

义务教育教科书

ENGLISH
英语

六年
级

下册

(一年级起点)

活动手册

主 编：范文芳 马靖香
副主编：张美新 鲁碧珍
编 者：范 敏 李 越 柳君丽
张芸芸 邓 琳 庞建荣



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内 容 简 介

本书是为配合《英语 六年级下册》而编写，供小学六年级第二学期使用。在吸收国内外小学语言教学中常用的一些有趣、成功的活动的基础上，我们为每一篇课文精心设计了小学生喜欢的活动。全书包括四个教学单元和一个故事单元。其中，每个单元的最后一课为检查学生掌握该单元内容所达到的程度的综合性练习。

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UNIT 1 TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS
LESSON 1

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

_ i _ e _ a	_ _ lm	_ _ _ ger	in _ _ _ _ sting
s _ _ ce	m _ _ t	Sa _ _ _ day	differ _ _ _

2. Find a short word in the longer word. Then write it on the line.

open

meet

begin

where

3. Circle the word whose underlined letter or letters do not make the same sound.

(1)

call

shall

ball

wall

(2)

gate

wait

great

idea

(3)

cinema

city

space

can't

(4)

film

fine

cinema

different

4. There are different ways to say something. The first one is done for you.

(1) interesting

a. It is an interesting film.

The film is interesting.

c. It is an interesting game.

b. It is an interesting book.

d. It is an interesting story.

(2) Shall we ...?

a. Let's see a film today.

Shall we see a film today?

c. Let's take a walk in the park.

b. Let's play cards together.

d. Let's go swimming this afternoon.



5. Listen to the story. Then follow the directions.

Nemo was a little fish. He was the only child of his family. His mother died when he was very little. His father, Merlin, loved him very much. He took good care of Nemo.



One day, Nemo went out to play alone (独自一人). A thief caught him and took him away. He sold him to a dentist. The dentist put him in a glass box in his office.

Nemo's father, Merlin, was very sad. He went to look for Nemo in the open sea. On his way, he met a big fish, Dory. Merlin and Dory became good friends. They went to look for Nemo together.

Nemo did not want to stay in the glass box. He wanted to go back to the sea. Another fish in the glass box helped him run away. He went back to the sea.

(1) Fill in the blanks with words from the story.

- a. Nemo's mother _____ when he was very little.
- b. A _____ took Nemo away and sold him to a _____.
- c. Nemo's father went to look for Nemo in the _____ sea and made a friend.

(2) Write T for true or F for false after each sentence.

- a. Merlin, Dory and Nemo were all fish. ()
- b. A man caught Nemo when Nemo was playing with his father. ()
- c. A dentist bought Nemo and put him in a glass box. ()
- d. Dory and Merlin found Nemo in the glass box. ()

(3) How did Nemo run away from the glass box?

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

___ _ thday	___ _ ld	___ _ _ ty	in ___ _ te
___ _ _ derful	br ___ _ _	to ___ _ ther	___ _ _ ne
___ _ turday	___ _ _ ber	___ _ me	___ _ gin

2. Find a short word in the longer word. Then write it on the line.

invite

hold

birthday

goodbye

3. Circle the word whose underlined letter or letters do not make the same sound.

(1)

phone
photo
enough
light

(2)

invoke
begin
Linda
fine

(3)

number
wonderful
enough
together

(4)

birthday
Saturday
party
wonderful

4. Write the phone numbers on the lines.

(1) When we want to call the police, we call at _____.

(2) When there is a fire, we call at _____.

(3) When a person is very sick, we call at _____.

(4) Your home phone number is _____.

(5) Your English teacher's office phone number is _____.

(6) Your school phone number is _____.



5. Answer the questions.

(1) When is your birthday?

(2) Do you hold a birthday party on your birthday? If yes, who do you invite to your birthday party?

(3) How do you invite your friends? Do you call them or send them invitations (邀请) by email?

(4) What do you do at your birthday party?

(5) Do you hold a birthday party for your parents? If yes, what do you do at their birthday parties?

6. Write an invitation: You are going to hold a birthday party. The party will be on Sunday, Sept. 15. It will begin at 6:30 p.m. It will be in Lucky Restaurant. Please write an invitation to your friends.



1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

Sa _ _ _ day	_ _ _ ning	_ _ _ swer	_ _ _ ght
_ _ _ eak	h _ _ _	sh _ _ _ er	a _ _ _ n
_ _ _ ll	_ _ _ _ ber	ph _ _ n _	p _ _ _ _ se

2. Find a short word in the longer word. Then write it on the line.

shower	Fred	answer	phone	hold
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

3. Translation.

(1) Translate the following phrases into Chinese.

a. call somebody _____	b. answer the phone _____
c. call somebody back _____	d. take a shower _____
e. phone number _____	f. Hold on, please. _____

(2) Translate the following telephone dialogue into English.

李言: 您好! 请问李平在吗?

李平的妈妈: 请问您是哪位?

李言: 我是李平的朋友。

李平的妈妈: 您好, 我是李平的妈妈。

请稍等。

李言: 谢谢您。

李平: 喂, 李言。

李言: 喂, 李平。



4. Listen to the story. Then follow the directions.

I often go to bed late on Friday evening. I do not want to get up early on Saturday morning. My pet dog, Spotty, does not like that. He wants me to feed him and play with him on Saturday morning, so he finds different ways to make me get up early.

One Saturday morning, I was sleeping in my warm bed. Then I heard my telephone ring (响). "Hello!" I answered the phone with a sleepy voice (声音).

"Hello! Can I speak to Mr. John Smith, please?" A man spoke loudly (大声地) over the phone.

"It's John Smith speaking," I said.

"I'm from the police station," said the man.

"What?" I was very surprised (惊讶的) and almost jumped up. Why was the police officer calling me?



"A dog gave us a wallet (钱包)," said the police officer. "We found your phone number in the wallet. Please come to the police station to get your wallet."

I looked around my house, and I did not find Spotty.

(1) Write T for true or F for false after each sentence.

a. John's dog, Spotty, wanted John to get up early on Saturday morning. ()

b. John was cooking breakfast when the police officer called him. ()

(2) Answer the questions.

a. Who took John's wallet to the police station? Find two sentences in the story and write them on the lines.

b. What did the police officer ask John to do?

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

__ __ ow	__ __ on	an __ w __ __	k __ __ __
th __ __ __	ba __ __	lu __ __	aqua __ __ __ m
fini __ __	__ __ __ t	be __ __ __ e	__ __ __ __ ly

2. Circle the word whose underlined letter or letters do not make the same sound.

(1)

show
know
shower
tomorrow

(2)

lion
o'clock
tomorrow
love

(3)

meet
agee
then
see

(4)

luck
back
know
o'clock

3. Read the sentence. Write a sentence of your own. The first one is done for you.

(1) Fred has finished reading his book.

I have finished reading my book, too.

(2) Peter has finished all his homework.

(3) David has finished his dinner.

(4) Linda has finished her drawing.

(5) Kathy has finished her shower.



4. Fill in each blank with a word from the word box. You can use the same word more than once.

at	to	of	for
----	----	----	-----

- (1) I'm thinking _____ buying a new schoolbag.
- (2) Thank you _____ telling me the news.
- (3) The sea lion show will begin _____ 10:30 a.m.
- (4) Let's meet _____ the gate of the cinema at 6:30 p.m.
- (5) I talk _____ my parents when I feel sad.

5. Read the word. Then translate the sentences into Chinese.

(1) answer

a. Who can answer the question (问题)?

b. I called you at your home phone number, but nobody answered.

(2) show

a. The skating show yesterday (昨天) was wonderful!

b. I took some photos of the Great Wall (长城). Let me show you the photos.

(3) back

a. My teacher turned his back to us and drew a picture on the blackboard.

b. My teacher came into the classroom through the back door.

c. My father came back home late last night.

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

t _ _ m	w _ _ _	g _ m _	_ _ _ day
sc _ _ e	real _ _ _	_ _ _ thing	celebr _ t _
n _ _ s	a _ _ ther	long _ _ _	_ _ _ me

2. Translation.

(1) Translate the following Chinese words or phrases into English.

足球 _____ 足球比赛 _____ 足球迷 _____
 比分 _____ 赢了比赛 _____ 足球队 _____

(2) Translate the English sentences into Chinese.

a. Don't cry any more.

b. Don't think about it any more.

c. My favorite football team won the game today!

d. This football does not hold air any longer.

e. Lily: What was the score? _____

Lee: Three to nothing. _____

Lily: That's great! _____

f. Lily: Are you thinking of joining (加入) the school football team?

Lee: Yes, I am.



3. Listen to the story. Then fill in the blanks.

The sun loved the moon. He asked the moon to marry (与……结婚) him. The moon did not agree, but the sun asked her again and again.

“What can I do?” thought the moon. She thought and thought. Then she got a good idea.

One day, the sun asked the moon to marry him again. The moon said, “If you can make a dress for me in one month, I’ll marry you. But your dress must fit (合适) me very well.”



“That’s easy,” said the sun happily. “I’ll make a dress for you in one day. It will be just your size. If I can’t do it, I’ll never see you again.”

The sun measured (测量) the moon. Then he went to make a dress for her.

The next day, the dress was ready. The sun took the dress to the moon. The moon put it on, but it was too small.

The sun was surprised (惊讶的). He thought he made a mistake when he measured the moon. He measured the moon again and went to make another dress for her.



The next day, the dress was ready. The sun took the dress to the moon again. The moon put it on, but it was still (仍然) too small.

- (1) The sun asked the moon to _____ him, but the moon did not _____.
- (2) The moon asked the sun to make a _____ for her.
- (3) The sun made two dresses for the moon, but they were all too _____ for her.

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

th _ _ _	hap _ _ _	mo _ _ tor	co _ _ _ ct
Chi _ _ _ _	e _ _ _ cise	th _ _ _ _ t	b _ _ m _
ne _ _ _	for _ _ _ _	f _ _ _ nd	_ _ _ y

2. Find a short word in the longer word. Then write it on the line.

happen

monitor

blame

friend

3. Write the two short words of the compound word on the line.

forgive

notebook

homework

something

4. Translation.

(1) Translate the Chinese phrases into English.

练习本

收家庭作业

放学后

日记本

感到懊悔

做坏事

(2) Translate the English sentences into Chinese.

a. What happened?

b. I did something bad today.

c. Jane blamed Susan.

d. I feel very bad.

e. Please go to Susan and say you are sorry.

f. Please forgive me.



5. Listen to the story. Then follow the directions.

Many days passed. The sun made a dress for the moon every day, but all the dresses were too small for her. This time, the sun decided (决定) to make a big dress, bigger than the size of the moon, and he did.

The sun took the big dress to the moon. The moon tried it on, but it was too big for her. The sun measured the moon again. This time, he decided to make the dress smaller.

The next day, the dress was made smaller. The sun took the dress to the moon. The moon tried it on, but it was still (仍然) too big.

The sun measured the moon every day. Then he went to make the dress smaller, but the dress was still too big for the moon.

One month passed. The sun did not make a dress that fit the moon. The sun was sad because he could not marry the moon. He could not see the moon any more.



(1) Write T for true or F for false after each sentence.

a. The sun did not make a dress that fit the moon in one month. ()

b. The sun did not love the moon any more. ()

(2) The sun did not make a dress that fit the moon. Why? Check the right answer.

A. The sun made mistakes (出错) when he measured the moon.

B. The sun was not good at making dresses.

C. The moon changed her size every day.

1. Fill in each blank with a word from the word box. You can use the same word more than once.

on	at	over	to	of	about
----	----	------	----	----	-------

- (1) May I speak _____ Charles, please?
- (2) The Lions won the game. The score was two _____ one.
- (3) Let's meet _____ the aquarium at 9:00 a.m. tomorrow.
- (4) My birthday is _____ January 18.
- (5) My dad is talking to his friend _____ the phone.
- (6) Shall we go visit Tian'anmen Square _____ our National Day?
- (7) I'm thinking _____ going to the Beijing Aquarium this Sunday.
- (8) I often tell my parents _____ my school and friends.

2. Read the words in the word box. Circle them in the puzzle. You can go in any direction (任何方向).

show	shower	team	party	space	phone	number	film
exercise	weekday	weekend	game	monitor	agree	blame	invite
give	forgive	send	end	aquarium	answer	cinema	email
sea	won	news	score	meet	forget		

e	f	o	r	g	i	v	e	r	w
x	c	f	f	a	n	s	w	e	e
e	i	i	o	n	u	p	e	v	e
r	n	l	n	h	m	a	r	a	k
c	e	m	a	l	b	c	o	g	d
i	n	v	i	t	e	e	m	r	a
s	h	o	w	e	r	a	o	e	y
e	g	n	w	p	h	o	n	e	e
n	a	a	q	u	a	r	i	u	m
d	m	f	o	r	g	e	t	e	a
w	e	e	k	e	n	d	o	l	i
s	c	o	r	e	p	a	r	t	y



3. Read the sentence. Write a sentence with the word or phrase in the () of your own.

(1) The skating show yesterday was wonderful! (show)

(2) I am thinking of visiting the science park this weekend. (think of)

(3) I agreed to let my sister play on the swing first. (agree)

(4) It is good to forgive people when they say they are sorry. (forgive)

(5) We are going to hold a party to welcome the New Year. (hold a party)

(6) He can hold big things in his hands, but I cannot. (hold)

4. I love riddles.

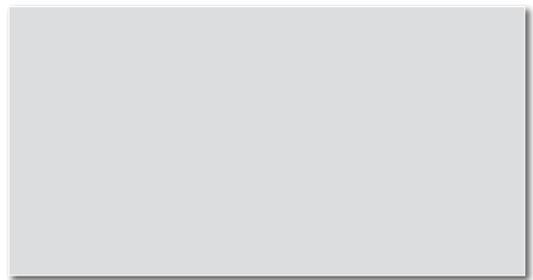
(1) Work out the riddle. Write the answer on the line. Then draw the picture.

You are at home. Your mother is in her office. You want to talk to your mother.

What can you do? You can use me!

What am I?

I am a _____.



(2) Look at the picture. Write a riddle about it.



UNIT 2 WONDERFUL HOLIDAYS
LESSON 8

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

celeb _ _ _ _	Feb _ _ _ ry	g _ _ _ ting	c _ _ d
sp _ _ d	sys _ _ _	_ _ _ ent	r _ s _
ch _ c _ l _ t _	d _ c _ r _ t _	spe _ _ _ _	o _ _ er

2. Find a short word in the longer word. Then write it on the line.

card

spend

friend

heart

3. Draw a line to match the word to its plural form.

man

woman

child

parent

friend

rose

symbol

children

roses

men

women

symbols

parents

friends

4. Read the words and sentences. Then write sentences of your own.

(1) special

Ellen is very special to me. We began to play together when we were two years old.

(2) spend

I spend every weekend with my grandfather and grandmother.

(3) symbol

Tian'anmen Square is a symbol of Beijing.

(4) famous

He is a famous basketball player.



5. Listen to the story. Then follow the directions.

My name is Diana. There are three people in my family. They are my husband, my daughter and me.

January 25 is a special day for me. It is my birthday.

Today we bought a big birthday cake with a chocolate cow on it. My husband, Jerry, bought some flowers and chocolate for me. My daughter, Kathy, made a birthday card for me. Look, this is the birthday card from her.

Today my brothers, sisters and friends gave me gifts and said "Happy birthday!" to me.

Today I called my mother and said "Thank you, mother!" to her.



(1) Write T for true or F for false after each sentence.

- a. January 25 is a special day for Diana because she gets gifts. ()
- b. Kathy bought a birthday card for her mom on her mom's birthday. ()
- c. Tony bought flowers and chocolate for his wife, Diana. ()
- d. Diana called her mother on her mother's birthday. ()
- e. Diana was born in the year of Cow. ()
- f. Diana has brothers and sisters. ()

(2) What day is special for you? Why?

1. Follow the directions.

(1) Easter is a time for colored eggs. Write the two ways people get Easter eggs.

a. _____

b. _____

(2) Write the two important Easter symbols on the line.

a. _____ b. _____

(3) Fill in the blanks with words from the text.

a. Easter is also called Easter Sunday because it is always on a _____ in March or April.

b. Children think that the Easter _____ brings them chocolates, candy, Easter eggs and other gifts.

c. Children love to play Easter Egg _____ game. _____ hide Easter eggs inside and outside the house. _____ find them.

2. Read the words and sentences. Then translate the sentences into Chinese.

(1) think

a. I think Jim will come. What about you?

b. Let's think about what to do tomorrow.

(2) important

a. Rice is important food in China.

b. Milk is important to health.

c. It is important to have enough sleep.



3. Listen to the story. Then follow the directions.

My pet rabbit, Funny Bunny, was a birthday gift from my dad when I was 10 years old. I'm 12 years old now. Funny Bunny has been with me for two years.

Funny Bunny almost eats anything, but carrots are its favorite food. I cut carrots into small pieces and Funny Bunny eats them. Funny Bunny can eat a whole carrot, too. It eats a whole carrot bit by bit (一点一点地). It seems (好像) it likes a whole carrot more than small pieces.

Funny Bunny likes to play with people. It is happy to play with anyone, but it likes to play with me best. When I call it, it runs to me quickly. We often play in the yard. It always runs faster than me. When I am far behind it, it stops and waits for me.

It likes to lie down on its back. It puts its legs up in the air. It can even move on its back!

Funny Bunny likes dancing. When I go near it, it will dance its bunny dance to welcome me. It is very lovely when it is dancing.

I like my pet rabbit, Funny Bunny.



(1) Give a name to the story.

(2) Answer the questions.

a. What is Funny Bunny's favorite food?

b. What does Funny Bunny like to do?

c. How does Funny Bunny welcome me when I go near it?

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

___ _ gon	___ _ lendar	st ___ m	___ _ tival
re ___ _ ber	___ _ tional	w ___ _ p	h ___ l ___ d ___
Chi ___ _ _ _	___ _ _ bol	sti ___ _ _	___ _ mous

2. Change a letter to make a new word. Then write it on the line.

boat race poet month hold drown

3. Fill in each blank with a word from the word box. You can use the same word only once.

boat home shops dumpling falls wrap holiday steam remember

- (1) The Dragon Festival is a national _____ in China. It _____ on the fifth day of the fifth month on the Chinese Calendar.
- (2) The Dragon Boat Festival is a time to _____ the Chinese poet Qu Yuan.
- (3) The dragon _____ and the rice _____ are symbols of the Dragon Boat Festival.
- (4) People _____ dumplings with bamboo leaves and then _____ them.
- (5) You can make rice dumplings at _____ or buy them in _____.

4. Complete the sentences with the name of the holiday.

New Year's Day China's National Day Dragon Boat Festival Moon Festival

- (1) The _____ is the fifth day of the fifth month on the Chinese calendar.
- (2) The _____ is the 15th day of the eighth month on the Chinese calendar.
- (3) _____ is the first day of October.
- (4) _____ is the first day of January.



UNIT 2

5. Read the words and sentences. Then translate the sentences into Chinese.

(1) **remember**

a. Please remember to close the windows before you leave the room. (记得)

b. The Dragon Boat Festival is a time to remember the famous poet Qu Yuan. (纪念)

(2) **race**

a. I like different types of running races. (比赛)

b. Two students from my school raced in the final. (参加比赛)

(3) **save**

a. It's important to learn how to save money and time. (节省)

b. The firefighter saved my dog from a house fire. (挽救)



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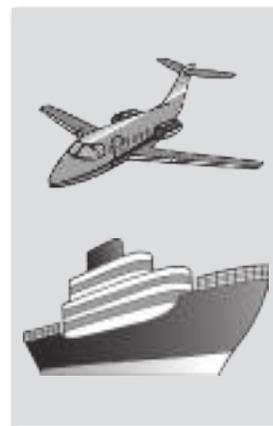
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6. Work out the riddle. Write the word on the line and then check the picture.

I am a vehicle. I can be big or small. I move through the water. You can see me on the rivers, lakes and the ocean.

What am I?

I am a _____.



1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

s _ _ l	po _ _ _ te	_ _ _ ger	en _ _ _ onment
h _ _ _	des _ _ _ _ _	k _ _ _ _	elec _ _ _ city
w _ _ ld	_ _ _ _ tect	_ _ _ ste	under _ _ _ _ _

2. Find a short word in the longer word. Then write it on the line.

heat

grassland

kill

understand

3. Circle the word whose underlined letter or letters do not make the same sound.

(1) destroy toy soil show

(2) need seed earth tree

(3) color doctor world forest

(4) waste face danger plant

4. Listen to the text. Then look at the picture and write a sentence with the word given. The first one is done for you.

We mostly (主要地) use gas (汽油) to drive our cars. The burning (燃烧) of gas pollutes the air. We need to save gas to protect the air.

(1) bus



We take a bus when we go out.

(2) bike



(3) walk



(4) share





5. Listen to the text. Then follow the directions.

We throw away a lot of trash every day. We all know that trash makes our environment dirty, but do you know that trash can hurt or kill wild (野生的) animals?

Trash can be very bad to wild animals. For example, some people throw fishing hooks (钩) away. Sea birds often cut their throats (喉咙) when they eat food from these hooks. Some people throw broken glass (碎玻璃) away. They may cut the feet of the animals.



When we throw food away, some animals may come to eat it. For example, foxes may eat chicken bones and pieces of hamburger we throw away. The trash food is bad to wild animals. First, some wild animals love trash food. If they eat too much of the trash food, they may have stomach (胃) problems and die. Second, if wild animals can find enough trash food people throw away, they may forget how to hunt (寻找) food. When people stop throwing away food, they will die.

(1) Complete the sentences with words from the text.

- a. Trash makes our environment dirty. Trash can also _____ or _____ wild animals.
- b. Sea birds often cut their _____ when they eat food from fishing hooks.
- c. If wild animals eat too much of the trash food people throw away, they may have _____ problems and die.

(2) After you listen to this text, what do you want to tell people?

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

g__ _t	f__ _get	h__g	l__v__
sh__ _	d__nn__	d__ _ _	en__ _gh
c__ _k	s__ _ _e	c__r__	rea__ _n

2. Find a short word in the longer word. Then write it on the line.

fall	dear	candy	forget
_____	_____	_____	_____

3. Circle the word whose underlined letter or letters do not make the same sound.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
de <u>a</u> r	hu <u>g</u>	sh <u>o</u> w	d <u>i</u> nn <u>e</u> r
ye <u>a</u> r	Su <u>n</u> day	sh <u>o</u> wer	d <u>i</u> sh
ne <u>a</u> r	clo <u>u</u> thes	fl <u>o</u> wer	g <u>i</u> ve
pe <u>a</u> r	lo <u>v</u> e	h <u>o</u> w	l <u>i</u> ke

4. Compound words: Some words are made up by putting two shorter words together. They are called compound words.

(1) Write the two short words in each compound word on the lines.

a. something = _____ + _____	b. goodnight = _____ + _____
c. Sunday = _____ + _____	d. understand = _____ + _____
e. rainforest = _____ + _____	f. forget = _____ + _____

(2) Write six compound words of your own on the line.



5. Listen to the text. Then follow the directions.

Do you call your mother “mom” or “mum”?

American English and British English are different. In American English, people call their mother “mom”. In British English, people call their mother “mum”.

In American English, sweet things like chocolate are called “candy”. In British English, they are called “sweets”.

The season from September to November is called “fall” in American English. It is called “autumn” in British English.

The sport called “soccer” in American English is called “football” in British English.

In American English, the place where people buy things is called a “store”. In British English, it is called a “shop”.

Now we have two words, “bookstore” and “bookshop”. Do you know which is American English and which is British English?

(1) Find five pairs of words in British English and American English. Write them in the table.

British English	American English

(2) Write two pairs of words of your own in British and American English.

1. Listen to the sentence. Fill in the missing words.

- (1) In my home, we take turns _____ after dinner.
- (2) My father does not like to _____. My mother and I often help him.
- (3) When we do not want to _____, we go out to eat in a restaurant.
- (4) A cleaning woman helps us _____ three times a week.
- (5) In my home, my mother and I clean the house. My father _____.

2. Translate the phrases into Chinese.

- (1) make gifts _____ (2) special things _____
- (3) monkey bars _____ (4) bumper cars _____
- (5) on the way home _____ (6) show thanks _____

3. Read the words and sentences. Translate the sentences into Chinese.

(1) dish

a. Jane washed all the dishes after dinner.

b. At the dinner party, we had many great dishes. I loved the dish of fish best.

(2) show

a. There will be a lion show at the aquarium at 10 o'clock a.m. this Saturday.

b. What can we do to show thanks to our dear parents?

c. Can you show me your storybooks?



4. Housework is the work such as cooking, cleaning and washing at home. Who does the following housework in your home? Check the right answers. Then write a sentence according to your answer. The first one is done for you.

Housework	Father	Mother	Me	Other
do the cooking	√	√		√
wash the clothes				
clean the house				
wash the dishes				
take out the trash				
do shopping				

(1) My father and mother do most of the cooking in my home. Sometimes my grandmother cooks dinner, too.



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(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

1. Fill in the blanks with the right words.

(1) danger, save, destroy, protect

Some people _____ the forests. Many animals are in _____. We must (必须) _____ the forests to _____ the animals.

(2) understand, waste, save, faces

People _____ a lot of electricity, water and heat every day. We must make them _____ the danger the Earth _____. We must make them understand the need to _____ energy (能源).

(3) spend, special, different

I grew up with my uncle on his farm. He is very _____ to me. Now I live in the city with my parents, but I go visit his farm and _____ some time with him every summer. We do many _____ things when we are together.

(4) symbol, words, love, hug, dear

The heart shape is a _____ of love. On Valentine's Day last year, I wanted to show _____ to my _____ mother. I drew the heart symbol and wrote nice _____ on my Valentine card and gave it to my mother as a Valentine gift. My mother was so happy. She gave me a big _____.

(5) members, thanks

Thanksgiving is celebrated on the last Thursday in November. It is a holiday when people show _____ to their family _____ and friends. They say "Thank you." to them.



2. There are many special days in a year. Please follow the directions.

(1) Fill in the table. The first one is done for you.

Special Days	Name	When
A special day for mothers	Mother's Day	The second Sunday in May
A special day for the Earth		
A special day for fathers		
A special day for children		
A special day for teachers		
The day to celebrate the moon		
The birthday of China		
The first day of the year		

(2) Write a sentence about each special day. The first one is done for you.

a. The Chinese New Year: It is in Jan. or Feb. People decorate their houses.

b. Valentine's Day: _____

c. Easter: _____

d. April Fool's Day: _____

e. Halloween: _____

f. Thanksgiving: _____

g. Christmas: _____

3. Look at the picture. Write a riddle about it.



UNIT 3 GREAT PEOPLE
LESSON 15

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

physi_____	Eng_____	d_____	l_____
uni_____sal	gravi_____tion	_____ch	w_____k
p_____lem	a_____n_____	_____b	s_____l_____

2. Match the verbs with their past forms.

eat leave is come feel see work find

left was saw worked found came ate felt

3. Read the word and sentences. Translate the sentences into Chinese.

(1) alone

a. My brother likes to be alone in his room.

b. My grandpa lives alone on a big farm.

(2) problem

a. This math problem is hard. I cannot work it out.

b. Air pollution is a big problem.

(3) fall

a. Fall is a season. It is another name for autumn.

b. I am not good at skating. I often fall when I skate.



4. Work out the riddle. Draw a line to match it with its answer.

(1) I am a person. You know me well. You like me and I like you. We like to play together.
What am I?

A. laboratory

(2) I am a meal (一餐). People eat me in the middle of the day.
What am I?

B. friend

(3) I am a room. People like physicists and chemists (化学家) work in me.
What am I?

C. orange

(4) I am a kind of plant. I have branches and leaves. I can grow very tall.
What am I?

D. sun

(5) I am part of the UK. Newton was born in me.
What am I?

E. lunch

(6) I am a kind of fruit. I grow on trees. I am about the size of a tennis ball.
What am I?

F. England

(7) I live in the sky. I am big and bright. The Earth goes around me. I am far away from you.
What am I?

G. tree

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

__ vent	in __ __ tor	inven __ __ __	d __ __ f
fa __ __ s	ma __ __ __ e	__ __ __ cess	l __ __ ve
im __ __ __ tant	in __ __ __ sted	rea __ __ __	l __ __ __ n

2. Match the verbs with their past forms.

think teach die fall invent come become make

came thought taught became died made fell invented

3. Fill in the blanks with the right words.

(1) invented, invention, inventor

Edison was a great _____. He _____ a lot of things in his lifetime.

His most famous _____ was the light bulb.

(2) learn, learning

We all know that _____ makes a person great. Both children and adults need to _____ new things.

(3) interesting, interested

This storybook is really _____. I am very _____ in reading it.

(4) sometimes, something, somebody, somewhere

a. I cannot find my key, but I know it is _____ in my schoolbag.

b. The baby is hungry. He wants _____ to eat.

c. Sometimes it rains during the winter and _____ it snows.

d. If _____ asks you to go with him, what will you say?



4. Read the verbs. Finish the second sentence with the past form of the verb.

The first one is done for you.

(1) is, was

a. My father is a great doctor.

b. Edison was a great inventor.

(2) teach, taught

a. My mother teaches me how to learn things by myself.

b. Edison's mother _____.

(3) think, thought

a. My teachers think I am not a good student.

b. Edison's teachers _____.

(4) is, was; spend, spent

a. Ellen's father is a teacher. He spends most of his time in his school.

b. Edison's mother _____.

5. I love riddles.

(1) Work out the riddles. Write the answers on the lines.

a. I am a person. My job is to invent things. I have invented something.

What am I?

I am an _____.

b. I am a country. I am in North America. Washington D.C. is one of my cities.

What am I?

I am the _____.

(2) Write a riddle about each of the following words.

a. teacher

b. child

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

___ ld	___ sicist	___ many	___ mous
___ take	phy ___	___ ld	___ o ___ e
li ___	ques ___	___ wer	___ gh

2. Match the verbs with their past forms.

have move win give write sit listen say laugh put

won gave listened had said moved sat put wrote laughed

3. Match the English words with their Chinese translation.

physics physicist thinker the Nobel Prize in physics paper

思想家

物理

物理学家

论文

诺贝尔物理奖

4. Fill in each blank with the right form of the verb.

(1) win, won

a. He is interested in medicine and works hard at it. He wants to _____ the Nobel Prize in medicine.

b. Edison _____ the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921.

(2) laugh, laughed

a. Einstein _____ when his driver said he wanted to give the talk.

b. He often makes jokes and makes people _____.

(3) make, made

a. When we _____ mistakes, our teachers will ask us to find the reasons.

b. He gave the talk, and only _____ a few small mistakes.

(4) sit, sat

a. The driver always _____ in the back of the room and listened.

b. I am tall. I _____ in the last row.



5. Listen to the story. Then follow the directions.

There are many fun stories about Einstein. Here is one of them.

On one of Einstein's birthdays, many photographers (摄影师) wanted to take photos of Einstein. Einstein did not like that. He stuck his tongue out (伸出舌头). He thought that the photographers would not like a photo with the tongue stuck out.



Einstein was a very special physicist. It was hard for people to understand him. When Einstein stuck his tongue out, the photographers took the photo just like that. They thought the photo was very special just like Einstein himself. The photo became one of the most famous photos of Einstein.

(1) Write T for true or F for false after each sentence.

- a. The photographers took the photo on Einstein's birthday. ()
- b. Einstein did not want the photographers to take photos of him. ()
- c. Einstein stuck his tongue out. He wanted to show he was special. ()
- d. The photo showed that Einstein was special. ()

(2) Complete the sentences to answer the questions.

- a. Why did Einstein stick his tongue out when they took photos of him?

He thought that _____.

- b. Why did the photographers like the photo of Einstein with his tongue stuck out?

Because they thought _____.

(3) What do you think of Einstein?

_____.

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

art ____	Ita ____	p ____ t	pain ____
fa ____	l ____ n	s ____ le	di ____ ent
h ____	fini ____	____ are	____ colate

2. Match the verbs with their past forms.

die

begin

learn

name

say

smile

paint

named

died

began

learned

smiled

painted

said

3. Read the word and sentences. Use the word to write sentences of your own.

(1) name

a. Excuse me. Can you tell me your name again, please?

b. The queen gave birth to a girl. The king named her Bella.

(2) finish

a. You should finish your homework first. Then you can watch TV for a while.

b. When I finish my homework, I'll read my storybook.

(3) famous

a. Leonardo da Vinci was a famous artist.

b. Ha'erbin is famous for its ice lanterns.



4. Listen to the story. Then follow the directions.

When he was very young, Da Vinci liked doing many things. He liked music and singing. He also liked math. He often asked some difficult math questions. His math teachers did not know how to answer them.

Da Vinci was a genius (天才) at drawing and painting. When he was 15 years old, a great artist liked his painting very much and began to teach him how to paint. Soon the great artist found that Da Vinci could paint much better than himself, so he decided (决定) to stop painting.



Mona Lisa



Da Vinci

One of the greatest paintings by Da Vinci was the *Mona Lisa*. We are not sure who was Mona Lisa. Some people said that Mona Lisa was a friend of Da Vinci. Some people said that *Mona Lisa* was Da Vinci himself – Da Vinci painted himself!

The *Mona Lisa* was very famous. It was put in the Louvre Museum (卢浮宫博物馆). In 1911, somebody stole the painting. Two years later, people found it in a hotel. The painting became more famous after that.

(1) Check the right name for the text.

A. The *Mona Lisa* was Great

B. Da Vinci and the *Mona Lisa*

(2) Write T for true or F for false after each sentence.

- Da Vinci liked music and singing when he was very young. ()
- Da Vinci's math questions were too difficult for his math teachers. ()
- The great artist stopped painting because Da Vinci was not a good student. ()
- The *Mona Lisa* was a painting of Da Vinci's teacher. ()
- The painting *Mona Lisa* was very famous. ()

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

___ th	___ ber	___ ory	af ___ d
___ terested	___ mary	___ dle	___ blem
con ___ ue	re ___ ch	___ mous	___ lent

2. Match the verbs with their past forms.

is does can die continue become study learn help

learned died was studied did helped could continued became

3. Read the words and sentences. Translate the underlined word into Chinese. Then use the word to write a sentence of your own.

(1) math, mathematician

a. I have not finished my math () homework.

b. He wants to become a mathematician () when he grows up.

(2) talent, interested

a. The child shows great talent () in music.

b. The child is very interested () in music.

(3) study, learn

a. I study () Chinese, math and English at school.

b. You can learn () how to ride a bike in one hour.



4. Listen to the text. Then follow the directions.

Mark Twain is a great American writer. One of his famous novels (小说) is *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (汤姆索耶历险记). The novel is about a “bad boy” named Tom Sawyer.



Tom lives with Aunt Polly. Once he had a fight with some boys and made his clothes dirty. Aunt Polly made him whitewash (粉刷) the fence (栅栏). Tom is clever. He does not like to do the work. He finds a way to make his friends do it for him. Can you guess how he made it? He pretends (假装) that he loves whitewashing very much and his friends all want to try (试一试). He says no to them and goes on with whitewashing. Some kids trades (交换) their toys for a chance (机会) to whitewash. Tom agrees and allows them to whitewash for some time. More kids do so and Tom lets them do it. Tom does not need to whitewash himself and gets many toys. Then Tom trades the toys for what he wants: the Sunday School tickets.

Tom runs away to an island (岛) with some friends. At first, they feel happy because they are away from adults (成人). After some time, they begin to feel unhappy. They miss (想念) their families, friends and homes very much and they go home. At the end of the novel, Tom does not want to run away from home any more.

(1) Check the best name for the text.

A. About Tom and His Friends

B. About Whitewashing

C. About *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*

(2) Write T for true or F for false after each sentence.

a. Tom Sawyer likes to do the work of whitewashing. ()

b. Tom Sawyer gives some toys to his friends and his friends whitewash for him. ()

c. Tom Sawyer wants to go to the Sunday School. ()

(3) Do you like to live on an island with your friends in all your lifetime?

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

h__ _f	d__ _f	b__ _nd	__ _eak
__ _ell	w__ _d	w__ _ _d	ma__ _ _
mo__ _ _	la__ _ _	run__ _ _ _	__ _llect

2. Match the verbs with their past forms.

die

begin

learn

love

name

have

say

paint

named

loved

died

began

learned

had

painted

said

3. Fun with words.

(1) Find a short word in the longer word. Then write it on the line.

become

understand

running

later

(2) Change one letter to make a new word.

thing _____

then _____

die _____

work _____

(3) Add one letter to make a new word.

than _____

money _____

word _____

old _____

(4) Circle the word whose underlined letters make a different sound.

a.

wordworldbornwork

b.

taughtthoughtenoughbought

c.

blindfindkindthink

d.

teacherreaddeafspeak



4. Listen to the story. Then answer the questions.

After Helen became deaf and blind, life was very hard for her and her family. On March 3, 1887, Anne Sullivan came to teach her in her home. From then on, Helen's life was different.

Anne helped Helen change (改变) her bad habits (习惯). Before Anne came, Helen ate with her hands. She ate from everybody's dish at the dinner table. She did not do anything herself. She did not comb her hair. She did not button (扣·····的纽扣) her coat. She did not tie her shoes. Anne helped her change these bad habits.

Anne taught Helen to spell words with her finger. Anne gave Helen a doll (娃娃) as a gift when she met her. She spelled the word "doll" on Helen's hand. She also taught Helen to spell the word "cake". Helen learned to spell these words, but she did not understand their meanings (意思). She did not know that "doll" was the name of the toy and "cake" was the name of the food.



One day, Anne took Helen to the water pump (水泵), and a miracle (奇迹) happened. Anne spelled the word "water" in Helen's hand, and Helen understood what water was.

That day, Helen learned to spell many words. She learned to spell the word "water" and "pump". She learned to spell the word "doll" and "cake". She learned to spell the name of everything she touched. She learned to spell the word "father", "mother" and "teacher", too!

(1) What gift did Anne give Helen when they met?

(2) What words did Anne teach Helen to spell?

1. Follow the directions.

(1) Match the names of the great people to what they did.

Isaac Newton

deaf and blind but learned reading, writing and speaking

Thomas Edison

invented the light bulb

Albert Einstein

wrote the novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*

Leonardo Da Vinci

painted the *Mona Lisa*

Mark Twain

found out the law of universal gravitation

Helen Keller

won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921

(2) Fill in each blank with the name of the famous person.

a. One day, _____ sat under an apple tree. He saw an apple falling down to the ground from the apple tree.

b. At a water pump (水泵), Ann Sullivan helped _____ understand what was water.

c. People named the smile on _____'s painting the *Mona Lisa* "Mona Lisa Smile".

d. _____ worked on a boat that traveled up and down the Mississippi River.

e. _____ invented so many things in his lifetime that many people thought he was a genius (天才).

f. _____ was a famous physicist. He was born in Germany and later became an American.



2. Check the right word in the (). Then write the word on the line.

(1) My father said he would come to pick me up at 5 o'clock p.m. I waited at the school gate. Half an hour _____ (passed, finished), but my father still did not come.

(2) Another ten minutes passed. My father came. He _____ (talked, smiled) and said, "Sorry I'm late."

(3) The film was very funny. People _____ (laughed, cried) a lot.

(4) Newton worked on the math _____ (problem, answer). He forgot to have dinner with his friend.

(5) Who can answer the third _____ (problem, question)? Please put up your hand.

(6) I made a _____ (mistake, story) at school today. I made our monitor cry. I felt very bad.

(7) Da Vinci baked a cake that looked _____ (at, like) a castle.

(8) Hangzhou is _____ (blind, famous) for the West Lake.

(9) My aunt gave birth to a little boy. She likes to _____ (show, name) his photos to her friends.

(10) I began to _____ (visit, learn) to play the violin when I was five years old.

(11) Don't _____ (forget, find) to turn off the light when you go out.

(12) My father _____ (agreed, won) to take me to the aquarium this Saturday.

UNIT 4 INTERESTING FABLES
LESSON 22

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

au__mn	ca____	c__p	lau__
st__e	lis____	__t	sunf____er
__sy	sn__y	grass__pper	sh__ld

2. Fun with words.

(1) Find a short word in the longer word. Then write it on the line.

winter _____ grasshopper _____ sunflower _____

(2) Change one letter to make a new word.

cold _____ fool _____ fun _____ store _____

(3) Add one letter to make a new word.

snow _____ sleep _____ an _____ eat _____

3. Read the words and sentences. Translate the underlined words into Chinese.

Then use the words to write sentences of your own.

(1) store

a. There is a good hat store () near the post office.

b. Farmers store () the crops in barns for the winter.

(2) smile, laugh

a. The old woman smiled () at me and said, "You're a nice kid."

b. The monkey made all the people laugh ().

c. The grasshopper laughed at () the ants.

4. Listen to the text. Then follow the directions.

It is cold in winter. There is often snow on the ground. People put on warm clothes and live in warm houses. What do animals do to pass the cold winter?

Some animals sleep in winter. They need little or no food. Bears, frogs, snakes (蛇) and some bugs (虫子) sleep in winter.

Other animals do not sleep in winter, but they spend most of their time in their homes. Animals such as squirrels and mice collect food in autumn. They store food in their homes and eat it in winter. They live in holes, trees or under the ground to stay warm.

Some birds fly south for the winter. They go to warm places to find food and stay warm. Other birds stay in the cold places in winter. People can help by feeding them.



(1) Check the best name for the text.

- A. Where are the Animals in Winter?
- B. Why do Some Animals Sleep in Winter?
- C. How do Animals Find Food in Winter?

(2) Fill in the blanks with words from the text.

- a. Some animals _____ in winter.
- b. Some animals _____ food for the winter.
- c. Some birds fly _____ for the winter.

(3) Answer the questions.

- a. What animals store food in autumn for the winter?

- b. Why do some birds fly south for the winter?

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

don _ _ _	hea _ _	t _ _ _ d	h _ _
enou _ _	sm _ _ _	_ _ rry	rob _ _ _
no _ _ _ _	sh _ _ ld	_ _ ow	aw _ _

2. Fun with words.

(1) Find a short word in the longer word. Then write it on the line.

know

away

outside

nobody

(2) Change one letter to make a new word.

donkey

hit

night

hard

(3) Circle the word whose underlined letters do not make the same sound.

nightenoughhighlight

3. I can make a long sentence with the word **but**. The first one is done for you.

(1) I want to play outside. It is raining.

I want to play outside, but it is raining.

(2) I like ice cream. I do not eat much of it.

(3) The ants told the grasshopper to store food for the winter. The grasshopper did not listen to them.

(4) I want to go with you. I have a lot of homework to do.



UNIT 4

4. Use the words in the () to write sentences. The first one is done for you.

(1) strong, stronger (is)

The donkey is strong. The elephant is stronger.

(2) heavy, heavier (is)

(3) fast, faster (runs)

(4) hard, harder (works)

(5) high, higher (jumps)

(6) small, smaller (is)

5. I love riddles.

(1) Work out the riddle. Write the answer on the line. Then check the right picture.

I'm an insect. I have long back legs. I can jump high into the air. I have wings. I can fly. I like eating the leaves of plants. I am harmful (有害的) to the crops.

What am I?

I'm a _____.



(2) Look at the picture. Write a riddle about it.



1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

__ea__tiful	___gh	___ce	pea___
ca___	c___ne	___ther	some___ing
ug___	ne___	h___t	impor___

2. There are different ways to say something. The first one is done for you.

(1) Your feathers are beautiful.

How beautiful your feathers are!

(2) These flowers are beautiful.

(3) Your dress is beautiful.

(4) Your hair is beautiful.

3. Translate the sentences into Chinese.

(1) Everybody is good at something.

(2) Don't laugh at him just because he is short and ugly.

(3) Your feathers make you beautiful, but they do not make you a fine bird.

(4) A good heart is more important than a beautiful face.

(5) I know your father is rich, but you do not need to show off.



4. Listen to the story. Write T for true or F for false after each sentence.

Rooster was very happy today. He was wearing new clothes. He had a big birthday gift on his back. He was going to a friend's birthday party.



Rooster walked happily on his way to the birthday party. On the way he saw some worms in the field. He ate them. The worms were very delicious! Rooster walked on. He passed a river. He looked at himself in the river. He was sad: His beak was dirty. He did not want to go to a birthday party with a dirty beak. Then he saw a flower.

"Flower," said Rooster. "Clean my beak! I'm going to a birthday party. I want to look beautiful."

"No, I won't," said the flower.

A sheep began to laugh. "Sheep," said Rooster. "Eat the flower. The flower won't clean my beak."

"No, I won't," said the sheep.

Rooster saw a stick. "Stick," said Rooster. "Beat the sheep. The sheep won't eat the flower."

"No, I won't," said the stick.

The flower, the sheep and the stick did not listen to Rooster. They all laughed at Rooster.

- (1) Rooster was very happy today because it was his birthday. ()
- (2) Rooster ate a piece of corn and his beak became dirty. ()
- (3) The flower, the sheep and the stick all laughed when Rooster asked them to help him. ()

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters.

r _ s _	_ _ _ ng	s _ _ _	f _ _ _
w _ v _	s _ _ lor	dr _ _ m	des _ _ _ _
st _ _ m	l _ _ _	_ _ ney	_ _ thing

2. Match the verbs with their past forms.

see hear dream sell buy go destroy swim begin

sold saw heard dreamed swam went began bought destroyed

3. Fill in each blank with a word from the word box. You can use the same word more than once.

about after of near with

- (1) What do you do _____ the lucky money at the Chinese New Year?
- (2) Mark Twain dreamed _____ becoming a boat pilot when he was young.
- (3) My friend is going to look _____ my dog when I travel to the US.
- (4) Think _____ the problem again. I am sure you will find the answer.
- (5) Don't sit _____ the fire. It is not safe.
- (6) Don't play _____ fire.

4. Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- (1) I like to watch the sea rise and fall.
- _____

- (2) I like to hear the waves hitting the land.
- _____

- (3) I like to watch big ships come and go.
- _____

5. Listen to the story. Then answer the questions.

Rooster was angry with the flower, the sheep and the stick. He looked around and saw a fire.

“Fire,” said Rooster. “Burn the stick. The stick won’t beat the sheep. The sheep won’t eat the flower. The flower won’t clean my beak.”

“No, I won’t,” said the fire.

Then Rooster saw the water. “Water,” said Rooster. “Put out the fire. The fire won’t burn the stick. The stick won’t beat the sheep. The sheep won’t eat the flower. The flower won’t clean my beak.”

“No, I won’t,” said the water.

Rooster was very sad now because nobody listened to him, and his beak was still (仍然) dirty. “What can I do?” he asked himself.

Just then, Rooster saw the sun in the sky. He looked up at the sun and the sun smiled at him. Rooster asked the sun to help him.

“Mr. Sun,” said Rooster. “Help me dry up the water, please.”



(1) What did Rooster ask the fire to do?

(2) Why was Rooster very sad now?

(3) Rooster asked the sun to help him in a nice way. Find the sentence in the story and write it on the line.

(4) What do you think the sun would say to Rooster?



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1. Verbs and their past forms.

(1) Match the verbs with their past forms.

will

get

begin

tell

think

lie

pretend

smell

leave

told

would

got

began

pretended

smelt

left

lay

thought

(2) Write the past form of each verb on the line. Then read the verbs.

tell—told

run—ran

smell—smelt

can—could

sell—_____

begin—_____

feel—_____

will—_____

2. Fun with words.

(1) Find a short word in the longer word. Then write it on the line.

pretend

friend

slow

remember

(2) Change one letter to make a new word.

dead

lay

show

round

3. Read the sentences. Translate the underlined words into Chinese. Then use the words to write sentences of your own.

(1) Jane put on a tall white paper hat. She pretended () to be a cook.

(2) I only have a little homework. I can finish it in no time ().

(3) My pet dog is very ill. I think it is going to die ().

(4) The flowers are all dead () after the cold weather.



4. Listen to the story. Then answer the questions.

Rooster asked the sun to help him. The sun smiled at Rooster again.

“Yes,” said the sun. “I can dry up the water. But you must do something for me.”

“What can I do for you, Mr. Sun?” asked Rooster.

“If I dry up the water, you must wake me up every morning.”

“OK,” said Rooster. “I promise (承诺) you I will wake you up every morning.”

The sun began to dry up the water.

“Wait!” shouted the water. “I’ll put out the fire.”

“Wait!” shouted the fire. “I’ll burn the stick.”

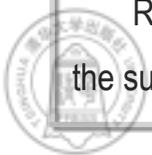
“Wait!” shouted the stick. “I’ll beat the sheep.”

...

Rooster was happy now. His beak was clean. He looked handsome and he was going to the party. Rooster thanked the sun with a big smile.

Rooster had a good time at the party, because everybody there said he looked very handsome.

Rooster remembers his promise (诺言). Now he crows every morning to wake up the sun.



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(1) What did the sun ask Rooster to do for him? Find the sentence in the text and write it on the line.

(2) What did Rooster promise to do for the sun?

(3) Do you like Rooster?

1. Verbs and their past forms.

(1) Match the verbs with their past forms.

is drop come say bring find shake give jump save

came brought was dropped shook said jumped found saved gave

(2) Write the past form of each verb on the line. Then read the verbs.

cut—cut

drop—dropped

give—gave

bring—brought

put—_____

hug—_____

swim—_____

think—_____

2. Check the right word in the ().

(1) I _____ (am, was) in sixth grade, Miss Ma's class.

(2) Susan was made monitor of my class. I _____ (am, was) jealous.

(3) Don't _____ (drop, dropped) the glass on the floor.

(4) I _____ (drop, dropped) the glass on the floor, but it was not broken.

(5) My father _____ (bring, brought) me a book about plants when he came back home from Shanghai.

(6) Remember to _____ (bring, brought) an umbrella with you.

(7) Mom, I can't _____ (find, found) my English exercise book.

(8) I _____ (find, found) my English exercise book on the piano.

(9) A girl fell into the river. A young man jumped into the river and _____ (save, saved) her life.

(10) We can do something to _____ (save, saved) water.



3. Listen to the story. Then follow the directions.

Jack Mouse woke up. Rain fell on his head. "Oh, my house is too old," said Jack Mouse. "I must (必须) find another house."

Jack Mouse went to the countryside. He saw Squirrel carrying nuts into his hole in the tree.



"Come in, please," said Squirrel. "My home is very comfortable (舒适的)."

"No, thanks," said Jack Mouse. "Your home is too high for a mouse."

Jack Mouse was walking past Bear's cave. "Come into the cave (洞) and see my home, please," said Bear. Jack Mouse was a little afraid.

"The cave is a nice home for a bear," said Jack. "But it's too big for a mouse."

Just then, Rabbit passed by. "Hello, little mouse," said Rabbit with a smile. "I live near here. My house is much better. Come with me."

Jack Mouse and Rabbit went into the Rabbit's hole. Three baby rabbits jumped onto Jack Mouse's back and began to play.

"Your hole is too noisy (吵闹的) for a mouse," said Jack.

Jack Mouse could not find a house to live in. He felt very sad. He decided (决定) to go back to his old house. On his way home, he bumped (撞) into another mouse. The two mice both fell over. When they got up, they began to laugh.



(1) Fill in the blanks with words from the story.

- Jack Mouse did not want to live in his _____ house any longer.
- For Jack Mouse, Squirrel's home is too _____, Bear's home is too _____, and Rabbit's home is too _____.
- Jack Mouse _____ into another mouse. They both _____ over.

(2) Finish the story.

1. Change one letter to make two new words. The first one is done for you.

cold gold sold
tell _____

story _____
ball _____

any _____
hand _____

fun _____
but _____

2. Compound words.

(1) Write the two short words that made up each compound word. The first one is done for you.

a. woodcutter = wood + cutter

b. grasshopper = _____

c. outside = _____

d. nothing = _____

e. something = _____

f. nobody = _____

g. goldfish = _____

h. understand = _____

(2) Write some compound words of your own on the line.

3. Read the words. Fill in each blank with the right word. You can use each word only once.

(1) nobody, nothing

a. I only saw an empty box. There was _____ in it.

b. We all know that _____ can fly like a bird.

(2) anybody, anything

a. I did not know _____ at the party, so I sat at the corner alone and ate.

b. When I am hungry, I will eat _____.

(3) somebody, something, somewhere, sometimes

a. I am so hungry. I will buy _____ to eat.

b. We _____ have our P.E. class in the classroom.

c. I know the book is _____ in the room, but I cannot find it.

d. This box is too heavy. We need _____ to help us.



UNIT 4

4. Work out the riddle. Write the answer on the line. Then draw a line to match the riddle to the right picture.

(1) I am a small insect. I live in large groups in trees or in the ground. What am I?

I am an _____.

(2) I am an animal. I am smaller than a horse. I have longer ears than a horse. I can carry heavy things. What am I?

I am a _____.

(3) I am a large bird. I have a long neck and long legs. What am I?

I am a _____.

(4) I am a person. I work on a boat or a ship. I know a lot about the sea water and wind. What am I?

I am a _____.

(5) I am a person. My job is to cut down trees. What am I?

I am a _____.

(6) I am a kind of metal (金属). I am golden (金色的). People use me to make rings (戒指), necklaces (项链) and many other things.

What am I?

I am _____.

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



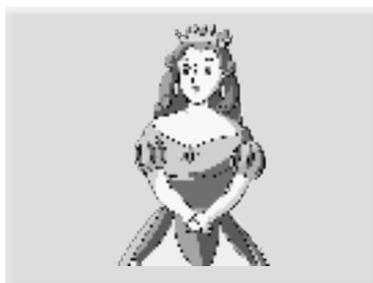
FUN READING

SLEEPING BEAUTY

1. Listen, look and say.



king



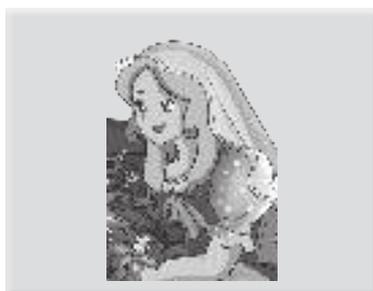
queen



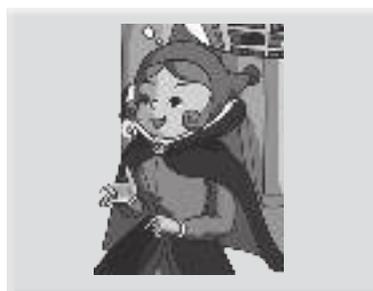
servant



prince



princess



fairy



castle



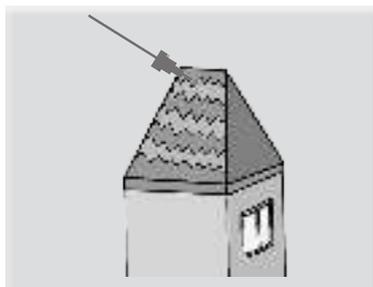
tower



stall



spindle



roof



mountain

2. Listen, look and number.



A young prince knelt over Princess Bella and kissed her.



The servants collected all the spindles and put them in a tall tower.



The bad fairy said, "The princess will prick her finger on a spindle and die."



Four good fairies gave Bella different kinds of gifts.



The king and the queen loved their daughter very much.



The young prince and Princess Bella got married.



Princess Bella grew to be a beautiful, sweet and kind lady.



Bella reached out her hand to the light and pricked her little finger.

3. Draw a line to match the English with the Chinese.

(1) once upon a time

A. 一位英俊的王子

(2) on the top

B. 睡美人

(3) a magic mountain

C. 从前

(4) a handsome prince

D. 来到近前

(5) come forward

E. 一场婚礼

(6) take... into arms

F. 一座魔术山

(7) sleeping beauty

G. 在顶上

(8) a wedding party

H. 把……搂在怀里

4. When we want something or want to do something very much, we can say, "I wish..." For example, the queen wanted to have a baby very much, so she said, "I wish I had a baby!" Write a sentence with "I wish..." The first one is done for you.

(1) I want to go to the movie very much. (could)

I wish I could go to the movie!

(2) I want to have a ship model very much. (had)

(3) I want to fly like a bird. (could)

(4) I want to travel in space. (could)

5. Read the word and sentences. Then make a long sentence with the word given. The first one is done for you.

(1) because

a. I am happy today. It is my birthday.

I am happy today because it is my birthday.

b. The king and queen were unhappy. They had no children.

(2) until

a. The light moved and moved. It came to a spindle.

The light moved and moved until it came to a spindle.

b. I slept. My mother came to wake me up.

6. Write a sentence with **too** or **either**. The first one is done for you.

(1) too

a. I like table tennis. My mother likes table tennis.

I like table tennis. My mother likes table tennis, too.

b. My Chinese teacher is good. My English teacher is good.

(2) either

a. I did not watch the football game last night. My father did not watch the football game.

I did not watch the football game last night. My father did not watch the football game, either.

b. Li Ping is not going to see the film. I am not going to see the film.