

UNIT 7

Lessons 37 ~ 42

Know Our World



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Talking about Contrast and Comparison

Grammar

- ▶ Present Perfect Tense
- ▶ Passive Voice

Structures

- ▶ These dry places are called deserts.
- ▶ The Pacific Ocean is the largest one.
- ▶ But body language is not the same in all cultures.
- ▶ That is a large population, but smaller than that of China.

Lesson 37: Let's Learn Geography!



- What places would you like to visit? Why?
- Do you like to study geography? Why or why not?

Jenny: I really like to study geography. In geography class, we learn about rivers, mountains and oceans. We also learn about countries and cities. Recently, we have learned about the population of the world.

Brian: I think travelling is a good way to learn geography. Have you ever been abroad, Danny?



Danny: Yes. Jenny and I have been to China twice.

Brian: That's great! Have you been to any other countries in Asia?

Danny: No, but maybe I will go to Japan one day. I could talk to the people there. I speak a little Chinese.

Jenny: They speak Japanese in Japan, not Chinese.

Danny: Oh, I see! Have you ever been abroad, Brian?

Brian: I'm abroad now! I'm from the U.K., remember?

Danny: Oh, yes. Have you visited any other countries?

Brian: No, but my father has travelled a lot. He has been to every continent except Antarctica.





Danny: Really? That's cool!

Jenny: My mother has a friend from an island in the Pacific. She has gone to visit her.

Danny: It's fun to travel. I can't wait to go!

Let's Do It!

- 1 Which countries have they been to? Listen and tick the country that each person has visited.

	<input type="checkbox"/> China	<input type="checkbox"/> the U.K.
	<input type="checkbox"/> China	<input type="checkbox"/> Japan
	<input type="checkbox"/> the U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/> Canada

- 2 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

- Brian wants to visit Japan someday. ()
- Jenny has never been to any Asian countries. ()
- Brian's father has travelled to several different continents. ()
- Danny's mother has a friend in Antarctica. ()

- 3 Fill in the blanks with the words in this lesson. The first letter is given.

- A: Which country has the largest p_____?
B: China, of course.
- A: Is Taiwan an i_____?
B: Yes. It is in the Pacific.
- A: I like all fruits e_____ bananas.
B: Really? I don't like them, either.
- Mr. Wang has gone a_____, so I won't see him this week.
- The people in Japan speak J_____.

- 4 What country or place are you most interested in? Search the Internet and find some facts about it. Then share your information with the class.

Task tips: Have you ever been there? What language do people speak there? Describe some places of interest.



Lesson 38: The World Is a Big Place



- How many continents are there in the world? What are they?
- What do you know about the place where you live?



How many continents and oceans does the world have? Can you point them out?



The earth is a very special planet, and it faces a big problem. In the year 2010, the world's population was over 7 billion in total. It is increasing very quickly. By 2025, the world may have about 8 billion people. And by 2050, the world's population may reach 9 billion.

There is another problem. People can't live everywhere on the earth. We can't live in water, and only about one third of our planet is land. But parts of this land are very dry. These dry places are called deserts. Some areas have very high mountains. Others have a lot of snow and ice. It is not easy to live in those places.

There are seven continents: Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, Europe, North America and South America. Antarctica is covered with snow and ice all year round. Luckily, people can live on the other six continents. On these continents, there are green forests, fresh water and rich lands.

Oceans cover two thirds of the earth's surface. The earth has only one big ocean, but we use these names for its different parts: the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the largest one.

The earth is our home now, and it will be our home in the future. It must be treated well for our children and for our children's children, too!

Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and match each paragraph with its main idea.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Paragraph 1 | a. Six of the seven continents are good for people to live on. |
| Paragraph 2 | b. We should treat the earth well. |
| Paragraph 3 | c. An increasing population is a big problem for the earth. |
| Paragraph 4 | d. Two thirds of the earth is covered with oceans. |
| Paragraph 5 | e. People cannot live everywhere on the earth. |

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

increase dry surface billion total

1. The number of swimmers here is _____ quickly because it's very hot these days.
2. The school has a _____ of 900 students.
3. I think it may be the _____ season of the year.
4. The _____ of our body is skin. It protects us.
5. How many _____ of people are there in the world now?

3 Match the seven continents with their correct descriptions.

Europe

South America

Asia

Africa

Australia

Antarctica

North America

It is the biggest continent. It has the highest point on the earth in the Himalayas.

It is the second largest continent. Many elephants, giraffes, zebras and lions live there.

It is the third largest continent. Canada, Mexico and the U.S. are the three major countries on this continent.

It is the fourth largest continent. There are 13 countries on this continent.

It is the fifth largest continent. The South Pole is on this continent.

It is the sixth largest continent. It is a good place for people to travel to.

It is the smallest continent. You can find koalas and kangaroos there.

Lesson 39: Ring Up or Call?



- What are some of the differences in spoken Chinese in different parts of China?
- What are some of the differences in spoken English?

It's evening. Brian is chatting online with David, a new friend from New York.

David: Hi Brian! How are you doing?

Brian: Good, thanks! We have been asked to write a report on Asia. I would like to ask my Chinese friend some questions about colours in China. Maybe I'll ring him up tonight.

David: Ring up? What do you mean? Phones don't go up when they ring. They can't fly!

Brian: "To ring up someone" is the British way of saying to call someone on the phone.

David: That's different. There are quite a few differences between your English and my English.

Brian: That's true. Sometimes we describe the same thing in different ways or use different words. We say "in a team", while you say "on a team". And you use "washroom" or "bathroom" instead of "toilet".

David: You have "autumn" instead of "fall", and you spell color "c-o-l-o-u-r".

Brian: There are also some differences in pronunciation and even in grammar. I remember asking my cousin to translate things for me when I first came to Canada. "Are we speaking the same language?" I asked myself.

David: Ha ha! Did you know that there is American English, British English, Australian English and even African English? They are different, but they are all English. By the way, some Canadians use the word "eh" at the end of their sentences. It's pronounced like the letter "A". What does it mean?

Brian: It is a friendly way of saying "Do you understand?" or "Do you agree?"

David: Oh, I see. That's interesting, eh?



Let's Do It!

1 Listen to the dialogue and choose the correct words.

- A: Hello Tina! I don't know how to (express/say/show) myself well. Any advice?
- B: Sure. Why not talk with others in public? I think that might help.
- A: I know, but sometimes it's hard for me to (pronounce/spell/say) the words and sentences correctly. Instead, I need to (pronounce/spell/write) them, which makes me feel embarrassed.
- B: Oh! That's the problem. Then try to improve your spoken English first.
- A: Good idea! I'll (phone/ring up/ask for) my foreign teacher to make a plan. Thanks!

2 What differences between British English and American English are mentioned in the lesson? Tick the correct answers.

- In British English, people “ring up” someone, while in American English, people “call” someone.
- British people “post” things, while Americans “mail” things.
- British people use the “toilet”, while Americans go to the “washroom” or “bathroom”.
- British people say “at the weekend” instead of “on the weekend” like Americans.
- In England, people use the word “lift” instead of “elevator” like in America.
- British people spell “centre” instead of “center”.
- British people say “autumn”, while Americans say “fall”.



3 Work in groups. Talk about the differences between British English and American English and then fill in the table.

	British English	American English
Vocabulary	autumn,	fall,
Spelling	colour,	color,
Expression	ring up someone,	call someone on the phone,
Other differences		

Lesson 40: Body Language



- What do you know about body language?
- Do you use body language? When and where?

In China and abroad, people sometimes communicate without speaking. How do they do this? They use body language. But body language is not the same in all cultures.

In China and some other countries, friends shake hands to greet each other. They may be new friends or old, but they shake hands to show friendship and trust. In some European countries, people kiss each other on both cheeks. It's another way to show friendship and love.

In India, when people nod their heads, they mean “no”. And when people shake their heads, they mean “yes”. But in most other countries, these things mean the opposite.

A thumbs-up means “okay” or “well done” in most cultures. In Australia, however, it is not polite. In Japan, it means “five”, and in Germany, it means “one”.

In most places, people point to things with their fingers. But in some places, people point with their lips. They think it's rude to point with a finger.

When Italians wave goodbye, it may look like “Come here!” to Americans. But the American goodbye wave looks like “no” in many parts of Europe and South America.

One body language is the same all around the world: a smile. Try it, and you'll see!



The world has many different cultures.



Smiles are a universal language.

Culture Tip

Culture refers to the beliefs, way of life, art and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a particular society. The world has many different cultures. We should learn and respect different cultures.

Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

- In some European countries, people like to kiss each other to show friendship and love. ()
- Nodding your head means “yes” and shaking your head means “no” everywhere in the world. ()
- A thumbs-up means “well done” in Germany. ()
- When Americans wave goodbye, it looks like “no” in some European countries. ()

2 Read the lesson again and complete the table.

Gestures	Meanings	Countries
shake hands	greeting, friendship and trust	_____
_____	friendship and love	in some European countries
nod one's head	yes	in most places
	_____	in India
shake one's head	yes	_____
	no	in most places
thumbs-up	okay and well done	in many countries
	not polite	_____
	five	in Japan
	one	_____

3 Fill in the blanks with the words in this lesson. The first letter is given.

- His mother k_____ him goodbye every morning when she leaves for work.
- A: What do you do when you meet new friends?
B: I say hello and s_____ hands with them.
- If you agree, please n_____ your head.
- Italy is a E_____ country. It has a long history.
- It's p_____ to say “thank you” when someone helps you.

4 Different cultures have different body language. Work in groups. One student acts out a kind of body language while the others guess the meaning.

Lesson 41: A Class of the World



- Which country would you like to visit? Why?
- What do you know about that country?

Ms. Morin teaches English in Edmonton. The students in her class come from all over the world. Last week, she asked her students to prepare presentations about their home countries. Today is the time to “show and tell”.



Mariana

Today I want to tell you about my home country — Brazil. It’s the largest country in South America. It has a huge river called the Amazon and a rainforest with more trees than you can imagine. My people are known for our fun dances and colourful culture.



Akia

Ten years ago, my family came to Canada. We came from Turkey. Do you know that Turkey is in both Europe and Asia? There is a famous bridge called the Bosphorous Bridge. It connects Europe and Asia. Turkey is modern and old, rich and poor. Everything comes together to make it a great place to discover.

I was born in Egypt. Many tourists know about the pyramids, but there are other interesting things to see and do in Egypt. You can relax on a boat tour of the Nile. You can ride a camel in the Sahara Desert or walk in the ancient markets in Cairo. Many things in Egypt will surprise you, not just the pyramids.

I’m from China. My country has a long history and rich culture. It has the largest population in the world. It has developed quickly in recent years. The Great Wall and the Terra Cotta Warriors are famous all around the world.



Ahmed



Liu Yang

More students come to the front to talk about their countries with pride. All of them are proud of their home countries.

Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and tick the correct answers.

- Where does Ahmed come from?
 Brazil. Turkey. Egypt.
- Where's the Amazon?
 In Brazil. In Turkey. In Egypt.
- What connects Europe and Asia?
 The Amazon. The Bosphorous Bridge. The Nile.
- What can you do in the Sahara Desert?
 Walk in the markets. Ride a camel. Take a boat tour.

2 Read the lesson again and fill in the blanks.



Brazil is the _____ country in South America. It has a huge river _____ the Amazon.

Turkey is in both _____ and _____. The well-known Bosphorous Bridge _____ Europe and Asia.

Besides the pyramids in Egypt, there are other things to see and do. Many things in Egypt will _____ you.

China has a long history and rich culture. It has the largest _____. The Great Wall is _____ around the world.

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

- Lots of _____ (tour) come to visit that famous place.
- That lazy bear always _____ (relax) 15 hours a day. That's why he's a little bit heavy now.
- The students are busy _____ (prepare) for the coming exams.
- A bridge _____ (call) the Golden Gate Bridge _____ (surprise) us a lot. We hope to travel back there again someday.
- That lady took great _____ (proud) in her sons.

4 Write a passage about your home city or town.

Task tips: Where is it? How big is it? What is the population? What is it famous for?



Lesson 42: North America



- What do you know about North America?
- What do you know about other places around the world?

Li Ming wrote a report about North America.

North America is a large continent, but it has only three main countries. Canada is the farthest north. To the south of Canada is the United States. The U.S. is north of Mexico. Together, these three countries cover about 24 million square kilometres.

About 550 million people live in North America. That is a large population, but smaller than that of China. The Great Lakes are the largest bodies of fresh water in the world. The Rocky Mountains are the biggest mountains in North America.

Canada is the biggest of the three countries in area, but it has the smallest population — about 35 million. People speak many languages in Canada. Most speak English or French, but the third most common language is Chinese!

The U.S. is also a very large country, and its population is much larger than any other country in North America. It has a population of more than 315 million. The U.S. is often called America. People in the U.S. are called Americans. Most Americans speak English, and many speak Spanish. Of course, there are a lot of Chinese speakers in the U.S., too — more than 2 million!

Mexico is smaller than both Canada and the U.S. Most of the people there speak Spanish. It has a population of more than 110 million. Mexican people love their country, but many leave to live and work in the U.S. The capital city of Mexico is Mexico City. It is a very big city.

This is a map of North America.



Let's Do It!

1 Listen and answer the questions.

1. Which country has a larger population, Canada or Mexico?
2. What's the third most common language in Canada?
3. Which country has the largest population in North America?

2 Match the statements with the countries according to the lesson.

Statements	Countries
People there mainly speak Spanish.	Canada
It's the third largest country in area in North America.	America
Over 2 million people speak Chinese there.	Mexico
It's the farthest north in North America.	
It's the largest country in population in North America.	

3 Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the box.

large live square Spain speak common

There are three major countries in North America. They cover about 24 million _____ kilometres. Both in America and Canada, English is the _____ language, while in Mexico, people speak mostly _____. In the U.S., over 2 million people _____ Chinese. The population of America is much _____ than that of Canada. Some Mexican people leave their country to _____ and work in America.

PROJECT



REPORT ABOUT CONTINENTS

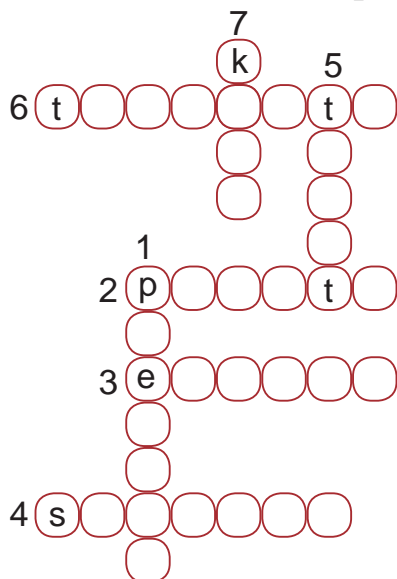
Which continent of the world interests you? Write a report about it. Don't forget the following things:

- Name the continent's main cities. What countries are these cities in?
- Name its main bodies of water.
- Describe the continent's population.
- Describe other important facts about the continent. Does it have any famous mountains? Does it have any big lakes or deserts?

Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Read the clues and complete the crossword using the words from this unit.



DOWN

1. Please _____ for your exams, or you'll fail.
5. If you put your _____ in me, I will not let you down.
7. Do people in Britain _____ when they meet?

ACROSS

2. It is _____ to arrive at a party on time.
3. We go to school every day _____ weekends.
4. These plants float on the _____ of the lake.
6. There are many _____ that visit China every year.

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

translate pronounce spell polite increase

1. The letter "k" in knife is not _____.
2. The population of that country is _____ at about 6% per year.
3. It is difficult for me to _____ this passage into Chinese.
4. Older people should be spoken to _____.
5. You've _____ my name wrong.

Grammar in Use

I. Fill in the blanks using "have/has been" or "have/has gone".

1. I _____ a middle school student for over two years.
2. He _____ to school, so you can visit him there.
3. We _____ in college for about three months.
4. She _____ to see Xiao Hong. Please call her later.
5. A: Where's Dad?
B: He _____ to Britain. He _____ abroad several times.

II. Fill in the blanks using the correct voice.

1. What language _____ (speak) in Canada?
2. The stars can _____ (not see) in the daytime.
3. Planes, cars and trains _____ (use) by business people for travelling.
4. Many tall buildings _____ (build) in our city next year.
5. This medicine should _____ (shake) before you take it.
6. These words could _____ (translate) by that girl.
7. Geography can _____ (learn) by travelling.
8. Our earth must _____ (treat) well.
9. It _____ (say) that he has been to Antarctica.
10. Jim didn't come to the party because he _____ (not invite).

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen to the passage and match.

Germans

Americans

Englishmen

Italians

will probably be 15 minutes early.

will be 15 minutes late.

should be allowed up to an hour.

will arrive on time.

II. Work in groups. Discuss what you know about different countries around the world and the places you are most interested in.

Putting It All Together

I. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Asia

- Asia is the largest continent in area and population. It covers more than 44 million square kilometres. There are more than forty countries in Asia. Some of them are China, India and Japan. China is the biggest country in area and population.
- More than four billion people live in Asia. That's more than half of the world's population! Mount Qomolangma (or Mount Everest) is in the Himalayas. It is the highest mountain in the world. The Yangtze River (the Changjiang River) in China is the third-longest river in the world.

1. Which is the biggest country in Asia?
2. How many people live in Asia?
3. What is the highest mountain?

II. Suppose you have a two-week holiday to travel. Make a plan and write a short passage.

Task tips: Where are you going? How are you going? Who are you going with? What are you going to do there?

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Contrast and Comparison

But body language is not the same in all cultures.

I can express contrast and comparison in English.



II. Present Perfect Tense

He has been to every continent except Antarctica.

She has gone to visit her.

I know how to use the present perfect tense.



III. Passive Voice

These dry places are called deserts.

I know about the passive voice.



East We Go

Start at home.

East we go.

*Cross the ocean,
To Japan.*



Ocean east to

America's west.

*Cross that country,
To Atlantic's coast.*

Europe to Russia,

Then we are back home again.



UNIT 8

Lessons 43 ~ 48

Save Our World



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Talking about Cause, Effect and Purpose

Grammar

- ▶ Using “it”

Structures

- ▶ It is a waste to use paper only on one side.
- ▶ We should respect the earth and all the living things on it.
- ▶ I think it's our duty to protect the environment.

Lesson 43: Let's Clean Up!



- When you see a lot of garbage in your schoolyard, how do you feel?
- Do you know about World Environment Day? What is it?

It's noon. Jenny, Brian and Danny are outside in the schoolyard.

Jenny: Today's June 5. It's World Environment Day!

Brian: It's a special day to draw people's attention to the environment. What shall we do today? Look at all of this rubbish!

Danny: What does "rubbish" mean? I don't know that word.

Brian: It means "garbage" in American English.

Danny: Oh, I see. There's a lot of rubbish in the schoolyard. We should pick up the garbage!

Jenny: Let's do it now.

Danny: It would take too long. There are only three of us!

Jenny: We're studying pollution in class this week. Garbage is a type of pollution. This could be a class project! We can ask our classmates to help us.

Brian: Good idea. Each student could clean up a bit of the schoolyard. We would finish cleaning in an hour!

(Jenny explains the plan to the class. All the students agree to help. They wear gloves and carry brown bags. They begin to pick up the garbage.)

Jenny: Danny, you lost your homework, right? I think I found it! Look at this piece of paper!

Danny: Oh no!



Learning Tip

World Environment Day began in 1972. It's organized by the U.N. every year in different countries. Its aim is to remind people to protect the environment.

Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Jenny, Brian and Danny are going to do something on World Environment Day. ()
2. They are studying geography this week. ()
3. They are going to pick up the garbage on the street. ()
4. Jenny found Danny's homework. ()

2 Listen to the dialogue and tick the correct answers.

1. Where are they talking?
 In the market. In the schoolyard.
2. What are they talking about?
 Picking up garbage. Playing soccer.
3. What is the class project about?
 Environment. Pollution.

3 Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in the box.

pollution rubbish schoolyard agree clean attention

Jeff: Look at the sky! It's always grey. We can't even see the sky clearly.

Marina: If this goes on, the birds will fly away and never come back.

Jeff: Our river used to be very clean. But now look at the water! There is too much _____ left by the factories.

Marina: If this goes on, the fish will die. People should do something to stop the _____.

Jeff: I _____. Let's do something to draw people's _____ to this problem. How about putting up a poster?

Marina: Good idea. Jeff, I think our _____ is also quite dirty.

Let's call our classmates to help clean it before the new term starts.

Jeff: OK. We would finish _____ in an hour!

4 Each World Environment Day has a theme. Here are some examples. Can you think of your own theme for it?

- 1994 One Earth, One Family
- 1997 For Life on Earth
- 2002 Give Earth a Chance
- 2005 Green Cities — Plan for the Planet
- 2011 Forests: Nature at Your Service
- 2012 Green Economy: Does It Include You?



Lesson 44: Environment Clubs



- What do you do when you see somebody throwing garbage on the ground?
- Does your school have an environment club?



I'm a member of an environment club.

Environment clubs encourage students to bring their lunches in reusable bags and dishes. The class with the least garbage gets a prize.

- No-car days: On a no-car day, nobody comes to school in a car — neither the students nor the teachers! Cars pollute our air, so remember:

Walk, skip, bike or run.

Use your legs! It's lots of fun!

- Bring your own shopping bag! Bring your own bag when you go shopping. It's a good way to reduce packaging.

- Save water! Did you know that a leaky toilet can waste 20 to 40 litres of water an hour? In a year, that would fill a large swimming pool! In environment clubs, students fix leaky toilets and sinks.

- Save electricity! Turn off the lights when you leave a room. Turn off the television and shut down the computer when you are not using them.



Let's work together to make our environment clean. Could your school do some of these things?

Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. Why do many students join environment clubs in North America?
2. Why do the students take their own bags when they go shopping?
3. How do the students in an environment club save water? How do they save electricity?

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

waste least nobody shut pollute

1. The soap factory _____ the drinking water in this area.
2. Students should not _____ paper.
3. _____ knows when life on the earth started.
4. He who talks the most knows the _____.
5. I couldn't _____ the window because it was stuck.

3 Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

In some countries of the world, people have started to reduce the amount of garbage they make. How? First, they buy _____ things. They try to buy only what they really need. When you buy fewer things, you _____ away fewer things. Second, they reuse things. They use things, and then they use them again! Third, they recycle things. They make old things into new things. People call these the “three Rs”: reduce, _____ and _____. The three Rs help us remember that _____ is a problem.

4 Suppose your school's environment club wants to make a poster about littering and recycling. Can you make one? Here's an example.

Stop Pollution!

We have a nice, clean schoolyard. Let's keep it this way.

Don't litter!

Always put your garbage in a garbage can.

Never throw it on the ground.

Recycle!

Stop and think before you throw something out:

Can I use this again?

Can this be recycled?

Together, we can help keep our world clean!

Lesson 45: Let's Sort Garbage!



- What do you do with your garbage?
- What kinds of things can be recycled and reused?

Danny empties two bags of garbage onto the floor.

Jenny: That's a lot of garbage! Can I help you sort it?

Danny: Yes, please. Let's put the glass here, the metal here, the plastic here and the paper here.

(After they sort the garbage, Danny and Jenny are surprised. Almost all of it can be reused or recycled! They need to throw away only one small bag of garbage!)



Jenny: People throw too much away. They shouldn't waste so much!

Danny: That's right. Look! There is more paper than plastic. And there is less metal than plastic. There is the least amount of glass.

Jenny: And the most amount is paper. It is a waste to use paper only on one side.

Danny: Hey! I found a toy car. One of the wheels is broken. I'll take this car home and clean it. Then I'll use some glue to fix the broken wheel. When I finish fixing this car, I will give it to my little cousin, Debbie.



Jenny: Nobody should throw away a toy like this. It can be fixed. It's not right to waste things. Look at all of the glass. It can all be recycled and made into new glass.

Danny: A lot of glass is broken. It's dangerous to leave broken glass on the ground. Once, I cut my foot on a piece of broken glass.

Jenny: Litter can hurt people!

Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. There is a lot of garbage: glass, metal, plastic and paper. ()
2. There is the most amount of glass and the least amount of paper. ()
3. Danny found Debbie's toy car in the garbage. ()
4. Danny once cut his foot on a piece of broken glass. ()

2 Circle the words that "it" refers to in each sentence.

Example:

It is a waste to use paper only on one side.

1. **It** is fun to travel!
2. **It** is not right to waste things.
3. **It** is quite easy to find information with this program.
4. They think **it** is rude to point with a finger.
5. **It** is dangerous to leave broken glass on the ground.



As we know, "it" can be used to refer to time, weather, distance or something mentioned before. Study the sentences above. Can you find other ways of using "it"?



PROJECT



SORT THE GARBAGE

Go for a walk around your neighbourhood. Take a bag with you and pick up any garbage you see. Wear gloves because garbage is dirty.

Bring the garbage to school. Don't throw it away!

What kind of garbage did you find? Sort the garbage. Make a pile for paper, plastic, metal, glass and other things.

- How much of each type of garbage do you have?
- What type do you have the least/most amount of?

Do you want to throw away the garbage now? Don't! What else could you do with it? Think! Could you use some of the garbage again? How?

How could people make less garbage? Talk about this and write down your ideas. Now you can take out the garbage!



Lesson 46: Protect Our Environment



- Is your hometown clean enough?
- Do you have any ideas for reducing waste?



Do you worry about pollution?

Do we recycle at home? Yes! We sort our pop cans, beer bottles and waste paper. A truck picks up our recycling every week. It is made into new things. We reuse our plastic bags, too. We use them again and again, or we put other garbage in them.

Cars and factories make the most pollution. I think there are too many cars in Edmonton. More people should ride bikes or take buses. I ride my bike to school every day. Unlike other types of transportation, a bike doesn't make any pollution. Buses make some pollution, but lots of people can travel on a bus. Buses make less pollution than cars.

In fact, if each of us makes a small change in our life, we can make a big difference to our environment. It's not too hard to protect the environment. We just need to try.

My name is Katie.

I think everybody should take care of the environment. I live in Edmonton. It is a city in Canada. The air and water are clean in Edmonton, but sometimes people waste a lot.

What do we waste the most? Paper, I think. People waste water, too. I don't want to waste water. I try to save water in many ways. I take short showers. I often check to make sure there aren't any leaks, and I never forget to turn off the tap.



We like to ride bikes. It's good for the environment.

Let's Do It!

1 Read and tick the points mentioned in the lesson.

- sort garbage at home
- reuse plastic bags
- bring your own bag when you go shopping
- ride bikes or take buses
- pick up rubbish off the street
- turn off the lights when you leave a room
- turn off the television and shut down the computer when you are not using them
- take short showers

2 Compare the two pictures. Tick the words to describe the differences.



pollution clean garbage air car sky
transportation travel tree environment

3 What can we do to help the environment? Read and match.

We should

We shouldn't

open a window instead of turning on the air conditioning.

use both sides of the paper.

throw garbage on the ground.

sort the waste before throwing it away.

cut down trees in forests.

turn off the tap when we are brushing our teeth.

Lesson 47: Connected to Nature



- Do all the living things on the planet depend on one another?
- What can we do for nature?



The natural world is filled with living things. Living things start out weak and small and slowly grow strong and big. You are a living thing. Each of your classmates is a living thing. Flowers, grass and trees are living things, too. Bees, ants, doves, dogs and cats — these are all living things.

All living things need food and water to grow. Think about yourself. When you are hungry, you need to eat. You eat fruit, vegetables, meat and fish. They can help you grow big and strong. You drink water when you are thirsty. Now think about a tree. When a tree is hungry, it gets food from the soil. Trees drink water, too.

We are different in some ways, but all living things are connected. We all live on the same planet, and we depend on each other. If we pollute the rivers and oceans, fish may get sick or even die. Some birds live off fish. If the birds eat the sick or dead fish, they may die off. Nature is a balance between all the living things on the planet. If one species dies off, then another species may die off, followed by another, and another...

We should respect the earth and all the living things on it.



Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and put these sentences in the correct order.

- All living things are connected.
- We should protect the environment.
- Living things live in the world.
- All living things need water and food to grow.

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

respect connect die dead follow

1. His mother has been _____ for ten years.
2. People should _____ and understand each other.
3. Don't always _____ others. You should have your own ideas.
4. We are _____ by the Internet.
5. The trees _____ out, and this place became a desert.

3 Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the sentences below.

Many years ago, there were more animal species than there are now. There were many forests. The rivers were clean. The sky was blue. Birds sang from morning until night. _____

But later, people cut down the trees in the forests, killed the animals and built factories and buildings. _____ People's houses were buried by soil in floods. Some animals lost their homes, and they attacked people. Some factories polluted the air, water and people's food. The earth is getting warmer. Some scientists say the sea level will rise by at least 1 metre in the next 100 years.

_____ People are now living in a worse and worse environment. _____ We need to reduce pollution and protect our environment.

- A. Some houses beside the sea will disappear.
- B. People lived together with many kinds of animals.
- C. We should do something to save our world.
- D. They changed the earth.



Lesson 48: Garbage Is Interesting!



- Do you think garbage is interesting?
- What have you done in a schoolyard clean-up?

Jenny's blog

This week we learned about pollution. I never knew that garbage was so interesting!

On Tuesday, it was World Environment Day. Danny, Brian and I cleaned up the schoolyard. All of our classmates helped. We took bags and picked up the garbage. It was great to see everyone working together!

Later that day, Brian, Danny and I went for a walk around our neighbourhood. When we saw garbage, we picked it up. Danny found a used toy car with one broken wheel. He took it home, cleaned it and fixed it.

On Wednesday, we sorted our school's garbage. We put on gloves and divided the garbage into different piles: glass, metal, plastic, paper and everything else. Most of the garbage was paper. People wasted a lot of paper! There was less plastic than paper and more plastic than metal. There was the least amount of glass.

Today, Danny made a car out of garbage! He used a big box for the body and pieces of wood for the seats. He used a bit of glue to put the wheels on. The wheels were plastic lids. It was great!

We throw garbage away. But where does it go? Later this month, we will go on a class trip to the city recycling centre. Thousands of tons of garbage are sent there. We will see the workers sort all of our garbage for recycling.

I think it's our duty to protect the environment. I am only one person, but if I do my part, the earth will be a cleaner and safer place. If each of us does something for the environment, all of us will have a better life.

Jenny



Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and fill in the table.

This week	
On Tuesday	
Later on Tuesday	
On Wednesday	
Today	
Later this month	

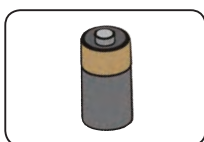
2 Complete the dialogues using the phrases in brackets.

- A: The schoolyard is dirty. (clean up)
B: _____
- A: There is too much garbage. (pick up)
B: _____
- A: What a sunny day! (go for a walk)
B: _____
- A: It's cold outside! (put on)
B: _____

3 Read the passage and answer the question.

“Hazardous” means dangerous. Some hazardous waste is poison — it makes people sick. Some products explode or burn very easily. Hazardous things usually have these labels: “poison”, “caution”, “warning” or “danger”. What can we do about hazardous waste? Buy less of it! And when you take out the garbage, don't take out your hazardous waste. Hazardous waste in your garbage is bad for the environment. Why? Because we usually bury or burn our garbage. This can make people and the environment sick. Many countries have laws about hazardous waste. The laws don't allow people to bury or burn hazardous waste with other garbage. Many cities in North America keep their hazardous waste in special places. Some have ways to burn it at very high temperatures: from 900 to 1 100 degrees centigrade. Hazardous waste is buried two kilometres under the ground in some places. That's deep!

Which of these is hazardous? Tick the correct ones.



Battery



Paint



Glass



Box

Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the words from this unit. The first letter is given.

1. A: What does r_____ mean?
B: It means “garbage”.
2. Please talk slowly. I cannot f_____ you.
3. Smoke and gas p_____ the air.
4. We should value time, not w_____ it.
5. Many students in environment clubs try to make less p_____.

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

throw away turn... off pick up neither... nor... more than

1. We should _____ the garbage in the schoolyard and put it into the garbage bin.
2. The garbage bag is full. How much did you _____ after lunch?
3. _____ 70 percent of the earth is covered by water.
4. Don't leave the lights on. Please _____ them _____.
5. _____ Hebei Province _____ Jilin Province is in the south of China.

Grammar in Use

Rewrite the sentences using “it”.

Example:

We went to Beijing. We left at 8 o'clock and arrived at 12 o'clock.

→ It took us four hours to travel to Beijing.

1. We should finish the project in an hour. It is hard.
2. We will go to the schoolyard to play. It will be fun.
3. People often waste paper. It is not right.
4. We should protect the environment. It is our duty.

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen to the passage and tick the correct answers.

1. Where were Li Ming, Wang Mei and Li Lin?
 They were by the river. They were at the school.
2. Who collected the most garbage?
 Li Ming. Wang Mei.

3. What did they find in the garbage?

A toy bike.

A toy truck.

II. Complete the following dialogue.

Jenny is sorting the garbage. She needs some help.

Jenny: Hi Danny! Come here.

Danny: I'm coming. What's the matter?

Jenny: _____

Danny: Of course. _____

Jenny: I want you to help me sort the garbage.

Danny: No problem.

Jenny: I'll put these plastic bottles in this bag. And you put the waste paper in that bag.

Danny: OK.

Jenny: That's done. _____

Danny: With pleasure.



Putting It All Together

I. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Driving in Rubbish

- Danny has been working all afternoon. First he fixed the broken car he
- found. Then he washed the glue off his hands, face and legs.
- Now he looks at the other garbage for recycling. "There are a lot of
- interesting things here," he says to himself. "I think I'll make something out
- of this garbage!"
- Danny sees a very big cardboard box. "Somebody bought a new
- television," he says, "and they threw out this box. It's so big that I can fit
- inside it! Maybe I can make something with this."
- He looks for other things to use. He finds five big, round pieces of plastic.
- They are the lids from ice cream pails. "I know," says Danny. "I will make a
- car. This cardboard box will be the car's body. These ice cream lids will be
- the wheels."
- Danny glues four wheels onto the cardboard box. "Hmm... I have one
- more lid. I know! It will be the steering wheel. I can hold onto it and drive
- the car."
- Danny finds many other things for the car. He uses old metal cans for the
- headlights of the car. He finds pieces of wood to sit on.
- Finally Danny phones Jenny and Brian. "Come over to my house," he
- says. "I'll take you for a ride in my new car!"

1. What does Danny use the cardboard for?
2. What does Danny use the lids of the ice cream pails for?
3. What does Danny use for the headlights of the car?

II. My City's Future!

Does your city have pollution problems? If it does, think about ways to reduce pollution. Make a plan about how to save your city. If it doesn't, think about how to make your city more beautiful. Write a letter to the government describing your plan.

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about Cause, Effect and Purpose

I think it's our duty to protect the environment.

I can express cause, effect and purpose in English.



II. Using "it"


He took it home, cleaned it and fixed it.

I know how to use "it".




Fix and Mend

Group A

My bike wheel just broke. 
 My old pants have a tear.
 My shoes have a hole.
 I need something new for my hair!
 My cassette deck has a buzz.
 My backpack doesn't fit!
 I must go and get new things.
 Or I might have a fit!

Group B

Well now, I have news for you.
 I know exactly what to do.
 Listen carefully,
 And you will soon agree. 
 You don't just go and buy.
 You first need to go and try,
 To fix and mend and reuse again.
 Or the garbage will touch the sky!

Pronunciation

Incomplete Explosion 不完全爆破

在朗读一些单词和句子时，如果爆破音(即/p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/)后紧跟某些辅音，这些爆破音只作出发音状，气流在口腔中稍作停顿，马上过渡到后面的辅音，不发生或不完全发生爆破，这种现象称为不完全爆破或者失爆。不完全爆破不仅可以发生在某一单词内部的某一音节内，还可以发生于两个相邻的音节之间或是相邻的单词之间。不完全爆破分为五种情况：

1. 爆破音+爆破音

任意两个爆破音相遇时，第一个爆破音不发生爆破，而第二个爆破音完全爆破。例如：

basketball activity September first time a good game

2. 爆破音+摩擦音

当爆破音后面出现九个摩擦音(/f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /h/)中的任意一个时，该爆破音发生不完全爆破。例如：

best friend loud voice plant vegetables big scare
a big zoo that thing look at this at home

3. 爆破音+破擦音

当爆破音遇到破擦音(/tʃ/, /dʒ/, /tr/, /dr/)中的任意一个时，该爆破音发生不完全爆破。例如：

picture great changes good job
big tree a fast train cold drink

4. 爆破音+鼻音

当爆破音遇到鼻音(/m/或者/n/)时，该爆破音发生不完全爆破。例如：

good morning lightning hope not

5. 爆破音+舌侧音

当爆破音遇到舌侧音(/l/)时，该爆破音发生不完全爆破。例如：

candle at last look like

Reduction 弱读

在用英语讲话或朗读句子时，为了节奏的需要，有些单词相对要弱读。这些单词大都是单音节的限定词、助动词、be动词、介词、关联词和人称代词等，在句子中不能独立担当句子成分。弱读单词中的元音多数会缩短音的长度或者弱化为/ə/音。例如：

an /ən/ but /bət/ or /ə/ than /ðən/ to /tə/
at /ət/ for /fə/ of /əv/ are /ə/ from /frəm/

Assimilation 同化

英语辅音同化现象指的是前一音节的结尾辅音与后一音节的开头辅音相邻时，前一个辅音的发音受到影响而发生变化，或者两者相互影响发成了这两个音以外的第三个音。辅音的同化

使得音与音之间过渡更加自然。辅音同化属于较高级的读音技巧，在初中阶段我们可以大致了解以下几种情况：

1. 在/m/, /p/, /b/前，/n/, /t/, /d/分别被同化为/m/, /p/, /b/。例如：

good morning /'gʊm'mɔ:nɪŋ/ eight minutes /'eɪm'mɪnɪts/

2. 在/t/, /p/, /d/等前，/z/浊音清化为/s/。例如：

What's this? 中is中的s发成了/s/，what's 读作/wɒts/。

news一词本应读作 /nju:z/，而在newspaper一词当中，/z/受到了paper中清辅音/p/的影响，也浊音清化了，因而发成了/s/，读作/'nju:spɛɪpə/。

在used to中的used单独存在时读作/ju:zd/，但在used to这一词组中，先是/d/受到后面清辅音/t/的影响而变成了/t/，而它前面的浊辅音/z/又受到了影响而被同化变成了清音/s/，故used to读作/ju:st tu/。

3. 在非重读音节中，/tj/和/dj/分别被同化成/tʃ/和/dʒ/。例如：

education /,edʒu'keɪʃn/ won't you /wəʊn'tʃu/ could you /ku'dʒju/

英语语音同化现象属于语音音变，多发生在口语和方言中，和说话者的背景和个人风格有很大关系。

Vocabulary (I)

【注】本词汇表中的黑体词为要求掌握的词汇；其余单词为接触词汇。

Unit 1

- shower** /'ʃaʊə/ *n.* 阵雨;淋浴 (1)
thunderstorm /'θʌndəstɔ:m/ *n.* 雷雨;雷暴 (1)
thunder /'θʌndə/ *n.* 雷(声) (1)
sunrise /'sʌnrɑɪz/ *n.* 日出 (1)
sunset /'sʌnset/ *n.* 日落 (1)
rise /raɪz/ *v. & n.* (rose/risen) 升起;上升;
增加 (1)
set /set/ *v.* (set/set) (日、月) 落沉;放置;制定 (1)
exact /ɪɡ'zækt/ *adj.* 精确的;准确的 (1)
neither /'naɪðə; 'ni:ðə/ *conj. & adv.* 既不;
也不;(二者)都不 (2)
nor /nɔ:/ *conj. & adv.* 也不;也没 (2)
boot /bu:t/ *n.* 靴,靴子 (2)
jasmine /'dʒæzmɪn/ *n.* 茉莉 (2)
blossom /'blɒsəm/ *v.* 开花
n. 花朵 (2)
sunshine /'sʌnʃaɪn/ *n.* 阳光 (2)
Tai Chi /,taɪ 'tʃi:/ *n.* 太极 (2)
swing /swɪŋ/ *n.* 秋千
v. (swung/swung) 打秋千;摇摆 (2)
melt /melt/ *v.* 融化 (3)
hillside /'hɪlsaɪd/ *n.* 小丘;山坡 (3)
wind /wɪnd/ *n.* 风;气流 (3)
gently /'dʒentli/ *adv.* 温柔地;轻轻地 (3)
budding /'bʌdɪŋ/ *adj.* 正发芽的 (4)

- nearly** /'niəli/ *adv.* 几乎;差不多;将近 (4)
millimetre /'mɪlɪ,mi:tə/ *n.* 毫米;千分之一米 (4)
plenty /'plenti/ *n.* 丰富;大量 (4)
anytime /'eni.taɪm/ *adv.* 在任何时候;
随便什么时候 (4)
babysit /'beɪbɪsɪt/ *v.* (babysat/babysat)
照顾婴儿;当临时保姆 (5)
Debbie /'deɪbi/ 黛比(人名) (5)
bar /bɑ:/ *n.* 栏;门闩;酒吧 (5)
instead /ɪn'sted/ *adv.* 代替;更换 (5)
push /pʊʃ/ *v. & n.* 推;按下 (5)
soccer /'sɒkə/ *n.* 足球;英式足球 (5)
shall /ʃæl;ʃəl/ *v. aux.* 将;会 (5)
rabbit /'ræbɪt/ *n.* 兔子 (5)
low /ləʊ/ *adj.* 低的;浅的 (6)
below /bɪ'ləʊ/ *prep. & adv.* 低于;在……下面 (6)
zero /'ziərəʊ/ *num.* 零 (6)
until (= till) /ən'tɪl/ *conj.* 直到……为止 (6)
groundhog /'graʊndhɒg/ *n.* 土拨鼠 (6)
bush /bʊʃ/ *n.* 灌木 (6)

Unit 2

- hole** /həʊl/ *n.* 洞 (7)
large /lɑ:dʒ/ *adj.* 大的;巨大的 (7)
root /ru:t/ *n.* 根 (7)
seedling /'si:dlɪŋ/ *n.* 幼苗;秧苗 (7)
cover /'kʌvə/ *v.* 覆盖
n. 盖子 (7)
fill /fɪl/ *v.* 装满;充满 (7)

dirt /dɜ:t/ *n.* 泥土;污物 (7)
 pack /pæk/ *v.* 堆积;压实;装(箱) (7)
 dust /dʌst/ *n.* 沙土;尘土;灰尘 (7)
storm /stɔ:m/ *n.* 暴风雨 (7)
dirty /'dɜ:tɪ/ *adj.* 不干净的;肮脏的 (7)
northern /'nɔ:ðən/ *adj.* 北方的;北部的 (7)
bottom /'bɒtəm/ *n.* 底部;最下部 (7)
 pleasant /'pleznt/ *adj.* 使人愉快的 (8)
 shade /ʃeɪd/ *n.* 树阴;阴凉处 (8)
 fulfill /fʊl'fɪl/ *v.* 达到;执行 (8)
basic /'beɪsɪk/ *adj.* 基本的;基础的 (8)
 soil /sɔɪl/ *n.* 土;土壤 (8)
 channel /'tʃænl/ *n.* 频道 (9)
 gardener /'gɑ:dnə/ *n.* 园艺家;花匠;园丁 (9)
 log /lɒg/ *v.* 登录;记录 (9)
consider /kən'sɪdə/ *v.* 仔细考虑;认为;
 觉得 (10)
 sunlight /'sʌnlɑɪt/ *n.* 阳光;日光 (10)
test /test/ *v. & n.* 测验;考查 (10)
 compost /'kɒmpɒst/ *n.* 混合肥料 (10)
dry /draɪ/ *adj.* 干的
v. 使干;变干 (10)
 nearby /'nɪəbaɪ/ *adv.* 在附近;不远 (10)
 squirrel /'skwɪrəl/ *n.* 松鼠 (10)
 fence /fens/ *n.* 栅栏;篱笆;围墙 (10)
purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ *n.* 目的;目标;意图 (10)
 egret /'i:grɪt/ *n.* 白鹭 (11)
eastern /'i:stən/ *adj.* 东方的;东部的 (11)
shy /ʃaɪ/ *adj.* 害羞的 (11)
 tightly /'taɪtli/ *adv.* 紧紧地;牢固地 (11)
 fossil /'fɒsl/ *n.* 化石 (11)
 southwest /'saʊθwest/ *n. & adj.* 西南(的) (11)

living /'lɪvɪŋ/ *adj.* 活着的 (11)
 agriculture /'ægrɪkʌltʃə/ *n.* 农业;农学 (12)
 seed /si:d/ *n.* 种子 (12)
 pot /pɒt/ *n.* 盆;壶;瓶 (12)
 sprout /spraʊt/ *v.* 发芽 (12)
 stem /stem/ *n.* 茎;干 (12)
 bud /bʌd/ *n.* 芽;苞;花蕾
v. 发芽 (12)
 carefully /'keəfəli/ *adv.* 仔细地;小心翼翼地 (12)
yard /jɑ:d/ *n.* 院子;场地 (12)

Unit 3

scare /skeə/ *v. & n.* 惊吓;受惊 (13)
 doorbell /'dɔ:bel/ *n.* 门铃 (13)
 scream /skri:m/ *v.* 尖声喊叫 (13)
tiny /'taɪni/ *adj.* 微小的 (13)
sofa /'səʊfə/ *n.* 长沙发 (13)
 Zoe /'zəʊ/ 佐伊(本课作动物名) (13)
vacation /və'keɪʃən;veɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 假期;休假 (13)
 gentle /'dʒentl/ *adj.* 温和的 (13)
 loyal /'lɔɪəl/ *adj.* 忠诚的 (13)
 long-eared *adj.* 长耳的 (14)
 jerboa /dʒɜ:'bəʊə/ *n.* 跳鼠 (14)
mouse /maʊs/ *n.* (*pl.* mice /maɪs/) 老鼠;鼠标 (14)
 kiwi /'ki:wi:/ *n.* 几维(产于新西兰的鸟) (14)
lay /leɪ/ *v.* (*laid/laid*)产(卵);放置 (14)
 long-nosed *adj.* 长鼻子的 (14)
 eggplant /'egplɑ:nt/ *n.* 茄子 (14)
shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.* (*shook/shaken*)摇动;抖动 (14)
 flap /flæp/ *v.* 鼓翼而飞;(使某物)拍打 (14)

avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ *v.* 避开;躲避 (14)
danger /'deɪndʒə/ *n.* 危险;风险 (15)
dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ *adj.* 危险的 (15)
mainly /'meɪnlɪ/ *adv.* 主要地;首要地 (15)
bamboo /bæm'buː/ *n.* 竹子 (15)
giraffe /dʒɪ'rɑːf/ *n.* 长颈鹿 (15)
escape /ɪs'keɪp/ *v.* 逃脱;逃走 (16)
fierce /fɪəs/ *adj.* 凶猛的;凶狠的 (16)
protect /prə'tekt/ *v.* 保护 (16)
fool /fuːl/ *n.* 愚人 (16)
century /'sentʃəri/ *n.* 世纪 (17)
fur /fɜː/ *n.* (兽类的)毛 (17)
symbol /'sɪmbl/ *n.* 标志;象征 (17)
courage /'kʌrɪdʒ/ *n.* 勇气;胆量 (17)
brave /breɪv/ *adj.* 勇敢的;无畏的 (17)
chain /tʃeɪn/ *n.* 链子;链条 (17)
balance /'bæləns/ *n.* 平衡;平稳 (17)
reason /'riːzn/ *n.* 原因;动机;理由 (17)
disappear /dɪsə'pɪə/ *v.* 消失;失踪 (17)
kill /kɪl/ *v.* 杀死 (17)
cut /kʌt/ *v.* (cut/cut) 砍;切;剪;割 (17)
decrease /dɪ'kriːs/ *v.* 使……变小;减少 (17)
friendship /'frendʃɪp/ *n.* 友情;友谊 (18)
rhino /'raɪnəʊ/ *n.* 犀牛 (18)
skin /skɪn/ *n.* 皮;皮肤 (18)
warn /wɔːn/ *v.* 警告;提醒 (18)
insect /'ɪnsekt/ *n.* 昆虫 (18)
relationship /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/ *n.* 关系;关联 (18)
survive /sə'vaɪv/ *v.* 生存;存活 (18)
Owen /'əʊn/ 欧文(本课作动物名) (18)
mzee /m'ziː/ *n.* 老人;受尊敬的人
 (本课作动物名) (18)
hippo /'hɪpəʊ/ *n.* 河马 (18)
tortoise /'tɔːtəs/ *n.* 龟 (18)

truly /'truːli/ *adv.* 真正;正确地 (18)
boundary /'baʊndəri/ *n.* 分界线;边界 (18)

Unit 4

technology /tek'nɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* 技术 (19)
desktop /'deskɒp/ *n.* 台式电脑;桌面 (19)
tablet /'tæblɪt/ *n.* 平板电脑;牌;碑 (19)
keyboard /'kiːbɔːd/ *n.* 键盘 (19)
invitation /ɪnvi'teɪʃn/ *n.* 邀请 (19)
industry /'ɪndəstri/ *n.* 工业;企业;行业 (19)
laptop /'læptɒp/ *n.* 笔记本电脑 (20)
Easter /'iːstə/ *n.* 复活节 (20)
enter /'entə/ *v.* 输入;进入 (20)
key /kiː/ *n.* 关键;钥匙 (20)
search /sɜːtʃ/ *n. & v.* 搜索;查找 (20)
topic /'tɒpɪk/ *n.* 话题 (20)
depend /dɪ'pend/ *v.* 依靠;取决于 (20)
bunny /'bʌni/ *n.* 兔子 (20)
hide /haɪd/ *v.* (hid/hidden) 隐藏;躲避 (20)
press /pres/ *n.* 印刷机;新闻界 (21)
appear /ə'pɪə/ *v.* 出现;呈现;来到 (21)
modern /'mɒdn/ *adj.* 现代的;新式的 (21)
electronic /ɪlek'trɒnɪk/ *adj.* 电子的 (21)
sell /sel/ *v.* (sold/sold) 卖;出售 (21)
receive /rɪ'siːv/ *v.* 收到;接到 (22)
cancer /'kænsə/ *n.* 癌症 (22)
blessing /'blesɪŋ/ *n.* 祝福;保佑;赞美 (22)
pyramid /'pɪrəməɪd/ *n.* 金字塔 (22)
Egypt /'iːdʒɪpt/ 埃及 (22)
advantage /əd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.* 优势;有利条件;
 有利因素 (23)
disadvantage /dɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.* 缺点;
 不利因素 (23)
simple /'sɪmpl/ *adj.* 简单的;简明的 (23)

coin /kɔɪn/ <i>n.</i>	硬币	(23)
cause /kɔ:z/ <i>v.</i>	造成;引起	(23)
less /les/ <i>adj. & adv.</i>	(little 的比较级) 更少的(地);更小的(地)	
<i>n.</i>	较少量;较小的部分	(23)
aside /ə'saɪd/ <i>adv.</i>	除……之外;在旁边	(23)
attack /ə'tæk/ <i>v.</i>	袭击;损害	(23)
web /web/ <i>n.</i>	网络;网	(23)
steal /sti:l/ <i>v.</i>	(stole/stolen)偷盗;窃取	(23)
banking /'bæŋkɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	银行业	(23)
properly /'prɒpəli/ <i>adv.</i>	正确地	(23)

Unit 5

pay /peɪ/ <i>v.</i>	(paid/paid)付(款)	(25)
bake /beɪk/ <i>v. & n.</i>	烘;烤	(25)
dollar /'dɒlə/ <i>n.</i>	元(美国、加拿大、澳大利亚 等国的货币单位)	(25)
sixteen /sɪks'ti:n/ <i>num.</i>	十六	(25)
advertising /'ædvətəɪzɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	广告活动; 广告业;做广告	(25)
poster /'pəʊstə/ <i>n.</i>	招贴;海报	(25)
cheap /tʃi:p/ <i>adj.</i>	便宜的;廉价的	(26)
pocket /'pɒkɪt/ <i>n.</i>	口袋;袋子	
<i>v.</i>	挣;赚下;赢得	(26)
desk-cycle /'desk'saɪkl/ <i>n.</i>	自行车桌 (本课中丹尼发明的产品名)	(26)
tie /taɪ/ <i>v.</i>	(用线、绳等)系;拴;绑; 捆;束	(26)
while /waɪl/ <i>conj.</i>	当……的时候; 在……期间	(26)
afford /ə'fɔ:d/ <i>v.</i>	买得起;(有时间)做, 能做	(26)
cent /sent/ <i>n.</i>	分	(26)
everyday /'evrɪdeɪ/ <i>adj.</i>	每天的;日常的	(27)

ladder /'lædə/ <i>n.</i>	梯子	(27)
position /pə'zɪʃn/ <i>n.</i>	位置;方位	(27)
congratulate /kən'grætʃuleɪt/ <i>v.</i>	祝贺	(27)
including /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/ <i>prep.</i>	包括;包含	(27)
account /ə'kaʊnt/ <i>n.</i>	账目	(27)
husband /'hʌzbənd/ <i>n.</i>	丈夫	(28)
gate /geɪt/ <i>n.</i>	大门	(28)
appreciate /ə'pri:ʃeɪt/ <i>v.</i>	感激;感谢	(28)
honesty /'ɒnɪstɪ/ <i>n.</i>	诚实;老实;正直	(28)
trusting /'trʌstɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i>	信任的	(28)
honest /'ɒnɪst/ <i>adj.</i>	坦白的;诚实的	(28)
value /'vælju:/ <i>n.</i>	价值	(28)
motto /'mɒtəʊ/ <i>n.</i>	座右铭;格言;箴言	(28)
trust /trʌst/ <i>v. & n.</i>	相信;依赖	(28)
battle /'bætl/ <i>n.</i>	战斗;战役	(29)
create /kri:'eɪt/ <i>v.</i>	创作;创造	(29)
ad /æd/ <i>n.</i>	广告	(29)
customer /'kʌstəmə/ <i>n.</i>	顾客;主顾;客户	(29)
already /ɔ:l'reɪdɪ/ <i>adv.</i>	已经	(29)
similar /'sɪmɪlə/ <i>adj.</i>	相像的;相仿的;类似的	(29)
sample /'sæmpl/ <i>n.</i>	样品;样本	(29)
offer /'ɒfə/ <i>v.</i>	提供;供给	(29)
shine /ʃaɪn/ <i>v.</i>	(shone/shone)发光;反射	(29)
quality /'kwɒlətɪ/ <i>n.</i>	质量;品质	(29)
surely /'ʃʊəli/ <i>adv.</i>	当然;确信无疑	(29)
succeed /sək'si:d/ <i>v.</i>	成功;做成	(29)
crazy /'kreɪzi/ <i>adj.</i>	疯狂的;荒唐的	(30)
baker /'beɪkə/ <i>n.</i>	面包(糕饼)师傅; 面包店老板	(30)

Unit 6

champion /'tʃæmpiən/ <i>n.</i>	冠军	(31)
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relative /'relətɪv/ *n.* 亲戚;亲属 (31)

thick /θɪk/ *adj.* 厚的 (32)

photograph /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/ *n.* 照片 (32)

lift /lɪft/ *v.* 举起;抬起
n. 电梯 (32)

weigh /weɪ/ *v.* 有……重;重 (32)

kilo /'ki:ləʊ/ (= kilogram /'kɪləgræm/) *n.*
千克 (32)

several /'sevrəl/ *pron.* 三个以上;一些 (32)

BC (= before Christ) 公元前 (33)

athlete /'æθli:t/ *n.* 运动员 (33)

compete /kəm'pi:t/ *v.* 竞争;比赛 (33)

Olympia /əʊ'lɪmpɪə/ 奥林匹亚(地名)
(33)

married /'mæɪrɪd/ *adj.* 结婚的;已婚的 (33)

host /həʊst/ *v.* 主办;主持(活动)
n. 主人 (33)

Olympic /ə'lɪmpɪk/ *adj.* 奥林匹克运动会的
(33)

amazed /ə'meɪzɪd/ *adj.* 惊奇的;惊讶的 (33)

spirit /'spɪrɪt/ *n.* 精神;精灵 (33)

represent /,reprɪ'zent/ *v.* 代表;象征 (33)

continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ *n.* 洲;大陆 (34)

America /ə'merɪkə/ 美洲;美国 (34)

torch /tɔ:tʃ/ *n.* 火炬;火把 (34)

peace /pi:s/ *n.* 和平 (34)

slogan /'sləʊgən/ *n.* 标语;口号 (34)

reflect /rɪ'flekt/ *v.* 显示;表明;表达 (34)

mascot /'mæskət/ *n.* 吉祥物 (34)

feature /'fi:tʃə/ *n.* 特征;特点 (34)

fairly /'feəli/ *adv.* 公平合理地;公正地 (34)

defeat /dɪ'fi:t/ *v. & n.* 战胜;打败 (35)

gold /gəʊld/ *n.* 金;黄金制品;金色
adj. 金色的 (35)

medal /'medl/ *n.* 奖牌;勋章 (35)

influence /'ɪnfluəns/ *n.* 影响;作用 (35)

Brazil /brə'zɪl/ 巴西 (35)

diving /'daɪvɪŋ/ *n.* 跳水 (35)

badminton /'bædmɪntən/ *n.* 羽毛球 (35)

coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 教练;辅导教师 (35)

rope /rəʊp/ *n.* 绳 (36)

sit-up *n.* 仰卧起坐 (36)

push-up *n.* 俯卧撑 (36)

race /reɪs/ *n.* 赛跑;速度竞赛 (36)

result /rɪ'zʌlt/ *n.* 结果;成绩 (36)

none /nʌn/ *pron.* 一个也没有;毫无 (36)

twentieth /'twentɪəθ/ *num. & adj.*
第二十(的) (36)

Unit 7

population /,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃn/ *n.* 人口 (37)

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.* 到国外;在国外 (37)

Japan /dʒə'pæn/ 日本 (37)

Japanese /,dʒæpə'ni:z/ *n.* 日语;日本人
adj. 日语的;日本人的
(37)

Antarctica /æn'tɑ:ktɪkə/ *n.* 南极洲 (37)

island /'aɪlənd/ *n.* 岛;岛屿 (37)

Pacific /pə'sɪfɪk/ *n. & adj.* 太平洋(的) (37)

planet /'plænɪt/ *n.* 行星 (38)

billion /'bɪljən/ *n.* 十亿;千兆 (38)

total /'təʊtl/ *n.* 总计;总数
adj. 总的;总计的 (38)

increase /ɪn'kri:s/ *v.* 增加;增大 (38)

surface /'sɜ:fɪs/ *n.* 表面;表层 (38)

Indian /'ɪndɪən/ *adj.* 印度的
n. 印度人 (38)

Atlantic /æt'læntɪk/ *n.* & *adj.* 大西洋(的) (38)

Arctic /'ɑ:ktɪk/ *adj.* 北极的 (38)

British /'brɪtɪʃ/ *adj.* 不列颠的;英国的;
英国人的;英国英语的
n. (总称)英国人;英国英语 (39)

washroom /'wɒʃrʊm/ *n.* 盥洗室 (39)

bathroom /'bɑ:θrʊm/ *n.* 浴室;盥洗室 (39)

spell /spel/ *v.* (spelled/spelled 或
spelt/spelt) 拼写 (39)

pronunciation /prəˌnʌnsɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.* 发音;
读法 (39)

grammar /'græmə/ *n.* 语法 (39)

translate /træns'leɪt/ *v.* 翻译 (39)

American /ə'merɪkən/ *adj.* 美国的
n. 美国人 (39)

Australian /ɔ:'streɪljən/ *adj.* 澳大利亚(人)的
n. 澳大利亚人 (39)

pronounce /prə'naʊns/ *v.* 发音;读法 (39)

greet /gri:t/ *v.* 欢迎;迎接 (40)

European /jʊərə'pi:ən/ *n.* 欧洲人
adj. 欧洲(人)的 (40)

kiss /kɪs/ *v.* & *n.* 吻 (40)

cheek /tʃi:k/ *n.* 脸颊;脸蛋 (40)

nod /nɒd/ *v.* 点头 (40)

thumbs-up /'θʌmsˌʌp/ *n.* 翘拇指 (40)

polite /pə'laɪt/ *adj.* 有礼貌的 (40)

lip /lɪp/ *n.* 嘴唇 (40)

rude /ru:d/ *adj.* 粗鲁的;粗野的 (40)

Italian /ɪ'tæliən/ *n.* 意大利人;意大利语
adj. 意大利(人)的 (40)

prepare /prɪ'peə/ *v.* 准备;预备 (41)

Mariana /ˌmeəri'ænə/ 玛丽安娜(人名) (41)

Amazon /'æməzn/ 亚马逊河 (41)

rainforest /'reɪnfɔ:rst/ *n.* (热带)雨林 (41)

Akia /ə'kiə/ 阿卡亚(人名) (41)

Turkey /'tɜ:kɪ/ 土耳其 (41)

Bosphorous /'bɒsfərəs/ 博斯普鲁斯(地名) (41)

Nile /naɪl/ 尼罗河 (41)

Sahara /sə'hɑ:rə/ Desert 撒哈拉沙漠 (41)

Cairo /'kaɪərəʊ/ 开罗 (41)

Ahmed /'æməd/ 艾哈迈德(人名) (41)

pride /praɪd/ *n.* 引以自豪的事物(或人);
骄傲 (41)

million /'mɪljən/ *n.* 百万 (42)

square /skweə/ *n.* 平方;广场;正方形 (42)

Rocky /'rɒki/ Mountains 落基山脉 (42)

Spanish /'spæɪnɪʃ/ *adj.* 西班牙(人)的
n. 西班牙语 (42)

Mexican /'meksɪkən/ *n.* 墨西哥人;墨西哥语
adj. 墨西哥(人)的 (42)

Unit 8

schoolyard /'sku:ljɑ:d/ *n.* 校园 (43)

attention /ə'tenʃn/ *n.* 注意;留心 (43)

rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ *n.* 垃圾;废物 (43)

garbage /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/ *n.* 垃圾 (43)

pollution /pə'lju:ʃn/ *n.* 污染 (43)

explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ *v.* 解释 (43)

reduce /rɪ'dju:s/ *v.* 减少 (44)

reusable /ˌri:'ju:zəbl/ *adj.* 可重复使用的 (44)

least /li:st/ *adj.* & *adv.* (little 的最高级)
最少的(地);最小的(地)

	<i>n.</i> 最少量;最小物	(44)	<i>tap</i> /tæp/ <i>n.</i> 龙头;阀门	(46)
pollute /pə'lu:t/	<i>v.</i> 污染;弄脏	(44)	<i>beer</i> /biə/ <i>n.</i> 啤酒	(46)
<i>skip</i> /skɪp/	<i>v.</i> 跳跃;跳绳	(44)	truck /trʌk/ <i>n.</i> 货车;手推车	(46)
<i>packaging</i> /'pækɪdʒɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> 包装	(44)	<i>recycling</i> /ri:'saɪklɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> 回收利用 (46)
<i>leaky</i> /'li:kɪ/	<i>adj.</i> 渗漏的	(44)	factory /'fæktəri/	<i>n.</i> 工厂 (46)
waste /weɪst/	<i>v. & n.</i> 浪费	(44)	<i>unlike</i> /ɪˈlʌn'laɪk/	<i>prep.</i> 不像;与……不同 (46)
<i>litre</i> /'li:tə/	<i>n.</i> 公升	(44)		
<i>sink</i> /sɪŋk/	<i>n.</i> 水槽;水池	(44)	<i>bee</i> /bi:/	<i>n.</i> 蜜蜂 (47)
<i>electricity</i> /ɪˌlek'trɪsəti/	<i>n.</i> 电	(44)	ant /ænt/	<i>n.</i> 蚂蚁 (47)
shut /ʃʌt/	<i>v.</i> (shut/shut)关上;合上	(44)	<i>dove</i> /dʌv/	<i>n.</i> 鸽子 (47)
<i>sort</i> /sɔ:t/	<i>v.</i> 分类;整理		die /daɪ/	<i>v.</i> (现在分词为 dying)死 (47)
	<i>n.</i> 类;种类;类型	(45)	dead /ded/	<i>adj.</i> 死的 (47)
empty /'emptɪ/	<i>v.</i> 把……弄空		<i>species</i> /'spi:ʃi:z/	<i>n.</i> 物种;种类 (47)
	<i>adj.</i> 空的	(45)	<i>respect</i> /rɪ'spekt/	<i>v.</i> 尊敬;敬重 (47)
<i>metal</i> /'metl/	<i>n.</i> 金属	(45)	used /ju:zd/	<i>adj.</i> 用过的;旧的;二手的 (48)
<i>plastic</i> /'plæstɪk/	<i>n. & adj.</i> 塑料(的)	(45)	divide /dɪ'vaɪd/	<i>v.</i> 分开;分割 (48)
<i>recycle</i> /ɪri:'saɪkl/	<i>v.</i> 回收再用;再循环	(45)	<i>pile</i> /paɪl/	<i>n.</i> 堆;大量 (48)
<i>amount</i> /ə'maʊnt/	<i>n.</i> 量;数量	(45)	seat /si:t/	<i>n.</i> 座位 (48)
litter /'lɪtə/	<i>n.</i> 垃圾		<i>lid</i> /lɪd/	<i>n.</i> 盖子 (48)
	<i>v.</i> 使乱七八糟;乱扔	(45)	ton /tʌn/	<i>n.</i> 吨 (48)
<i>Katie</i> /'keɪti/	凯蒂(人名)	(46)	<i>duty</i> /'dju:ti/	<i>n.</i> 责任;义务 (48)
<i>leak</i> /li:k/	<i>n. & v.</i> 漏;渗漏	(46)		

Vocabulary (II)

【注】本词汇表中的黑体词为要求掌握的词汇；其余单词为接触词汇。

A

- abroad** /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.* 到国外;在国外 (37)
account /ə'kaʊnt/ *n.* 账目 (27)
ad /æd/ *n.* 广告 (29)
advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* 优势;有利条件;
 有利因素 (23)
advertising /'ædvətaɪzɪŋ/ *n.* 广告活动;
 广告业;做广告 (25)
afford /ə'fɔ:d/ *v.* 买得起;(有时间)做,能做
 (26)
agriculture /'ægrɪkʌltʃə/ *n.* 农业;农学 (12)
Ahmed /'æməd/ 艾哈迈德(人名) (41)
Akia /ə'kiə/ 阿卡亚(人名) (41)
already /ɔ:l'reɪdɪ/ *adv.* 已经 (29)
amazed /ə'meɪzd/ *adj.* 惊奇的;惊讶的 (33)
Amazon /'æməzn/ 亚马逊河 (41)
America /ə'merɪkə/ 美洲;美国 (34)
American /ə'merɪkən/ *adj.* 美国的
n. 美国人 (39)
amount /ə'maʊnt/ *n.* 量;数量 (45)
ant /ænt/ *n.* 蚂蚁 (47)
Antarctica /æn'tɑ:ktɪkə/ *n.* 南极洲 (37)
anytime /'enɪtaɪm/ *adv.* 在任何时候;
 随便什么时候 (4)
appear /ə'pɪə/ *v.* 出现;呈现;来到 (21)
appreciate /ə'pri:ʃeɪt/ *v.* 感激;感谢 (28)
Arctic /'ɑ:ktɪk/ *adj.* 北极的 (38)
aside /ə'saɪd/ *adv.* 除……之外;在旁边 (23)
athlete /'æθli:t/ *n.* 运动员 (33)
Atlantic /æt'læntɪk/ *n. & adj.* 大西洋(的)
 (38)
attack /ə'tæk/ *v.* 袭击;损害 (23)
attention /ə'tenʃn/ *n.* 注意;留心 (43)
Australian /ɔ:'streɪljən/ *adj.* 澳大利亚(人)的
n. 澳大利亚人 (39)

B

- avoid** /ə'vɔɪd/ *v.* 避开;躲避 (14)
- babysit** /'beɪbɪsɪt/ *v.* (babysat/babysat)
 照顾婴儿;当临时保姆 (5)
badminton /'bædmɪntən/ *n.* 羽毛球 (35)
bake /beɪk/ *v. & n.* 烘;烤 (25)
baker /'beɪkə/ *n.* 面包(糕饼)师傅;
 面包店老板 (30)
balance /'bæləns/ *n.* 平衡;平稳 (17)
bamboo /bæm'bu:/ *n.* 竹子 (15)
banking /'bæŋkɪŋ/ *n.* 银行业 (23)
bar /bɑ:/ *n.* 栏;门闩;酒吧 (5)
basic /'beɪsɪk/ *adj.* 基本的;基础的 (8)
bathroom /'bɑ:θrʊm/ *n.* 浴室;盥洗室 (39)
battle /'bætl/ *n.* 战斗;战役 (29)
BC (= before Christ) 公元前 (33)
bee /bi:/ *n.* 蜜蜂 (47)
beer /bɪə/ *n.* 啤酒 (46)
below /bɪ'ləʊ/ *prep. & adv.* 低于;在……下面
 (6)
billion /'bɪljən/ *n.* 十亿;千兆 (38)
blessing /'blesɪŋ/ *n.* 祝福;保佑;赞美 (22)
blossom /'blɒsəm/ *v.* 开花
n. 花朵 (2)
boot /bu:t/ *n.* 靴,靴子 (2)
Bosphorous /'bɒsfərəs/ 博斯普鲁斯(地名)
 (41)
bottom /'bɒtəm/ *n.* 底部;最下部 (7)
boundary /'baʊndəri/ *n.* 分界线;边界 (18)
Brazil /brə'zɪl/ 巴西 (35)
brave /breɪv/ *adj.* 勇敢的;无畏的 (17)
British /'brɪtɪʃ/ *adj.* 不列颠的;英国的;
 英国人的;英国英语的
n. (总称)英国人;英国英语
 (39)
bud /bʌd/ *n.* 芽;苞;花蕾
v. 发芽 (12)

budding /'bʌdɪŋ/ *adj.* 正发芽的 (4)
bunny /'bʌnɪ/ *n.* 兔子 (20)
bush /bʊʃ/ *n.* 灌木 (6)

C

Cairo /'kaɪərəʊ/ 开罗 (41)
cancer /'kænsə/ *n.* 癌症 (22)
carefully /'keəfəli/ *adv.* 仔细地;小心翼翼地 (12)

cause /kɔ:z/ *v.* 造成;引起 (23)

cent /sent/ *n.* 分 (26)

century /'sentʃəri/ *n.* 世纪 (17)

chain /tʃeɪn/ *n.* 链子;链条 (17)

champion /'tʃæmpɪən/ *n.* 冠军 (31)

channel /'tʃænl/ *n.* 频道 (9)

cheap /tʃi:p/ *adj.* 便宜的;廉价的 (26)

cheek /tʃi:k/ *n.* 脸颊;脸蛋 (40)

coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 教练;辅导教师 (35)

coin /kɔɪn/ *n.* 硬币 (23)

compete /kəm'pi:t/ *v.* 竞争;比赛 (33)

compost /'kɒmpɒst/ *n.* 混合肥料 (10)

congratulate /kən'grætʃuleɪt/ *v.* 祝贺 (27)

consider /kən'sɪdə/ *v.* 仔细考虑;认为;觉得 (10)

continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ *n.* 洲;大陆 (34)

courage /'kʌrɪdʒ/ *n.* 勇气;胆量 (17)

cover /'kʌvə/ *v.* 覆盖
n. 盖子 (7)

crazy /'kreɪzi/ *adj.* 疯狂的;荒唐的 (30)

create /kri:'eɪt/ *v.* 创作;创造 (29)

customer /'kʌstəmə/ *n.* 顾客;主顾;客户 (29)

cut /kʌt/ *v.* (cut/cut) 砍;切;剪;割 (17)

D

danger /'deɪndʒə/ *n.* 危险;风险 (15)

dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ *adj.* 危险的 (15)

dead /ded/ *adj.* 死的 (47)

Debbie /'deɪbi/ 黛比(人名) (5)

decrease /dɪ'kri:s/ *v.* 使……变小;减少 (17)

defeat /dɪ'fi:t/ *v. & n.* 战胜;打败 (35)

depend /dɪ'pend/ *v.* 依靠;取决于 (20)

desk-cycle /'desk'saɪkl/ *n.* 自行车桌
(本课中丹尼发明的产品名) (26)

desktop /'deskɒp/ *n.* 台式电脑;桌面 (19)

die /daɪ/ *v.* (现在分词为 dying) 死 (47)

dirt /dɜ:t/ *n.* 泥土;污物 (7)

dirty /'dɜ:ti/ *adj.* 不干净的;肮脏的 (7)

disadvantage /,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* 缺点;
不利因素 (23)

disappear /,dɪsə'piə/ *v.* 消失;失踪 (17)

divide /dɪ'vaɪd/ *v.* 分开;分割 (48)

diving /'daɪvɪŋ/ *n.* 跳水 (35)

dollar /'dɒlə/ *n.* 元(美国、加拿大、澳大利亚
等国的货币单位) (25)

doorbell /'dɔ:bel/ *n.* 门铃 (13)

dove /dʌv/ *n.* 鸽子 (47)

dry /draɪ/ *adj.* 干的
v. 使干;变干 (10)

dust /dʌst/ *n.* 沙土;尘土;灰尘 (7)

duty /'dju:ti/ *n.* 责任;义务 (48)

E

Easter /'i:stə/ *n.* 复活节 (20)

eastern /'i:stən/ *adj.* 东方的;东部的 (11)

eggplant /'egplɑ:nt/ *n.* 茄子 (14)

egret /'i:grɪt/ *n.* 白鹭 (11)

Egypt /'i:dʒɪpt/ 埃及 (22)

electricity /ɪ'lek'trɪsəti/ *n.* 电 (44)

electronic /ɪ'lek'trɒnɪk/ *adj.* 电子的 (21)

empty /'emptɪ/ *v.* 把……弄空
adj. 空的 (45)

enter /'entə/ *v.* 输入;进入 (20)

escape /ɪs'keɪp/ *v.* 逃脱;逃走 (16)

European /jʊərə'piən/ *n.* 欧洲人
adj. 欧洲(人)的 (40)

everyday /'evrɪdeɪ/ *adj.* 每天的;日常的 (27)

exact /ɪg'zækt/ *adj.* 精确的;准确的 (1)

explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ *v.* 解释 (43)

F

factory /'fæktəri/ *n.* 工厂 (46)

fairly /'feəli/ *adv.* 公平合理地;公正地 (34)
 feature /'fi:tʃə/ *n.* 特征;特点 (34)
 fence /fens/ *n.* 栅栏;篱笆;围墙 (10)
 fierce /fɪəs/ *adj.* 凶猛的;凶狠的 (16)
fill /fɪl/ *v.* 装满;充满 (7)
 flap /flæp/ *v.* 鼓翼而飞;(使某物)拍打 (14)
 fool /fu:l/ *n.* 愚人 (16)
 fossil /'fɒsl/ *n.* 化石 (11)
friendship /'frendʃɪp/ *n.* 友情;友谊 (18)
 fulfill /fʊl'fɪl/ *v.* 达到;执行 (8)
 fur /fɜ:/ *n.* (兽类的)毛 (17)

G

garbage /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/ *n.* 垃圾 (43)
 gardener /'gɑ:dnə/ *n.* 园艺家;花匠;园丁 (9)
gate /geɪt/ *n.* 大门 (28)
 gentle /'dʒentl/ *adj.* 温和的 (13)
 gently /'dʒentli/ *adv.* 温柔地;轻轻地 (3)
 giraffe /dʒɪ'ra:f/ *n.* 长颈鹿 (15)
gold /gəʊld/ *n.* 金;黄金制品;金色
adj. 金色的 (35)
grammar /'græmə/ *n.* 语法 (39)
 greet /gri:t/ *v.* 欢迎;迎接 (40)
 groundhog /'graʊndhɒg/ *n.* 土拨鼠 (6)

H

hide /haɪd/ *v.* (hid/hidden)隐藏;躲避 (20)
 hillside /'hɪlsaɪd/ *n.* 小丘;山坡 (3)
 hippo /'hɪpəʊ/ *n.* 河马 (18)
hole /həʊl/ *n.* 洞 (7)
honest /'ɒnɪst/ *adj.* 坦白的;诚实的 (28)
 honesty /'ɒnɪstɪ/ *n.* 诚实;老实;正直 (28)
 host /həʊst/ *v.* 主办;主持(活动)
n. 主人 (33)
husband /'hʌzbənd/ *n.* 丈夫 (28)

I

including /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/ *prep.* 包括;包含 (27)
increase /ɪn'kri:s/ *v.* 增加;增大 (38)
Indian /'ɪndɪən/ *adj.* 印度的

n. 印度人 (38)
industry /'ɪndəstri/ *n.* 工业;企业;行业 (19)
influence /'ɪnfluəns/ *n.* 影响;作用 (35)
 insect /'ɪnsekt/ *n.* 昆虫 (18)
instead /ɪn'sted/ *adv.* 代替;更换 (5)
 invitation /ɪn'vɪ'teɪʃn/ *n.* 邀请 (19)
island /'aɪlənd/ *n.* 岛;岛屿 (37)
 Italian /ɪ'tæliən/ *n.* 意大利人;意大利语
adj. 意大利(人)的 (40)

J

Japan /dʒə'pæn/ 日本 (37)
Japanese /,dʒæpə'ni:z/ *n.* 日语;日本人
adj. 日语的;日本人的 (37)
 jasmine /'dʒæzmɪn/ *n.* 茉莉 (2)
 jerboa /dʒɜ:'bəʊə/ *n.* 跳鼠 (14)

K

Katie /'keɪtɪ/ 凯蒂(人名) (46)
key /ki:/ *n.* 关键;钥匙 (20)
keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/ *n.* 键盘 (19)
kill /kɪl/ *v.* 杀死 (17)
kilo /'ki:ləʊ/ (= kilogram /'kɪləgræm/) *n.*
 千克 (32)
kiss /kɪs/ *v. & n.* 吻 (40)
 kiwi /'ki:wi:/ *n.* 几维(产于新西兰的鸟) (14)

L

ladder /'lædə/ *n.* 梯子 (27)
 laptop /'læptɒp/ *n.* 笔记本电脑 (20)
large /lɑ:dʒ/ *adj.* 大的;巨大的 (7)
lay /leɪ/ *v.* (laid/laid)产(卵);放置 (14)
 leak /li:k/ *n. & v.* 漏;渗漏 (46)
 leaky /'li:ki/ *adj.* 渗漏的 (44)
least /li:st/ *adj. & adv.* (little 的最高级)
 最少的(地);最小的(地)
n. 最小量;最小物 (44)
less /les/ *adj. & adv.* (little 的比较级)更少的
 (地);更小的(地)
n. 较少量;较小的部分 (23)

lid /lɪd/ *n.* 盖子 (48)
lift /lɪft/ *v.* 举起; 抬起
n. 电梯 (32)
lip /lɪp/ *n.* 嘴唇 (40)
litre /'li:tə/ *n.* 公升 (44)
litter /'lɪtə/ *n.* 垃圾
v. 使乱七八糟; 乱扔 (45)
living /'lɪvɪŋ/ *adj.* 活着的 (11)
log /lɒg/ *v.* 登录; 记录 (9)
long-eared *adj.* 长耳的 (14)
long-nosed *adj.* 长鼻子的 (14)
low /ləʊ/ *adj.* 低的; 浅的 (6)
loyal /'ləʊəl/ *adj.* 忠诚的 (13)

M

mainly /'meɪnli/ *adv.* 主要地; 首要地 (15)
Mariana /,məəri'æniə/ 玛丽安娜(人名)
(41)
married /'mæriəd/ *adj.* 结婚的; 已婚的 (33)
mascot /'mæskət/ *n.* 吉祥物 (34)
medal /'medl/ *n.* 奖牌; 勋章 (35)
melt /melt/ *v.* 融化 (3)
metal /'metl/ *n.* 金属 (45)
Mexican /'meksɪkən/ *n.* 墨西哥人; 墨西哥语
adj. 墨西哥(人)的 (42)
millimetre /'mɪlɪmi:tə/ *n.* 毫米; 千分之一米
(4)
million /'mɪljən/ *n.* 百万 (42)
modern /'mɒdn/ *adj.* 现代的; 新式的 (21)
motto /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.* 座右铭; 格言; 箴言 (28)
mouse /maʊs/ *n.* (*pl.* mice /maɪs/) 老鼠;
鼠标 (14)
mzee /m'zi:/ *n.* 老人; 受尊敬的人
(本课作动物名) (18)

N

nearby /'nɪəbaɪ/ *adv.* 在附近; 不远 (10)
nearly /'nɪəli/ *adv.* 几乎; 差不多; 将近 (4)
neither /'neɪðə; 'ni:ðə/ *conj. & adv.* 既不;
也不; (二者)都不 (2)

Nile /naɪl/ 尼罗河 (41)
nod /nɒd/ *v.* 点头 (40)
none /nʌn/ *pron.* 一个也没有; 毫无 (36)
nor /nɔ:/ *conj. & adv.* 也不; 也没 (2)
northern /'nɔ:ðən/ *adj.* 北方的; 北部的 (7)

O

offer /'ɒfə/ *v.* 提供; 供给 (29)
Olympia /əʊ'lɪmpɪə/ 奥林匹亚(地名)
(33)
Olympic /ə'lɪmpɪk/ *adj.* 奥林匹克运动会的
(33)
Owen /'əʊɪn/ 欧文(本课作动物名) (18)

P

Pacific /pə'sɪfɪk/ *n. & adj.* 太平洋(的) (37)
pack /pæk/ *v.* 堆积; 压实; 装(箱) (7)
packaging /'pækɪdʒɪŋ/ *n.* 包装 (44)
pay /peɪ/ *v.* (*paid/paid*) 付(款) (25)
peace /pi:s/ *n.* 和平 (34)
photograph /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/ *n.* 照片 (32)
pile /paɪl/ *n.* 堆; 大量 (48)
planet /'plænɪt/ *n.* 行星 (38)
plastic /'plæstɪk/ *n. & adj.* 塑料(的) (45)
pleasant /'pleznt/ *adj.* 使人愉快的 (8)
plenty /'plenti/ *n.* 丰富; 大量 (4)
pocket /'pɒkɪt/ *n.* 口袋; 袋子
v. 挣; 赚下; 赢得 (26)
polite /pə'laɪt/ *adj.* 有礼貌的 (40)
pollute /pə'lu:t/ *v.* 污染; 弄脏 (44)
pollution /pə'lu:ʃn/ *n.* 污染 (43)
population /,pɒpjə'leɪʃn/ *n.* 人口 (37)
position /pə'zɪʃn/ *n.* 位置; 方位 (27)
poster /'pəʊstə/ *n.* 招贴; 海报 (25)
pot /pɒt/ *n.* 盆; 壶; 瓶 (12)
prepare /prɪ'peə/ *v.* 准备; 预备 (41)
press /pres/ *n.* 印刷机; 新闻界 (21)
pride /praɪd/ *n.* 引以自豪的事物(或人);
骄傲 (41)
pronounce /prə'naʊns/ *v.* 发音; 读法 (39)
pronunciation /prə'nʌnsɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.* 发音;

读法 (39)
 properly /'prɒpəli/ *adv.* 正确地 (23)
 protect /prə'tekt/ *v.* 保护 (16)
 purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ *n.* 目的;目标;意图 (10)
 push /pʊʃ/ *v. & n.* 推;按下 (5)
 push-up *n.* 俯卧撑 (36)
 pyramid /'pɪrəmid/ *n.* 金字塔 (22)

Q

quality /'kwɒləti/ *n.* 质量;品质 (29)

R

rabbit /'ræbɪt/ *n.* 兔子 (5)
 race /reɪs/ *n.* 赛跑;速度竞赛 (36)
 rainforest /'reɪnfɔ:st/ *n.* (热带)雨林 (41)
 reason /'ri:zn/ *n.* 原因;动机;理由 (17)
 receive /rɪ'si:v/ *v.* 收到;接到 (22)
 recycle /,ri:'saɪkl/ *v.* 回收再用;再循环 (45)
 recycling /ri:'saɪklɪŋ/ *n.* 回收利用 (46)
 reduce /rɪ'dju:s/ *v.* 减少 (44)
 reflect /rɪ'flekt/ *v.* 显示;表明;表达 (34)
 relationship /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/ *n.* 关系;关联 (18)
 relative /'relətɪv/ *n.* 亲戚;亲属 (31)
 represent /,reprɪ'zent/ *v.* 代表;象征 (33)
 respect /rɪ'spekt/ *v.* 尊敬;敬重 (47)
 result /rɪ'zʌlt/ *n.* 结果;成绩 (36)
 reusable /,ri:'ju:zəbl/ *adj.* 可重复使用的 (44)
 rhino /'raɪnəʊ/ *n.* 犀牛 (18)
 rise /raɪz/ *v. & n.* (rose/risen) 升起;上升;
 增加 (1)
 Rocky /'rɒki/ Mountains 落基山脉 (42)
 root /ru:t/ *n.* 根 (7)
 rope /rəʊp/ *n.* 绳 (36)
 rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ *n.* 垃圾;废物 (43)
 rude /ru:d/ *adj.* 粗鲁的;粗野的 (40)

S

Sahara /sə'hɑ:rə/ Desert 撒哈拉沙漠 (41)
 sample /'sæmpl/ *n.* 样品;样本 (29)
 scare /skeə/ *v. & n.* 惊吓;受惊 (13)
 schoolyard /'sku:ljɑ:d/ *n.* 校园 (43)

scream /skri:m/ *v.* 尖声喊叫 (13)
 search /sɜ:tʃ/ *n. & v.* 搜索;查找 (20)
 seat /si:t/ *n.* 座位 (48)
 seed /si:d/ *n.* 种子 (12)
 seedling /'si:dlɪŋ/ *n.* 幼苗;秧苗 (7)
 sell /sel/ *v.* (sold/sold) 卖;出售 (21)
 set /set/ *v.* (set/set) (日、月) 落沉;放置;制定 (1)
 several /'sevrəl/ *pron.* 三个以上;一些 (32)
 shade /ʃeɪd/ *n.* 树阴;阴凉处 (8)
 shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.* (shook/shaken) 摇动;抖动 (14)
 shall /ʃæl;ʃəl/ *v. aux.* 将;会 (5)
 shine /ʃaɪn/ *v.* (shone/shone) 发光;反射 (29)
 shower /'ʃaʊə/ *n.* 阵雨;淋浴 (1)
 shut /ʃʌt/ *v.* (shut/shut) 关上;合上 (44)
 shy /ʃaɪ/ *adj.* 害羞的 (11)
 similar /'sɪmɪlə/ *adj.* 相像的;相仿的;类似的 (29)
 simple /'sɪmpl/ *adj.* 简单的;简明的 (23)
 sink /sɪŋk/ *n.* 水槽;水池 (44)
 sit-up *n.* 仰卧起坐 (36)
 sixteen /,sɪks'ti:n/ *num.* 十六 (25)
 skin /skɪn/ *n.* 皮;皮肤 (18)
 skip /skɪp/ *v.* 跳跃;跳绳 (44)
 slogan /'sləʊgən/ *n.* 标语;口号 (34)
 soccer /'sɒkə/ *n.* 足球;英式足球 (5)
 sofa /'səʊfə/ *n.* 长沙发 (13)
 soil /sɔɪl/ *n.* 土;土壤 (8)
 sort /sɔ:t/ *v.* 分类;整理
n. 类;种类;类型 (45)
 southwest /,saʊθ'west/ *n. & adj.* 西南(的) (11)
 Spanish /'spæɪnɪʃ/ *adj.* 西班牙(人)的
n. 西班牙语 (42)
 species /'spi:ʃi:z/ *n.* 物种;种类 (47)
 spell /spel/ *v.* (spelled/spelled 或 spelt/spelt)
 拼写 (39)
 spirit /'spɪrɪt/ *n.* 精神;精灵 (33)
 sprout /sprəʊt/ *v.* 发芽 (12)

square /skweə/ *n.* 平方;广场;正方形 (42)
squirrel /'skwɪrəl/ *n.* 松鼠 (10)
steal /sti:l/ *v.* (stole/stolen)偷盗;窃取 (23)
stem /stem/ *n.* 茎;干 (12)
storm /stɔ:m/ *n.* 暴风雨 (7)
succeed /sək'si:d/ *v.* 成功;做成 (29)
sunrise /'sʌnrɪz/ *n.* 日出 (1)
sunset /'sʌnset/ *n.* 日落 (1)
sunlight /'sʌnlaɪt/ *n.* 阳光;日光 (10)
sunshine /'sʌnfʌɪn/ *n.* 阳光 (2)
surely /'ʃʊəli/ *adv.* 当然;确信无疑 (29)
surface /'sɜ:fɪs/ *n.* 表面;表层 (38)
survive /sə'vaɪv/ *v.* 生存;存活 (18)
swing /swɪŋ/ *n.* 秋千
v. (swung/swung)打秋千;摇摆 (2)
symbol /'sɪmbl/ *n.* 标志;象征 (17)

T

tablet /'tæblɪt/ *n.* 平板电脑;牌;碑 (19)
tap /tæp/ *n.* 龙头;阀门 (46)
technology /tek'nɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* 技术 (19)
test /test/ *v. & n.* 测验;考查 (10)
thick /θɪk/ *adj.* 厚的 (32)
thumbs-up /'θʌmsɪp/ *n.* 翘拇指 (40)
thunder /'θʌndə/ *n.* 雷(声) (1)
thunderstorm /'θʌndəstɔ:m/ *n.* 雷雨;雷暴 (1)
tie /taɪ/ *v.* (用线、绳等)系;拴;绑;捆;束 (26)
tightly /'taɪtli/ *adv.* 紧紧地;牢固地 (11)
tiny /'taɪni/ *adj.* 微小的 (13)
ton /tʌn/ *n.* 吨 (48)
topic /'tɒpɪk/ *n.* 话题 (20)
torch /tɔ:tʃ/ *n.* 火炬;火把 (34)
tortoise /'tɔ:təs/ *n.* 龟 (18)
total /'təʊtl/ *n.* 总计;总数
adj. 总的;总计的 (38)

translate /træns'leɪt/ *v.* 翻译 (39)
truck /trʌk/ *n.* 货车;手推车 (46)
truly /'tru:li/ *adv.* 真正;正确地 (18)
trust /trʌst/ *v. & n.* 相信;依赖 (28)
trusting /'trʌstɪŋ/ *adj.* 信任的 (28)
Turkey /'tɜ:kɪ/ *n.* 土耳其 (41)
twentieth /'twentɪəθ/ *num. & adj.*
 第二十(的) (36)
Tai Chi /'taɪ 'tʃi:/ *n.* 太极 (2)

U

unlike /'ʌn'laɪk/ *prep.* 不像;与……不同 (46)
until (= till) /ən'tɪl/ *conj.* 直到……为止 (6)
used /ju:zd/ *adj.* 用过的;旧的;二手的 (48)

V

vacation /və'keɪʃən;veɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 假期;休假 (13)
value /'vælju:/ *n.* 价值 (28)

W

warn /wɔ:n/ *v.* 警告;提醒 (18)
washroom /'wɒʃrʊm/ *n.* 盥洗室 (39)
waste /weɪst/ *v. & n.* 浪费 (44)
web /web/ *n.* 网络;网 (23)
weigh /wei/ *v.* 有……重;重 (32)
while /waɪl/ *conj.* 当……的时候;在……期间 (26)
wind /wɪnd/ *n.* 风;气流 (3)

Y

yard /jɑ:d/ *n.* 院子;场地 (12)

Z

zero /'zɪərəʊ/ *num.* 零 (6)
Zoe /'zəʊ/ *n.* 佐伊(本课作动物名) (13)

Structures and Expressions

Unit 1

weather report	天气预报	(1)
be scared of	害怕;恐惧	(1)
neither... nor...	既不……也不……	(2)
winter jasmine	迎春花	(2)
play on the swing	荡秋千	(2)
a field trip	野外旅游;远足;(学生)实地考察旅行	(2)
one by one	一个接一个	(3)
long for	渴望;向往;盼望	(4)
all year round	一年到头;终年	(4)
plenty of	许多;大量	(4)
hundreds of	数百的	(4)
turn around	转身	(5)
monkey bar	攀爬架;猴架	(5)
hold on	抓住;抓紧	(5)
come down	下来	(5)
give... a push	推……一下	(5)
as... as...	和……一样	(6)
below zero	零下	(6)
not... until...	直到……才……	(6)
Groundhog Day	土拨鼠日(北美的一个传统节日。根据传说,如果这一天土拨鼠能看到它自己的影子,那么北美的冬天还有6个星期才会结束。如果它看不到影子,春天不久就会来临。)	(6)
sugar bush	枫糖林	(6)

Unit 2

fill... with...	用……填满	(7)
by the way	顺便说一下	(7)
dust storm	沙尘暴	(7)
turn into	变成	(7)
for sure	肯定地;确定地	(7)
in the bottom of...	在……底部	(7)
It's pleasant to do...	做……很愉快。	(8)
take energy from...	从……获取能量	(8)
in a word	总之;一句话	(8)

TV channel	电视频道	(9)
have fun doing	做……有趣	(9)
log onto	登录;登入	(9)
make sure	确信	(10)
keep... away from	使……远离	(10)
best of all	更好的是;更重要的是	(10)
eastern Asia	东亚	(11)
close up	合起来;收起来	(11)
open up	张开;打开	(11)
When it comes to...	当提到;就……而论	(11)
along with	和……一起	(11)
in the middle of	在……中间;在……中部	(11)
a living fossil	一个活化石	(11)
at the top of...	在……顶端	(12)
a flower bud	花骨朵	(12)
look after	照顾;照看	(12)

Unit 3

on a vacation	度假	(13)
be afraid of	害怕	(13)
be famous for	因……出名	(14)
up to	达到	(14)
instead of	用……代替;是……而不是……	(15)
wait a minute	等一下;等一会儿	(16)
You're joking, aren't you?	你们在开玩笑,不是吗?	(16)
April Fools' Day	愚人节	(16)
at the beginning of...	在……之初	(17)
drop to	下降到;跌至	(17)
food chain	食物链	(17)
in balance	保持平衡	(17)
in danger	处于危险状态	(17)
cut down	把……砍倒;减少	(17)
as well	(除某事或某人外)还;也	(17)
touch one's heart	打动某人	(18)

Unit 4

search engine	搜索引擎	(20)
depend on	依靠;取决于;根据	(20)
Easter Bunny	复活节兔子	(20)

pass on	传递;前进	(21)
by hand	用手;手工	(21)
printing press	印刷机	(21)
keep on	继续	(21)
in seconds	在很短的时间内	(23)
far away	遥远	(23)
Every coin has two sides.	每个硬币都有两面/每件事物都有两面性。	(23)
aside from	除……之外	(23)
take up	占用,占据;开始从事;接受(提议)	(23)
set up a time	约个时间	(24)

Unit 5

make money	挣钱;赚钱	(25)
come up to	(为攀谈而)走到跟前;走近	(26)
pay for	付款;支付	(26)
for sale	待售;供出售	(26)
go/walk over to	从一处到另一处	(26)
What is it for?	它是干什么用的?	(26)
I'm afraid I can't afford it.	我恐怕买不起。	(26)
move up	升级;提升;上升	(27)
beef up	加强;补充	(27)
be surprised to...	惊讶于……;对……感到惊讶	(28)
push a product	推销产品	(29)
stand out	出色;杰出;更为重要	(29)
catch one's eye	吸引某人的目光	(29)
have an interest in	在……方面有兴趣	(29)
sell out of	售空;卖光;脱销	(30)
less than	少于	(30)

Unit 6

stand on one foot	一只脚站立	(31)
set a new world record	创造一项新的世界纪录	(31)
break a record	打破记录	(31)
compete against...	与……竞争;对抗	(33)
every four years	每四年	(33)
Good point.	说得好。	(33)
take place	发生;举行	(33)
be amazed at...	惊讶于……	(33)
stand for	代表	(34)

dream team	梦之队	(35)
have an influence on	对……有影响	(35)
time after time	多次;反复;不断地	(35)

Unit 7

in total	总计;合计;总共	(38)
one third	三分之一	(38)
be covered with...	被……覆盖	(38)
two thirds	三分之二	(38)
ring up	给……打电话	(39)
go up	上升;升起	(39)
in different ways	用不同的方式或方法	(39)
shake hands	握手	(40)
be known for...	因……而众所周知	(41)
in recent years	在最近一些年里	(41)
square kilometre	平方千米,平方公里	(42)
The Great Lakes	北美五大湖	(42)

Unit 8

clean up	打扫;把……打扫干净	(43)
draw one's attention	引起……的注意	(43)
pick up	拣起;拿起	(43)
a bit of	一点儿	(43)
throw away	扔掉	(44)
shut down	关闭;停下	(44)
again and again	再三地;反复地	(46)
start out	启程,出发;开始做	(47)
live off	以……为食;以……为生	(47)
die off	相继死去;灭绝	(47)
divide... into...	把……分成……	(48)
It's one's duty to...	……是某人的职责/义务。	(48)

Irregular Verbs

be	was/were	been	go	went	gone
babysit	babysat	babysat	grow	grew	grown
beat	beat	beaten	hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged
become	became	become	have	had	had
begin	began	begun	hear	heard	heard
blow	blew	blown	hide	hid	hidden
break	broke	broken	hit	hit	hit
bring	brought	brought	hold	held	held
build	built	built	hurt	hurt	hurt
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	keep	kept	kept
buy	bought	bought	know	knew	known
catch	caught	caught	lay	laid	laid
choose	chose	chosen	lead	led	led
come	came	come	leave	left	left
cost	cost	cost	lend	lent	lent
cut	cut	cut	let	let	let
deal	dealt	dealt	lie	lay	lain
dig	dug	dug	light	lighted/lit	lighted/lit
do	did	done	lose	lost	lost
draw	drew	drawn	make	made	made
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	meet	met	met
drink	drank	drunk	mistake	mistook	mistaken
drive	drove	driven	pay	paid	paid
eat	ate	eaten	put	put	put
fall	fell	fallen	read	read	read
feed	fed	fed	ride	rode	ridden
feel	felt	felt	ring	rang	rung
fight	fought	fought	rise	rose	risen
find	found	found	run	ran	run
fit	fitted/fit	fitted/fit	say	said	said
fly	flew	flown	see	saw	seen
forget	forgot	forgotten	sell	sold	sold
freeze	froze	frozen	send	sent	sent
get	got	got/gotten	set	set	set
give	gave	given	shake	shook	shaken

shine	shone	shone	swim	swam	swum
show	showed	shown	swing	swung	swung
shut	shut	shut	take	took	taken
sing	sang	sung	teach	taught	taught
sink	sank	sunk	tear	tore	torn
sit	sat	sat	tell	told	told
sleep	slept	slept	think	thought	thought
speak	spoke	spoken	throw	threw	thrown
spell	spelled/spelt	spelled/spelt	understand	understood	understood
spend	spent	spent	wake	woke	woken
stand	stood	stood	wear	wore	worn
steal	stole	stolen	win	won	won
stick	stuck	stuck	write	wrote	written
strive	strove	striven			

Grammar

构词法 (Word Building)

了解英语单词的构成规律，对我们记忆、使用单词都有帮助。英语构词的方法主要有三种，即合成、派生（加前缀、后缀）和转化。

1. 合成词由两个或两个以上的词合并而成，又称为复合词。常见合成方式如下表：

常用合成方式

类别	构成方法	例词
复合名词	名词 + 名词	weekend basketball
	形容词 + 名词	blackboard midnight
	副词 + 名词	outdoor outside
	名词 + 动词	sunrise sunset
复合代词	代词宾格或物主代词 + self (selves) some (any, no) + one (body, thing)	myself yourself
		himself herself
		ourselves themselves
		something somebody someone
		anything anybody anyone
		nothing nobody

2. 派生词是指在一个单词的前面或后面加一个词缀而形成的新词。常见的词汇前缀、后缀如下表：

常见的词汇前缀

前缀	构成方法	例词
un-	加在某些形容词前，构成其反义词	happy <i>adj.</i> (幸福的) — unhappy <i>adj.</i> (不幸福的) important <i>adj.</i> (重要的) — unimportant <i>adj.</i> (不重要的)
dis-	加在某些动词、形容词或名词前，构成其反义词	appear <i>v.</i> (出现) — disappear <i>v.</i> (消失) honest <i>adj.</i> (诚实的) — dishonest <i>adj.</i> (不诚实的) order <i>n.</i> (秩序) — disorder <i>n.</i> (紊乱)
en-	加在某些名词或形容词前构成及物动词	courage <i>n.</i> (勇气) — encourage <i>v.</i> (鼓励) large <i>adj.</i> (大的) — enlarge <i>v.</i> (扩大) rich <i>adj.</i> (丰富的) — enrich <i>v.</i> (使丰富)

常见的词汇后缀

后缀	构成方法	例 词
-ment -ing -er -or -ion -tion	加在某些动词后，构成名词	develop <i>v.</i> (发展) — development <i>n.</i> (发展) meet <i>v.</i> (遇见) — meeting <i>n.</i> (会议) teach <i>v.</i> (讲授) — teacher <i>n.</i> (教师) act <i>v.</i> (表演) — actor <i>n.</i> (男演员) discuss <i>v.</i> (讨论) — discussion <i>n.</i> (讨论) explain <i>v.</i> (解释) — explanation <i>n.</i> (解释)
-ful -y -ly	加在某些名词后，构成形容词	care <i>n.</i> (小心) — careful <i>adj.</i> (小心的) wind <i>n.</i> (风) — windy <i>adj.</i> (有风的) friend <i>n.</i> (朋友) — friendly <i>adj.</i> (友好的) week <i>n.</i> (星期) — weekly <i>adj.</i> (每周的)
-less	加在某些名词后，构成词义相反的形容词	care <i>n.</i> (谨慎) — careless <i>adj.</i> (粗心的) home <i>n.</i> (家) — homeless <i>adj.</i> (无家可归的)
-ness	加在某些形容词后，构成名词	dark <i>adj.</i> (黑暗的) — darkness <i>n.</i> (黑暗) happy <i>adj.</i> (幸福的) — happiness <i>n.</i> (幸福)
-ly	加在某些形容词后，构成副词	busy <i>adj.</i> (忙的) — busily <i>adv.</i> (忙地) clear <i>adj.</i> (清楚的) — clearly <i>adv.</i> (清楚地)

3. 转化。英语中，有的词可能具有几种词性，而词性的确定取决于该词在句子中的作用。

例如：

That way, the wind and water don't carry the soil away.	(water “水”为名词)
Please remember to water your plants.	(water “浇水”为动词)
The show starts on March 21.	(show “节目”为名词)
Mary will show you the best way to grow roses.	(show “展示”为动词)
Let me have a try.	(try “尝试”为名词)
I will try to improve myself.	(try “努力”为动词)
Marco Polo wrote a famous book about his travels to China.	(book “书”为名词)
I will book tickets online.	(book “预定”为动词)

不定代词 **some, any** (Indefinite Pronouns: **some, any**)

some与**any**是表示不定数量的代词，意思是“一些”，具有名词和形容词的性质。

1. **some**在句中可作主语、宾语和定语。作定语时，后接可数名词复数形式，也可以接不可数名词，多用于肯定句。例如：

Some want to be policemen, and some want to be artists. (作主语)

Some of the little ones are chasing each other.	(作主语)
I have seen some of your paintings.	(作宾语)
I'll send some to Li Ming.	(作宾语)
I heard some new animals arrived at the zoo.	(作定语)
Danny would like some water.	(作定语)

注意:

some也用在征询对方意见、建议的一般疑问句中，表示委婉、礼貌。例如：

Would you like some tea, please?

Do you need some help?

2. any常用于疑问句、否定句和条件从句中，在句中作定语或宾语。例如：

The grocery had many traditional foods, but I didn't know any of them. (作宾语)

Sorry, I don't have any crayons. (作定语)

Did you have any trouble finding your way here? (作定语)

Are there any pandas here? (作定语)

You can take any of these books. (作宾语)

We probably won't see any flowers until May or June! (作定语)

If you have any news about that, tell me right away. (作定语)

注意:

any 用于肯定句中表示“任何”的意思。例如：

You can choose any book you like.

if引导的条件状语从句 (Adverbial Clause with "if")

从属连词if引导的条件状语从句和时间状语从句一样，用现在时表示将来。if的意思是“如果，假如”。从句位于句首时，从句与主句间用逗号隔开。例如：

If we have a meeting for our club, I'll book tickets online.

If I work hard this evening, I'll complete my research.

If all of us make a small change in our life, it will make a big difference to our environment.

I'll go with you tomorrow if I have time.

What will happen if he comes to our neighbourhood?

常见的引导条件状语从句的连词或词组还有unless (除非)，as long as (只要)等。例如：

One can't learn a foreign language unless he studies hard.

As long as you drive carefully, you will be very safe.

宾语从句 (Object Clause)

在复合句中作宾语的从句叫作宾语从句。在某些动词、形容词和介词之后都可以带有宾语从句。

1. 及物动词后由连接代词引导的宾语从句

常用的连接代词有：that, what, who, which, whose等等。例如：

I never knew that garbage was so interesting.

Take what you need. Give what you can.

Do you know who he is?

I can't remember whose coat it was.

常跟连接代词that引导宾语从句的动词有：agree, believe, decide, hear, hope, imagine, know, notice, say, see, think, wish等等。在口语和非正式文体中，连接代词that可以省略。例如：

Do you know (that) our basketball team is going to play in another city?

Ms. Liu believes (that) most people want to be honest.

2. 及物动词后由连接副词引导的宾语从句

常用的连接副词有：how, when, where, why等等。例如：

Could you tell me how we can get there?

Did anyone find out when the Olympics began?

3. 某些形容词后的宾语从句

常用的形容词有：sure, glad, sorry, happy, afraid等等。例如：

I'm afraid I can't afford it.

I'm sure you'll like this experiment!

注意：

宾语从句中，主句的谓语动词是现在时或将来时，从句的谓语动词按句子意思可用任何时态；主句的谓语动词是过去时，从句的谓语动词多用过去时态，若从句表示的是客观真理或永久性情况，通常用现在时态。

副词的比较级和最高级 (Comparative and Superlative Adverbs)

八年级上册归纳总结了形容词的比较级和最高级的构成及用法。副词比较级和最高级的构成及用法与形容词基本相同，只是在副词最高级前的定冠词the可以省略。其构成和用法举例如下：

1. 在单音节词和少数双音节词(如：early)词尾，比较级加-er，最高级加-est。例如：

hard — harder — hardest; slow — slower — slowest; early — earlier — earliest

Push harder!

The days are getting longer and the sun rises earlier in the morning.

2. 在两个及两个以上音节词的前面，比较级加more，最高级加most。例如：

carefully — more carefully — most carefully; happily — more happily — most happily

It lets us get things done more quickly.

3. 下列副词的比较级和最高级的变化不规则，需特殊记忆。

well — better — best; much — more — most

little — less — least; far — farther — farthest

By working together, they perform better.

Mine flew farther than Jenny's airplane, but Brian's flew (the) farthest.

现在完成时态 (Present Perfect Tense)

现在完成时由助动词have (has) + 过去分词构成，表示动作发生在过去，但仍然和现在有联系。在八年级上册，我们学习了现在完成时的两种基本用法：

1. 表示到现在为止动作已经完成或刚刚完成，但结果影响到现在。例如：

They have mastered all the bakery skills.

(学习烘烤的动作已经完成，这项技能的掌握影响到现在。)

2. 表示开始于过去、并延续到现在（或将继续进行或刚停止）的动作或状态，常跟表示一段时间的状语连用。例如：

I have been in Canada for two weeks.

We have lived here since 2000.

另外，英语中的动词按其动作发生的方式、过程的长短分为延续性动词和瞬间动词。瞬间动词往往是不能用现在完成时表持续性的，但这些动词的否定结构则可以用在现在完成时。例如：

I haven't seen you for ages.

My mum hasn't bought anything for three months.

被动语态 (Passive Voice)

语态是表示主语和动词之间关系的动词形式。英语动词分为主动和被动两种语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的发出者，被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。例如：

People named the first passenger train the Rocket. (主动语态)

The first passenger train was named the Rocket. (被动语态)

They called this dance the pow-wow. (主动语态)

This dance was called the pow-wow. (被动语态)

被动语态由“助动词be + 及物动词的过去分词”构成（be有人称和数的变化），被动语态强调动作的承受者，其执行者有时不必提及，如要提及，用“by+动作执行者”短语。例如：

The Olympic slogan is created by the host city.

I am not so easily cheated.

These dry places are called deserts.

A girl was hit by a car at 15 Park Road.

Were these words written last week?

The date of the All-Star Game will be announced next Thursday.

it 的用法 (Using "it")

在七年级上册，我们已学习总结了代词it的七种用法。除了指代作用外，it还可以作为引导词，具体用法如下：

1. 在句首作形式主语，将真实主语（通常是动词不定式短语、Verb-ing 或主语从句）移到句子后面。例如：

It is not right to waste things. (代替不定式短语作形式主语)

It is no use talking without doing. (代替Verb-ing作形式主语)

It is lucky that the boy hasn't fallen from the tree. (代替主语从句作形式主语)

2. 作形式宾语，代替真实宾语（通常是不定式短语、Verb-ing 或宾语从句）。例如：

My father makes it a habit to take a walk after supper. (代替不定式短语作形式宾语)

They all consider it important protecting the environment. (代替Verb-ing作形式宾语)

Our teacher thinks it a pity that he didn't pass the exam. (代替宾语从句作形式宾语)