



义务教育教科书

英语

★ 六年级 上册 (三年级起点)



ENGLISH



教育科学出版社

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Module 1 Country life

Unit 1 What are those farmers doing?



Let's talk



Ben: What do you grow on your farm, Uncle Chen?

Uncle Chen: So many things. There are fruit trees in this field. You can pick some apples or oranges from the trees if you want. They are delicious. And in that field we grow rice.

Ben: What are those farmers doing?





feed the chickens
and ducks



feed the pigs

Uncle Chen: They are cutting grass to feed the animals. We give it to the cows and sheep.

Ben: Do you have any other animals on the farm?

Uncle Chen: Oh yes. We have a few goats and pigs.

And we also have some geese.

Ben: I see them on the river. They look lovely.



feed the horse



grow flowers
and vegetables



plant trees





Fun with language



1 Look, listen and answer.



2 Look and write.

Animal	What does it eat?	What can it give us?
cow	grass	meat, milk



3 Look and say.

there is, there are, strong,
cute, jump, run ...

Example:

There is a cow on the farm.
It's strong. It's black and
white.



4 Read and write.



llama



emu



deer

There are many farms in Australia. On most Australian farms, farmers keep cows and sheep for their milk, meat and wool.

Now some farms there have other animals, too. They raise llamas from South America for their wool. People use llamas' wool to make warm clothes. Llamas' wool is better than sheep's wool.

On some farms people keep emus. Emus are very big birds. They can't fly, but they can run fast. Farmers keep them for their meat.

On other farms there are deer. Many of them are from China. People use some parts of the deer's body as medicine.

- (1) In Australia, people keep _____ for their meat and milk.
- (2) People usually raise _____ for their wool.
- (3) Llamas' wool is good for making _____.
- (4) People in Australia keep _____, some big birds, for their meat.
- (5) Some parts of the deer's _____ can be medicine.



Sing along



Listen and sing. 

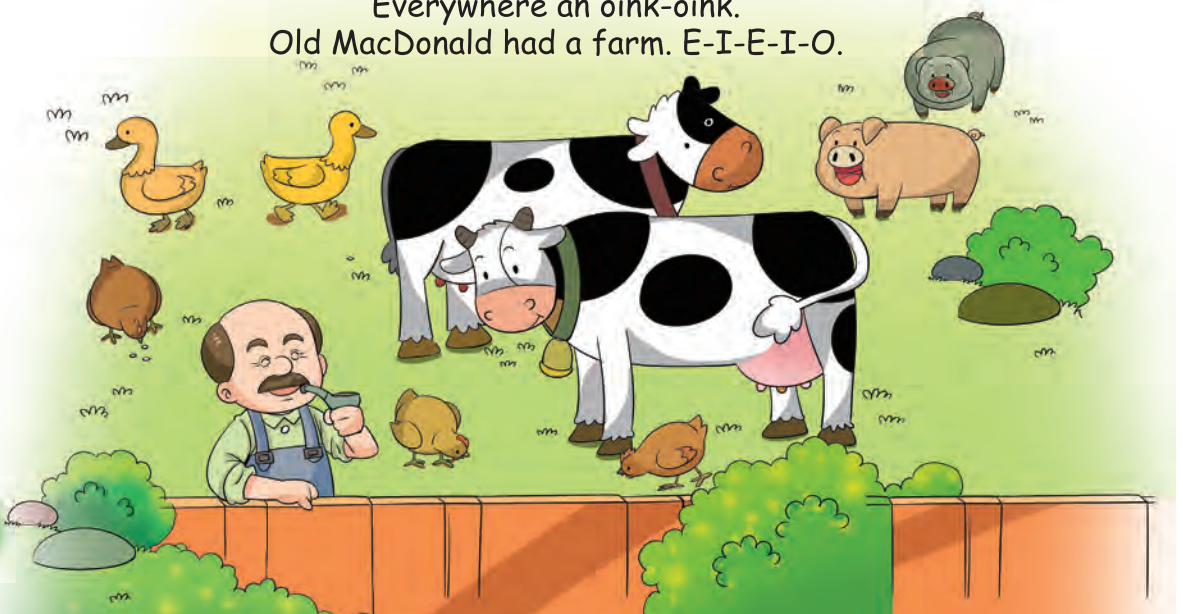
Old MacDonald had a farm

Old MacDonald had a farm. E-I-E-I-O.
And on his farm he had some ducks, E-I-E-I-O.
With a quack-quack here and a quack-quack there.
Here a quack, there a quack.
Everywhere a quack-quack.
Old MacDonald had a farm. E-I-E-I-O.

Old MacDonald had a farm. E-I-E-I-O.
And on his farm he had some chicks, E-I-E-I-O.
With a chick-chick here and a chick-chick there.
Here a chick, there a chick.
Everywhere a chick-chick.
Old MacDonald had a farm. E-I-E-I-O.

Old MacDonald had a farm. E-I-E-I-O.
And on his farm he had some cows, E-I-E-I-O.
With a moo-moo here and a moo-moo there.
Here a moo, there a moo.
Everywhere a moo-moo.
Old MacDonald had a farm. E-I-E-I-O.

Old MacDonald had a farm. E-I-E-I-O.
And on his farm he had some pigs, E-I-E-I-O.
With an oink-oink here and an oink-oink there.
Here an oink, there an oink.
Everywhere an oink-oink.
Old MacDonald had a farm. E-I-E-I-O.





Word family



1 Compare these words.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| (1) an English book | two English books | (6) a baby | two babies |
| (2) one tree | three trees | (7) a child | some children |
| (3) a box | four boxes | (8) a goose | some geese |
| (4) a glass | five glasses | (9) a bag of rice | some rice |
| (5) a factory | two factories | (10) a cup of tea | some tea |

2 Find the rules.

How do we make these words plural?

Rule	Words
countable	ships, animals, boys, monkeys, photos, schools
	buses, boxes, watches, classes, dresses, potatoes, tomatoes, pencil-boxes
	babies, families, ladies, bodies, cities, libraries, factories, countries
	geese, mice, feet, men, women, policemen, children
	sheep, fish, deer
uncountable	juice, candy, water, milk, soup, homework

3 Look and match.



This is my grandpa's tea.

This is my brother's milk.

That's Jiamin's fish.

Those are Janet's fish.

It is the girl's pencil-box.

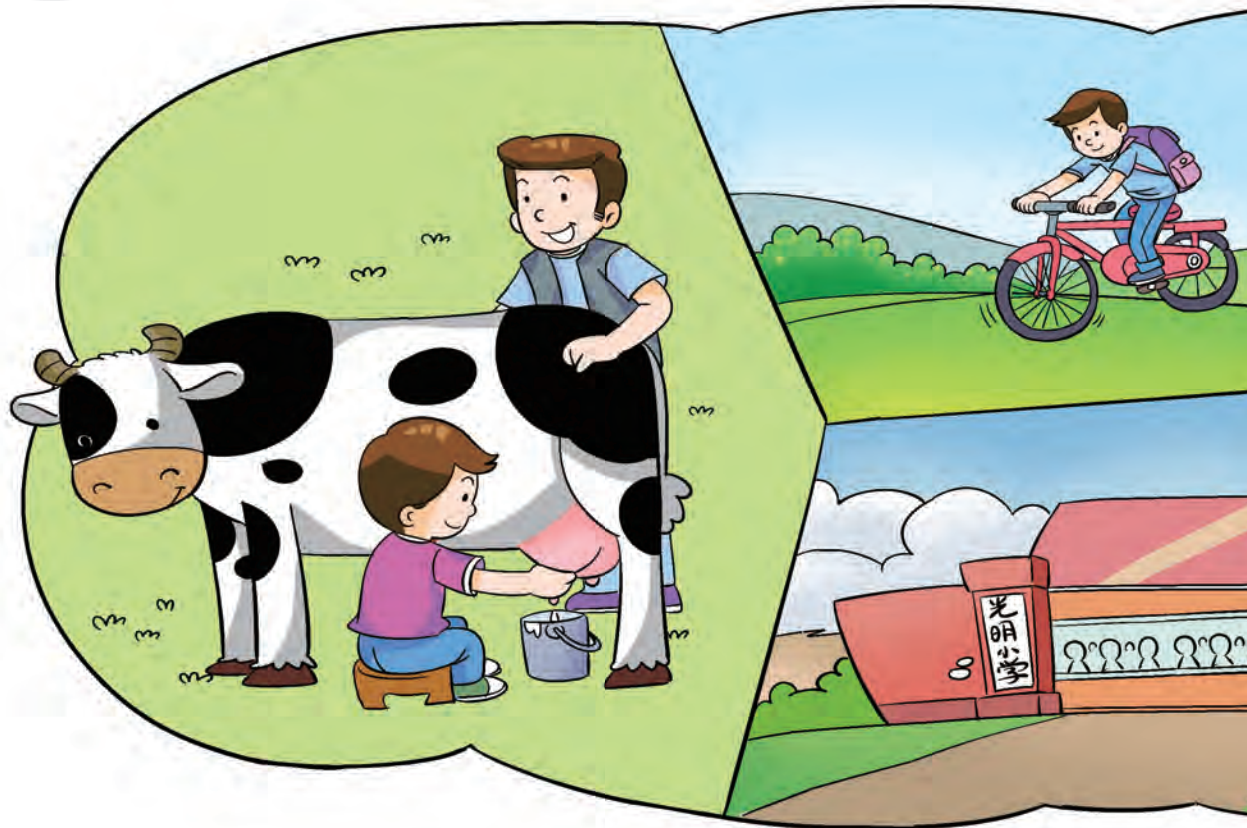
They're the girl's pencil-boxes.



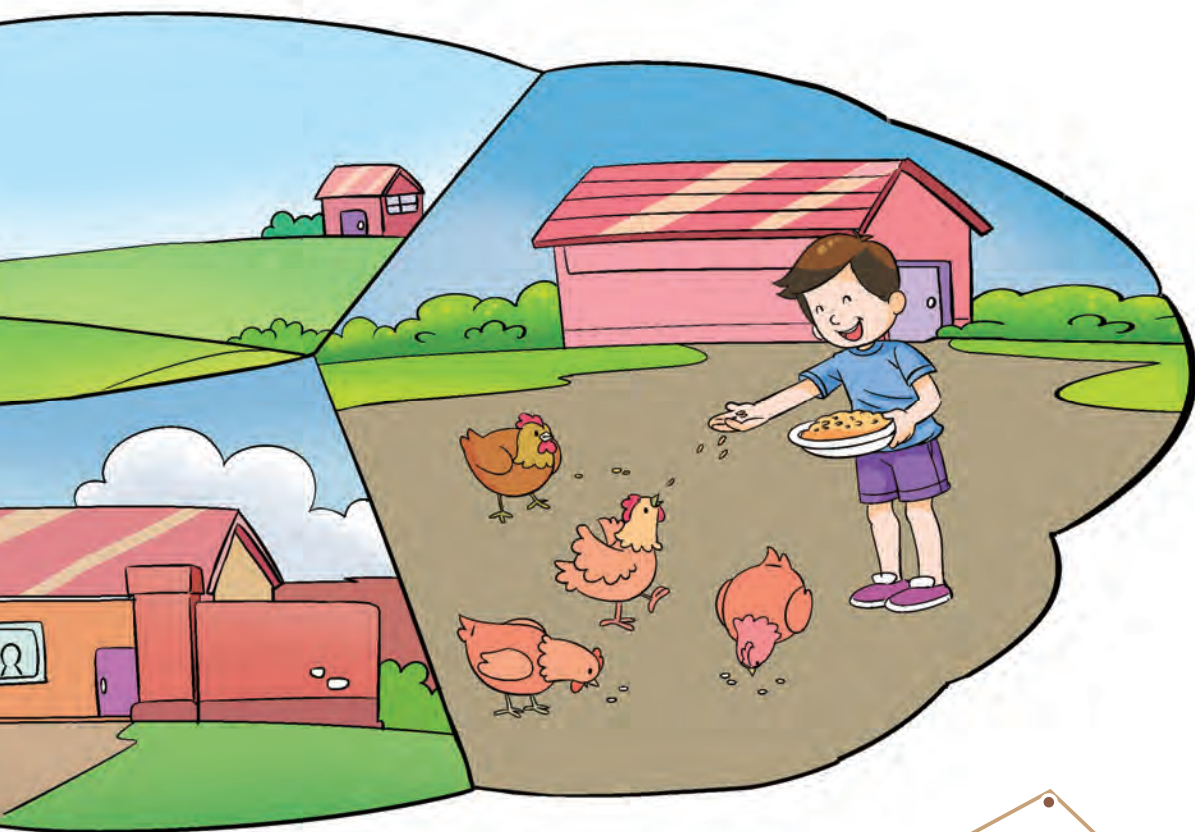
Unit 2 A country life is a healthy life



Let's read



Hi. My name is Li Wei. I am eleven years old and I live on a small farm with my mum, dad and grandparents. I love living in the country, but I'm usually very busy. Every day I wake up at 5 a.m. and help my father milk the cows. We have more than 50 cows, so I always have plenty of fresh milk for breakfast. After breakfast I ride my bike to school. It takes about 40 minutes. My school is very small. There are 48 pupils and only one classroom. We must all learn together. When I get home after school, there is still much work to do. After I finish my homework, I feed our chickens and help my parents with other housework. I am always very busy but I never feel tired, because I have plenty of exercise, clean air and fresh food every day. So I think a country life is a healthy life.



Answer the questions.

- (1) Where does Li Wei live?
- (2) What does he do every morning?
- (3) What does he have for breakfast?
- (4) How does Li Wei go to school every day?
- (5) How many pupils are there in Li Wei's school?
- (6) What does Li Wei do after school?
- (7) Why doesn't Li Wei feel tired?

LET'S DISCUSS.

How do you like the country life?



Fun with language

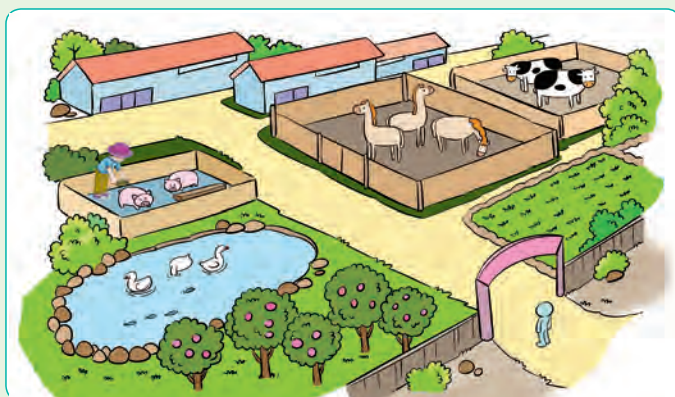


1 Listen and number.



2 Ask and answer.

- (1) Could you tell me the way to ...?
- (2) Where is ...?
- (3) Where are ...?
- (4) Are there any ...?
- (5) ...



3 Read and tick or cross.

Seventy years ago, my grandfather was ten years old. He grew rice and vegetables with his family. They always cooked their food at home. Sometimes, my grandfather took the vegetables to the market. Many people liked buying his vegetables because they were fresh.

At that time, their life was hard. My grandfather never had much time to play. His parents never bought any toys for him. My grandfather had to help his father do farm work when he had time.

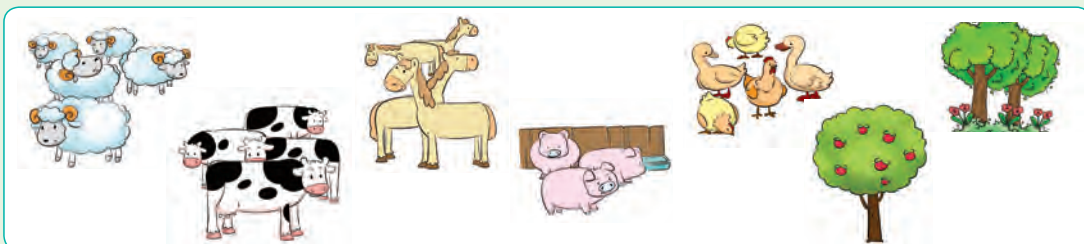
- () (1) My grandpa is eighty now.
- () (2) My grandpa often had his meals at the restaurants when he was young.
- () (3) Sometimes my grandpa bought vegetables from the market.
- () (4) Life was fun when my grandpa was young.
- () (5) My grandpa got many toys during festivals.
- () (6) My grandpa often helped do farm work when he had time.



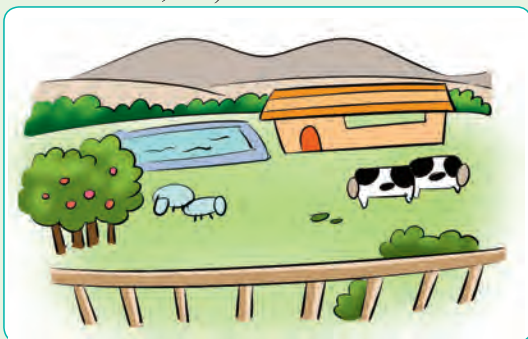
4 Do the project.

Make your dream farm

Step 1: Choose two plants and three animals for your dream farm.



Step 2: Make a list of the things you want to have on your dream farm. (e.g. hill, river, trees, etc.)



Step 3: Draw a picture of your dream farm and introduce it to your classmates.



Story time



Read and act.

Aki the alien

Great idea to come here for a picnic, Xiaoling. I love the countryside.

Hi, Farmer Joe. Thanks for inviting us to your farm.

Me too... Lots of sunshine, fresh air, healthy food... it's going to be fun!

My pleasure. There are plenty of things here for you to eat and drink. Just help yourselves.

I'll pick some fruit from the tree. These apples and oranges look delicious.

I'll get some eggs from those chickens. And Aki, can you get some milk from that cow?

Something is wrong. I think this cow has no milk.

Oh, Aki. That's not how you milk a cow!



Did you know?

Different ways to grow rice



field



terrace



Self-assessment

Now I can...

(1) talk about country life.			
(2) tell others what farmers often do.			
(3) make nouns plural.			
(4) use the new words and expressions in this module.			
(5) sing the song in this module.			
(6) ...			

★ Module 2 City life

Unit 3 Where are you from?



Let's talk



Ms White: Children. We have a new student in our class. This is David.

Jiamin: Hi, David. Where are you from?

David: I'm from New York City in America. I was born there.

Janet: Do you like living in our city?

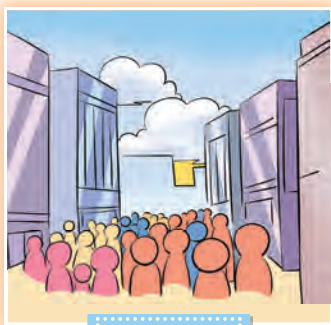
David: Oh yes. It is small but quiet. The streets are very clean and the people are nice. Things here are cheap, too.





buildings

tall, new



streets

wide, crowded



school

big, modern

Jiamin: What's New York like?

David: It's a big and modern city but it's quite noisy. And everything is very expensive in New York.



supermarket

large, clean



hotel

clean, comfortable



traffic

heavy, slow





Fun with language



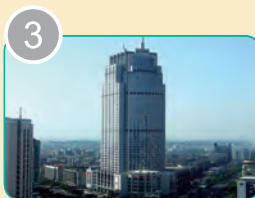
1 Look and say.

heavy
modern

comfortable
quiet

new
noisy

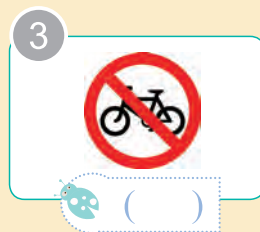
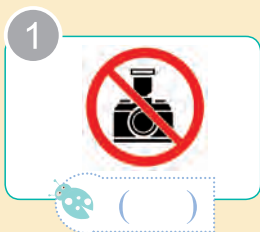
crowded
tall



Example:

This is a crowded street. ...

2 Listen and number.



3 Read and tick or cross.

Lily and her family moved to a big modern city from the country. Now they live in a tall building and Lily has more things to do in her free time. She can visit a museum or go to different shows. She can go to the cinema or shop at the supermarkets. But she misses her friends in the country. They often email each other. Lily tells them she doesn't always like life in the big city. It is noisy and crowded. The weather is not good. And her parents are very busy. They have no time to play with her.

- () (1) Lily was born in a big modern city.
- () (2) She lives in a tall building.
- () (3) She misses her friends in the big city.
- () (4) The weather in the big city is bad.
- () (5) Her parents often play with her.

4 Ask and answer.

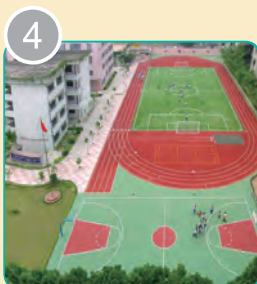
Example:

A: Do you like living in ...?

B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

A: Why?

B: My home is near the school. I can go to school on foot. / It's noisy and dirty.





Sing along



Listen and sing. 

If you're happy

If you're happy, and you know it, clap your hands.

If you're happy, and you know it, clap your hands.

If you're happy, and you know it, then you'll surely want to show it.

If you're happy, and you know it, clap your hands.

If you're happy, and you know it, tap your knees.

If you're happy, and you know it, tap your knees.

If you're happy, and you know it, then you'll surely want to show it.

If you're happy, and you know it, tap your knees.

If you're happy, and you know it, stamp your feet.

If you're happy, and you know it, stamp your feet.

If you're happy, and you know it, then you'll surely want to show it.

If you're happy, and you know it, stamp your feet.

If you're happy, and you know it, say "Ha, Ha!"

If you're happy, and you know it, say "Ha, Ha!"

If you're happy, and you know it, then you'll surely want to show it.

If you're happy, and you know it, say "Ha, Ha!"





Word family



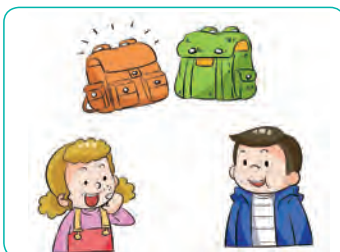
1 Compare these words.

I	you	he	she	it	we	they
me	you	him	her	it	us	them
my	your	his	her	its	our	their

2 Look and write.



(1) **I, me, my**
 _____ ruler is too short. Can you give _____ that long one? _____ want to draw something.



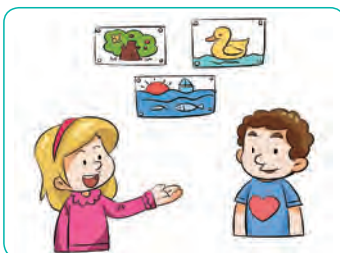
(2) **you, your**
 _____ bag is too old. Ask _____ parent to buy a new one for _____.



(3) **he, his, him**
 Is _____ your friend? What's _____ job? Please ask _____.



(4) **we, us, our**
 _____ kite is very nice. Let _____ fly it. _____ can't wait!



(5) **they, them, their**
 There are some pictures on the walls of _____ classroom. _____ are very beautiful. I like _____ very much.



(6) **it, its**
 The skirt is beautiful. I like _____ colour. Do you like _____?

Unit 4 I like the city very much



Let's read



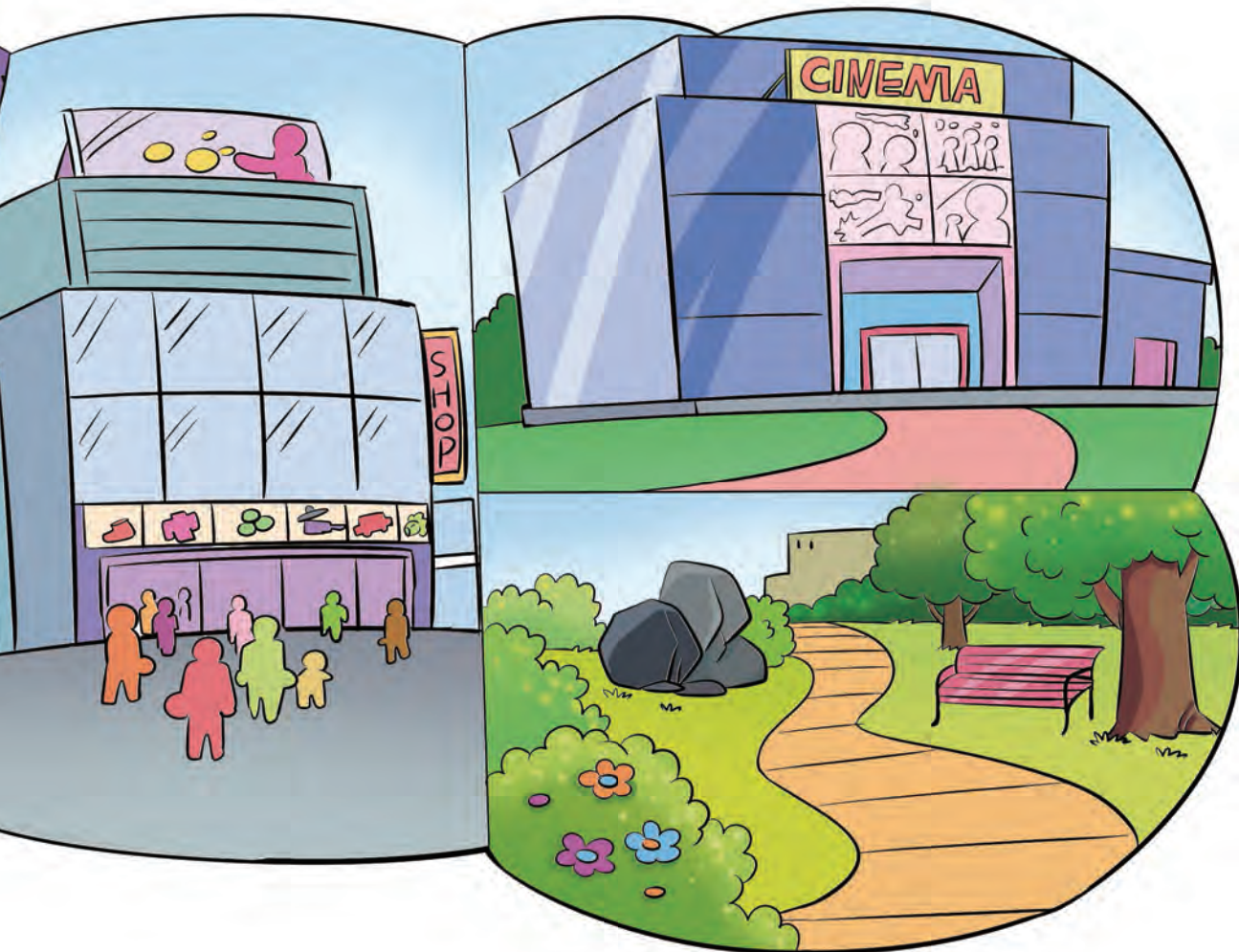
Dear Lily,

My holiday in the city is very interesting. It is very different to our home on the farm. In the city, there are so many cars. The traffic is very heavy and the streets are crowded and dirty. Sometimes I am afraid to go outside. And it is very noisy too. At night, I can't go to sleep because there are too many cars. But there are many nice things here too. There are many supermarkets here and they sell lots of different things. There are also many beautiful modern buildings. There is much more to do in the city than in the countryside. At home we have only one shop and one cinema, but in this city there are many theatres and parks. I can play all day. I like the city very much but I really miss you and the farm. I can't wait to get back home and see all my friends.



Love,
Li Wei

Post Card



Answer the questions.

- (1) Where is Li Wei?
- (2) What are the streets like in the city?
- (3) Why can't Li Wei go to sleep?
- (4) What does he like about the city?
- (5) What will Li Wei do when he goes back home?

LET'S DISCUSS.

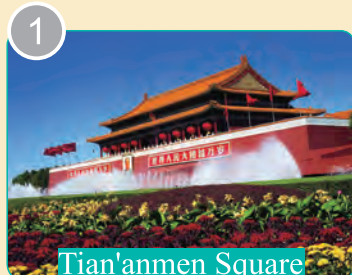
Is city life better
than country life?



Fun with language



1 Listen and write the dates.



September 30th



2 Look and say.



Example:

A: Do you like this place?

B: No. I don't like it. It's very dirty.

3 Compare and write.

City Life		Country Life	
+ modern buildings	– crowded streets	+	–
+	–	+	–

4 Do the project.

Write an invitation email

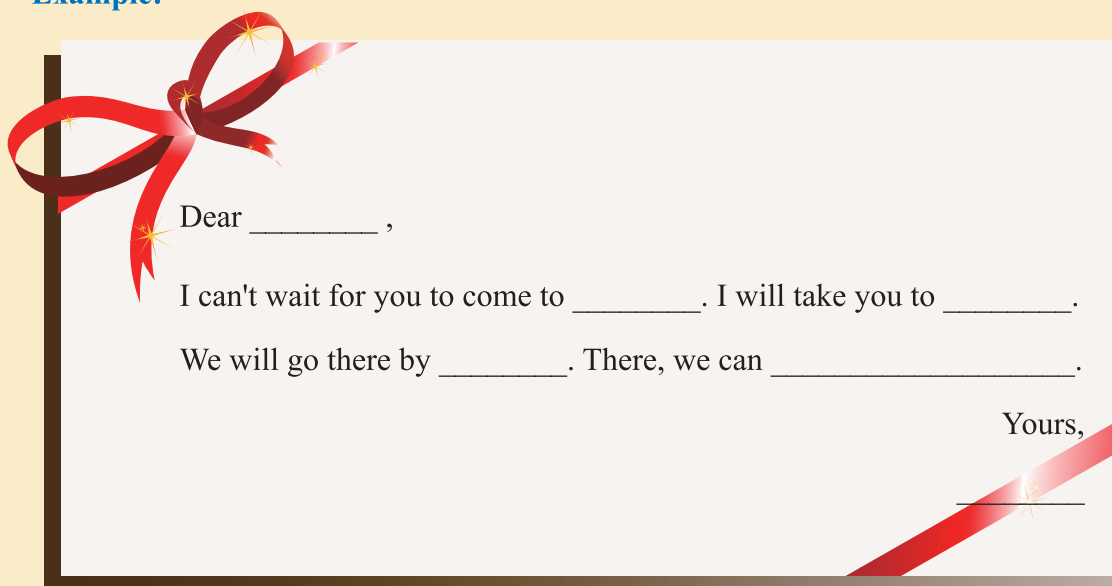
You will invite some pupils from another place to visit your hometown.

Step 1: Work in groups. Choose three things about your hometown that may interest the pupils (things to do, places to visit, weather, etc.).

Step 2: Talk about how you can get there and what you can do there.

Step 3: Write an invitation email to your classmates.

Example:



Dear _____ ,

I can't wait for you to come to _____. I will take you to _____.

We will go there by _____. There, we can _____.

Yours, _____



Story time



Read and act.

Aki the alien

1

Come on, Ben. We'll be late for the game.

I can't believe it! Manchester United...playing here in our city! And we have tickets!!

2

Oh no... The traffic was fine this afternoon, but now it's so heavy. We can't get there on time.

Wait...I have an idea... Hello, Aki?

3

Where is the stadium?

That way, Aki. It's next to that very tall tower. You see all those bright lights?

4

Look at the long lines. It's so crowded and the game is starting!

Don't worry. I can get you there on time. I know a short cut.

5

Hold on!

Aki...It's not safe to fly so fast...Be careful...

6

See. We're here on time!



Did you know?

You can find these things in the big city.



skyscraper



mall



overpass



amusement park



tower



subway



Self-assessment

Now I can...

(1) talk about city life.			
(2) tell others what we often see in the city.			
(3) use English pronouns in communication.			
(4) use the new words and expressions in this module.			
(5) sing the song in this module.			
(6) ...			



Module 3 Health

Unit 5 What's the matter with you?



Let's talk



Ben: Jiamin. You don't look well. What's the matter with you?

Jiamin: I feel ill. I have a stomachache. Maybe I ate some bad food.

Janet: I'm sorry to hear that. You should see a doctor.

Jiamin: I did. I went to the hospital this morning. I stayed there for two hours.

Ben: And what did the doctor say?





have a toothache

eat (ate) too much candy

brush teeth twice a day



have a broken finger

fall (fell) from my bike

take a rest

Jiamin: He gave me a check-up and asked me to take this medicine three times a day for one week.

Janet: You should be careful, Jiamin. Your health is very important.

Ben: I think you'll be well soon.

Jiamin: Thank you.



have a cold

wear (wore) wet clothes

take some medicine



have a headache

can't (couldn't) sleep

take some medicine



have a fever

eat (ate) too much ice cream

drink plenty of water



Fun with language



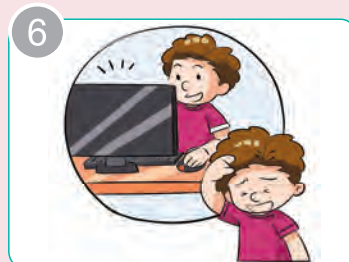
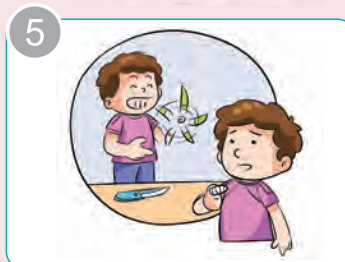
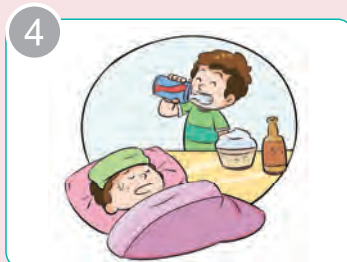
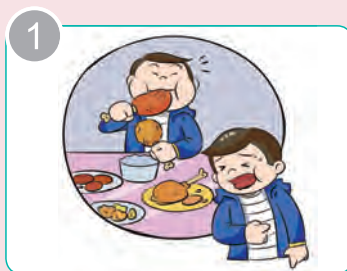
1 Circle the words.

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

2 Listen and tick or cross.

- () 1. It's 7:15 now.
- () 2. Ben and his mum are having breakfast.
- () 3. Ben has a fever.
- () 4. Ben doesn't want to go to school.
- () 5. Ben and his mum will go to see the doctor.

3 Look and talk.



Example:

A: What's the matter with the boy in Picture 1?

B: He has a stomachache. He shouldn't eat too much. I think he should go to see a doctor.

4 Look and say.





Rhyme time



Read the rhyme. 

Go to bed early

Go to bed early – wake up with joy.

Go to bed late – cross girl and boy.

Go to bed early – ready for play.

Go to bed late – moping all day.

Go to bed early – no pains or ills.

Go to bed late – doctors and pills.

Go to bed early – grow very tall.

Go to bed late – stay very small.



Word family



1 Pay attention to the use of the blue words.

- (1) I get to school **at** seven **on** weekdays.
- (2) **From** 4:30 **to** 5:30 **in** the afternoon we often take exercise **for** an hour.
- (3) **On** Sunday evening, I usually watch TV with my parents.
- (4) It's twenty **to** eight. I must go to school.
- (5) **In** summer, I can swim and I can go out to play often.
- (6) My grandfather was born **in** 1950.

2 Fill in the blanks with the above words.

(1) I usually play football _____ the morning _____ Monday _____ Friday.

(2) _____ September 30th we are going to have a party.

(3) Our new term will start _____ September.

(4) We are going to stay there _____ three days.

(5) My cousin always goes to bed _____ half past ten.

(6) It's five _____ eight now. Hurry up!

3 Read and write.

This is my bedroom. There is a desk _____ it. _____ the desk, there is a chair. _____ the desk, there is a ball. _____ the desk, there is a bag. _____ the bag, there are some books. There are some pictures _____ the wall. _____ the two pictures there is a map. Look, there is a cat _____ the door. It's cute.



Unit 6 The secret to good health



Let's read



Mr Li is not a doctor or a nurse, but he knows the secret to good health. He is 80 years old but looks only 60. He says you can do some simple things to stay healthy. First, get plenty of sleep, at least 8 hours each night, so you will feel good for the next day. Second, keep a good diet. Eat more vegetables and less meat. Don't eat too much sweet or oily food. And drink tea or water, not coke or coffee. Third, take plenty of exercise. Mr Li walks for one hour in the park every morning and sometimes dances with his friends there. Finally, Mr Li thinks the most important thing for a healthy life is to be happy. He never worries too much and always has a smile on his face. That's why, even at 80, his hair is still black and not white.



Answer the questions.

- (1) How old does Mr Li look?
- (2) How many hours should we sleep each night?
- (3) What should we not eat or drink?
- (4) What does Mr Li do every morning?
- (5) What does Mr Li think is the most important thing for a healthy life?

LET'S DISCUSS.

What do you think is the most important thing for healthy life?



Fun with language



1 Listen and match.



Jiamin



Janet



Xiaoling



Ben



Ms White

2 Look and say.



Bill



Tim



Jack



John

Example:

Bill is too heavy. He eats too much meat. He should eat more vegetables and fruit and less meat.

3 Read and write.

Healthy tips

- (1) Get up early and go to bed _____.
- (2) Eat more vegetables and less _____.
- (3) Don't eat too much candy or _____.
- (4) Drink lots of water, not _____.
- (5) Drink milk and eat an _____ every day.
- (6) _____ your hands before you eat.
- (7) Don't watch too much _____.
- (8) Take a _____ when you are tired.
- (9) Take _____ every day to keep fit.
- (10) Don't feel sad and stay _____.

4 Do the project.

Design a health poster

Step 1: Here are some proverbs about health. Choose three more and write them down.

- An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- Never eat too much food.
- Exercise can make you strong. It can be fun and won't take long.
- A good rest is half the work.
- Laughter is the best medicine.
- People who think they have no time for exercise will soon find time for illness.
- Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
- Go to bed thirsty, rise healthy.
- A simple diet keeps a man in good health.

(1) Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

Step 2: Discuss the meaning of the proverbs you choose.

(1) Get up early and go to bed early. (2) _____

(3) _____ (4) _____

Step 3: Design your poster.

Health poster

Proverb

Early to bed, early to rise, makes
a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Meaning

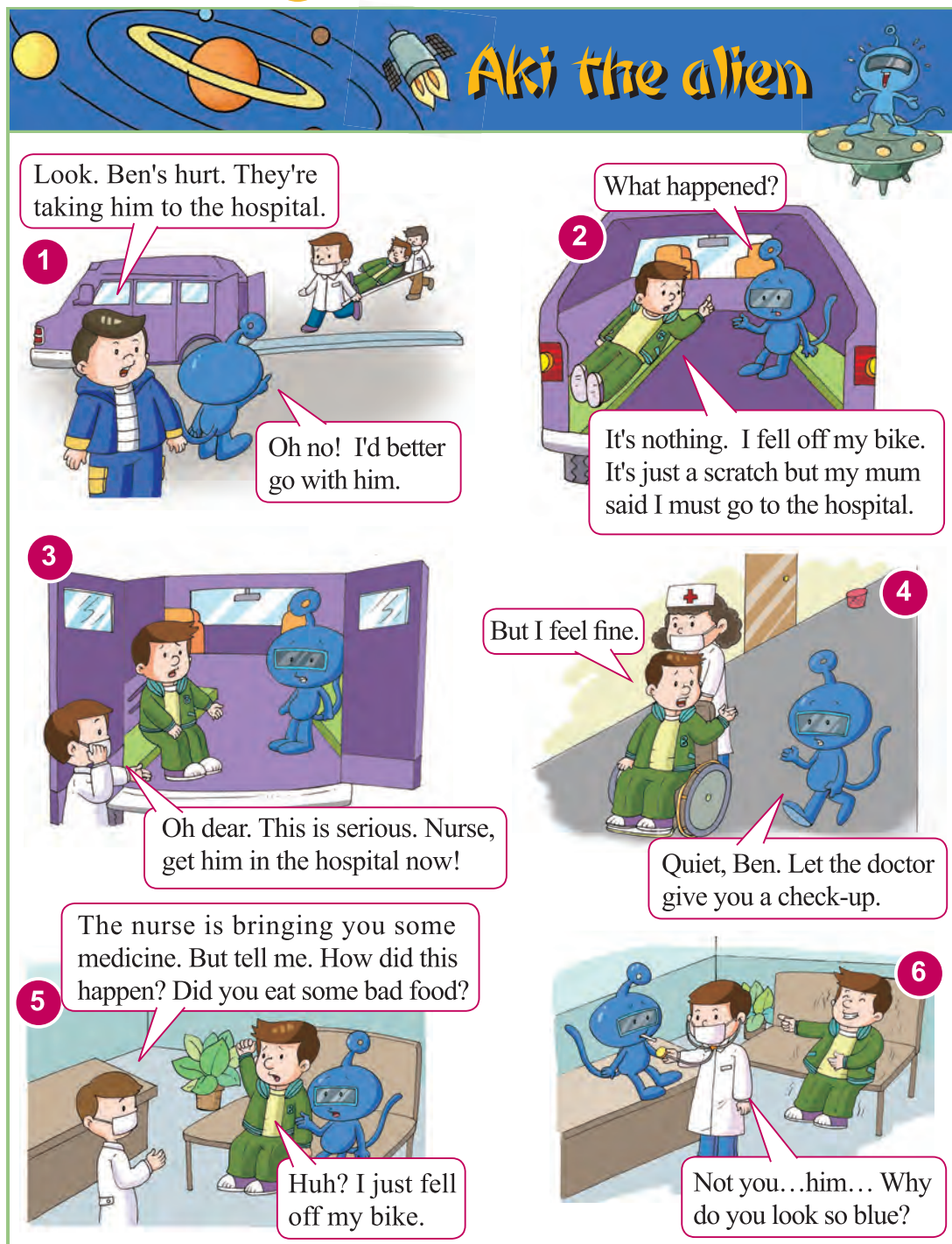
Get up early and go to bed
early.



Story time



Read and act.





Did you know?

Needles for health



acupuncture



injection



stitches



Self-assessment

Now I can...

(1) talk about health.			
(2) say how to keep healthy and give others some advice about it.			
(3) use English prepositions in communication.			
(4) use the new words and expressions in this module.			
(5) read the rhyme in this module.			
(6) ...			

★ Module 4 Past experiences

Unit 7 What did you do yesterday?



Let's talk



Ms White: Yesterday was Children's Day. Tell me, children, what did you do?

Jiamin: I went shopping with my mother. I bought a new pair of sports shoes. Do you like them?

Xiaoling: They look great. I played basketball at the park. It was so much fun. But my mum was angry because I came home late.





meet (met) my friends



eat (ate) at a restaurant

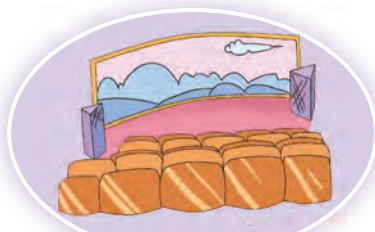


ride (rode) my bike

Ms White: And you Ben? Where did you go yesterday?

Ben: I stayed at home all day. In the morning I cleaned my room and in the afternoon I did my homework. It was no fun at all.

All: Poor Ben!



see (saw) a film



read (read) a storybook



have (had) a party with my friends



go (went) to the countryside



Time

last night
last weekend
last Saturday
last month
last year



Fun with language



1 Listen and tick or cross.



- () (1) The girl got up early to go to the market.
- () (2) The boy was not happy to have lots of homework.
- () (3) The girl cut her finger when she was cooking.
- () (4) The boy helped the old woman carry things.
- () (5) The girl got a storybook as a present.

2 Play a game.

	1 swim → 	2 see → 	3 come → 	4 go
9 write ← 	8 buy ← 	7 feel ← 	6 Go back three spaces. 	5 meet
10 drink → 	11 eat → 	12 get → 	13 give → 	14 leave
	18 sing ← 	17 read ← 	16 keep ← 	15 Move two spaces ahead.

Example:

Swim, swam. Yesterday I swam in the swimming pool.

3 Look and say.



today, after class



Sunday



yesterday



this morning



last weekend



last month

Example:

Today Janet stayed in the classroom after class. She helped her friend with his English homework. She was very happy because she could help others.

4 Read and order.

- () The little bear was very sad because he couldn't play with his friends in the park.
- () The doctor gave him a check-up. He gave the little bear some medicine and asked him to stay in bed.
- () He went to the park and started running.
- () Today the little bear got up early.
- () The little bear's mum found him and took him to hospital.
- () He didn't see the water and fell down. He hurt his leg.





Rhyme time



Read the rhyme. 

We helped out

I walked to school with Shirley.

We got there very early.

She said, "Let's clean the classroom."

So I got out a big broom.

Shirley tidied all the chairs.

I put the desks in pairs.

When the teacher came inside,

She couldn't believe her eyes.



Word family



1 Read and compare.

(1) work—work**ed**

cook—cook**ed**

help—help**ed**

(2) clean—clean**ed**

open—open**ed**

play—play**ed**

(3) want—want**ed**

visit—visit**ed**

collect—collect**ed**

(4) love—lov**ed**

dance—danc**ed**

live—liv**ed**

(5) try—tr**ied**

cry—cri**ed**

study—stud**ied**

(6) do—d**id**

see—saw

come—cam**e**

2 Read the sentences and find the rules.

- (1) Li Wei usually **cleans** his house on Sunday. Yesterday he **cleaned** his house in the morning.
- (2) Mary and her sister like **reading**. They often **read** in the library. Last week they **read** the books about animals.
- (3) It seldom **rains** here in October. But yesterday it **rained** heavily.
- (4) I **visited** the art show last Sunday. I **am going to visit** it again tomorrow.
- (5) Yesterday evening my aunt **helped** me with my English. Now she **is helping** me again.

3 Fill in the blanks with the right verb form.

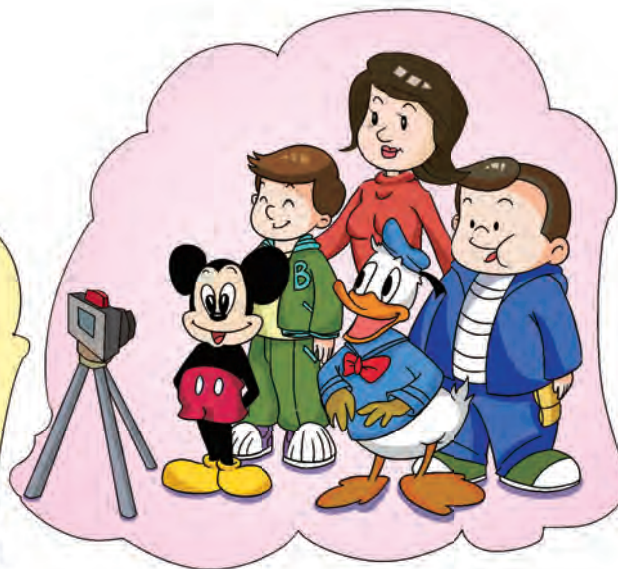
Teddy, the little bear, _____ (go) to see his grandma every Saturday. Yesterday _____ (be) Saturday. He _____ (stay) at his grandma's home for a whole morning. His grandma _____ (sing) him a song. Teddy _____ (like) the song. Now he _____ (sing) this song in front of his mother. His mother _____ (be) happy. "_____ you _____ (learn) more songs from grandma?", she _____ (ask) him. "Of course," _____ (answer) Teddy.



Unit 8 A trip to Hong Kong



Let's read



Dear Diary,

Last weekend my mother, Ben and I went on a trip to Hong Kong. We travelled there by train and stayed with my cousin. Ben said he was very excited because it was his first visit to the island. On our first day my cousin took us to Disneyland. We took a photo with Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck and played lots of different games. We had hamburgers and chips for lunch. I think I ate a little too much because later I felt ill. Ben sat with me until I felt better. He was so kind. The next day we went shopping. When we were on the street, we met Xiaoling and her mum. I was very surprised because I didn't know they came to Hong Kong, too. We all had lunch together and talked about our trip.



Answer the questions.

- (1) Who went to Hong Kong last weekend?
- (2) How did they go to Hong Kong?
- (3) Where did they stay in Hong Kong?
- (4) What did they do at Disneyland?
- (5) Who did Jiamin and Ben meet in Hong Kong?

LET'S DISCUSS.

What did you think
of your latest trip?



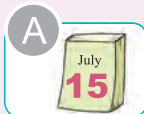
Fun with language



1 Listen and choose.



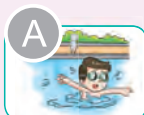
(1) When did the boy go to Hainan Island?



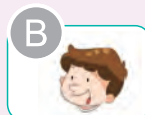
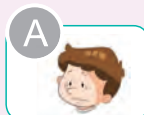
(2) How did he go there?



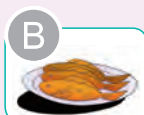
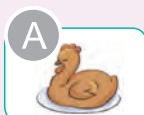
(3) What did he do on the first morning?



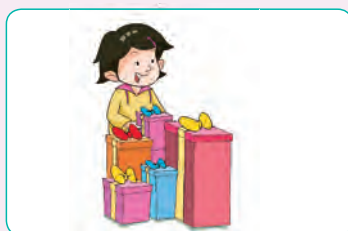
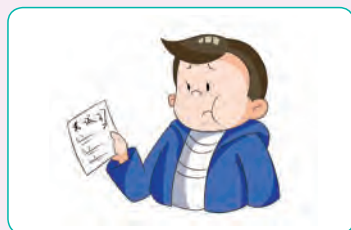
(4) How did he feel when he played volleyball?



(5) What did he enjoy eating?



2 Look and say.



Example:

excited happy
bored surprised
tired



Jiamin was not happy today because he didn't do well in the English test.

3 Read and write.

Jiamin's Diary

Friday, March 12th

Sunny

Today was Chinese Tree Planting Day. At eight o'clock all the pupils of our class went to Baiyun Hill by bus. Ms White and Mr. Chen were with us. At about nine we began to plant trees. First we dug holes. Then we put the young trees into the holes and filled the holes with earth. Xiaoling, Ben and Ms White carried water for the new trees. Janet, Mr. Chen and I helped them water the trees. We were very happy and tired when we finished the work. We all hope the trees will grow well. We will go to see the trees often.

Tree Planting Day

Date	_____	Weather	_____
Who	Ms White, Mr Chen, _____, _____, _____ and Jiamin		
Where did they go?	_____	How did they go there?	_____
What did they do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • Put the trees into the holes • Filled the holes with earth • _____ 		
How did they feel?	• They felt _____ and _____.		

4 Do the project.

Write a diary

Step 1: Take notes about what you did and how you felt this weekend.

Example:

Day	Date	What I did	How I felt
Saturday	May 1st	went to a friend's home and watched DVDs together	excited to have fun together with friends
Sunday	May 2nd	went to the market to buy food for the whole week	happy to eat delicious food

Step 2: Choose one day and try to write a diary.

Example:

Sunday, May 2nd

Sunny

Dear Diary,

Early this morning, Mum woke me up and we went to the market to buy food for the whole week. ...

Step 3: Share your diary with your class.



Story time



Read and act.

Aki the alien

1 Hey, Aki. You look tired.

I am. I had a bad dream last night.

2 In the dream, I was all alone. I went to the school to look for you, but it was empty.

3 Then I called Ann on the phone, but no one answered.

4 After that, I visited Jiamin's home, but no one opened the door.

5 I felt sad and very lonely. All my friends left me.

6 Don't feel sad, Aki. It was just a dream. Good friends are always there for each other.



Did you know?

Great events in the past



1405-1433, Zheng He travelled the world.



1492, Columbus discovered America.



1969, Neil Armstrong walked on the moon.



2003, Yang Liwei went to space.



Self-assessment

Now I can...

(1) talk about past experiences.			
(2) tell what happened in the past.			
(3) use the simple past tense in communication.			
(4) use the new words and expressions in this module.			
(5) read the rhyme in this module.			
(6) ...			

★ Module 5 Changes

Unit 9 Was I a good girl back then?



Let's talk



Xiaoling: Mum, who is that in the picture?

Mum: That's you, when you were five years old.

Xiaoling: Really? My hair was very long then, wasn't it?

Mum: Yes, it was. Before, you liked long hair very much, but now you always keep it short.

Xiaoling: Was I a good girl back then?





play with toys

read books



eat vegetables

eat candy

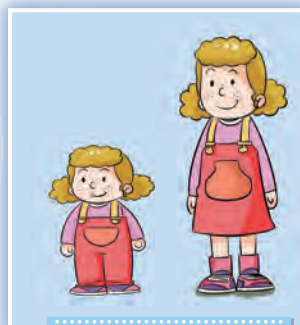


watch TV

surf the Internet

Mum: Oh yes, a very good girl. When you were five, you were very quiet and very polite. But now...

Xiaoling: But now? But now I am still very good!!



short and fat

tall and thin



often cry

smile a lot



watch cartoons

draw cartoons



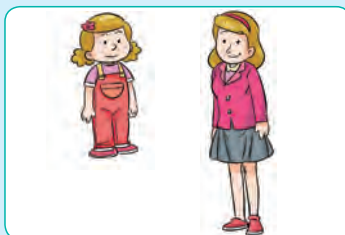
Fun with language



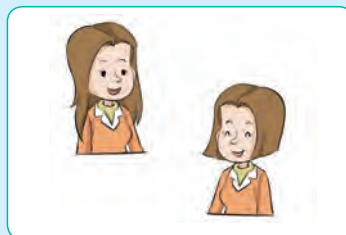
1 Listen and number.



 ()



 ()



 ()



 ()



 ()

2 Look and say.

Tell others your changes.



Example:



When I was _____ years
old, ... But now ...

3 Read and guess.

Who am I?

When I was young, I was ugly, with a tail and no legs. I was like a small fish with a big head, and my body was black. I lived in a small pond with my many brothers and sisters. I could swim, but I wasn't very happy because I didn't know who my mum was.

Now I'm fit and strong. And my body is green. I like to swim and jump around the pond and play with my friends. We have a lot of fun, and we sing beautiful songs in summer.

4 Look and write.



toys, cartoons, is, happy,
football, draw, was



Tom was a _____ boy when he _____ five years old. He had a lot of _____. He also liked watching _____ on TV. But now he is 11. He _____ tall now. He likes playing _____. He doesn't watch so many cartoons any more. He likes to _____ cartoons now.



Sing along



Listen and sing. 

London Bridge is falling down

London Bridge is falling down,

Falling down, falling down.

London Bridge is falling down,

My fair lady.



Word family



1 Read the sentences and see how the blue words are used.

(1) There is some **water** in the glass.

Please **water** the flowers.

(2) **Answer** my questions.

His **answer** is right.

(3) That skirt is too **short** for you.

I have a pair of brown **shorts**.

(4) **Look** at the picture. It's beautiful.

May I have a **look**?

(5) It **rains** quite often here.

It's a heavy **rain**.

(6) What's the **time**?

How many **times** did you come here?

(7) It's **cool** here in autumn.

The man looks **cool**.

(8) There's a **boat** on the lake.

They're **boating** on the lake.

2 Use the blue words to complete the sentences and tell their meanings.



- (1) Open the windows and **air** the room.
In the countryside, there is a lot of fresh _____.



- (2) Please wait. I'll **warm** the soup.
The weather is very _____ today.



- (3) Don't **park** your car here.
I play in the _____ every day.



- (4) There is a toilet on the second **floor**.
The kitchen _____ is very wet.



- (5) The men are **farming** in the fields.
My uncle works on a _____.

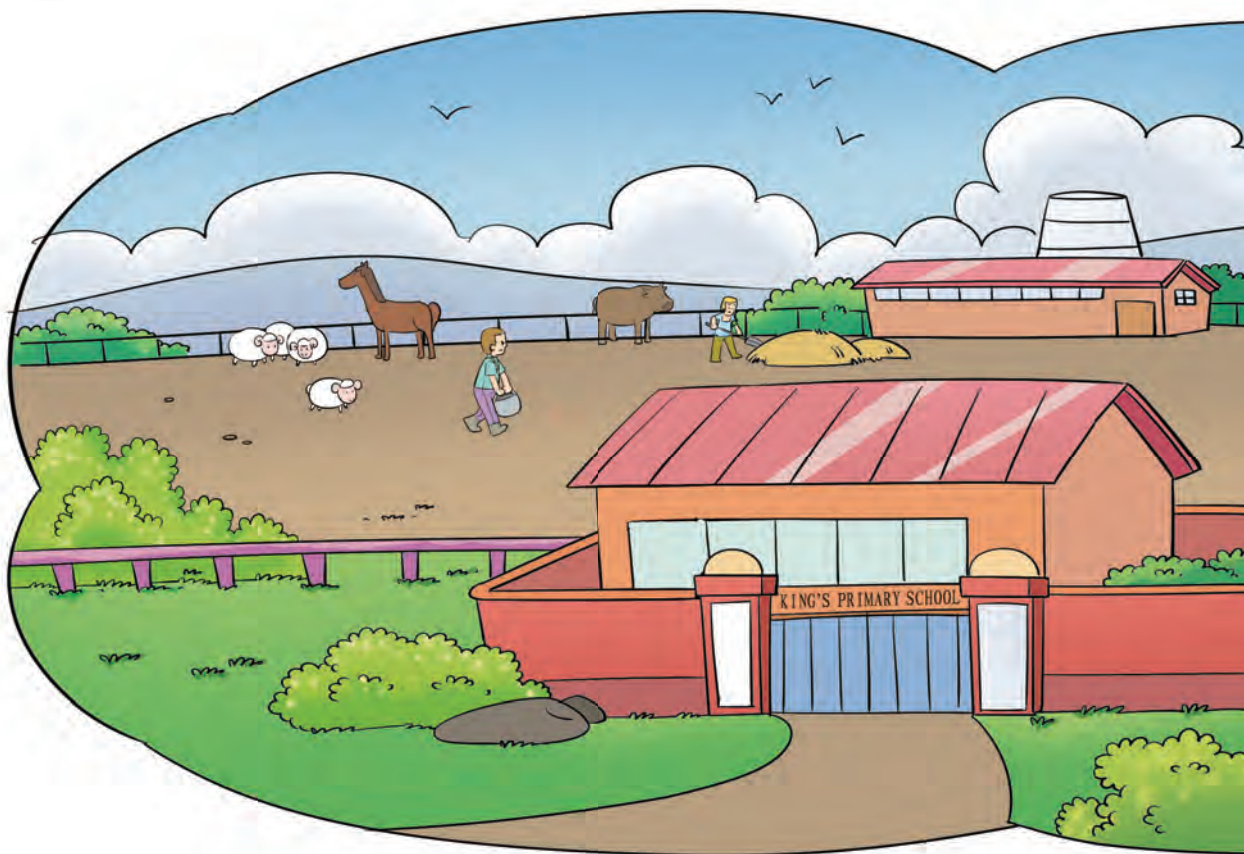


- (6) The child always **hands** in his homework on time.
I have two strong _____.

Unit 10 Then and now



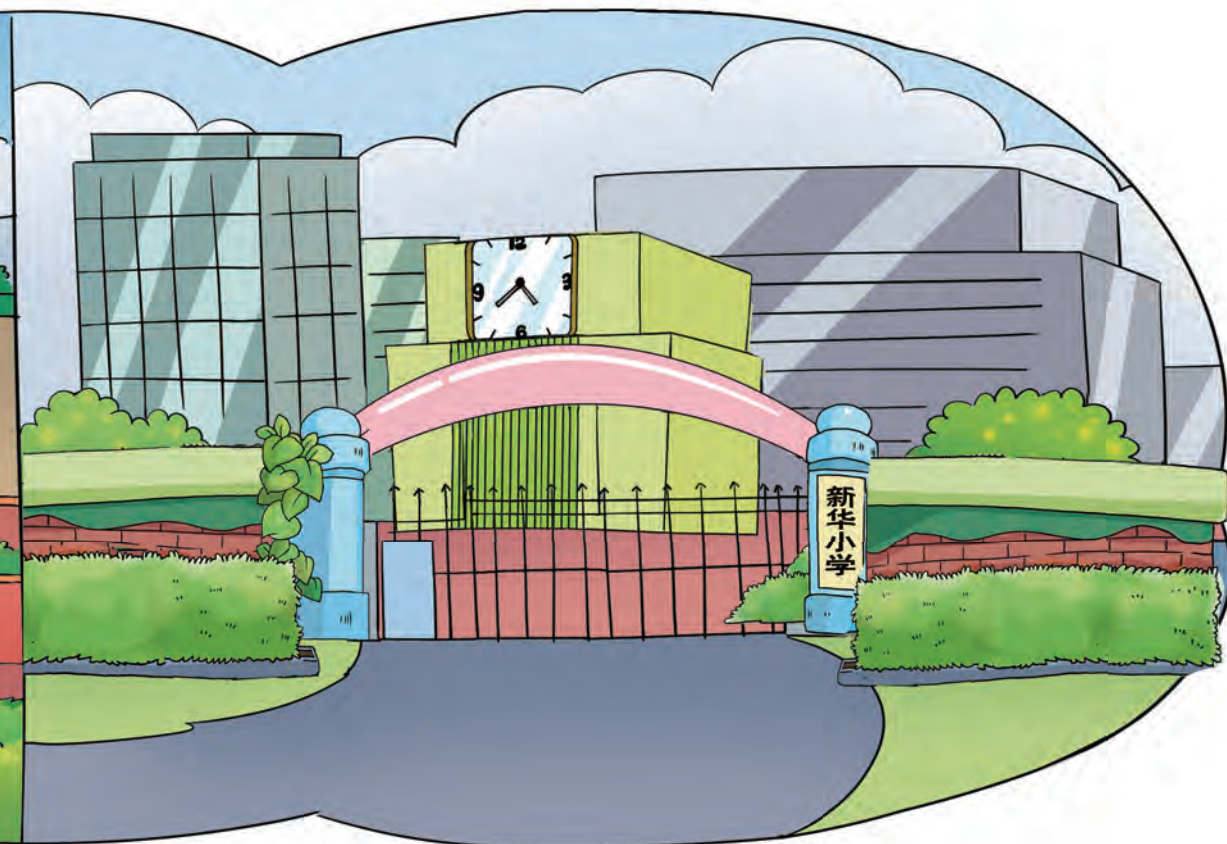
Let's read



Three years ago, Ben came to live in China with his parents. Before then, he lived in England and life was very different.

When he was in England, Ben lived in a small village in the countryside. It had only two shops and most of the people worked on farms. Ben's village school was very small too. There were only 150 pupils. His home was nearby so he walked to school every day.

But now, Ben lives in a big city. The city has many people, cars and tall buildings. In the city, Ben goes to a very big school. It has more than 1000 pupils. His home is far away, so every day he takes the bus. On the bus, he sees people going to work in modern office buildings and department stores.



Ben loves the city. There are many things to do and he has lots of friends. But sometimes he misses the quiet life of his English village.

Answer the questions.

- (1) When did Ben come to China?
- (2) Where did he live in England?
- (3) How did Ben go to school before?
- (4) Where do many people work in the city?
- (5) Why does Ben like the city?

LET'S DISCUSS.

What are the changes
in our school?



Fun with language



1 Listen and tick or cross.

- () (1) The school is about 80 years old.
- () (2) There were three teaching buildings in the school before.
- () (3) There was no swimming pool in the school before.
- () (4) The library is in one of the three buildings.
- () (5) The school had a big playground in the past.

2 Read and tick or cross.

My hometown is very beautiful. It's famous for its fish and rice. And there is a wide river beside it.

In the past, it was a poor little town. There were no tall buildings and the only street was narrow. The river was dirty. Many people had no work. They lived a hard life. But there are great changes now. The town is much bigger. Its streets are wide. Different kinds of cars and buses run on the big streets. There are new factories, schools, hospitals, cinemas and many tall buildings. People live in big houses. Their life is rich and colourful. Now the river is clean again.

I love my hometown.

- () (1) My hometown is famous for fish and rice.
- () (2) My hometown was a big and rich town before.
- () (3) My hometown now has big, wide and busy streets.
- () (4) There are many new tall buildings now.
- () (5) The river is dirty but has a lot of fish now.

3 Look and say.

School 15 years ago



School now



4 Do the project.

Changes in a city / town

Step 1: Think of a city / town you want to visit.

Step 2: Find an old picture of the city / town before.

Step 3: Find a picture of the city / town today.

Step 4: Write about the changes you see.

Example:

In the past, the city / town had many old, small buildings. But now there are many tall, modern buildings...



Read and act.



Aki the alien



1

What were you like when you were young, Aki?

Huh? The same
as I am now.

2

Oh, come on, Aki. Everyone changes. When I was five, I didn't like school. I wanted to stay at home with my mum. But now I love going to school.

3

Yeah. Before I had the Internet, I went to the library all the time. But now I seldom go.

5

When I lived on Ding Dong
I wasn't very clever. Many
pupils knew more than me.

4

Oh...I see what you mean.
Well I guess I have changed
in some ways, too.

But here on Earth, I know
more than everyone!!! Ha
ha ha!!

6



Did you know?

History of transport



1800s



1885



1908



1997



Self-assessment

Now I can...

(1) talk about life now and before.			
(2) say how a person / place has changed.			
(3) use some nouns as verbs and verbs as adjectives.			
(4) use the new words and expressions in this module.			
(5) sing the song in this module.			
(6) ...			

★ Module 6 Festivals

Unit 11 I like the Spring Festival best



Let's talk



Ben: What is your favourite festival, Xiaoling?

Xiaoling: I like the Spring Festival best. It is so much fun.

Janet: What do people do during the Spring Festival?

Xiaoling: So many things. The Spring Festival is the Chinese New Year, so people usually clean their houses and buy new clothes to make everything new and fresh.





Mid-Autumn Festival

eat mooncakes,
watch the moon



Dragon Boat Festival

eat *zongzi*, watch the dragon
boat races on the river

Ben: And do you give each other gifts?

Xiaoling: Children don't give gifts, but parents will give their children some lucky money. So we all love it.

Janet: When is the Spring Festival?

Xiaoling: Usually it is in January or February. We will go to visit our family and wish them a happy Spring Festival. We will also have a big dinner with *jiaozi* and lots of other delicious food.

Ben: It sounds great.



Chongyang Festival

give old people presents,
climb the mountain



Fun with language



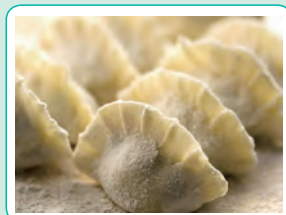
1 Listen and match.

Dragon Boat Festival

Mid-Autumn Festival

Spring Festival

Qingming Festival



2 Ask and answer.

Example:

A: Which is your favourite festival?

B: The Spring Festival.

A: Why?

B: Because I can have a big meal with my family and I can get lucky money. I love to buy things with the lucky money. ...

3 Read and answer.

It was 11:50 p.m. on New Year's Eve. Li Hua's grandfather and grandmother were at the flower fair. They wanted to buy some flowers before the new year. His parents and sister were in the living room, watching TV. They were talking and waiting for midnight to see the old year out and the new year in.

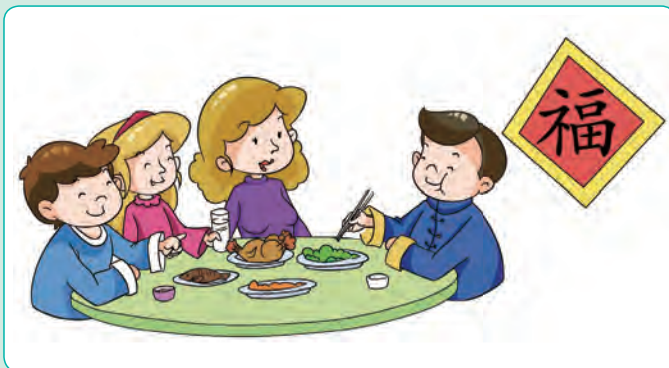
But Li Hua wasn't there. Where was he?

Li Hua wasn't out. He was in his bedroom, sleeping on his bed. Why? Because he ate too much at the New Year's Eve dinner and had a stomachache.

- (1) What was the date?
- (2) What did Li Hua's grandparents do?
- (3) What were Li Hua's family doing in the living room?
- (4) Why were they waiting for midnight?
- (5) Where was Li Hua?
- (6) What happened to him?

4 Look and write.

What did you do during the last Spring Festival?



I had a very good time during the last Spring Festival. _____



Sing along



Listen and sing. 

Little snowflake

Snowflake, snowflake, little snowflake.

Little snowflake falling from the sky.

Snowflake, snowflake, little snowflake.

Falling, falling, falling, falling, falling...falling on my head.

Snowflake, snowflake, little snowflake.

Little snowflake falling from the sky.

Snowflake, snowflake, little snowflake.

Falling, falling, falling, falling, falling...falling on my nose.

Snowflake, snowflake, little snowflake.

Little snowflake falling from the sky.

Snowflake, snowflake, little snowflake.

Falling, falling, falling, falling, falling, falling...falling in my hand.

Falling on my head.

Falling on my nose.

Falling in my hand.

Snowflake, snowflake, little snowflake...












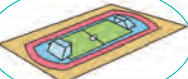








Word family



1 Read the words and tell how they are made.

- (1) black  + board  = blackboard 
- (2) bed  + room  = bedroom 
- (3) foot  + ball  = football 
- (4) play  + ground  = playground 
- (5) school  + bag  = schoolbag 
- (6) snow  + man  = snowman 

2 Write three more words like these.

3 Guess the meanings of the blue words in the sentences.

- (1) There are many beautiful flowers in the **flowerbed** and in the garden.
- (2) Did you watch a **handball** match or a **football** match?
- (3) Do you want to read the **storybook**?
- (4) The **weatherman** is making a weather report on TV.
- (5) There is a **policeman** and a **policewoman** near the shop.
- (6) Look at the **blackboard**. The boy's **handwriting** is beautiful.

Unit 12 Other festivals in China



Let's read



Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival is on the 5th day of the 5th lunar month, usually in June. Chinese people celebrate it to remember the ancient poet Qu Yuan. Many families will put rice, beans and other things in a bamboo leaf to make *zongzi*. In some parts of the country people make sweet *zongzi*. In other parts, they make salty ones. Young men take part in the dragon boat races. That's how the festival gets its name. Many people love to watch these races and cheer their favourite team. The winning teams will earn a year of happiness and good luck.

Mid-Autumn Festival

The Mid-Autumn Festival is celebrated on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month, usually in September or October. It is the time for family reunions. Before the day, people put up red lanterns in their homes, on trees or outside buildings. On the night of the festival, families get together for dinner and then go outside to enjoy the fullest and brightest moon of the year. People make and eat a special kind of dessert



named mooncakes. There are different kinds of mooncakes, some with eggs and some with fruit. Everyone loves the Mid-Autumn Festival, especially children. They can not only enjoy delicious mooncakes, but also play fun lantern word guessing games.

Answer the questions.

- (1) When is the Dragon Boat Festival?
- (2) How do people make *zongzi*?
- (3) What do people do on the night of the Mid-Autumn Day?
- (4) Why are children very excited during the Mid-Autumn Festival?
- (5) What do you usually do during these festivals?





Fun with language



1 Listen and tick or cross.

- () (1) The Lantern Festival lasts 15 days.
- () (2) The first month is called *Yuan-month*.
- () (3) People usually eat rice during this festival.
- () (4) Family members often get together on this day.
- () (5) Children get gifts when they give a right answer.

2 Compare and write.

	Spring Festival	Dragon Boat Festival
Date		
Things people do before the festival		
Things people do during the festival		
Food people eat		

3 Read and answer.

January 1st is an exciting day for people all over the world. But not all countries welcome the new year in the same way.

The Japanese New Year's Day is a time for peace and rest. On this day people eat rice cakes. Families give money to children for peace and happiness.

New Year's Day is great for children in the Philippines. People say if children jump about on that day, they will grow taller in the coming year. Children will make a lot of noise with coins. They think this will bring them health and wealth.

Germans hold huge parties. They use special water to tell the future. If they see a heart in the water, then a wedding will soon happen. A ship means a travel and a pig means food. German people also leave different foods on the table to make sure they have enough to eat in the year ahead.

- (1) What do Japanese eat on New Year's Day?
- (2) Why do children in the Philippines jump on New Year's Day?
- (3) What can the noise with coins bring to people?
- (4) What does a ship mean for Germans?
- (5) Why do Germans leave some food on the table?

4 Do the project.

Invent your own festival

Step 1: Choose a festival name and its date. (e.g. Happy Festival, No Homework Festival, Book Festival, English Festival, etc.)

Step 2: Decide what the festival is for.

Step 3: Decide what to do and what to eat at the festival.

Step 4: Make a poster about your festival.



Story time



Read and act.

Aki the alien

Why are you all dressed like that?

1

It's Chinese New Year's Day today. We always dress up like this, so kids often wear the traditional Chinese clothes.

Happy New Year, Auntie!

3

Thank you, every one!

We wish you a happy new year and good health, Auntie!

5

Thank you, Auntie! Can I have some more envelopes? I want to bring more good luck back to my planet!

Of course!

Your clothes are really very beautiful. I want one, too.

2

No problem!

What is it?

4

It's lucky money for you. We put it in a red envelope, because red is the colour of luck and happiness.

Beautiful clothes, lucky money. I can't wait to tell my people about Chinese New Year. Bye!

6

Come back soon, Aki!



Did you know?

On these days, people in China like to...



Double Seventh Festival



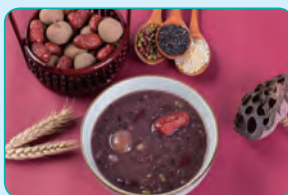
Chongyang Festival



National Day



Winter Solstice



Laba Festival



Self-assessment

Now I can...

(1) talk about festivals.			
(2) tell others what people do during some festivals.			
(3) join two words to make a new word.			
(4) use the new words and expressions in this module.			
(5) sing the song in this module.			
(6) ...			



Module 7 Let's look back

You and Jiamin will visit his grandpa in the country on New Year's Day.

1 Finish the health tips poster you will give to Jiamin's grandpa.

Health tips

- (1) Exercise for half an hour every day. (walking, doing Tai Ji, etc.)
- (2) Eat more vegetables and fruit. Eat less meat and fewer sweets.
- (3) Make sure you wash your food carefully before you cook.
- (4) Go to bed early and get up early. Get eight hours' sleep each day.
- (5) Drink eight cups of water or soup each day.
- (6) Stay happy and don't worry.
- (7) _____
- (8) _____

2 Now you are on the way to grandpa's farm. Look at the pictures and tell us what you see.





3 Listen to grandpa and the children's talk and answer the questions.

- (1) When did Jiamin's grandpa come to the country?
- (2) What did he do in the city before?
- (3) Why does he like country life?
- (4) What did he think of city life?
- (5) Why does Ben like living in the city?

4 Look at the photos of the farm. Talk about the changes you see.



Example:

The house was small in the past. But now it is big and new. ...

- 5 Organize a New Year's party. Think of what you want to eat and make a shopping list.**

Foods	Drinks

- 6 Write a diary on what you did at the New Year's party.**

January 1st
















Dear diary,

Today was New Year's Day. We had a great party on the farm.



Self-assessment

Now I can...

(1) talk about the topics in this book.			
(2) use the words and expressions in this book.			
(3) use different strategies to learn more words.			
(4) sing the songs and read the rhymes in this book.			
(5) ...			



Vocabulary

Module 1 Country life

Unit 1 What are those farmers doing?

country *n.* 农村
field *n.* 田
pick *v.* 摘
grass *n.* 草
cow *n.* 奶牛；母牛
sheep *n.* 绵羊（单复数一样）
other *adj.* 其他的；别的
pron. 其他的（人或事）
few *adj.* 极少；几乎没有
a few 几（个、条……）
* goat *n.* 山羊
* goose *n.* 鹅（复数是 geese）
river *n.* 河；江

Unit 2 A country life is a healthy life

grandparent *n.* 祖父（母）；
外祖父（母）
milk *v.* 挤奶
ride *v.* 骑（过去式是 rode）
take *v.* 花费（过去式是 took）
still *adv.* 仍然
help... with ... 在……（方面）帮助
air *n.* 空气

Module 2 City life

Unit 3 Where are you from?

city *n.* 城市
student *n.* 学生
quiet *adj.* 安静的
cheap *adj.* 便宜的
modern *adj.* 现代化的
noisy *adj.* 嘈杂的
wide *adj.* 宽阔的
crowded *adj.* 拥挤的
comfortable *adj.* 舒服的
heavy *adj.* 拥挤的；大量的
slow *adj.* 慢的；缓慢的

Unit 4 I like the city very much

postcard *n.* 明信片
different to... 不同于……
dirty *adj.* 脏的
afraid *adj.* 害怕
be afraid ... 害怕……
because *conj.* 因为
sell *v.* 出售（过去式是 sold）
countryside *n.* 农村
theatre *n.* 剧院
all day 整天

Module 3 Health

Unit 5 What's the matter with you?

health *n.* 健康

matter *n.* 事情

What's the matter? 怎么回事?

ill *adj.* 病的

stomachache *n.* 胃疼

ate *v.* 吃 (eat 的过去式)

hear *v.* 听到 (过去式是 heard)

I'm sorry to hear that. 听到这个我感到很难过。

gave *v.* 给 (give 的过去式)

check-up *n.* 检查

take *v.* 服 (药) (过去式是 took)

medicine *n.* 药

time *n.* 次

toothache *n.* 牙疼

brush *v.* 刷

twice *num.* 两次

broken *adj.* 断了的

finger *n.* 手指

rest *n.* 休息

take a rest 休息

have a cold 感冒

wore *v.* 穿 (wear 的过去式)

headache *n.* 头疼

could *aux.v.* 能够 (can 的过去式)

fever *n.* 发烧

Unit 6 The secret to good health

secret *n.* 秘密

simple *adj.* 简单的

least *adj.* 最少 (小)

at least 至少

*diet *n.* 节食; 限食

*keep a good diet 保持一个良好的饮食习惯

less *adj.* 较少的

oily *adj.* 多油的; 油腻的

finally *adv.* 最后地

smile *v.* 微笑 *n.* 微笑; 笑容

even *adv.* 甚至

Module 4 Past experiences

Unit 7 What did you do yesterday?

☆ past *adj.* 过去的 *n.* 过去

☆ experience *n.* 经验; 经历

yesterday *n.* 昨天 *adv.* 在昨天

bought *v.* 买 (buy 的过去式)

angry *adj.* 生气的; 愤怒的

came *v.* 来 (come 的过去式)

no/not...at all 一点都不.....

poor *adj.* 可怜的

last *adj.* 最近的, 上一个的

adv. 上一个

year *n.* 年

met *v.* 遇见; 聚集 (meet 的过去式)

saw *v.* 看见; 明白 (see 的过去式)

read *v.* 读 (read 的过去式)

Unit 8 A trip to Hong Kong

diary *n.* 日记

*Disneyland 迪士尼公园

*Mickey Mouse 米老鼠

*Donald Duck 唐老鸭

a little 一点

later *adv.* 后来

felt *v.* 感觉, 觉得 (feel 的过去式)

sat *v.* 坐 (sit 的过去式)

until *prep.* 直到

better *adj. & adv.* 更好

surprised *adj.* 惊讶的

Module 5 Changes

Unit 9 Was I a good girl back then?

back then 当时；过去那个时候

polite *adj.* 有礼貌的

*surf *v.* 浏览

*Internet *n.* 因特网

*surf the Internet 上网

fat *adj.* 肥胖的

cry *v.* 哭

Unit 10 Then and now

ago *adv.* ……之前

village *n.* 村子；村庄

nearby *prep. & adv.* 附近

far away 遥远

office *n.* 办公室

store *n.* 商店

*department store 百货公司

Module 6 Festivals

Unit 11 I like the Spring Festival best

each other 互相

gift *n.* 礼物

lucky *adj.* 幸运的

lucky money 压岁钱

wish *v. & n.* 希望；祝愿

*jiaozi *n.* 饺子

moon *n.* 月亮

mooncake *n.* 月饼

*dragon *n.* 龙

*Dragon Boat Festival 端午节

*zongzi *n.* 粽子

race *n.* 比赛

*Chongyang Festival 重阳节

Unit 12 Other festivals in China

*lunar *adj.* 月亮的

celebrate *v.* 庆祝

remember *v.* 记住

ancient *adj.* 古代的

poet *n.* 诗人

bean *n.* 豆

bamboo *n.* 竹子

cheer *v.* 欢呼

*reunion *n.* 重聚

*lantern *n.* 灯笼

注：标☆号的单词只要求认读。

标*号为《义务教育英语课程标准（2011年版）》未列出词汇。



Irregular verbs











Infinitive	Past	Infinitive	Past
am, is	was	make	made
are	were	may	might
begin	began	mean	meant
bring	brought	meet	met
build	built	must	must
buy	bought	put	put
can	could	read / ri:d /	read / red /
choose	chose	ride	rode
come	came	run	ran
cut	cut	say	said
do	did	see	saw
draw	drew	sell	sold
drink	drank	shall	should
drive	drove	shine	shone
eat	ate	sing	sang
fall	fell	sit	sat
feed	fed	sleep	slept
feel	felt	smell	smelt / smelled
find	found	speak	spoke
fly	flew	stand	stood
forget	forgot	swim	swam
get	got	take	took
give	gave	teach	taught
go	went	tell	told
grow	grew	think	thought
have	had	throw	threw
hear	heard	understand	understood
hurt	hurt	wake	woke
keep	kept	wear	wore
know	knew	will	would
learn	learnt / learned	win	won
leave	left	write	wrote
let	let		



Picture dictionary

You can copy these words.

country/ countryside 	city 		river 	mountain 	lake 
village 	field 		moon 	star 	sun 
office 	theatre 	hotel 	supermarket 	hospital 	restaurant 
cinema 	bank 	library 	park 	museum 	Disneyland 
department store 		chicken 	duck 	goose 	rabbit 
fish 	bird 	cow 	sheep 	goat 	horse 
pig 	deer 		milk (milked) the cow 	cut (cut) the grass 	pick (picked) the apples 
plant (planted) trees 	grow (grew) rice 	feed (fed) the rabbits 	ride (rode) a horse 	help (helped) mum with the housework 	take (took) the medicine 

have (had) a broken finger 	drink (drank) plenty of water 	feel (felt) ill 	eat (ate) the turkey 	give (gave) him a present 	have (had) a stomachache 
have (had) a headache 	have (had) a toothache 	have (had) a cold 	give (gave) him a check-up 	have (had) a fever 	take (took) a rest 
climb (climbed) the mountain 	drive (drove) a car 	wear (wore) wet clothes 	walk (walked) to school 	leave (left) school 	smile (smiled) 
cry (cried) 	stay (stayed) healthy 	meet (met) a friend 	see (saw) a film 	read (read) a book 	sit (sat) on the grass 
have (had) a race 	buy (bought) a sweater 	sell (sold) eggs 	fly (flew) a kite 	go (went) swimming 	go (went) fishing 
go (went) shopping 	hurry (hurried) to school 	play (played) outdoor 	give (gave) each other gift 	surf (surfed) the Internet 	have (had) a party 
travel (travelled) 	talk (talked) about the plan 		be (was) excited 	be (was) bored 	be (was) angry 
be (was) surprised 		candy 	zongzi 	mooncakes 	dumplings / jiaozi 
hamburger 	chips 	fresh vegetables 	oily food 	delicious food 	

postcard 	Spring Festival 	Mid-Autumn Festival 	Dragon Boat Festival 	Chongyang Festival 	
a crowded hall 	heavy and slow traffic 	noisy market 	a comfortable room 	a dirty place 	

You can use these drills to make sentences.

- (1) You can *pick some apples from the trees* if you want.
- (2) We have *more than 50 / a few* cows.
- (3) I *never feel tired* because I *have plenty of exercise*.
- (4) Where are *you* from?
- (5) What's *New York* like?
- (6) It's very different to *our home on the farm*.
- (7) I'm afraid to *go outside*.
- (8) There is much more to do *in the city than in the countryside*.
- (9) I can't wait to *get back home*.
- (10) What's the matter with *you*?
- (11) I have a *headache / stomachache / toothache / fever / cold*.
- (12) I'm *sorry to hear that*.
- (13) What did *the doctor* say?
- (14) Take the medicine *three times* a day.
- (15) You'll *be well* soon.
- (16) First, *get plenty of sleep*. Second, *keep a good diet*. Third, *take plenty of exercise*. Finally, *to be happy*.
- (17) Was I *a good girl* back then?
- (18) When you were *five years old*, you were *quiet and polite*.
- (19) There were *only 150 pupils*.
- (20) It had *only two shops*.
- (21) Most of the people *worked on the farm*.
- (22) He sees people *going to work in modern offices and department stores*.
- (23) What's your *favourite festival*?
- (24) What do people do during *the festival*?
- (25) When is *the Spring Festival*?
- (26) It sounds *great*!