的; 低的; 矮的	U5
low-energy /ləʊ 'enədʒi/ <i>adj.</i> 低能耗的	U5

luck /lʌk/ <i>n.</i> 机遇; 命运; 运气	U3
lucky /'lʌki/ <i>adj.</i> 有好运的; 运气好的; 幸运的	U3
lunar calendar 农历	U3

M

mankind /mæn'kaɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 人类	U5
mark /mɑ:k/ <i>v.</i> 做记号; 做标记 <i>n.</i> 标记; 记号	U6
meal /mi:l/ <i>n.</i> 早(或午、晚)餐; 一顿饭	U3
mean /mi:n/ <i>v.</i> 意思是	U1
medicine /'medsn/ <i>n.</i> 医学; 药	U6
midnight /'mɪdnɑɪt/ <i>n.</i> 午夜	U3
million /'mɪljən/ <i>num.</i> 一百万	U6
millions of 数以百万计的; 很多	U6
mix /mɪks/ <i>v.</i> 混合; 融合	U5
model /'mɒdl/ <i>n.</i> 模型	U2
mostly /'məʊstli/ <i>adv.</i> 主要地; 一般地; 通常	U3
musical /'mju:zɪkl/ <i>adj.</i> 音乐的 <i>n.</i> 音乐剧	U3

N

neighbourhood (<i>AmE</i> <i>neighborhood</i>) /'neɪbəhʊd/ <i>n.</i> 街区; 邻近的地方	U5
news /nju:z/ <i>n.</i> 媒体对重要事情的报道; 新闻	U4

nightingale /'naɪtɪŋgeɪl/ <i>n.</i> 夜莺	U1	planet /'plænaɪt/ <i>n.</i> 行星	U5
north /nɔːθ/ <i>n.</i> 北; 北方		plastic /'plæstɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 塑料的	
<i>adv.</i> 向北; 朝北	U4	<i>n.</i> 塑料	U5
notice /'nəʊtɪs/ <i>v.</i> 注意		platform /'plætfɔːm/ <i>n.</i> 站台	U2
<i>n.</i> 通知; 注意	U1	poem /'pəʊɪm/ <i>n.</i> 诗	U6
noticeboard /'nəʊtɪsbɔːd/ <i>n.</i> 布告栏;		poor /pʊː(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 贫穷的	U6
布告板	U1	porridge /'pɒrɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 粥	U3
number /'nʌmbə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 编号; 数字;		post /pəʊst/ <i>v.</i> 发帖; 寄; 邮寄	U3
数量	U1	power /'paʊə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 电; 电力供应	U6
nut /nʌt/ <i>n.</i> 坚果	U3	power station 发电站; 发电厂	U6
O		prince /prɪns/ <i>n.</i> 王子	U3
outing /'aʊtɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> (集体)出外游玩		programme (AmE program)	
(或学习); 远足	U2	/'prəʊgræm/ <i>n.</i> 节目单; 计划;	
P		方案; 活动安排	U1
pain /peɪn/ <i>n.</i> 疼痛	U6	public /'pʌblɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 公共的;	
pardon /'pɑːdn/ <i>excl.</i> 请再说一遍	U6	公立的	U5
partner /'pɑːtnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 搭档; 同伴	U1	publish /'pʌblɪʃ/ <i>v.</i> 出版; 发行	U6
pass /pɑːs/ <i>v.</i> 给; 递; 传递	U3	pupil /'pjuːpl/ <i>n.</i> 学生; 小学生	U4
pass on 传递; 转交; (用后)递给,		Q	
传给	U3	quite /kwaɪt/ <i>adv.</i> 相当; 非常	U4
passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 乘客;		R	
旅客	U2	reach /riːtʃ/ <i>v.</i> 增加到; 达到	U4
pat /pæt/ <i>v.</i> 轻拍	U1	ready /'redi/ <i>adj.</i> 准备好; 准备完毕	U2
pay /peɪ/ <i>v.</i> (与某些名词结合使用,		real /'riːəl/ <i>adj.</i> 真正的	U6
表示将要做或将付出某事物)	U2	really /'riːəli/ <i>adv.</i> 事实上; 真正地	U3
pay attention to (对某人或某事)		record /'rekɔːd/ <i>n.</i> 纪录; 记录	
注意	U2	/rɪ'kɔːd/ <i>v.</i> 记录	U4
peacock /'piːkɒk/ <i>n.</i> 孔雀	U1	recycle /,riː'saɪkl/ <i>v.</i> 回收利用	U5
penicillin /,penɪ'sɪlɪn/ <i>n.</i> 青霉素;		reduce /rɪ'djuːs/ <i>v.</i> 减少; 缩小	U5
盘尼西林	U6	regards /rɪ'gɑːdz/ <i>n.</i> (pl.) 致意;	
perform /pə'fɔːm/ <i>v.</i> 表演; 演出	U3	问候	U4
performance /pə'fɔːməns/ <i>n.</i> 表演	U3	repair /rɪ'peə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 修理; 修补	U5
person /'pɜːsn/ <i>n.</i> 人; 个人	U1	reunion /,riː'juːniən/ <i>n.</i> 重逢; 团聚	U3
personality /,pɜːsə'næləti/ <i>n.</i>		reusable /,riː'juːzəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 可重复	
性格; 个性	U1	使用的; 可再次使用的	U5
pick /pɪk/ <i>v.</i> 拿起; 挑选; 选择	U5	reuse /,riː'juːz/ <i>v.</i> 重复使用	U5
pick up 捡起; 拾起	U5	rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ <i>n.</i> 垃圾; 废弃物	U2
picnic /'pɪknɪk/ <i>n.</i> 野餐	U4	rule /ruːl/ <i>n.</i> 规则; 规章	U2

runway /'rʌnwei/ *n.* 飞机跑道 U4
rush /rʌʃ/ *v.* 迅速移动; 急促 U2

S

save /seɪv/ *v.* 节省; 节约; 救 U5
saver /'seɪvə(r)/ *n.* 救助者; 救星 U6
scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ *n.* 科学家 U6
search /sɜ:tʃ/ *v.* 搜索; 搜寻; 搜查;
 查找 U4
seat /si:t/ *n.* 座位 U2
several /'sevrəl/ *det. & pron.* 几个;
 数个 U4
shape /ʃeɪp/ *n.* 形状; 外形 U1
sick /sɪk/ *adj.* 生病的; 有病的 U6
since /sɪns/ *prep.* 自……以来;
 自……以后 U3
size /saɪz/ *n.* 大小; 尺码 U1
skate /skeɪt/ *v.* 滑冰; 溜冰 U4
skill /skɪl/ *n.* 技巧; 技艺 U1
skin /skɪn/ *n.* 皮肤 U1
slim /slɪm/ *adj.* 苗条的; 纤细的 U1
smart /smɑ:t/ *adj.* 聪明的; 机敏的 U6
smile /smaɪl/ *v.* 微笑; 笑 U1
smoke /sməʊk/ *v.* 吸烟; 抽烟 U2
soldier /'səʊldɪə(r)/ *n.* 军人; 士兵 U6
someone /'sʌmwʌn/ *pron.*
 (= somebody) 某人 U1
soon /su:n/ *adv.* 很快; 马上; 不久 U4
sort /sɔ:t/ *v.* 整理; 把……分类 U5
sound /saʊnd/ *v.* 听起来
n. 声音 U1
south /saʊθ/ *n.* 南部; 南方
adv. 向南; 朝南 U4
special /'speʃl/ *adj.* 特殊的; 特别的 U1
spend /spend/ *v.* 花(时间); 度过 U6
spring roll /,sprɪŋ 'rəʊl/ *n.* 春卷 U3
square /skweə(r)/ *n.* 广场 U3
stage /steɪdʒ/ *n.* 舞台 U6
stamp /stæmp/ *n.* 邮票 U6
station /'steɪʃn/ *n.* 车站; (服务)台 U2

stay /steɪ/ *v.* 保持; 继续是 U2
still /stɪl/ *adv.* 还; 仍然 U4
store /stɔ:(r)/ *n.* 商店; 店铺 U5
storyteller /'stɔ:ɪtelə(r)/ *n.* 讲故事
 的人 U6
straight /streɪt/ *adj.* 直的 U1
successful /sək'sesfl/ *adj.* 达到
 目的的; 有成效的; 获得成功的 U6
sugar /'ʃʊɡə(r)/ *n.* 食糖 U3
sunshine /'sʌnʃaɪn/ *n.* 阳光; 日光 U4
swan /swɒn/ *n.* 天鹅 U1
symphony /'sɪmfəni/ *n.* 交响乐;
 交响曲 U3

T

take turns 轮流; 依次 U2
talent /'tælənt/ *n.* 天才; 天赋 U1
tap /tæp/ *n.* 水龙头 U5
temperature /'temprətʃə(r)/ *n.*
 温度; 气温 U4
than /ðæn; ðən/ *prep.* 比 U1
theatre (AmE theater) /'θiətə(r)/ *n.*
 戏院; 剧场; 露天剧场 U3
theory /'θiəri/ *n.* 学说; 理论 U6
tonight /tə'naɪt/ *adv.* 今晚 U3
tooth /tu:θ/ *n.* (*pl. teeth*) 牙; 齿 U5
tradition /trə'dɪʃn/ *n.* 传统 U3
traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 传统的;
 习俗的 U3
Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)
 中医药 U6
tragedy /'trædʒədi/ *n.* 悲剧;
 悲剧作品 U6
transport /'trænsپɔ:t/ *n.* 交通车辆;
 旅行方式 U5
T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/ *n.* T恤衫; 短袖汗衫 U1

U

underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/ *n.*

地铁; 地下铁路系统	U2	wave /weɪv/ <i>n.</i> 海浪; 波浪	U4
uniform /ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/ <i>n.</i> 制服; 校服	U4	wealth /welθ/ <i>n.</i> 钱财; 财富	U3
unique /juˈniːk/ <i>adj.</i> 唯一的; 独一无二的	U1	weigh /wei/ <i>v.</i> 称重量; 权衡	U6
until /ənˈtɪl/ <i>conj.</i> (= till) 直到…… 为止	U6	weight /weit/ <i>n.</i> 重量; 分量	U6
		wet /wet/ <i>adj.</i> 湿的; 潮湿的	U4
		wind /wɪnd/ <i>n.</i> 风	U4
		wise /waɪz/ <i>adj.</i> 充满智慧的; 明智的	U1
violin /ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/ <i>n.</i> 小提琴	U1	without /wɪˈðaʊt/ <i>prep.</i> 没有; 缺乏	U1
voice /vɔɪs/ <i>n.</i> 嗓音; 说话声; 歌唱声	U1	worse /wɜːs/ <i>adj.</i> (bad 的比较级) 更差的; 更糟的	U4
		would /wʊd/ <i>modal v.</i> (客气地 建议或邀请) 将; 将会	U1
W			
waste /weɪst/ <i>n.</i> 废物; 垃圾 <i>v.</i> 浪费; 滥用	U5		



Proper nouns and glossary

Proper nouns

Ada 埃达(女名)	p. 40	Princes Street Gardens 王子街花园	p. 34
Albert Einstein 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦	p. 74	Richard Feynman 理查德·费曼	p. 84
Alexander Fleming 亚历山大·弗莱明	p. 76	<i>Romeo and Juliet</i> 《罗密欧与朱莉叶》	p. 78
Beethoven 贝多芬	p. 14	Scotland 苏格兰(英国地名)	p. 50
Big Ben 大本钟	p. 54	Seo-jun 徐俊(韩国人名)	p. 36
Canada 加拿大	p. 76	Shirley 雪莉(女名)	p. 5
Canadian <i>n.</i> 加拿大人 <i>adj.</i> 加拿大的		Singapore 新加坡	p. 64
Chuseok 韩国秋夕节	p. 36	Songpyeon 松片(韩国的一种糕点)	p. 36
Coningsby 科宁斯比(英国地名)	p. 50	South Korea 韩国	p. 36
Dango 团子(日本传统点心)	p. 36	Spring Festival 春节	p. 39
Edinburgh 爱丁堡(英国地名)	p. 34	Stratford-upon-Avon 埃文河畔斯特拉特福(英国地名)	p. 78
Festival Square 节日广场	p. 34	<i>Swan Lake</i> 《天鹅湖》	p. 34
Finn 芬恩(男名)	p. 5	<i>The Butterfly Lovers</i> 《梁祝》	p. 6
Florence Nightingale 弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔	p. 76	the King's Theatre 国王剧院	p. 34
<i>Hamlet</i> 《哈姆雷特》	p. 78	the Lyceum 兰馨剧院	p. 34
Haruto 春门(日本人名)	p. 36	the Philippines 菲律宾	p. 33
Harry Turner 哈利·特纳(男名)	p. 34	the Ross Theatre 罗斯剧院	p. 34
Helen Keller 海伦·凯勒	p. 14	the Royal Mile 皇家大道	p. 34
Henry Norman Bethune 亨利·诺曼·白求恩	p. 76	the Usher Hall 阿舍礼堂	p. 34
Isaac Newton 艾萨克·牛顿	p. 74	Thomas Edison 托马斯·爱迪生	p. 74
Kim 金(通常为女名)	p. 5	Thomas Gainsborough 托马斯·庚斯博罗	p. 84
Laba porridge 腊八粥	p. 32	Times Square 时代广场	p. 40
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Paul 保罗(男名)	p. 5		
Paula 葆拉(女名)	p. 5		

Glossary

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base form 原形	p. 24	复数	p. 117
formal 正式的	p. 27	predicate 谓语	p. 115
imperative 祈使语气	p. 24	preparatory <i>it</i> <i>it</i> 作形式主语	p. 52
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informal 非正式的	p. 35	regular verb 规则动词	p. 113
intonation 语调	p. 7	singular countable noun 可数	
past form 过去式	p. 113	名词单数	p. 117
past simple 一般过去时	p. 38	to-infinitive 带 <i>to</i> 的动词不定式	p. 52



Cardinal numbers 基数词

0	zero	40	forty
1	one	50	fifty
2	two	60	sixty
3	three	70	seventy
4	four	80	eighty
5	five	90	ninety
6	six	100	one hundred
7	seven	102	one hundred and two
8	eight	110	one hundred and ten
9	nine	113	one hundred and thirteen
10	ten	120	one hundred and twenty
11	eleven	136	one hundred and thirty-six
12	twelve	200	two hundred
13	thirteen	1,000	one thousand
14	fourteen	1,001	one thousand and one
15	fifteen	1,012	one thousand and twelve
16	sixteen	1,103	one thousand one hundred and three
17	seventeen	1,230	one thousand two hundred and thirty
18	eighteen	1,357	one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven
19	nineteen	1,500	one thousand five hundred
20	twenty		
21	twenty-one		
30	thirty		
33	thirty-three		

Decimal numbers 小数

For temperatures 温度

0.8°C = zero point eight degrees Celsius

5.4°C = five point four degrees Celsius

40.3°C = forty point three degrees Celsius

89.2°C = eighty-nine point two degrees Celsius

-12.2 °C = twelve point two degrees Celsius below zero/minus twelve point two degrees Celsius

Years and dates 年份和日期

- 25 January 1600: the twenty-fifth of January/January the twenty-fifth, sixteen hundred
- 3 February 1735: the third of February/February the third, seventeen thirty-five
- 18 March 1830: the eighteenth of March/March the eighteenth, eighteen thirty
- 5 April 1905: the fifth of April/April the fifth, nineteen o five
- 22 May 1910: the twenty-second of May/May the twenty-second, nineteen ten
- 2 June 2000: the second of June/June the second, two thousand
- 14 July 2006: the fourteenth of July/July the fourteenth, two thousand and six/
twenty o six
- 12 August 2010: the twelfth of August/August the twelfth, two thousand and
ten/twenty ten
- 5 September 2016: the fifth of September/September the fifth, two thousand
and sixteen/twenty sixteen
- 10 October 2020: the tenth of October/October the tenth, two thousand and
twenty/twenty twenty
- 30 November 2021: the thirtieth of November/November the thirtieth, two
thousand and twenty-one/twenty twenty-one
- 31 December 2050: the thirty-first of December/December the thirty-first, two
thousand and fifty/twenty fifty

Notes:

The last two letters of the number word are sometimes added in the dates in written language (e.g. *1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th*).



Months and days

Months		Days	
January	一月	Monday	星期一
February	二月	Tuesday	星期二
March	三月	Wednesday	星期三
April	四月	Thursday	星期四
May	五月	Friday	星期五
June	六月	Saturday	星期六
July	七月	Sunday	星期日
August	八月		
September	九月		
October	十月		
November	十一月		
December	十二月		



Irregular verbs

动词	过去式
awake	awoke
be (am, is, are)	was, were
bear	bore
beat	beat
become	became
begin	began
bleed	bled
blow	blew
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
burn	burnt/burned
buy	bought
can	could
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
deal	dealt
dig	dug
do	did
draw	drew
dream	dreamt/dreamed

动词	过去式
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feed	fed
feel	felt
fight	fought
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
freeze	froze
get	got
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
hang (悬挂)	hung
have	had
hear	heard
hide	hid
hit	hit
hold	held
hurt	hurt
keep	kept
know	knew

(续表)

动词	过去式
lay	laid
lead	led
learn	learnt/learned
leave	left
lend	lent
let	let
lie (躺)	lay
light	lit/lighted
lose	lost
make	made
may	might
mean	meant
meet	met
mistake	mistook
must	must
pay	paid
put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/
ride	rode
ring	rang
rise	rose
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold

动词	过去式
send	sent
set	set
shake	shook
shall	should
shine	shone
shoot	shot
show	showed
shut	shut
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
smell	smelt/smelled
speak	spoke
speed	sped/speeded
spell	spelt/spelled
spend	spent
spread	spread
stand	stood
steal	stole
stick	stuck
sweep	swept
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told

(续表)

动词	过去式
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake	woke

动词	过去式
wear	wore
will	would
win	won
write	wrote

后 记

本套教材根据教育部颁布的《义务教育英语课程标准(2022年版)》编写。

本套教材是多方智慧和心血的结晶。编写团队汇集了我国英语教育教学领域知名专家、高校学者、资深教研员、一线骨干教师。束定芳担任教材主编,安琳、施志红负责统筹全套教材的编写工作。除了核心编者以外,王颖婷、丁永花、吁思敏、郑琳、唐树华、吕晶晶、黄丁意等老师也参与了本册部分单元的编写。Emily Yinchang Shi(加拿大)、Gillian Flaherty(澳大利亚)、James Bean(澳大利亚)、Mark Edward Alexander(英国)、Nathaniel Thomas Murray(美国)等参与了教材部分文本创作和语言润色。编写过程中,程晓堂教授、Stephanie Ashford(英国)、Ian McGrath(英国)、Renata Geld(克罗地亚)、Marc Young(加拿大)等为提升教材质量提出了宝贵意见。

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