



UNIT 5 I Love Learning English!



I. What do they mean?

疑难解析

1. **Can I speak to Jenny, please? Yes. This is Jenny speaking.** 我能和詹妮通话吗? 是的, 我是詹妮。(L25)

打电话时, 表示“和……谈话”, “请……接电话”用 speak to sb.。例如:

May I speak to Tom? 我可以请汤姆接电话吗?

Hello! I'd like to speak to Mr. Green. 喂, 我想请格林先生接电话。

也常用 speak with...。例如:

They want to speak with us for a few minutes. 他们想和我们谈一会儿话。

注意: 打电话询问对方时, 可以用 Who is this/that? 或 Who is speaking? 不用 Who are you? 回答时用 This is...或 This is...speaking, 不用 I'm...。

2. **I practice by myself a lot.** 我自己大量地练习。(L25)

by oneself = alone 意思是“独自, 独立地, 单独地”。例如:

She used to sit by herself and read. 她从前常常独自坐着看书。

He finished it by himself. 他独立完成了那件事。

3. **Jenny and Li Jing have a good talk.** 詹妮和李静聊得很开心。(L25)

have a talk 意思是“谈话; 交流”。have a talk with sb. 意思是“与某人谈话”。例如:

Did you have a talk with him? 你跟他谈了谈吗?

4. **Good for you.** (口语) 干得好。(L26)

类似的赞叹语还有 Excellent! 和 You did very well! 等。

5. **I am so proud of you.** 我为你骄傲。(L26)

be proud of 和 take pride in 都是“对……感到自豪; 以……而骄傲”。be proud of 是系表结构, 强调的是状态, 而 take pride in 强调的是行为动作。例如:

The young mother was proud of her son. /The young mother took pride in her son. 年轻的妈妈为她的儿子骄傲。

6. **You can read it forwards or backwards — it's the same word!** 你向前读和向后读它都是同一个单词! (L27)

forwards 可作形容词和副词, 意思是“向前的; 向前”, 美语写作 forward。

backwards 可作形容词和副词, 意思是“向后的; 向后”, 美语写作 backward。

7. **Dig in and enjoy!** 快来学吧, 其乐无穷! (L27)

dig in 意思是“挖掘; 开始认真工作”。例如:

You'd better dig in at once. 你最好马上去做。

8. **So I look them up in a dictionary.** 所以我在词典里查它们的意思。(L28)

look up 意思是“查词典; 查阅”。它还有一个常用意思是“抬头看”。例如:

He looked up and saw a plane in the sky. 他抬头看见天空中有一架飞机。

9. **I can enjoy myself and learn English at the same time.** 我能在学英语的同时得到乐趣。(L28)

enjoy oneself 意思是“过得快乐; 玩得高兴”。同义词组 have a good time。例如:

We enjoyed ourselves at the party. 我们在聚会上玩得很开心。

at the same time 意思是“与此同时”。例如:



He often eats and watches TV at the same time. 他经常一边看电视一边吃饭。

10. Don't be afraid to make mistakes! 不要害怕犯错误! (L28)

(1) be afraid to do sth. 意思是“不敢做某事，做某事有顾虑”。be afraid of 的意思是“害怕……”。

例如：

Don't be afraid to talk to others. 不要不敢和别人聊天。

My father was afraid of using computers. 我父亲害怕使用计算机。

(2) make mistakes/make a mistake 意思是“犯错误”。例如：

You will make mistakes in your life. 在你的一生中，你也会犯错误。

11. Sometimes I make silly mistakes and I laugh at myself. 有时候我会犯一些愚蠢的错误，我会取笑自己。(L28)

laugh at 意思是“嘲笑；因……而发笑”。例如：

The students laughed at the funny story. 听了那个有趣的故事，学生们都笑了起来。

12. She is not here right now. 她现在不在这里。(L28)

right now 意思是“现在；立即；马上；即刻”。主要用于美国英语，语气稍弱于 at once，强调动作迅速。例如：

Why do I feel differently right now? 为什么我现在的感觉不一样了呢？

You should buy a house right now. 你该着手买幢房子了。

Right now the sky is dark. 现在天变得很黑了。

You can do it right now. 你马上就能这么做。

13. I found this article in a newspaper. 我在报纸上发现了这篇文章。(L29)

find 意思是“找到，发现”，强调结果。look for 意思是“找”，强调过程。例如：

I looked for my book everywhere but I couldn't find it. 我到处找我的书但是没有找到。

14. You can order food and drinks at restaurants, and ask for directions. 你可以在餐馆点食物和饮料，并且询问方向。(L29)

ask for 意思是“请求，要求；寻找（人）”。例如：

He asked me politely for the book. 他有礼貌地向我要那本书。

15. As an international language, English connects you with the rest of the world. 作为一门国际语言，英语把你们和外部世界联系起来。(L29)

connect...with 意思是“把……和……联系起来”。例如：

The club connects him with his readers. 这个俱乐部把他和他的读者们联系起来了。

16. In many ways, English opens a door to the world for you. 在许多方面，英语给了你走向世界的机会。(L29)

open the (或 a) door (或 doors) to (或 for) 的意思是“给……以机会”。例如：

It was my parents who opened a door for me. 是父母给了我机会。

17. In this e-mail, I am trying to use some new words. 在这封电子邮件里，我尽量用新单词。(L30)

try to do sth. 意思是“努力做某事”。try doing sth. 意思是“尝试做某事”。例如：

He tried to climb the tree, but he could not. 他努力去爬树，可爬不上去。

I tried speaking English to improve my oral English. 为了提高我的口语水平，我试着说英语。

18. I'm looking forward to your reply. 我期盼你的回复。(L30)

look forward to 意思是“期盼”。to 是介词，后面应接动词 ing 形式、名词或代词等。例如：

I look forward to working with you again. 我非常期盼再与你一起工作。



Unit 5



II. Finding out the rules

发现语法

反身代词是一种表示反射或强调的代词。它的基本含义是：通过反身代词指代主语，使施动者把动作在形式上反射到施动者自己。因此，反身代词与它所指代的名词或代词形成互指关系，在人称、性、数上保持一致。反身代词的用法如下：

1. 作宾语：有些动词需跟反身代词。例如：

We enjoyed ourselves very much last night. 我们昨晚玩得很开心。

Please help yourself to some fish. 请你随便吃点鱼。

反身代词和人称代词作宾语时具有不同的含义。例如：

He saw himself in the mirror. 他在镜子里看见了他自己。(himself 和 he 为同一人)

He saw him in the mirror. 他在镜子里看见了他。(him 显然指另外一人)

2. 作表语：be oneself 的意思是“是某人”，还可用于表示身体状况。例如：

I am not myself today. 我今天不舒服。

3. 作同位语：反身代词作同位语时表示主语“自己(本身)怎样”。例如：

The thing itself is not important. 事情本身并不重要。

各人称反身代词列表：

数	单数			复数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
人称代词	I	you	he/she/it	we	you	they
反身代词	myself	yourself	himself/herself/itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

另外：one 的反身代词为 oneself。



III. Following-up tasks

同步练习

Lesson 25

- I. Choose the correct answers.

- Maybe you can't do it _____. Let me help you.
A. for yourself B. by yourself C. in yourself D. on yourself
- I met my friend yesterday and we _____.
A. had a good talk B. have a good talk C. give a good talk D. gave a good talk
- What do _____ people do on Christmas Day?
A. Canadians B. Canada C. Canadian D. a Canada
- They began to laugh _____. And we thought it was a _____ noise.
A. loudly; loud B. loud; loudly C. loud; loud D. loudly; loudly
- Hello, may I speak to Mike?
— _____
A. Who are you? B. Yes, this is Mike speaking. C. I'm Mike. D. I am.
- Can you _____ the sentence in English?
A. spoke B. say C. talks about D. tell



II. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese.

1. This man can speak two _____ (外国的) languages.
2. He _____ (明白) the importance of this question at last.
3. My favourite TV programs are _____ (卡通).
4. You need to _____ (练习) listening.

III. Choose the correct answers from column B for the sentences in column A.

A

B

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Would you like to come to a party? 2. Could I ask her to call you back? 3. Who's calling? 4. Can I take a message? 5. Could I speak to Paul, please? 6. I'm sorry. She is busy at the moment. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Yes, please. Could you tell him Rose called? B. Let me see if he is in. C. That's OK. I'll call back. D. Yes. My number is 8867346. E. Graham Lock. F. Yeah, that would be great. Thanks. |
|---|---|

IV. Read the dialogue and answer the questions.

Li Ming: (He answers the phone.) Wei?

Danny: *Bonjour*, Li Ming!

Li Ming: Pardon? Who is that, please?

Danny: It's me, Danny!

Li Ming: Oh! Hi, Danny! What does "bonjour" mean?

Danny: It means "hello" in French. I'm studying French in school.

Li Ming: I see. Do people speak French in Canada, too?

Danny: Not everyone, but many people speak French. Canada has two official languages, English and French. And Canadians speak many other languages, too! Spanish, Arabic...

Li Ming: Do they speak Chinese?

Danny: Yes, many people speak Chinese! It is Canada's third most common language.

Li Ming: Is it an official language?

Danny: No, but it is very common!

1. What does *bonjour* mean?

2. What are Canada's official languages?

3. Do many Canadian people speak Chinese?

V. Fill in the table with the missing information in the telephone message.

Hello, Mike. It's 8:45 on Thursday evening and this is Jim Green calling. I have something important to do on Sunday. So I can't call on you. Let's fix another time. Thanks. My number is 8976524.

FROM		TO	
DATE		TIME	
MESSAGE			



Unit 5

Lesson 26

I. Rewrite the sentences according to the requirements.

1. He didn't give an answer to my question. (改为同义句)

He didn't give a _____ to my question.

2. I wish to see you soon. (改为同义句)

I can't _____ to see you.

3. I won first place in the competition. (写出答语)

4. I won a trip to China. (就画线部分提问)

5. Our teacher is proud of us. (用 be proud of 造句)

II. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions.

- I have some good news _____ you.
- My mum is proud _____ my sister.
- We can't wait _____ go shopping.
- Stay _____ your classmates and have a good time.

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

compete such reply Russia proud

- I was _____ of myself for not giving up.
- I've never seen _____ a beautiful place.
- There is a _____ between John and me.
- The biggest country in the world in area is _____.
- I asked him many questions. But he only _____ with a smile.

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Welcome to the English Corner (英语角)

Room 101

You can know all about the English Corner here. If you want to join us, you need to start from here. The telephone number is 85436200. You can call us.

Room 102

This room is for oral (口语的) English. All teachers here are from the U. S. You can call 85436210.

Room 103

The telephone number is 85436220. If you join us, you can read our English books here for free (免费). If you do not, you need to pay for your reading.

Room 104

The room is for English writing from Monday to Friday. You can make friends here.

- Tom wants to join the English Corner, so he can visit Room _____ first.
A. 101 B. 102 C. 103 D. 104
- Linda can call _____ to know more about oral English.
A. 85436200 B. 85436220 C. 85436210 D. 85435420



3. The underlined words “pay for” mean _____ in Chinese.
 A. 付账 B. 享受 C. 预约 D. 改变
4. Room 104 is for English writing _____.
 A. from Tuesday to Saturday B. from Monday to Friday
 C. from Monday to Sunday D. from Friday to Sunday
5. What can we know from the passage?
 A. Linda can read some English books in Room 101.
 B. Room 104 is not a place to make friends.
 C. Sam can learn oral English in the English Corner.
 D. Jim can know all about the English Corner in Room 103.

V. Read the passage, and then put the sentences in the box in the correct blanks.

Here are some ways to learn new words:

Read. Can you go to the library and read English-language newspapers? _____

Listen. Do you listen to English-language radio broadcasts? Everyone is interested in the news. Try to learn your news in English. _____

Speak. When you speak English with your friends or teacher, you learn new words for your thoughts and feelings. _____

Write. Do you write letters or send e-mails? The main language of the Internet is English. _____

- A. Try to talk to other people in English.
 B. The more English you read, the more you will understand the language.
 C. Practice your English by writing e-mails to your friends.
 D. Watch western movies and you will also learn more English words.

VI. Task reading.

My English teacher is Mr. Black. He comes from the U. K. He lives in China now. He is a young teacher. He is not tall and not short. He has a big nose and big blue eyes. He wears a T-shirt. His favourite food is Chinese dumplings. He likes to play games on the computer.

He teaches us English. It's time for his class. We are at the desks in the classroom. He opens his book. He reads and talks with us. We listen, read, speak and write. We work hard. His classes are very interesting. We like him and his classes. After school we play with him. He draws well. He draws pictures for us. On Sundays, we go to the zoo or the park. He is our good friend.

On September 10, Teachers' Day, we give him some flowers. He feels happy. He says China is his second home.

要求：1 题判断正 (T) 误 (F)，2 题补全句子，3~4 题回答问题，5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. Mr. Black comes from the U. S. ()
2. We _____ in Mr. Black's class.
3. Where do we go on Sundays?

4. What do we give to Mr. Black on Teachers' Day?

5. _____



Unit 5

Lesson 27

I. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese.

1. Use some _____ (句子) to describe this picture.
2. Jenny went to school after a _____ (快的) breakfast.
3. He is a very _____ (懒惰的) person.
4. Look! My father is _____ (挖) a hole (洞).
5. Move _____ (向前) carefully, or you'll slip.

II. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. They have a _____ meal. They eat their meal _____. (quick, quickly)
2. The old man walks _____. He is a _____ man. (slow, slowly)
3. The family is watching TV _____. They are all very _____. (quiet, quietly)
4. The students make a _____ noise. They're talking _____. (loud, loudly)
5. It's an _____ question. I can answer it _____. (easy, easily)
6. Lucy is a _____ girl. She does everything _____. (careful, carefully)
7. He answered the question _____. But I didn't remember the _____ words. (exact, exactly)

III. Cloze test.

Every year people in many countries learn English. Some of them learn at 1, and others study by themselves. In fact, it is not so 2 to learn another language well. People must work very 3.

Why do all these people 4 to learn English? It's difficult to 5 the question. Many boys and girls learn English at school or at university (大学), because it is one of their 6. Of course, they study 7 own language and other subjects. Many adults (成年人) learn English, because it is 8 in their work. They want to read 9, magazines and other books in English to get more 10. And that is why more and more people in the world want to learn English.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. school | B. home | C. a room | D. a factory |
| 2. A. difficult | B. easy | C. exactly | D. quick |
| 3. A. lazy | B. proud | C. quick | D. hard |
| 4. A. want | B. introduce | C. connect | D. would like |
| 5. A. think | B. ask | C. answer | D. talk about |
| 6. A. sport | B. sports | C. subject | D. subjects |
| 7. A. their | B. them | C. theirs | D. they |
| 8. A. useful | B. funny | C. easy | D. difficult |
| 9. A. names | B. words | C. newspapers | D. sentences |
| 10. A. money | B. time | C. news | D. knowledge |

IV. Task reading.

It was the last English class this term. The students were very happy. Their English teacher was very happy, too. He played some games with them. He sang some songs with them, and then he went to the blackboard and wrote "smiles" on it.

"This is one of the longest English words," he said to the class.

All the students laughed and then a girl stood up and asked, "Why is it one of the longest words in English?"



The teacher said nothing for a few seconds. Then he smiled and said, “Because there is a mile between the first letter and the last.”

要求：1~3 题判断正 (T) 误 (F)；4~5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. It was the first lesson of school. ()
2. The students and their English teacher were very happy. ()
3. “Smiles” is the longest English word. ()
4. _____
5. _____

Lesson 28

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

right now laugh at be afraid to look up enjoy oneself make mistakes

1. My brother always _____, but he never gives up.
2. You can _____ new words in the dictionary.
3. I _____ at the party last night. I was very happy.
4. Don't _____ others when they did something wrong.
5. Don't _____ talk to others when you learn a language.
6. — Can I talk to Mr. Wang?
— Sorry, he is not here _____.

II. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese.

1. Which one is your favourite _____ (杂志)?
2. I look pretty _____ (愚蠢的) in this dress.
3. I found many spelling _____ (错误) in his article.
4. The story must be true — I read it in the _____ (报纸).
5. I'm _____ (害怕的) to speak in front of others.

III. Cloze test.

My name is Lu Nan. I came to Canada two years ago.

My family 1 from China. I speak Chinese at home, but I speak English at school every day. I learn all my subjects in English.

I have a friend. She speaks English and knows a little Chinese. She often 2 me understand and pronounce new English words. It is funny! Sometimes I don't understand her Chinese. Sometimes she doesn't understand my English!

What is 3 about learning English? Sometimes I don't know how to say something. Then I think in Chinese and I say the words in Chinese. I put the Chinese words in the English sentences! My friends say, “What are you talking about?”

Mrs. Martin is a teacher at my school. She reads with me. We read a lot of stories. When I don't understand a word, I look it up in the 4. I like reading, but my favourite 5 to learn English is watching TV and movies.

1. A. go B. comes C. gets D. arrive
2. A. helps B. asks C. tells D. speaks
3. A. useful B. easy C. hard D. new



Unit 5

4. A. magazine B. newspaper C. storybook D. dictionary
5. A. place B. person C. way D. book

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

The best way of learning a language is using it. The best way of learning English is talking in English as much as possible. Sometimes you'll get your words mixed up (混合) and people will not understand you. Sometimes people will say things too quickly and you can't understand them. But if you keep your sense of humor (幽默感), you can always have a good laugh at the mistakes you make. Don't be unhappy if people seem to be laughing at your mistakes. It's better for people to laugh at your mistakes than to be angry with you, because they don't understand what you are saying. The most important thing for learning English is: "Don't be afraid of making mistakes because everyone makes mistakes."

- The writer thinks that the best way of learning a language is _____.
A. writing B. listening C. using it D. learning the grammar
- What should you do when learning English?
A. Be careful not to make any mistakes. B. Write as quickly as you can.
C. Laugh more often. D. Speak English as much as you can.
- When people laugh at your mistakes, you should _____.
A. not care B. be happy C. feel worried D. be unhappy
- When you make a mistake, you should _____.
A. keep quiet B. keep your sense of humor
C. be kind D. get angry
- The story tells us: "_____".
A. Only foolish (愚蠢的) people make mistakes
B. Few people make mistakes
C. People never make mistakes
D. There is no one who doesn't make mistakes

Lesson 29

I. What jobs need English? Read and match.

Translator

Do you like to write stories? Are you interested in news? For this job, you need to know English. With English, you can understand the world's news.

Hotel worker

Would you like to work with foreign companies? If you speak English, you can communicate with business people from other countries.

Business person

English is the language of international travel. You use English in your work to talk with the people.

Journalist

Would you like to translate English words into your own language? Many companies need those people.

II. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese.

- The _____ (文章) is a little difficult for me to understand.
- It is very _____ (重要) to learn English well.
- We need not only imagination, but also _____ (知识).



4. People can use body language to _____ (与……交流) with each other.
 5. Don't be afraid to _____ (寻求) advice about learning English.

III. Read the passage and write true (T) or false (F).

Hello. My name is Leonard. It's an English name, but it comes from Latin, a language that is not spoken anymore. It means "lion". It is a difficult name to pronounce. If you are interested in learning a language, you shouldn't be afraid to pronounce difficult words. Don't be afraid that people will laugh at you. How else will you learn a new language? You have to jump right in and try new words. Everybody who learns a new language has trouble at first. But with practice and hard work, you will soon feel comfortable.

People all over the world are learning English. Some are also learning Chinese. These are two of the most important languages to know. You will be able to communicate with almost everybody in the world if you learn these languages well. The hardest thing is to overcome your fears about a new language. When you find a word you don't understand, look it up in a dictionary, or ask your teacher or someone who knows that language to help you out. Don't stop practicing. Don't stop trying. I encourage you to study English. It will help you a lot in the future.

Now, take a deep breath and try to pronounce my name! It's not really that difficult, is it?

- () 1. Latin is a language that is used all over the world.
 () 2. Most people who learn a new language find it easy at first.
 () 3. The two most important languages in the world are English and French.
 () 4. When you find a word you don't understand, you can find its meaning in a dictionary.

IV. Task reading.

English is the language most widely used in the world. It is one of the working languages in the United Nations. It is used in education, medicine, science and other fields. And now more than 450 million people in the world can speak English.

Three fourths of the books, newspapers, magazines and business letters in the world are written in English. Most programs on international radio and TV are in English. We can get much information about the world from them.

English is taught in schools around the world. If you know English well, you can communicate with the world.

The best way of learning English is to use it every day. Try your best to learn English, because it is very important.

要求：1~2 题完成句子；3~4 题简略回答问题；5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. People get information from books, _____, _____, business letters, radio and TV and other ways.
 2. If you know English well, you can _____ with the world.
 3. Is English the working language in the United Nations?

 4. What is the best way of learning English?

 5. _____



Unit 5

Lesson 30

I. Choose the correct answers.

- Wang Mei, please introduce _____ to your classmates first.
A. me B. myself C. you D. yourself
- How tall are you?
— _____.
A. I am tall B. I am short C. I am 1.6 metres tall D. I am happy
- I look forward _____ you again.
A. to see B. to seeing C. of seeing D. see
- Our country _____ the door _____ to the world.
A. opens; down B. will open; down C. is opening; up D. open; up

II. Complete the dialogue with the sentences given. There are two extra choices.

A: What do you find hardest in English?

B: 1 _____ Sometimes I can't hear clearly.

A: 2 _____ The more you listen to English, the easier it becomes.

B: That's easier said than done.

A: 3 _____ Then you can listen to Radio Beijing or BBC English programmes on the radio.

B: Do you think that would help?

A: 4 _____ And why not buy some English tapes and some books to go with them? I'm sure you'll find them useful.

B: Yes, that's a good idea. But I have another difficulty. 5 _____

A: Oh! Well, for that, you'd better find an English pen friend.

- Of course.
- Certainly not.
- Well, you just need lots of practice.
- I find listening is really hard.
- My written English isn't very good, either.
- I'm afraid I need your help.
- Why don't you buy a radio?

III. Cloze test.

Bessie is a little 1 . She is only 2 years old. She 3 go to school, and of course she doesn't know how 4 . But her sister, Mary, is a 5 . She is ten, five years older than Bessie.

One day, Mary saw her little sister at the 6 with a pen in her hand and 7 in front of her.

"What are you doing, Bessie?" she said.

"I'm writing 8 to my friend Kitty," said Bessie.

"But how can you?" said her sister. "You don't know how to 9 ."

"Well," said Bessie, "it doesn't matter. Because Kitty doesn't know how to 10 ."

- A. boy B. girl C. man D. schoolgirl
- A. five B. three C. four D. two
- A. isn't B. is C. does D. doesn't



- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 4. A. to dance | B. to speak | C. to sing | D. to read and write |
| 5. A. nurse | B. schoolgirl | C. worker | D. teacher |
| 6. A. factory | B. cinema | C. table | D. park |
| 7. A. a cup of water | B. a toy | C. a marker | D. a big piece of paper |
| 8. A. a book | B. an e-mail | C. a letter | D. a story |
| 9. A. read | B. write | C. run | D. walk |
| 10. A. read | B. write | C. run | D. walk |

IV. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Ni hao, Wang Mei!

Thanks for your letter! My mother was very surprised when she saw a letter from China! "Who wrote you a letter from China?" she asked. "You don't know anyone in China."

"Yes, I do," I answered. "This letter is from my pen pal, Wang Mei, in Shijiazhuang!"

My mother told me that she has a pen pal! Her pen pal lives in England. They wrote their first letters when they were twelve. They have written every month for thirty-five years! My mother has visited her pen pal in London. Maybe we will be pen pals when we are mothers!

I have sent you my photograph. I am four-and-a-half feet tall. My mother says that four-and-a-half feet is 1.4 metres. I like to play soccer, and my favourite subject is art.

I have never visited China. I hope someday I can visit you in Shijiazhuang.

Your pen pal,

Jessica

1. Where does Jessica's mother's pen pal live?

2. What's Jessica's favourite subject?

3. How tall is Jessica?

V. What is the way that people learn English? Read the example and write a passage.

Example:

I think the best way to learn English is to use it. I learn new English words every day. To learn new words, I like to ask questions! Sometimes people use words that I don't understand. I always ask them, "What does that mean?" or "What do you mean by that?" Then they stop and tell me the meaning. Don't be afraid to ask questions. People like to help you.



Unit 5



IV. Checking yourself

单元评价

I. Listen and number the sentences you hear.

- () The words in most western songs are English.
 () Do you like western music?
 () If you don't understand the meaning of an English word, you can use a dictionary.
 () A dictionary is a very useful book.
 () This is another way to learn new words.

II. Listen to the passage and choose the correct words.

A dictionary is a very (useful/helpful) book. If you want to learn a (different/foreign) language well, it can help you a lot. You can (look up/find out) new words in it. It helps you to get the meaning of a new word and to (learn/understand) a sentence or a passage better. It is very (necessary/important) for students to know how to use it.

III. Listen to the passage and choose the correct answers.

- When did my brother begin to study English?
 A. One year ago. B. Two years ago. C. Three years ago.
- Why did my brother like English at first? Because _____.
 A. he thought it was difficult B. he thought it was different C. he thought it was interesting
- Who helped my brother?
 A. Miss Li. B. Mr. Li. C. Mrs. Liu.
- How did my brother improve his English?
 A. He did some reading in the morning.
 B. He answered the questions in English in class.
 C. Both A and B.
- Does my brother think English is difficult now?
 A. Yes, he does. B. No, he doesn't. C. Yes, he is.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

mistake proud dig exact newspaper

- I feel _____ to be the best player of the team.
- My grandfather likes to read _____ in the morning.
- Mr. Lin was very strict. We had to do _____ as he said.
- His article is full of silly _____.
- What are you doing? — I'm _____ a hole to plant a tree.

V. Complete the dialogue.

Li Lin (L) is having a telephone conversation with his Canadian friend, Mike (M).

L: Hello, Mike. How are you?

M: I'm fine, thanks. _____

L: Pardon? I can't hear you very well.



M: I'm sorry. HOW ARE YOU?

L: Oh! I'm fine, too, thank you. The line isn't very good, is it?

M: No, it isn't. I will go to an important ceremony. Would you like to go with me?

L: _____

M: Oh! A ceremony is a celebration or party.

L: _____ I know only a little English.

M: Don't worry. A CEREMONY IS A CELEBRATION OR PARTY. Would you like to come with me?

L: Thanks. Now I understand. Sure, I can come with you.

M: Great!

VI. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

important foreign Canada door school

English is spoken as the first language by most people in the U. S. , Britain, _____ and Australia. But it is also used very widely as a _____ language in many other countries in the world. If you travel in India, or France, or Germany, or any other country in the world, you will be able to use English. It is used by travellers and business people around the world. That is why we are learning English in China. It is one of the world's most _____ languages. If you learn some English, you will find it useful after you leave _____. English will open a _____ to the world for you.

VII. Cloze test.

Do you know what my favourite subject is? Let me 1 you! Someone does 2 in math, but I am not good at it. My favourite subject is English, 3 I love learning English.

I think that learning English is fun and 4. English opens the door 5 the world, and it is important for us 6 it every day; at the same time, it helps me know some new things and 7 with people all over the world.

I want to be an English teacher in the 8, so I must work hard at it now. I will practice 9 English every day. I don't know why I like to speak English. 10 I want to communicate with foreign people someday. I'm sure I will teach my students well and I will be their best friend.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. say | B. talk | C. speak | D. tell |
| 2. A. good | B. well | C. proud | D. silly |
| 3. A. when | B. or | C. so | D. but |
| 4. A. expensive | B. easy | C. difficult | D. bored |
| 5. A. to | B. for | C. in | D. on |
| 6. A. listening | B. reading | C. to see | D. to use |
| 7. A. realize | B. communicate | C. send | D. see |
| 8. A. fact | B. future | C. knowledge | D. mistake |
| 9. A. speak | B. spoke | C. speaking | D. to speak |
| 10. A. Sure | B. Especial | C. Maybe | D. Differently |

VIII. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

We are learning English, but how can we learn English well? A student can know a lot about English.



Unit 5

But maybe he can't speak English.

If you want to know how to swim, you must get into the river. And if you want to be a football player, you must play football.

So you see, you can learn it by using it. You must listen to your teacher in class. You must speak English to your classmates every day and also you must write something in English. Then one day you may find your English very good.

1. You know a lot about English, but maybe _____ it.
A. you can speak B. you can study C. you can't speak D. you can't study
2. You must get into the water _____.
A. to learn how to swim B. to skate C. to jump D. to play
3. Do you want to be a basketball player? Please work hard to _____.
A. buy a basketball B. play basketball C. have some lessons D. read some books
4. If you want to study English well, you should _____.
A. speak to your classmates B. write something in English
C. listen to your teacher in class D. A, B and C
5. The article tells us _____.
A. how to learn English B. how to speak English
C. how to swim D. how to play football

IX. Writing.

英语是一门非常重要的语言。我们都应学好，但是你在学英语时却会遇到一些困难。请以张明的名义给美国笔友 Maria 写一封信，谈论一下你目前的状况。

Dear Maria,

Yours,
Zhang Ming



UNIT 6 Seasons



I. What do they mean?

疑难解析

1. I woke up this morning and I was surprised! 我今天早上醒来感到很惊奇! (L31)

wake up 意思是“醒来”。get up 意思是“起床”。

be surprised 意思是“对……感到很惊奇”。例如：

I am surprised at you. 我对你的行为感到惊讶。

2. Then the sun came out and it became warm. 太阳出来了，天气变得暖和起来。(L31)

come out 意思是“出现；出版；结果是”。例如：

The flowers and grass come out in spring. 春天，花草都长出来了。

His new book will come out next year. 他的新书明年出版。

The result will come out tomorrow. 结果明天出来。

3. All the snow went away. 所有的雪都消失了。(L31)

go away 意思是“离开；消失”。例如：

Why don't you go away this weekend? 不如你这个周末出去度假吧？

4. And spring usually means green trees, beautiful flowers and playing in the rain. 春天通常意味着绿树、鲜花和在雨中玩耍。(L31)

mean 表示“意味着”。mean to do 表示“打算、意图做某事”。例如：

He meant to stay here for a long time. 他打算在这里待一段时间。

I meant to give you this book today, but I forgot. 我本来打算今天给你这本书的，可是我忘了。

5. The weather turns hot and I can go swimming. 天气变热了，我可以去游泳了。(L31)

(1) turn 意思是“变换；变为”。这里是系动词，后接形容词，此处可以和 become 互换。例如：

Her face turned pale. 她的脸变得苍白了。

(2) go swimming 意思是“去游泳”。类似表达有 go skiing, go skating, go shopping 等。

6. But you have to wear warm clothes. 但你不得不穿上暖和的衣服。(L31)

(1) have to 意思是“不得不；必须”。是一个比较特殊的情态动词，与其他的情态动词不同，它有人称、数和时态的变化。例如：

We have to work hard. 我们得努力工作。

I had to tell him about this last night. 昨晚我不得不把这件事告诉他。

I think he may have to help his dad in the garden. 我想他可能不得不在花园里帮他爸爸。

(2) wear 意思是“穿；戴”，强调状态。put on 意思是“穿上；戴上”，强调动作。

7. I'm doing some research for my report about my favourite season. 我正在研究有关我最喜欢的季节的报告。(L32)

do some research 意思是“做研究；做调查”，这里的 research 是不可数名词。类似的词组有：do some shopping (购物)，do some washing (洗衣服)，do some cooking (做饭) 等。

8. But don't forget your scarves, hats and gloves. 不要忘记戴围脖、帽子和手套。(L32)

forget sth. 和 forget to do sth. 都可以表示“忘记还没做的事情”。例如：

Don't forget your money when go shopping. 买东西时别忘记带钱。



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We all forgot to call her. 我们都忘记给她打电话了。

forget doing 意思是“忘记已经做过的事情”。例如：

He forgot locking the door. 他忘记他已经锁过门了。

9. **You can even get the family together and make a snowman.** 你甚至可以举办家庭的聚会和堆雪人。(L32)

get together 意思是“聚在一起”。例如：

We want to get together and have a party. 我们想聚在一起办个聚会。

10. **Enjoy a clear, cold night beside a warm fire.** 在温暖的火堆旁享受一个清澈寒冷的夜晚。(L32)

beside 意思是“在……旁边”。例如：

There is a lamp beside the bed. 床边有一盏台灯。

辨析：by, beside, near

by 和 beside 均表示“在……旁边”，常可换用。例如：

There is a chair beside/by the table. 桌子边上有一把椅子。

She stood beside/by the window. 她站在窗边。

The hotel is beside/by the river. 那家饭店在河边。

Come and sit beside/by me. 过来，坐在我边上。

near 表示“在……附近”，表示的距离比 by 和 beside 稍远些，也时常换用。例如：

He lives near the sea. 他住的地方离海很近。(不一定能看到大海)

He lives by/beside the sea. 他住在海边。(可以看到大海)

11. **It is a great season for apple picking.** 这是一个摘苹果的好季节。(L33)

for 在此句中表示目的，后面接名词或动词的 ing 形式。

12. **Now it's Steven's turn to speak.** 轮到斯蒂文发言了。(L34)

it's one's turn to do sth. 意思是“轮到某人做某事了”。例如：

It's my turn to play the game. 轮到我做游戏了。

13. **We played catch and made maple syrup.** 我们玩了传接球的游戏，还制作了枫糖浆。(L34)

play catch 意思是“做传球(接球)的游戏”。play 后面接球类、棋类或游戏时不加 the。如果后面接的是乐器名词，通常要加 the。比如：play basketball, play chess, play the guitar, play the violin 等。

14. **Later, we had a picnic near the lake.** 后来，我们在湖边野餐。(L34)

have a picnic 意思是“野餐”。例如：

My friends and I will have a picnic tomorrow. 我和我的朋友明天要去野炊。

15. **Often, the temperature reaches 40 degrees!** 温度经常会达到 40 度!(L35)

degree 意思是“温度；程度；学位”。例如：

Water freezes at zero degrees. 水在零度结冰。(注意为“温度”时，多为复数形式)

The degree of damage is different. 损害程度是不同的。

I have a degree in physics. 我有物理学的学位。

16. **Seasons in Australia are different from seasons in many other countries.** 澳大利亚的季节和其他国家的季节不同。(L35)

be different from 意思是“与……不同；不同于”。例如：

City life is very different from country life. 都市生活和乡村生活是非常不同的。

还有 be different than, be different to 等表述。

17. **On a windy day, I can ride the waves on my surfboard.** 在一个有风的天气里，我能在滑板上踏



浪。(L35)

ride 意思是“乘；骑；驾”。例如：

He rode to work on a bicycle. 他骑自行车上班。

18. **My dad likes to bring his camera and take pictures of me.** 我的爸爸喜欢带上他的相机给我照相。(L35)

take pictures 意思是“照相”。同义词组 take photos。



II. Finding out the rules

发现语法

感叹句

(一) 由 what 引导的感叹句。what 修饰名词或名词短语，有以下两种形式：

1. What+a (an) + (形容词) +单数名词+主语+谓语+! 例如：

What a nice apple this is! 多好的苹果呀!

What noise they are making! 他们的喧闹声真大呀!

2. What+ (形容词) +复数名词+主语+谓语+! 例如：

What kind women they are! 她们是多热心的女人呀!

(二) 由 how 引导的感叹句。how 用来修饰形容词、副词或动词。其结构是：How+形容词 (副词) + 主语+谓语+! 例如：

How hard the workers are working! 工人们干得多起劲呀!

How clever the girl is! 那女孩多聪明呀!

How quickly the boy is writing! 这个男孩写得多快呀!

注意：当 how 修饰动词时，动词不跟着感叹词提到主语之前。例如：

How the runner runs! 运动员跑得多快呀!

what 与 how 引导的感叹句，一般情况下可以相互转换，转换后意义不变。例如：

What an interesting story it is! = How interesting the story is! =How interesting a story it is! 多么有趣的故事呀!

What a beautiful building it is! = How beautiful the building is! =How beautiful a building it is! 多么漂亮的楼呀!

但是在复数可数名词和不可数名词之前不可用 How + 形容词构成感叹句。

在口语中，感叹句的主语和谓语常常省略。例如：

What a nice present! 多么好看的礼物呀! (省略 it is)

How disappointed! 好失望呀! (省略 she is 或其他可作本句主、谓的词语)



III. Following-up tasks

同步练习

Lesson 31

I. Match the questions with the answers.

1. What can you do in spring?

A. Go skating.

2. What can you do in summer?

B. Play in the rain.

3. What can you do in fall?

C. Go swimming.

4. What can you do in winter?

D. Pick up falling leaves.

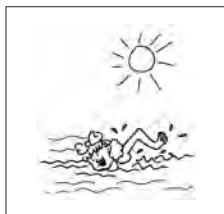


Unit 6

II. Look at the pictures and make up dialogues with your partner.



fall



summer



spring



winter

Model: A: What's the season?

B: It is fall.

A: What is the weather like in fall?

B: It's cool.

A: What does Jenny like to do in fall?

B: She likes to climb the hill.

III. Choose the correct answers.

1. In spring, flowers and grass _____.

- A. come out B. come in C. come over D. come on

2. All the dark clouds _____, and the sky was blue again.

- A. went out B. went on C. went away D. went back

3. In winter, we _____ wear our _____ clothes.

- A. have to; cold B. have to; warm C. have; cold D. have; warm

4. In summer, you may _____.

- A. go skiing B. go skating C. make a snowman D. go swimming in the river

5. _____. How strange the weather was!

- A. I am surprised B. I was surprised C. I am surprising D. I was surprising

IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

become notice strange dark wake up

1. — What _____ clothes he is wearing! — He is a very different boy.

2. He walked quietly and no one _____ him.

3. Be quiet, or you'll _____ the baby.

4. Please turn on the light. It is too _____ to see in the room.

5. The weather _____ cooler and the tree leaves fall off.

V. Rewrite the sentences according to the requirements.

1. The weather becomes hot in summer. (改为同义句)

The weather _____ hot in summer.

2. You did very well, everyone! (改为同义句)

_____, everyone!

3. Did you notice a boy coming? (改为同义句)

Did you _____ a boy coming?

4. The weather is strange. (改为感叹句)



5. The sky is dark. (改为感叹句)

VI. Complete the dialogue with the sentences given.

A: Boys! 1 _____

B: We're going to skate.

A: 2 _____

B: 3 _____ Is the lake yours?

A: No. 4 _____

B: No, we didn't.

A: It says, "Look out! Danger (危险)!"

B: Oh, dear! 5 _____

- A. But did you see the sign over there?
- B. Why not?
- C. What are you going to do?
- D. Let's go away quickly!
- E. But you mustn't skate on the lake.

Lesson 32

I. Talk about the picture using the hints given.

1. How's the weather today?
2. What are the children doing?
3. Are they happy?
4. What is your favourite season?
5. What do you do in this season?



II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

research clear website hill ice

1. It was too cold. The water outside turned into _____.
2. The sky is _____ and the air is fresh in this place.
3. You need to do some _____ for your project.
4. We walked down the _____ and saw some beautiful flowers.
5. Please visit our _____ and you'll find more useful information.

III. Make sentences with the given words.

1. a, day, it, is, rainy, what

_____!

2. day, experience, we, in, one, four, seasons

_____.

3. favourite, it, season, why, is, your

_____?



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4. turned, cold, the, weather

_____.

5. my, to, wear, clothes, warm, I, have

_____.

IV. Read the passage, and then put the sentences in the box in the correct blanks.

Jenny: Danny, are you OK? You look worried.

Danny: I don't know how to write this report. 1 _____

Mike: But surely you do, Danny! 2 _____

Danny: That's easy. In spring.

Jenny: Right. 3 _____

Danny: In summer. I like to wear shorts and eat ice-cream in that season. In fall, I wear a scarf and play in the leaves.

Jenny: That's great! 4 _____

Danny: I like to ski and skate. I like to throw snowballs. I like to make a snowman.

Mike: Very good! You are going to write a great report.

Danny: Well, come on! Let's get to work. What are you waiting for?

Mike and Jenny: Danny!

- A. What do you like to do in winter?
- B. When does the snow melt and when do new plants begin to grow?
- C. When do you like to go to the beach?
- D. I don't know anything about the seasons.

V. Writing.

Where can you ski and skate in China? Is it far from your home? How can you get there? Who do you usually go with? What are you going to do for a ski trip? Write a passage and present it to your classmates.

Lesson 33

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. _____ a clever boy he is!

- A. What B. How C. What's D. How's

2. _____ she sings!

- A. How good B. How well C. What well D. What good

3. _____ quiet the park is!

- A. What a B. How C. How a D. What

4. _____ his father works!



- A. What careful B. What carefully C. How careful D. How carefully
5. _____ noisy they are!
A. What B. How C. How a D. What a
6. _____ strange weather!
A. What a B. What C. How D. How a
7. _____ old bike Danny is riding!
A. How B. How a C. What a D. What an

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

scarf pie pick happy temperature

- Help yourself to some apple _____. — Thank you.
- The children are singing _____ in the room.
- You should not _____ any flowers in the park.
- It was cold and the students all wore their _____ and mittens.
- The _____ is warm and the sky is blue.

III. Complete the dialogue with the sentences given.

Outside the door of a bakery, Dazhi (D) meets Li Ping (L).

D: Hello, Li Ping. Glad to see you.

L: Me too. 1 _____

D: Because I'm hungry. 2 _____ What about you?

L: 3 _____ Today is her birthday.

D: Happy birthday to your mother!

L: Thank you. 4 _____

D: OK. I'd love to.

L: 5 _____

D: What about noodles? It is my favourite.

L: OK. See you.

D: Bye.

- A. Would you like to come to my house for supper?
B. I'm going to buy a birthday cake for my mother.
C. What do you like to eat?
D. Why are you here?
E. I would like some food.

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

There are four seasons in a year in China. March, April and May make the spring season. June, July and August make the summer season. September, October and November make the autumn season. December, January and February make the winter season.

Near the North Pole (北极) there are only two seasons. They are winter and summer. The nights in winter are very long. For more than two months you can't see the sun, even at noon. In summer, the days



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are long. For more than two months the sun never sets, and there is no night.

In the tropics (热带) there are also two seasons: a rainy season and a dry season.

- There are _____ seasons in a year in China.
A. two B. four C. three D. one
- In the tropics there are _____ seasons.
A. two B. four C. three D. one
- The two seasons near the North Pole are _____.
A. spring and autumn B. winter and summer
C. rainy season and dry season D. spring and winter
- Autumn in China _____.
A. is cold B. lasts from September to November
C. is hot D. comes after spring
- Near the North Pole _____ in summer.
A. the days aren't long B. the days are long
C. there is no night D. the days are less than two months

Lesson 34

I. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.

- 轮到你做报告了。
It's your _____ to give a report.
- 讲完后，同学给了我热烈的掌声。
After my speech, my classmates gave me a big _____.
- 天空有乌云，天变黑了。
There are dark _____ in the sky. It _____ dark.
- 我们在山上野餐。
We had a _____ on the hill.

II. Complete the dialogue with the sentences given.

(Liu Ming and his mother are talking on the phone.)

M: Hello, Mum! This is Liu Ming.

W: Hello, Liu Ming! 1 _____

M: I'm fine, thanks, Mum. What about you and Dad?

W: Fine, too. It's winter here and it's a little cold. 2 _____

M: It's summer here now. It's hot.

W: Oh, I see. Are you getting on well with your English learning?

M: Yes. I have many good friends here. They help me a lot.

W: 3 _____

M: Most of them are from Australia. Some are from Canada, some are from the U. K. , and the others are from the U. S.

W: You can help each other.

M: Yes. I help them with their Chinese and they help me with my English.



W: Good. The Spring Festival is coming. Are you coming back to Beijing for it?

M: 4 _____ But I'm afraid not. The Spring Festival isn't a holiday in Australia.

W: Oh, I see. Then take good care of yourself.

M: Thanks, Mum. 5 _____

W: The same to you. Good-bye!

M: Bye, Mum.

- A. Happy Spring Festival!
 B. Where are they from?
 C. How are you?
 D. How is the weather in Canberra?
 E. I'd like to.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

In England, people don't usually talk very much. You can go on a bus, or on a train, and everyone sits looking out of the window. Often they read. They read books and newspapers. But they don't talk much. When you meet English people, they often talk about one thing — the weather. So when you meet someone in England, you can say, "Nice weather for the time of year!" "But it was a little cold yesterday," someone may answer. "But it got a bit warmer later!" you can say. If you talk like this, the English will think, "How friendly you are!"

- English people often _____ on a bus.
 A. read B. talk C. sing D. stand
- English people often talk about the _____ when they meet.
 A. news B. sports C. books D. weather
- When you meet someone in England, you may say, "_____"
 A. What's the time? B. Fine day, isn't it?
 C. Where are you going? D. How are things with you?
- The English _____ when you talk about the weather with them.
 A. will think you are friendly B. will think you enjoy the weather
 C. won't think you are friendly D. won't think you enjoy the weather

IV. Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

What's your favourite weather? Do you like sunny days or rainy days? Many people like sunny days a lot. They don't like rain. They think rain makes them feel sad. During a long vacation, they like going to the beach to enjoy the sunshine (阳光). Sunshine makes them feel very good and happy.

I like sunshine very much, but I also enjoy rain. I enjoy the sound of rain. It makes me feel quiet. On rainy days, I like listening to music and reading books, or just looking at the rain and daydreaming (做白日梦). When you daydream, you don't think about other things. I think it's a good way to relax when it rains.

Sunshine can make one run around and rain can make one quiet, so I hope you can feel happy no matter it rains or shines.

- Many people don't like rain because it makes them feel _____.



Unit 6

2. People like going to the beach to _____ the sunshine.
3. The writer enjoys the sound of _____.
4. The writer thinks daydreaming is a good way to _____ when it rains.
5. Sunshine can make one run around and rain can make one _____.

Lesson 35

I. Fill in the blanks according to the clues. The first letter is given.

1. The shelf is very tall. I can't r _____ the top.
2. It was raining hard last night. The ground is w _____ now.
3. Water becomes ice at zero d _____.
4. Young people love p _____ songs.
5. In summer, you will see a lot of people surf on the s _____.

II. Write out the questions for the underlined parts.

1. I'm 16 years old.

2. I live in Sydney, Australia.

3. It is always sunny and hot in my hometown.

4. The temperature reaches 30 degrees.

5. Summer is my favourite season.

III. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.

1. The weather in my country _____ (与……不同) the weather in many other countries.
2. Summers here go _____ (从12月到2月).
3. I brought a camera and _____ (给……照相) my sister.
4. You can _____ (踏浪) on your surfboard.

IV. Task reading.

Kate: Hi, Tom! What are you doing?

Tom: I'm writing a report about my favourite season.

Kate: Well, what's your favourite season?

Tom: You know, I love surfing. Summer is my favourite season. I don't have to wear shoes! I can wear shorts and go surfing every day. How nice it is!

Kate: Where do you like to surf?

Tom: Australia. It is always sunny there, and there are many nice beaches.

Kate: Well, is surfing very popular in Australia?

Tom: Yes, it is. In summer, you can see many great surfers there. Kate, you also want to be a surfer, don't you?

Kate: Yes. But I don't know how to surf. Can you teach me to surf?



Tom: No problem! We can practice together.

要求: 1~2 题完成句子; 3~4 题简略回答问题; 5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. Tom is writing a _____ about his favourite season.

2. Surfing is very _____ in Australia.

3. What's Tom's favourite season?

4. Can Kate surf well?

5. _____

Lesson 36

I. Make sentences with the given words.

1. is, not, temperature, too, hot, the

_____.

2. everywhere, beautiful, are, flowers

_____.

3. like, spring, in, China, what, is

_____?

4. have, to, picnic, we, are, a, going

_____.

5. nice, weather, stay, enjoy, the, outside, and, we, will

_____.

6. picture, in, the, is, of, me, park, it, a

_____.

II. Complete the dialogue with the sentences given.

A: What a hot, sunny day!

B: Yes, it is. 1 _____

A: Let's go swimming in the river.

B: That's great. 2 _____ It is bright outside.

A: Thanks. 3 _____

B: Water, please.

A: OK. 4 _____

B: Thank you.

A: 5 _____

A. I'll buy two bottles of water for us.

B. You're welcome.

C. What are we going to do?

D. Put on your sunglasses.

E. What would you like, juice or water?



Unit 6

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

We all know that it's very cold in winter, but do you know what the winter is like in Siberia (西伯利亚)? In Siberia, the winter is always very long and the weather is very cold. It snows from November to May. The temperature is usually about -25°C , and sometimes lower than -25°C . When the temperature is -35°C , children can't go to school, but many people must go to work. People wear a lot of warm clothes: socks, boots, sweaters, hats and thick coats. It's never cold in people's houses. People close all the windows to stop the cold wind. They turn on the heating (暖气) to keep warm. In spring and summer, it rains a lot, and people don't often see the sun. In summer, the temperature is about 25°C , and the weather often changes — on one day the temperature is 25°C and on another day it's 10°C .

- In Siberia, it snows _____ in winter.
 - for seven months
 - in November and May
 - for two months
 - only in November
- _____ when the temperature is -35°C .
 - People can't go out
 - Children can't go out
 - Children can't go to school
 - People can't go to work
- People in Siberia _____ when it is windy in winter.
 - open the windows
 - turn on the heating
 - don't open the doors
 - don't go out
- _____ in winter.
 - It's warm inside the homes in Siberia
 - People can't see the sun
 - It rains a lot but never snows
 - Children don't go to school

IV. Writing.

Write about your favourite season. Why do you like this season? What do you do in this season?



IV. Checking yourself

单元评价

I. Listen to the sentences and choose the correct information.

- fine
 - rainy
 - snowy
- winter
 - spring
 - summer
- ski
 - skate
 - ride
- 20 degrees
 - 30 degrees
 - 40 degrees
- picnic
 - river
 - far

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

There're four seasons in my city. Spring is warm. The trees _____ green and the birds _____



back. But the wind always _____ with some sand in it. Spring is short here. Summer is hot. Sometimes it _____ hard. The flowers bloom. People like to go swimming in the river. Autumn is a harvest season for the farmers. The wind blows the leaves off. It is cool. Winter is usually cold. There is not too much snow or _____ in my city. People still like to _____ with the snow when it is snowy.

III. Listen to the letter and fill in the table.

Names	Mary	Jane	David
Things they want			

IV. Choose the correct answers.

- They were _____ when they watched the _____ movie.
A. exciting; excited B. exciting; exciting C. excited; excited D. excited; exciting
- _____ interesting news!
A. What an B. How C. How an D. What
- The weather is _____ cold, so we can't go outside.
A. too many B. too much C. much too D. many too
- What do we do now?
— _____ going fishing?
A. Let's B. Shall we C. What about D. Why not
- Look! The _____ are falling and the fall is coming. The weather becomes _____ cool.
A. leaf; such B. leaves; so C. leaves; such D. leaf; so
- My sister makes me _____ some housework.
A. do B. to do C. does D. did
- Did you enjoy _____ the mountain?
— Yes, I did.
A. climbed B. to climb C. climbing D. climb
- When will you _____ London?
— About 8:00 tomorrow.
A. get to B. arrive C. reached D. go
- It is raining. You can _____ the umbrella today! Tomorrow you can _____ it here.
A. bring; take B. take; bring C. bring; bring D. take; take
- _____ is difficult for him _____ answer the question.
A. He; to B. It; / C. It; to D. He; /
- It's cold outside. Please _____ your winter jacket.
A. put up B. put on C. put away D. put down
- Look! Snow _____! Many students are making _____.
A. falls; snowman B. is falling; snowmen C. falling; snowman D. falling; snowmen

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given.

- It's a _____ (sun) day. Let's go fishing.
- I _____ (ski) next week.
- Do you often go _____ (skate)?



Unit 6

- Lucy _____ (not watch) TV last night.
- _____ (not throw) paper here and there.
- Let's _____ (go) out for a walk.
- It's your turn _____ (answer) the question.
- The boys are doing _____ (they) homework now.

VI. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese.

- _____ (草莓) are my favourite fruit.
- I looked _____ (到处) but I didn't find him.
- They like to listen to _____ (流行的) songs.
- He had a _____ (奇怪的) expression on his face.
- It was very _____ (黑暗的) in the room. I couldn't see _____ (清楚地).
- The _____ (温度) is 20 _____ (度) today.
— It's a warm day. Let's go to the park.

VII. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

other another the other

- This book is too expensive. Please give me _____ one.
- The old man has three sons. One is a doctor, and _____ two are soldiers.
- I teach two classes. One is Class 19, and _____ is Class 20.
- Look! On the playground, some students are playing basketball, some are playing football, and the _____ students are running.

VIII. Cloze test.

In most parts of the world there are four 1. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter. But 2 the polar regions, there are only two seasons: winter and summer. In winter nights are 3. For more than two months, people can't see the 4. In summer, days are long and the sun is 5 in the sky. There are 6 nights.

People living near the North Pole are called Inuit. In summer they 7 in tents (帐篷) and catch deer (鹿) for food. In winter they live in small round snow 8. They can build a snow house in two hours. They go around and use dogs to carry 9 things. They make holes (洞) in the ice and catch 10 and seals (海豹). They eat much meat but not many vegetables.

- A. days B. months C. seasons D. years
- A. near B. near from C. far D. far from
- A. many B. much C. short D. long
- A. sky B. star C. moon D. sun
- A. never B. usually C. often D. always
- A. much B. no C. many D. some
- A. connect B. live C. reach D. become
- A. houses B. homes C. families D. rooms
- A. her B. his C. their D. our
- A. hills B. pies C. fish D. snowmen



IX. Read the dialogue and fill in the blanks.

Tom: What are we going to do this morning, Dad?

Dad: We're going to meet your mother and her friends from Canada.

Tom: Her friends? Who are they?

Dad: They're Miss Smith and Miss Green.

Tom: Where are we going to meet them?

Dad: At the airport.

Tom: When will they reach Beijing?

Dad: About ten this morning.

Tom: But it's only eight now.

Dad: Don't you know the airport is far from here?

Tom: Yes, I do. Let's go.

Dad: OK. Here is our car.

1. Tom will go to meet his mother at the _____.
2. Miss Smith and Miss Green are from _____.
3. Miss Green will come to Beijing at _____.
4. Tom is going to the airport by _____.

X. Writing.

Write something about the seasons in your city.
