

Section A

Pronunciation



Introduction

/i:/ /ɪ/ /e/ /æ/

/i:/是前元音，是字母e在重读开音节中及字母组合ea, ee, ie或ei在单词中的常见发音。发/i:/音时，舌尖抵下齿，舌前部向硬腭尽量抬起，嘴唇微微张开，发音时舌前和硬腭之间没有任何摩擦。

/ɪ/是前元音，是字母i或y在重读闭音节中的常见发音。发/ɪ/音时，舌尖抵下齿，舌前部向上抬，嘴唇微微张开，嘴形扁平，发音短促有力。

/e/是前元音，是字母e在重读闭音节中及字母组合ea在单词中的常见发音。发/e/音时，舌尖抵下齿，舌前部稍抬起，嘴形扁平，上下齿之间距离不要太大，约放得下食指指尖的宽度。

/æ/是前元音，是字母a在重读闭音节中的常见发音。发/æ/音时，舌尖抵下齿，双唇向两侧平伸，呈扁平状，嘴张大，上下齿之间可容纳食指和中指指尖的宽度。

 **Practice**

I. Listen and imitate.

/i:/ sea eat he feel week need
/ɪ/ big fit milk ink city sit
/e/ bed leg neck red egg bread
/æ/ cat map bag apple gas sad

II. Listen and tick off the sound you've just heard in the brackets.

1. Can you see _____ (/i:/, /ɪ/)?
2. There are some _____ (/e/, /æ/) in the zoo.
3. Would you like some _____ (/i:/, /ɪ/) or coffee?
4. I have a _____ (/e/, /æ/) in my pencil box.

Section B Listening and Speaking

 **Warm-up**

Match the sentences in Column A with the proper responses in Column B.

A

1. How do you do?
2. See you later.
3. What is your name?
4. This is my friend Paul.
5. How are you?

B

- A. I'm fine, thank you.
- B. Nice to meet you.
- C. Good-bye.
- D. How do you do?
- E. My name is Grace.

**Dialogue**

Situation: *It's the first day of a new term. Jack and Lily happen to meet at their school gate. Now they are talking with each other.*

(J=Jack; L=Lily)

J: Good morning! Are you a new student here?

L: Yes, I am. What about you?

J: Me, too! My name is Jack. What's your name?

L: My name is Lily.

J: Nice to meet you, Lily!

L: Nice to meet you, too!

J: What are you studying here?

L: Preschool education. I'm really interested in it. I hope I can be a good nursery teacher someday. How about you?

J: I'm going to study journalism. I want to be a journalist.

L: Wow, that's cool!

New Words

happen /'hæpən/ *v.* 碰巧; 发生

preschool /'pri:sku:l/ *adj.* 学龄前的

education /,edʒu'keɪʃn/ *n.* 教育; 教育学

interested /'ɪntrəstɪd/ *adj.* 感兴趣的, 关心的

nursery /'nɜ:səri/ *adj.* 幼儿教育的

n. 托儿所

someday /'sʌmdeɪ/ *adv.* 总有一天, 有朝一日

journalism /'dʒɜ:nəlɪzəm/ *n.* 新闻学

journalist /'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/ *n.* 新闻工作者, 记者

Phrases and Expressions

talk with sb. 与某人交谈

each other 相互，彼此

what/how about 怎么样，如何

be interested in 对……感兴趣

nursery teacher 幼儿教师

that's cool (表示满意或赞同) 棒极了，酷



Practice

I. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1. Is Lily a new student in the school?
2. What is Lily going to study in the new term?
3. What does Jack want to be in the future?

II. Listen to the dialogue and repeat, then role play the dialogue in pairs.

III. Work in groups to make a new dialogue according to the following situation and useful sentences.

Situation:

English class is over and it's time to have a break. Two students are talking about their first day of school.

Useful Sentences:

How do you like/feel about your new classmates/your new teacher/your new school?

Which subject do you like best?

I think school life is exciting/boring/interesting.

I find my deskmate/headmaster/English teacher/classmates is/are funny/kind/strict.

My favorite subject is Chinese/math/English/history/P.E.

I think it is easy/difficult to learn English well.

Section C**Reading and Writing****Reading****Pre-reading**

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

1. What should nursery teachers do on the first day of kindergarten?
2. How do the parents feel when bringing their kids to school the first day?
3. How do the kids feel on the first day of kindergarten?

While-reading**The First Day of Kindergarten**

The first day of kindergarten is an exciting and busy time for teachers, parents and students. There are mixed emotions everywhere as this day marks a huge milestone in the children's life. But with careful planning, this day can be funny without causing any stress to everyone.

Teachers should not expect to begin actual instruction. The first day is about getting to know each other and setting a positive tone for the year. Teachers should start preparing for the first day well ahead of time. They organize materials and get their classrooms ready. They make sure that the room has a comfortable learning and playing environment.

Parents may be as nervous as their children when bringing the kids to school the first day. They may have reservations about leaving their children alone. Teachers should meet parents at the door and set a friendly tone that puts everyone at ease.

As for the students, some children will be crying, and some will be hesitant, but most children are excited about this day. They are ready to begin “big school”, and they think it is interesting. Teachers should encourage them to talk with each other while introducing them to the school rules.

New Words

- kindergarten /'kɪndəgɑ:tɪn/ *n.* 幼儿园；学前班
mixed /mɪkst/ *adj.* 混合的；掺杂在一起的
emotion /ɪ'məʊʃn/ *n.* 情感，情绪
milestone /'maɪlstəʊn/ *n.* 里程碑
expect /ɪk'spekt/ *v.* 预料，预期；等待，期待
actual /'æktʃʊəl/ *adj.* 实际的，真实的
instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃn/ *n.* 教授，教导，传授
positive /'pɒzətɪv/ *adj.* 自信的，积极乐观的
tone /təʊn/ *n.* 气氛；语气，口气
organize /'ɔ:gənaɪz/ *v.* 组织，安排
material /mə'tɪəriəl/ *n.* 材料，原料
comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/ *adj.* 舒服的，安逸的
environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ *n.* 环境
reservation /,rezə'veɪʃn/ *n.* 保留意见，保留态度；预订，预约
hesitant /'hezɪtənt/ *adj.* 踌躇的，犹豫的
encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ *v.* 支持，鼓励
introduce /,ɪntrə'dju:s/ *v.* 把……介绍（给）

Phrases and Expressions

- get to know 认识；开始了解
set a positive tone 确定一个积极的基调
prepare for 为……做准备
ahead of 在……之前；先于

get... ready (把……) 准备好

make sure 确保; 务必

leave... alone 离开; 留下……一个人

at ease 放松; 自由自在

be excited about... 对……感到兴奋

Notes

1. But with careful planning, this day can be funny without causing any stress to everyone.

但是经过仔细计划, 这一天可以成为不给每个人带来任何压力的快乐的一天。

2. Teachers should meet parents at the door and set a friendly tone that puts everyone at ease.

教师应到门口迎接家长, 确定友好的基调, 让每个人都很自在。

Post-reading

I. Read each of the following statements and decide whether it is true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Students are excited and busy preparing for the first day of kindergarten.
- () 2. Teachers should start to instruct on the first day of school.
- () 3. Teachers should prepare for the first day of kindergarten well in advance.
- () 4. Teachers must meet the parents at the school gate.
- () 5. It is exciting for most of the children to go to the kindergarten at the first day.

II. Fill in the blanks in each sentence according to the first letters given below.

- 1. She gives i_____ in mathematics.
- 2. I e_____ to be back on Sunday.
- 3. In the end, they all decided to o_____ a school meeting to discuss the question.
- 4. Mrs. Li is a good teacher. She always e_____ us to learn English well.
- 5. Allow me to i_____ David to you.

III. Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

get to know ahead of prepare for make sure at ease

1. She looks around to _____ it is safe to get into the room.
2. Li Ming studies hard to _____ the coming exam.
3. People are all _____ on such a holiday.
4. When you _____ him you'll find he is quite nice.
5. The headmaster will give a talk _____ today's meeting.



Writing

Write a composition of 100~150 words on the topic *My First Day of School*.

Reference Sentences

Today is the first day of...

I feel excited/nervous because...

I get to know some classmates/teachers who...

I hope that I'll have a... school life.

Section D

Grammar

Noun (名词)

名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称的词。它有专有名词和普通名词之分，还有可数名词和不可数名词之分。

一、名词的分类

1. 可数名词

可数名词所表示的事物可以用数来计算。但是，单数可数名词前面必须有限定词 a, an, the, my 等，而复数名词可以独立使用。

e.g. an apple/apples a ruler/rulers the picture/pictures my book/books

2. 不可数名词

不可数名词所表示的事物不可以用数来计算，前面不能有不定冠词 a, an 和数词，没有复数形式。表示数量时，需用表示量的词或短语修饰。

e.g. a piece of (meat) 一片(肉) a bottle of (wine) 一瓶(红酒)

二、名词的数

1. 名词复数的规则变化

分 类		构 成	例 词
一般名词		加-s	song—songs
以s, x, ch, sh结尾的名词		加-es	box—boxes, bus—buses
以o结尾的名词	辅音字母+o	加-es	tomato—tomatoes
	元音字母+o	加-s	radio—radios
以y结尾的名词	辅音字母+y	变y为i再加-es	study—studies
	元音字母+y	直接加-s	boy—boys
以f或fe结尾的名词		变f或fe为v再加-es	knife—knives (chiefs, beliefs, proofs, roofs, safes等除外)

2. 名词复数的不规则变化

构 成	例 词
单复数同形	sheep, Chinese, deer
变化元音字母	man—men, foot—feet, tooth—teeth
词尾变化	mouse—mice, child—children, ox—oxen
主体名词变为复数	new-comer—new-comers, looker-on—lookers-on

三、名词的句法功能

名词在句子中主要可用作主语、表语、宾语、补语和同位语等。

e.g. The *car* is coming.

This is my new *clothes*.

I bought a *present* for my mother.

They elected him their *monitor*.

He cares about us *students*.



Exercise

Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

- There are two _____ on the desk.
A. apple
B. apples
C. piece of apple
D. pieces of apple
- Chinese people _____ hard-working people.
A. is
B. be
C. are
D. /
- I need three more _____ to prepare the meal.
A. tomato
B. tomatoes
C. tomatos
D. tomatoes'
- There are two bedrooms and a _____ in that house.
A. studies
B. study
C. studied
D. studied
- Tom has to see a doctor to take the second bad _____ out.
A. tooth
B. teeth
C. toothes
D. teethes
- A lot of _____ are playing outside the classroom on the playground.
A. child
B. childs
C. children
D. childdes

7. Lily drinks _____ for her breakfast.
A. glass of milk
B. a glass milk
C. glass milk
D. a glass of milk
8. I have three sisters. They are all _____.
A. woman teachers
B. women teacher
C. woman teacher
D. women teachers
9. These _____ have saved many children's lives.
A. woman doctors
B. women doctors
C. women doctor
D. woman doctor
10. These are the _____ of Jim's family.
A. photos
B. photoes
C. photo
D. piece of photo
11. Please give me a _____ of paper.
A. /
B. piece
C. kind
D. glass
12. Would you like to have a cup of tea and _____ with me?
A. two piece of toast
B. two toast
C. two pieces of toast
D. two piece of toasts
13. All the _____ were shocked at the sudden accident.
A. passer-bys
B. passers-bys
C. by-passers
D. passers-by
14. These deer _____ small.
A. are
B. do
C. is
D. does
15. He cut the apple with _____.
A. some knife
B. a knife
C. knives
D. knifes

Section E

Professional Focus

 **Listening and Repeating**

Good morning/ Good afternoon, class.

Hello, everyone/boys and girls!

Glad to meet you./Nice to meet you.

Welcome to... Kindergarten.

Please say goodbye to your Mum/Dad.

Who took you here today?

Show me your hand, please.

Let me take your temperature.

I hope you will have a good time here.

Enjoy your stay here.

同学们早上好/下午好!

大家好! /小朋友们好!

见到你真开心。

欢迎来到……幼儿园。

请跟妈妈/爸爸说再见。

今天谁带你来的?

伸出手让我看看。

让我给你量量体温。

我希望你在这儿会过得开心。

祝你在这儿过得愉快。

 **Listening and Singing**

I Have Two Hands

I have two hands

The left and the right

Hold them up high

So clean and bright

Clap them softly

One two three
Clean little hands are good to see

My face is bright
My teeth all white
My dress is clean and all of me
So dear playmates follow me
So that our mother will be happy



Playing and Learning

Knowing Each Other

A teacher separates the children into two groups. Each group forms a circle. The children of the two groups stand face to face. Then the teacher plays the music. When the music starts, children in the two circles can walk or run in the opposite direction. They will stop when the music stops, and ask the child in the other circle “What is your name?”. The other child answers the question and the game goes on with music back on.

Section A**Pronunciation****Introduction**

/ɜ:/ /ə/ /ɑ:/ /ʌ/

发/ɜ:/音时，舌身平放口中，舌中部抬起至中间位置，牙床开得较窄，嘴形扁平，嘴唇张开程度似/i:/音。

发/ə/音时，舌身平放口中，舌中部稍稍抬起，舌位和牙床开合程度与/ɜ:/一样，但比发/ɜ:/音时低些，嘴唇微微张开，口腔自然放松发声。

发/ɑ:/音时，舌尖不抵下齿，舌身平放后缩，舌中部稍稍抬起，口腔打开，嘴形大而不圆，下巴放低，注意发音不要太短。

发/ʌ/音时，舌尖和舌端两侧轻触下齿，舌后部靠前部分稍稍抬起，嘴角微微张开，双唇平伸向两边。

 **Practice**

I. Listen and imitate.

- /ɜ:/ turn her hurt bird girl birth
 /ə/ ago teacher again doctor about agree
 /ɑ:/ arm art hard fast last class
 /ʌ/ cup come thus lunch some such

II. Listen and tick off the sound you've just heard in the brackets.

1. There are _____ (/ɜ:/, /ə/) people in the picture.
2. Don't _____ (/ɑ:/, /ʌ/) the map on the wall.
3. How delicious _____ (/ɜ:/, /ə/) moon cake is!
4. How does your _____ (/ɑ:/, /ʌ/) look like?

Section B Listening and Speaking

 **Warm-up**

Here are the names and related pictures of our body. Write the correct names under the corresponding pictures.

foot ear nose hand eye mouth



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

**Dialogue**

Situation: Tom meets Lucy in the classroom. Now they are discussing something about body language.

(L=Lucy; T=Tom)

L: When you want a waiter in a restaurant to bring the bill, what will you do to attract his attention?

T: I just make eye contact with him and nod my head. Then I tell him when he comes over to the table. Why do you ask?

L: I went to a nice restaurant with my friend last night and noticed that many people shouted for the bill.

T: That seems a little impolite.

L: That's what I thought.

T: So, in your opinion, the body language seems to be more useful on such an occasion?

L: That's right. Sometimes body languages are more helpful than words.

T: Yes, I can't agree with you more.

New Words

discuss /dɪ'skʌs/ v. 讨论, 谈论

waiter /'weɪtə(r)/ n. 服务员

bill /bɪl/ n. 账单

attract /ə'trækt/ v. 引起 (反应); 吸引

attention /ə'tenʃn/ n. 注意力, 专心

contact /'kɒntækt/ n. 联系, 联络; 接触

nod /nɒd/ v. 点头 (示意)

notice /'nəʊtɪs/ v. 注意

shout /ʃaʊt/ v. 呼叫, 喊叫

impolite /,ɪmpə'laɪt/ adj. 不礼貌的, 粗鲁的

opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ n. 意见, 想法

occasion /ə'keɪʒn/ *n.* 场合

helpful /'helpfl/ *adj.* 有用的, 有益的

Phrases and Expressions

attract one's attention 吸引某人的注意

eye contact 眼神交流; 目光接触

nod one's head 点头

in one's opinion 根据某人的看法

body language 肢体语言

agree with sb. 赞同某人的意见



Practice

I. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1. When Tom wanted the waiter to bring the bill, what did he do to attract the waiter's attention?
2. Is it polite to shout in a restaurant?
3. Did Tom agree with Lucy's opinion on body language?

II. Listen to the dialogue and repeat, then role play the dialogue in pairs.

III. Work in groups to make a new dialogue according to the following situation and useful sentences.

Situation:

Sally and Tom are talking about the body language they often use to help express themselves in their daily life.

Useful Sentences:

What (kind of) body language do you often use in communication?

It's important/useful to understand /know...

I often nod my head when I agree with others.

I often give my friend a smile when I cheer him up.

That's right, but from my point of view...

Section C

Reading and Writing



Reading

▶ Pre-reading

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

1. What is body language?
2. What body language do we often use in our daily life?
3. Do you know the body language of people in other countries? Can you give some examples?

▶ While-reading

American's Body Language

Sometimes people add to what they say even when they don't talk. Gestures are the "silent language" of every culture. It is important to know the body language of every country, or we may be misunderstood.

In the United States, people greet each other with a handshake in a formal situation. The handshake must be firm. Friends may place a hand on the others' arms or shoulders. Some people, usually women, greet a friend with a hug.

Private space is important to Americans. When two people talk to each other, they stand

two and a half feet away at an angle, so they are not facing each other directly. Americans will feel uncomfortable if a person stands too close. They will move back to have their own space.

Americans like to look the other persons in the eyes when they are talking. If you don't do so, it means you are bored, hiding something, or not interested. But when you stare at someone, it is not polite.

For Americans, thumbs up means yes, very good, or well done. Thumbs down means the opposite. It is all right to point at things but not at people with the hand and index finger. Americans shake their index finger at children when they scold them and pat them on the head when they admire them.

Learning a culture's body language is sometimes confusing. If you don't know what to do, the safest thing to do is to smile.

New Words

gesture /'dʒestʃə(r)/ *n.* 手势, 姿势

silent /'saɪlənt/ *adj.* 无声的, 不用言语表达的

culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* 文化

index finger /'ɪndeks 'fɪŋgə(r)/ *n.* 食指

misunderstand /,mɪsʌndə'stænd/ *v.* 误会, 误解

greet /gri:t/ *v.* 和(某人)打招呼

formal /'fɔ:məl/ *adj.* 正式的

firm /fɜ:m/ *adj.* 强有力的, 坚决的; 坚固的

hug /hʌg/ *n.* 拥抱

private /'praɪvət/ *adj.* 私有的; 秘密的

angle /'æŋɡl/ *n.* 角度

stare /steə(r)/ *v.* 凝视, 盯着看

thumb /θʌm/ *n.* 拇指

opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ *adj.* 相反的; 迥然不同的

scold /skəʊld/ *v.* 责骂

pat /pæt/ v. 轻拍

confusing /kən'fju:zɪŋ/ adj. 难以理解的；不清楚的

Phrases and Expressions

add to 增加，加强

at an angle 成一角度，倾斜

stare at 盯着，凝视

thumbs up 竖起大拇指（表示赞许、满意、胜利）

thumbs down 大拇指向下（表示反对、抵制、贬低）

point at 指，指向

Notes

1. Sometimes people add to what they say even when they don't talk.

有时人们即使不说话也有言外之意。

2. When two people talk to each other, they stand two and a half feet away at an angle, so they are not facing each other directly.

当两个人交谈时，他们彼此相隔两英尺半，成一定角度，这样就不会直接面对对方。

3. Americans shake their index finger at children when they scold them and pat them on the head when they admire them.

美国人在责备孩子时会冲其摇晃食指，对其表示赞赏时则会拍拍他们的头。

Post-reading

I. Read each of the following statements and decide whether it is true (T) or false (F).

() 1. Body language does not mean the same in different culture.

() 2. We will not be misunderstood if we know the body language.

() 3. Americans always hug each other when they meet.

() 4. It is impolite to point at people with index finger.

() 5. You'd better smile if you don't know what to do or what to say in a different country.

II. Fill in the blanks in each sentence according to the first letters given below.

1. He hurries down the stairs to h_____ his waiting wife.
2. Don't s_____ her. She's nothing but a child.
3. He said nothing and was completely s_____ during the visit.
4. The child is shy and doesn't like to g_____ people.
5. He is a man gentle in manner but f_____ in action.

III. Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

add to at an angle stare at thumbs up point at

1. She checked the hall, then gave the others a _____ sign.
2. The tour guide _____ the Great Wall of China.
3. This latest accident will _____ the pressure on the government.
4. The tower of Pisa leans _____.
5. It's not polite to _____ a girl in the face.

 **Writing**

Write a dialogue of 80~100 words according to the following information.

The eyes, the mouth, the ears and the nose are good friends. But one night there is an argument among them.

Reference Sentences

I'm the most important one because...

Without me you cannot see anything in the world.

I'm sorry. I'm afraid I can't agree with you...

Maybe you are important, but...

We should work together and try our best so that we can...

Section D

Grammar

Verb (动词)

动词是表示动作或状态的词，是构成句子的核心部分。动词有人称和数的变化，也有相应的时态、语态和非谓语形式等变化。英语中，谓语动词的人称和数一般都与主语的人称和数一致。

一、动词的分类

分 类	例 词
实义动词	及物动词，如buy, find, read
	不及物动词，如happen, stop, agree
系动词	感官系动词，如look, smell, sound
	状态系动词，如be, seem, appear
	动态系动词，如get, go, come
助动词	be, do, have
情态动词	can, could, may, might, must, shall, will, should, would, need

二、动词第三人称数的变化

分 类	构 成	例 词
一般情况	加-s	play—plays, work—works
以s, x, ch, sh或o结尾的词	加-es	teach—teaches, go—goes
以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词	变y为i再加-es	study—studies, try—tries

三、现在分词词尾的变化

分类	构成	例词
一般情况	加-ing	go—going, do—doing
以不发音的字母e结尾的词	去e加-ing	make—making, take—taking
以重读闭音节结尾, 末尾又只有一个辅音字母的词	将末尾辅音字母双写, 再加-ing	sit—sitting, get—getting

四、过去式和过去分词词尾的变化

分类	构成	例词
一般情况	加-ed	want—wanted—wanted work—worked—worked
以字母e结尾的词	加-d	live—lived—lived face—faced—faced
以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词	将y变为i, 再加-ed	try—tried—tried carry—carried—carried
以重读闭音节结尾, 末尾又只有一个辅音字母的词	将末尾辅音字母双写, 再加-ed	beg—begged—begged plan—planned—planned
不规则动词	原形、过去式、过去分词同形	put—put—put
	过去式、过去分词同形	leave—left—left
	原形、过去式、过去分词均不相同	see—saw—seen

Exercise

Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

1. My brother _____ a teacher. He _____ his students very much.

- A. is; like B. is; likes
C. are; like D. are; likes

2. Which _____ bigger, the sun or the moon?
 A. is B. be
 C. are D. /
3. My father _____ TV every evening.
 A. watch B. watches
 C. watching D. watchs
4. I like my new bike. It _____ very well.
 A. rides B. is riding
 C. is ridden D. has ridden
5. It usually _____ dark earlier in winter than in summer.
 A. turn B. turns
 C. get D. gets
6. —_____ you _____ to the radio?
 —No, you can turn it off.
 A. Did; listen B. Do; listen
 C. Are; listening D. Have; listened
7. The world _____. Things never stay the same.
 A. will change B. was changing
 C. is changing D. changes
8. —May I _____ your Chinese-English dictionary?
 —Sorry, I _____ it at home.
 A. borrow; forgot B. lend; left
 C. lend; forgot D. borrow; left
9. —Do you like the music *The Moonlight Sonata*?
 —Yes, it _____ really beautiful.
 A. feels B. sounds
 C. listens D. hears
10. It's too dark here. Please _____ the light.
 A. turn back B. turn down
 C. turn on D. turn off

11. The Internet _____ it easy to get much new information in a short time.
A. finds
B. makes
C. takes
D. feels
12. Nothing but one desk and six chairs _____ in the room.
A. are
B. is
C. are left
D. is stayed
13. The hotel is near, so you _____ take a bus.
A. need not to
B. not need to
C. don't need
D. need not
14. Most of the artists _____ to the party were from South Africa.
A. invited
B. to invite
C. being invited
D. had been invited
15. Some friends from out of town _____ in to see us last Sunday.
A. dropped
B. dropped
C. drops
D. dropping

Section E

Professional Focus

 **Listening and Repeating**

Please stop talking.

请不要讲话。

Listen carefully.

仔细听。

Please be quiet./ Please keep quiet.

请安静。

Please pay attention.

请注意。

Don't push others.

不要推别人。

You are too noisy, please stop.

你太吵了，请停止吵闹。

Please don't make noise.

请别吵闹了。

Return to your seat.

回到你的座位上。

Now, please listen to me.

现在，请听我说。

Are you ready?

准备好了吗？



Listening and Singing

Head and Shoulders

Head and shoulders

Knees and toes

Knees and toes

Head and shoulders

Knees and toes

Knees and toes

Eyes and ears and mouth and nose

Head and shoulders

Knees and toes

Knees and toes

(Repeat once)



Playing and Learning

My Body

A teacher performs the song *Head and Shoulders* by touching his/her own head, shoulder, knees and toes. Children watch the teacher and then follow. Then the teacher only sings

the song and children touch different parts of their bodies according to the song. After that, children sing the song and touch their bodies by themselves. Finally, the teacher separates the children into two groups. One group sings the song and the other group does the gestures.

Unit 3

My Family

Section A

Pronunciation



Introduction

/ʊ/ /u:/ /ɒ/ /ɔ:/

发/ʊ/音时，舌尖离开下齿，舌身后缩，舌后部软顎抬起，嘴唇张开略向前突出，嘴形稍收圆并放松，发音短促。

发/u:/音时，舌头尽量向后缩，舌后部抬高，嘴形小而圆，双唇微微外突。口腔肌肉要保持紧张状态，自然有力。注意发音不要太短。

发/ɒ/音时，舌尖不触下齿，舌身尽量降低向后缩，口腔打开，嘴张大，双唇稍收圆。注意唇形不要太突出。

发/ɔ:/音时，舌尖不抵下齿，舌身往后缩，双唇收得小而圆，并用力向前突出。注意发音不要太短。



Practice

I. Listen and imitate.

/ʊ/ put book took push pull full

/u:/ too do who food fool soon
 /ɒ/ top shop hot watch song long
 /ɔ:/ talk horse born wall hall more

II. Listen and tick off the sound you've just heard in the brackets.

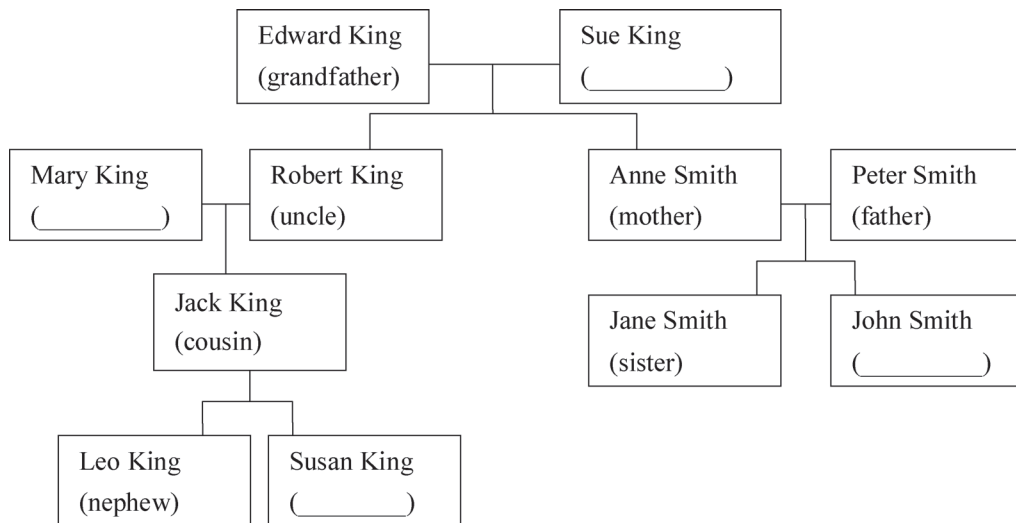
1. Li Mei goes to school on _____ (/ʊ/, /u:/) every day.
2. _____ (/ɒ/, /ɔ:/) are you doing here Tom?
3. May I _____ (/ʊ/, /u:/) a birthday present for myself?
4. I'd like to play _____ (/ɒ/, /ɔ:/) with you this afternoon.

Section B Listening and Speaking

 **Warm-up**

1. Read Jane's family tree carefully and fill in the blanks.

Jane's Family Tree



2. Do you have a big family? Try to draw a family tree of your own.**Dialogue**

Situation: *Henry is going to do a research on family trees. Now he is asking his deskmate Susan a few questions.*

(H=Henry; S=Susan)

H: How many people are there in your family, Susan?

S: Four. My father, my mother, my brother and I. We are getting on very well.

H: What does your father do?

S: My father is a professor. He is strict with us.

H: And what is your mother?

S: My mother is a nurse. She works in a hospital. She loves us a lot.

H: How old is your brother?

S: He is twenty, four years older than I am. He is a soldier.

H: Do you have any grandparents?

S: Yes, I have a grandpa. But he doesn't live with us.

H: Thank you for your answers, Susan.

S: You are welcome. I hope my answers will be helpful.

New Words

research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ *n.* 研究

deskmate /desk'meɪt/ *n.* 同桌

professor /prə'fesə(r)/ *n.* 教授

strict /strikt/ *adj.* 严格的

nurse /nɜ:s/ *n.* 护士

soldier /'səʊldʒə(r)/ *n.* 士兵

Phrases and Expressions

family tree 家谱

get on well (with) 与……相处融洽

be strict with 对……严格

live with 与……一起生活



Practice

I. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1. How many people are there in Susan's family?
2. Does Susan have a brother or a sister?
3. Does Susan live with her grandfather?

II. Listen to the dialogue and repeat, then role play the dialogue in pairs.

III. Work in groups to make a new dialogue according to the following situation and useful sentences.

Situation:

In an English class, your teacher asks you to bring a photo of your family and introduce your family to your deskmate.

Useful Sentences:

There are...people in my family.

I have a big/small family with...people in it.

My father is a(n)... He works in..., and my mother is a(n)...

My father likes..., while my mother prefers...

My brother/sister is ... years older/younger than me.

My grandmother/grandfather is...years old. She/He is very healthy.

I have a happy family, and I love it/my family members very much.

Section C**Reading and Writing****Reading****Pre-reading**

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

1. What's your family like?
2. What is the difference between American family and Chinese family?
3. What kind of family do you think is best for children?

While-reading**American Family**

The traditional American family is a “nuclear family”. A nuclear family refers to a husband and wife and their children. The average American family today has two or three children (and maybe a few pets). In some cultures, people live close to their extended family. Several generations may even live together. In America, only in a few cases does more than one household live under one roof.

American values receive a warm welcome in the home. Many homes are run like a democracy. Each family member can have a say. A sense of equality often exists in American homes. Instead of fearing Mom and Dad, children may think of them as good friends. In many cases, a child can enjoy privacy in his or her own bedroom. From an early age, children gain responsibility in handling money. They may receive a weekly allowance or even work part-time jobs. Parents often give children freedom to make their own decisions. Preschoolers

choose what clothes to wear or which toys to buy. Young adults generally make their own choices about what career to pursue and whom to marry.

In America, some women quit their jobs to stay home with their children. Families go on vacations and outings together. Husbands and wives make an effort to keep their marriages solid. Americans believe that the family is one of the most important parts of life. They also feel that the traditional two-parent family is best for children.

New Words

- nuclear /'nju:kliə(r)/ *adj.* 原子核的
- extended /ɪk'stendɪd/ *adj.* 延长了的, 扩展了的
- generation /,dʒenə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 一代人; 代
- roof /ru:f/ *n.* 屋顶, 顶部
- value /'vælju:/ *n.* 价值; [*pl.*]价值观, 生活准则
- democracy /dɪ'mɒkrəsi/ *n.* 民主
- sense /sens/ *n.* 意识; 感觉
- equality /ɪ'kwɒləti/ *n.* 平等
- privacy /'prɪvəsi/ *n.* 隐私
- responsibility /rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/ *n.* 责任
- allowance /ə'laʊəns/ *n.* 津贴; 补助, 补贴
- freedom /'fri:dəm/ *n.* 自由
- preschooler /,pri:'sku:lə/ *n.* 学龄前儿童
- career /kə'riə(r)/ *n.* 职业
- pursue /pə'sju:/ *v.* 追求
- marry /'mæri/ *v.* 结婚
- quit /kwɪt/ *v.* 离开; 停止, 戒掉
- solid /'sɒlɪd/ *adj.* 坚实的; 可信赖的; 可靠的

Phrases and Expressions

- refer to 涉及; 指的是
- have a say 有发言权

instead of 代替

make one's decision 做决定

make an effort 做出努力

Notes

1. The traditional American family is a “nuclear family”.

传统的美国家庭被称为“核心家庭”。

2. In America, only in a few cases does more than one household live under one roof.

在美国，只有极少数情况下才会有超过一个家庭同住一个屋檐下。

3. American values receive a warm welcome in the home.

美国式的价值观在家庭中受到热烈欢迎。

4. Many homes are run like a democracy.

许多家庭都比较民主。

Post-reading

I. Read each of the following statements and decide whether it is true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Father, mother and children form a nuclear family.
- () 2. American parents are always strict with their children.
- () 3. American children fear their parents.
- () 4. American children can decide what to do by themselves.
- () 5. In America some women give up their jobs for the sake of family.

II. Fill in the blanks in each sentence according to the first letters given below.

- 1. She began her c_____ as a teacher.
- 2. The v_____ of a book does not depend on its size.
- 3. He is going to q_____ his job next month because his salary is too low.
- 4. People of my g_____ all think the same way about this.
- 5. They live and work together in complete e_____.

III. Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

refer to a few make one's decision instead of make an effort

1. I have _____ about my study goal for the new term.
2. You should _____ to improve your reading comprehension.
3. He never _____ his sisters in his letters.
4. In _____ words she had put him in his place.
5. _____ complaining about what's wrong, be grateful for what's right.



Writing

Write an article of 100~150 words about the differences between Chinese family and American family according to the following information.

1. Both Chinese families and American families are smaller than they used to be.
2. Young Americans will leave their parents and have their own homes once they get married.
3. Chinese children think it is their duty to take care of their parents.

Reference Sentences

There are some differences between Chinese families and American families.

Firstly, ...

Secondly, ...

Last but not least, ...

The differences between them come from.../are caused by...

Section D

Grammar

Adjective & Adverb (形容词和副词)

形容词修饰名词与代词，说明人或事物的性质或特征。副词可以用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或整个句子，表示时间、地点、程度、方式等。

一、形容词的句法功能

句法功能	例 句
做定语：通常位于所修饰的名词之前，系动词后；修饰不定代词时放在所修饰的词后	She is a nice girl. I have something important to tell you.
做表语：位于系动词后	The weather is fine.
做补语：跟在宾语后面	Keep your eyes open.
做状语：多位于句首或句尾	Ripe, these pears are sweet. He stared at the footprint, full of fear.

二、副词的句法功能

句法功能	例 句
做定语：放在名词后	Most of the people here know each other. Put the biscuits on the shelf above.
做状语：通常位于动词之后，程度副词一般放在其所修饰的词前	Children are playing outside. The box is too heavy for him.
做表语：位于系动词后	The game is over.
做补语：跟在宾语后面	Don't let him in.

三、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的构成

形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的构成分规则变化和不规则变化两种。规则变化见下表：

构成规则	原 级	比较级	最高级
一般单音节词，在词尾加-er/est； 词尾是不发音的e，只加-r/st	tall nice	taller nicer	tallest nicest
以一个辅音字母结尾的闭音节单音节词，双写结尾的辅音字母，再加-er/est	big hot	bigger hotter	biggest hottest
以辅音字母加y结尾的双音节词变y为i，再加-er/est；其他双音节词和多音节词在前面加more/most	easy important	easier more important	easiest most important

不规则的形容词和副词的比较级和最高级需要单独记忆，如good/well—better—best，little—less—least等。



Exercise

Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

- He is sitting _____ to me.
 - closely
 - close
 - enough
 - well
- English is _____ used in the world.
 - widely
 - wide
 - deeply
 - deep
- Which shirt of the three do you like _____?
 - better
 - best
 - good
 - much
- You must keep your room _____ and tidy.
 - to clean
 - cleaning
 - clean
 - cleaned

5. Be quiet, class! I have _____ to tell you.
A. important anything B. important something
C. anything important D. something important
6. The Yellow River is one of _____ in China.
A. the longest rivers B. the longer river
C. the longest river D. the long river
7. He is very clever. The problem is _____ for him than for other people.
A. easier B. easy
C. easier D. easily
8. He is the _____ in our class.
A. most smart B. more smart
C. smarter D. smartest
9. The students are _____ young people between ages of 16 and 20.
A. mostly B. almost
C. most D. at most
10. The reason why so many people sit before the television is that there will be a/an _____ show.
A. living B. live
C. alive D. lived
11. The sick boy is getting _____ day by day.
A. worse B. bad
C. badly D. worst
12. —If you don't like the red coat, take the blue one.
—OK, but do you have _____ size in blue? This one is a bit tight for me.
A. a big B. a bigger
C. the big D. the bigger
13. Don't go out. It's raining _____.
A. quickly B. heavily
C. loudly D. hardly

14. The young policeman often looks after that old woman _____.
- A. care
B. careful
C. carefully
D. careless
15. Beijing is _____ than Tianjin.
- A. very beautiful
B. much beautiful
C. more beautiful
D. the most beautiful

Section E

Professional Focus

 **Listening and Repeating**

Let's play a game.

我们玩游戏吧。

Let's form a line.

我们排成一排。

Louder, please.

请大声点。

You're next.

接下来是你。

It's your turn.

轮到你了。

Let's hold hands.

我们一起手拉手。

That's it! Keep going!

就是这样! 继续!

Nod your head.

点点头。

Shake your head.

摇摇头。

When I say your name, please stand up.

我叫你名字的时候, 请站起来。

 **Listening and Singing**

Finger Family

Daddy finger, Daddy finger

Here I am. Here I am

How are you today

Very well, I thank you

Run away, run away

Mommy finger, Mommy finger

Here I am. Here I am

How are you today

Very well, I thank you

Run away, run away

Brother finger, Brother finger

Here I am. Here I am

How are you today

Very well, I thank you

Run away, run away

Sister finger, Sister finger

Here I am. Here I am

How are you today

Very well, I thank you

Run away, run away

Baby finger, Baby finger

Here I am. Here I am

How are you today

Very well, I thank you

Run away, run away

 **Playing and Learning****The “What” Game**

A teacher sits in a circle with the children holding an object that you want them to be able to identify by name. Hand the object to the child on your right/left to whom you have explained the game. The teacher says, “This is a fork.” The child says, “A what?” The teacher repeats, “This is a fork.” The child replies, “Oh! This is a fork,” and examines the object. Then the child turns to the child on her/his right/left and repeats the process. Continue around the circle till everyone gets a turn. Later, the teacher can try using two objects so the children must say “these are” to learn about plurals.