



义务教育教科书

ENGLISH 英语

四年
级

下册

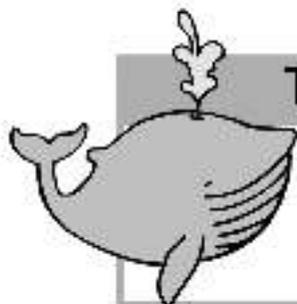
(一年级起点)

活动手册

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内 容 简 介

本书是为配合《英语 四年级下册》而编写，供小学四年级第二学期使用。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 HOME SWEET HOME

LESSON 1

1. Draw a line to match the word to the picture. Write the words on the right lines. Then answer the questions.

deer

tree

monkey

grass

bird

forest

bear

home



Plant words: _____

Place words: _____

Animal words: _____

(1) Who eats grass? _____

(2) Who eats meat? _____

(3) Who eats peaches and bananas? _____

(4) Who eats worms and seeds (种子)? _____

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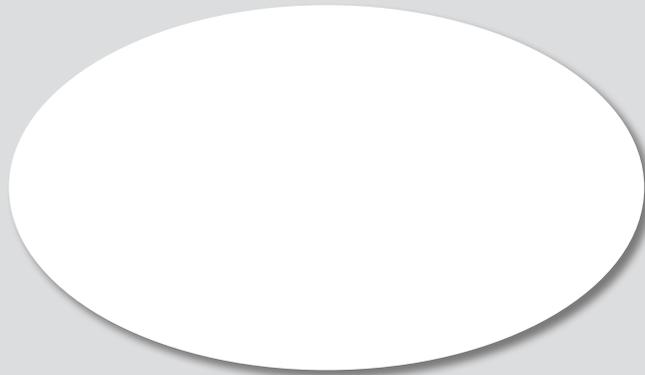
2. Work out the riddle. Write the answer on the line. Then draw the picture.

I am big. Many trees grow in me. Grass grows in me, too.

I am home to many animals.

What am I?

I am a _____.



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

Many birds have beautiful feathers (羽毛): red feathers, green feathers, yellow feathers, purple feathers, pink feathers and brown feathers. They are happy.



One bird, Chirpy, is sad because she has no feathers. She asks the birds with beautiful feathers, "Can you give me some feathers, please?"

"OK," say the birds. They give Chirpy a red feather, a green feather, a yellow feather, a pink feather, a purple feather and a brown feather.



Chirpy is beautiful now. She is happy. She says to the other (其他的) birds, "Look! I have beautiful feathers. I do not need you any more (不再)."

Chirpy flies out of the forest. She goes to play on the grass. A big cat sees Chirpy and smiles.



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

- a. Chirpy is sad because she has no _____.
- b. Chirpy flies out of the _____ and goes to play on the _____.

(2) Write a few sentences to finish the story.

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

ri____

__cea__

wh_l__

__ark

croco__le

__ve

__p

c__n

__me

__sh

__r

__est

2. Work out the riddle. Write the answer on the line. Check the right picture.

(1)

I am a big animal. I live in the river.
I eat fish and other small animals. I go
out to find food at night. I rest in the
sun during the day. I often rest with my
mouth open. Birds can pick food from
my teeth.

I have a long body. The word for me is
long, too. It begins with the letter "c".

What am I?

I am a _____.



(2)

I am a big body of water. My water
has salt (盐) in it, but you cannot drink
it. I am home to many animals. I am
home to rivers and lakes, too.

What am I?

I am the _____.



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

Many animals live in the ocean. Whales, fish, octopuses (章鱼) and crabs (螃蟹) are all ocean animals. A whale  looks like a big fish, but it is not a fish. Like (像……一样) people, whales have babies. They feed their babies milk. A shark  is a kind of big fish. Sharks have many sharp teeth. A shark loses (掉) a tooth every week. It loses thousands of (数千) teeth in its lifetime (一生). An octopus  is an ocean animal, too. It has a soft body and eight arms. It uses its arms to catch (抓) food. It can change (改变) colors. A crab  has a very short tail and a hard shell (壳). It has five pairs of legs. Many people like to eat crabs.

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

- a. Whales feed their babies _____.
- b. A shark loses a tooth every _____. It grows new teeth fast.
- c. An  has _____ arms. It uses its arms to catch _____.
- d. A  has five pairs of _____.

(2) Write T or F after each sentence.

- a. Whales and sharks are ocean animals. ()
- b. Whales are not fish because they are very big. ()
- c. Sharks lose many teeth every week. ()
- d. An  has a short tail and five pairs of legs. ()

(3) Do you like to eat crabs?

UNIT 1

LESSON 3

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

__ __nd

__ __ck

f__ __g

__ __t

w__ __m

__ __sect

__ee__

c__ __ __n

2. Follow the directions.

(1) Look at the pictures. Write a sentence to tell about them. The first one is done for you.



Fish eat the plants in the sea. Whales eat fish.



(2) Draw your own pictures. Write a sentence about them.



1. Fun with words.

- (1) Circle the word whose underlined letter does not make the sound like the **g** in **girl**. Then write a word whose letter **g** makes that sound.

grassland tiger giraffe jungle _____

- (2) Circle the word whose letter does not make the sound like the **i** in **like**. Then write a word whose letter **i** makes that sound.

giraffe live river lion _____

- (3) Find a short word in the longer word. Write it on the line.

grassland insect care pond forest

2. Read the words in the word box. Circle the words in the table. You can go in any direction (任何方向). The first one is done for you.

d	s	h	a	r	k	d	i
e	e	t	o	c	e	a	n
s	a	j	g	o	o	d	s
e	a	t	u	h	o	e	e
r	l	i	o	n	i	e	c
t	i	g	e	r	g	r	t
w	v	e	a	m	e	l	s
a	e	b	w	h	a	l	e

jungle
eat
goods
red
deer
lion
tiger
insect
ocean
desert
whale
shark
live

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

A jungle is a forest in a warm place.

It is warm and wet in the jungle. Tall trees and many other (其他的) plants grow (生长) in the jungle. Many animals live in the jungle. Birds, butterflies and other insects fly around. Monkeys swing from trees to trees. Tigers chase (追赶) pigs and deer. Lions, the king (王) of the jungle, sleep in the grass at night. Elephants, the biggest (最大的) land (陆地) animals, also live in the jungle.

(1) Write the names of the animals on the lines.







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(2) Write T or F after each sentence.

- a. A jungle is a forest. ()
- b. We can see a lot of animals and trees in the jungle. ()
- c. The lion is the king of the jungle. ()
- d. Elephants are the biggest animals on the Earth. ()

(3) Do you want to travel in the jungle?

LESSON 5

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

country__de	far__	__ctor	c__p
__cher	wor__	h_m	__ty
g__	k__p	cl__n	__ve

2. Find and circle ten words in the table. You can go in any direction. Then write the words beside the table. The first one is done for you.

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

crop	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Listen to the text. Then answer the questions.

Workers live in the city. Farmers live in the countryside. There are teachers and doctors in both (两者都) the city and the countryside.

(1) Who lives in the city? _____

(2) Who lives in the countryside? _____

(3) Do you want to live in the city or in the countryside?

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

City Mouse goes to the countryside to see his friend, Country Mouse. He sees green fields. He sees birds and butterflies. He sees cows, horses and sheep. He is very happy.



Country Mouse is happy to see City Mouse. He gives City Mouse corn (玉米) to eat and water to drink. City Mouse is not happy with the food. "I don't like your food. Let's go to the city."

City Mouse and Country Mouse go to the city. They see many people in the streets. They see many cars and buses in the streets. They see trashcans in the streets.



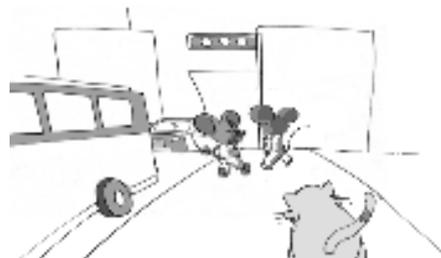
City Mouse gives Country Mouse cheese (奶酪) to eat and milk to drink. Country Mouse likes the food. Just then (正在这时), a cat runs in. She wants to eat the cheese. She wants to drink the milk. She wants to eat the mice!

City Mouse and Country Mouse are afraid. They run into the street.

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

- City Mouse goes to the _____ to see Country Mouse.
- City Mouse does not like the _____ Country Mouse gives him.
- Country Mouse goes to the _____ and he likes the food in the city.

(2) Write a few sentences to finish the story.



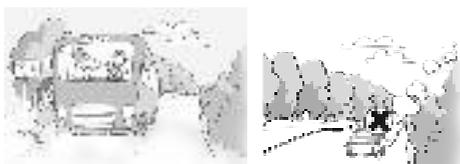
1. Fill in the blanks with the words from the word box.

important Earth home need

- (1) People, animals and plants live on the _____.
- (2) People, animals and plants all _____ air.
- (3) Air is _____ to all of us.
- (4) The Earth is _____ to people, animals and plants.

2. Look at the pictures. Write to tell how we can take care of the Earth. Use the words under the pictures. The first one is done for you.

(1)



Don't travel by cars. Travel by buses.

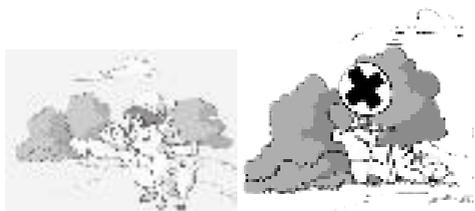
travel by, travel by

(2)



cut down, plant

(3)



kill (杀死), take care of

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

Whales are big animals. The blue whale is the biggest animal on the Earth.



Whales live in the ocean. They do not wear clothes to keep warm. They have fat (脂肪) to keep them warm in cold waters. Like (像……一样) you and me, whales need air. They come out of water to take in air.



Whales sleep in a different way (方式) from people. They take many short naps (小睡) during the day. Some whales can sing. They sing different songs in different seasons. People are trying to find out the mystery (秘密) of their songs.

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

- Whales do not sleep like people. They take many _____ naps.
- Like people, whales need _____. They come out of water to take in air.
- Some whales sing different songs in different _____.

(2) Answer the questions.

- How do whales keep warm in the cold ocean water?

- Who is the biggest animal on the Earth?

(3) Whales sing. Do you want to find out the mystery of their songs when you grow up?

LESSON 7

1. Circle the word whose underlined letter or letters do not make the same sound. Then write a word of your own with that sound.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| (1) worker | river | farmer | doctor | forest | _____ |
| (2) tree | seed | ocean | meat | clean | _____ |
| (3) pond | crocodile | ocean | crop | doctor | _____ |
| (4) jungle | countryside | us | bus | blue | _____ |
| (5) care | countryside | city | crop | clean | _____ |

2. Fun with words.

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

farmer	teacher	grassland	grow
_____	_____	_____	_____

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

take	live	home	worm
_____	_____	_____	_____

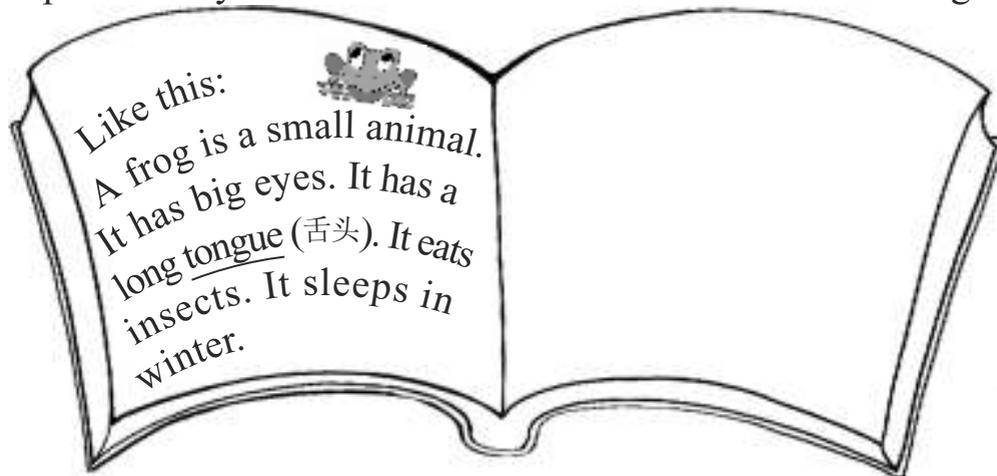
(3) Add one letter to make a new word.

air	us	and	is
_____	_____	_____	_____



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3. Draw a picture of your favorite animal. Write about it on the right page.



4. Read the words in the word box. Then put each word in the correct box.

tree	bird	monkey	live	forest	bear	elephant
fish	home	river	keep	ocean	whale	shark
pond	duck	frog	eat	worm	insect	grassland
lion	giraffe	jungle	tiger	deer	farmer	countryside
teacher	doctor	worker	city	crop	grow	crocodile

Animals



Places



Jobs



Plants



Actions



UNIT 2 GOING SOMEWHERE

LESSON 8

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

bookst__ _e

str__ _t

__ _gh__

__an__

__ _nute

__ _nd

__ _ll

d__ _n

2. Circle the word whose underlined letter or letters do not make the same sound. The first one is done for you.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) <u>book</u> store | co <u>o</u> k | <u>oo</u> n | g <u>oo</u> d | fo <u>o</u> t |
| (2) countr <u>y</u> side | ri <u>gh</u> t | fi <u>n</u> d | mi <u>n</u> ute | fi <u>v</u> e |
| (3) str <u>ee</u> t | br <u>ea</u> d | be <u>e</u> | cl <u>ea</u> n | me <u>e</u> |
| (4) gr <u>ass</u> land | g <u>e</u> t | g <u>o</u> | gi <u>r</u> affe | ju <u>n</u> gle |

3. Listen to the conversation. Fill in the missing word.

(1) **Jane:** Can you tell me your name, please?

Tom: My _____ is Tom.

(2) **Jane:** Can you tell me your age (年龄), please?

Tom: I'm _____ years old.

(3) **Jane:** Can you tell me how you go to school?

Tom: I take a _____.

(4) **Jane:** Can you tell me how to say “书店” in English?

Tom: _____.

(5) **Jane:** Can you tell me how to get to the _____, please?

Tom: Go down this street for ten minutes. The _____ is on the right.

(6) **Jane:** Can you tell me why you are sad?

Tom: I was late for _____ this morning.

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

A store is a place (地方) where we buy things (东西). We buy different kinds of things in different stores. We buy shoes in a shoe store. We buy toys in a toy store. We buy hats in a hat store. We buy food in a food store. Do you know (知道) where we buy books? Yes. We buy books in a bookstore.



Some stores are very big. They have different kinds of things to sell (卖). A supermarket (超市) is a big store. We can buy many different kinds of things in a supermarket. We can buy food and drinks. We can buy clothes (衣服). We can buy books and toys.

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

- a. We buy things in a _____.
- b. In a big store, we can buy _____ kinds of things.

(2) Answer the questions.

- a. Where can we buy a pair of shoes?

- b. What can we buy in the supermarket? Please give some examples.

- c. Your friend wants to sell food and clothes. What store should (应该) he open?

Check the right answer and write the word or group of words on the line.

He should open a _____ (supermarket, food store).

UNIT 2

LESSON 9

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

___ __ rary

___ __ ft

___ __ ll

a ___ __ __

str ___ __

me ___ __

2. Fun with words.

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

how

let

find

tell

(2) Find a short word in the longer word. Write it on the line.

along

cannot

meter

can

3. Listen to the sentences. Draw a line to match them.

Can you tell me the time?

Can you tell me why?

Can you tell me when to begin?

We'll go to the library.

Can you tell me where to go?

One way is to read stories.

Can you tell me how to learn English?

The traffic was very bad.

Can you tell me why you are late?

It's seven o'clock.

I'm very sad.

We will begin at 7:30.

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

A library is a place (地方) where many books, magazines and newspapers are kept (存放). People come to borrow (借) books from the library. They take them home and read. They can also read books in the library.



Schools often have a library. Teachers and students can read books in the library. They can also borrow books from the library and take them home. Some classes have a library, too. Students can read the books in their classroom. They can also take a book home and read. Do you have a class library in your classroom?

Some people have a lot of books at home. They put their books on the bookshelves (书架). The bookshelves are their library. Do you have a library at home?

(1) Check the best name for the text.

A. Libraries

B. School Libraries

C. Home Libraries

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

a. A library keeps many books. People borrow _____ from the _____.

They can take them home and read.

b. Teachers and students can _____ in their school library. They can also borrow books from the library.

(3) Answer the questions.

a. Do you read books in your school library?

b. Do you have a library in your classroom? Do you have a library at home?

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

st__ __

__ __ __ ffic

__ __ ght

cor__ __ __

str__ __ gh__

t__ __ n

__ ar

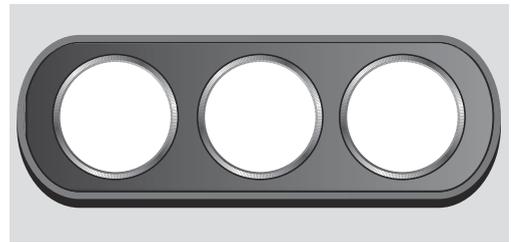
w__ __

2. Listen to the text. Then fill in the missing words, and follow the directions to color the lights.

There are traffic lights in the streets in the city. Traffic lights have three colors: red, yellow and green. People and vehicles (车辆) must follow (必须遵守) traffic lights. Red is STOP, yellow is WAIT and green is GO.

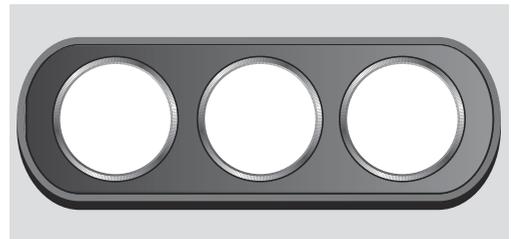
(1) When you see a red traffic light, you must _____.

Now the traffic light is red. Please color the first traffic light red.



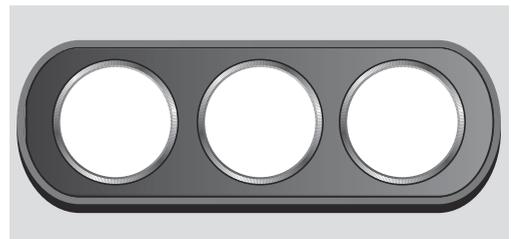
(2) When you see a yellow traffic light, you need to _____.

Now the traffic light is yellow. Please color the second traffic light yellow.



(3) When you see a green traffic light, you can _____.

Now the traffic light is green. Please color the third traffic light green.



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

It is getting dark. It is time for people to go home from work and school. There are a lot of people and heavy traffic in the street.

A thief puts on the police officer's uniform. He raises (抬起) his head and walks straight to the corner of the street. He begins to direct traffic.

An old lady (女士) is going to cross the street. She is walking with a walking stick . She has a fat purse (钱包)  in her hand, too. The thief is very happy. He walks fast to the old lady. He is going to "help" the old lady cross the street.

The thief smiles at the old lady and holds (挽着) her arm. They are walking across (横过) the street. The thief is looking at the fat purse. He is reaching (伸出) his hand towards (朝着) the fat purse. Just then (就在这时), the old lady trips (绊) and almost (差一点) falls down to the ground. She drops (掉下) her purse. The thief helps her up. He picks up the purse, too. Then he helps the old lady cross the street.

The old lady holds (抓着) the "police officer's" hand and says, "You're so kind. You saved my life. Thank you so much!" The thief feels so warm inside his heart (心). He thinks of (想起) his mother. Tears (眼泪) are running out of his eyes. "You're very welcome!" he says. "Goodbye!" He gives the fat purse back to the old lady.

(1) Give a name to the story.

(2) Check the right answer for each question.

a. When does the story happen?

A. Late in the afternoon.

B. At noon.

C. In the morning.

b. Which is true?

A. The thief steals some money from an old lady.

B. The thief helps an old lady cross the street.

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

sub__ __ __	__ __st office	str__ __gh__	__ __ __n
__ __ft	__ __cond	__ __ __ffc	be__ __ __ __

2. Fun with words.

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

subway	office	cannot	beside
_____	_____	_____	_____

(2) Make two new words for each word. The first one is done for you.

now	<u>how</u>	<u>cow</u>	get	_____	_____	bus	_____	_____
wind	_____	_____	say	_____	_____	well	_____	_____

3. Translate the English sentences into Chinese.

(1) OK. We'll do it in your way.



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(2) A good way of making new friends is to play ball games (运动) together.

(3) He has good ways to make people happy.

(4) Can you tell me the way to the cinema, please?

(5) Try to find different ways to do the math problems (问题).

4. Write a sentence for each picture with the word given. The first one is done for you.

(1) beside

The basketball is beside the football.

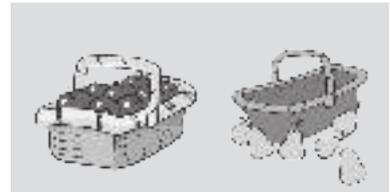
The football is beside the basketball.



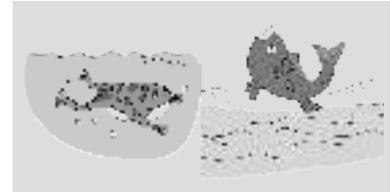
(2) beside



(3) inside, outside



(4) in, out of



(5) under



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(6) between



(7) on the right, on the left



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

__ _ per __ _ ket

__ _ side

c _ n _ m _

__ _ gry

s _ _ ck

strai _ _ _

2. Fun with words.

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

supermarket

here

there

near

(2) Draw a line to connect the opposites.

here

near

go

left

come

right

there

far

3. Listen to the conversation. Then use words from the conversation to complete the sentences.

(1) **Mary:** Hi, Tom. Can we go to see a film (电影) this Sunday?

Tom: Which cinema do you want to go?

Mary: What about the Red Star Cinema?

Tom: Great!

a. Mary and Tom are going to _____ this Sunday.

b. Mary and Tom are going to the _____.

(2) **Mary:** Where do you buy food?

Tom: There is a very big supermarket near my home.

a. Tom buys food in a big _____.

b. There is a big supermarket _____ Tom's home.

(3) **Mary:** I'm going to the post office. Where are you going?

Tom: I'm going to the school library.

a. Mary is going to the _____.

b. Tom is going to the _____.

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

We often use "super" to mean something (某事) is very good. For example (例如), we can say "That's a super idea." or "I had a super dinner."



We also use "super" to make words. We have "supermarket". A supermarket is a big shop. We can get different kinds of food and many other things in a supermarket. We also have "superman". A superman is a man. He has great powers (力量) and is very good at something. We can also have "superwoman", "supergirl" and "superboy".

(1) Check the right answer.

a. What does "I had a super time." mean?

A. I had a bad time.

B. That's good.

C. I had a great time.

b. Where can we buy food?

A. In a supermarket.

B. In a bookstore.

C. In a school.

(2) Read the following English words. Translate them into Chinese.

supermarket

superman

super idea

(3) Do you want to be a superboy or supergirl? If you were a superboy or a supergirl, what do you want to do?

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

___ _ let

___ _ k

___ _ d

cor ___ _

th ___ _

h ___ _

2. Fun with words.

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

toilet

bank

near

corner

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

toilet

boy

morning

toy

(3) Check the pair whose underlined letter or letters do not sound the same.

bank duck

bookstore cry

worker city

3. Listen to the conversation. Fill in the missing word.

(1) **Mary:** Can I use your _____, please?

Tom: Yes, you can.

(2) **Mary:** Do you _____ my help?

Tom: No. Thank you.

(3) **Tom:** The table is so big.

Mom: Let's put it in the _____ of the living room (卧室).

(4) **Mom:** Tom, I need to go to the _____. Can you go with me?

Tom: I'm sorry, Mom. I have a lot of homework to do.

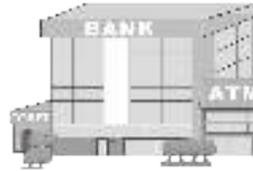
(5) **Mary:** It's 6:00 o'clock p.m. The post office is closed.

Tom: There is a mailbox _____ the post office.



4. Work out the riddle. Write the answer on the line. Check the right picture.

I am a safe place (地方). I can be a box at home or in a big building (建筑物). People put their money in me. When they need the money, they get it from me.



What am I?

I'm a _____.

5. Make a longer sentence with the word given. Then translate it into Chinese. The first one is done for you.

(1) but

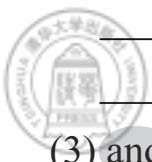
Tom is short. He runs fast.

Tom is short, but he runs fast.

汤姆虽然个子矮,但是他跑得快。

(2) but

Betty wants to watch TV. She has a lot of homework to do.



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(3) and

You walk to the traffic lights. Then you turn left.

(4) or

We can play in the snow outside. We can play games at home.

1. Work out the riddle. Draw a line to match the sentence to the right picture.

(1) People come to buy books in me.

I'm a _____.



(2) People come to see films (电影) in me.

I'm a _____.



(3) People come to borrow (借) books from me.

They take the books home and read.

I'm a _____.



(4) People put their money in me. They get their money from me when they need it.

I'm a _____.



(5) When you mail a letter (发信), you come to me.

From me, your letter goes to the man or woman whom you want to read the letter.

I'm a _____.



(6) I'm a very big store. You buy food and many other things in me.

I'm a _____.





2. Change the sentence into a question and give the answer. The first one is done for you.

(1) There is a toilet near the bank.

— Is there a toilet near the bank?

— Yes, there is.

(2) There is a bank near the supermarket.

— _____
— _____

(3) There are many people in the library.

— _____
— _____

(4) The bus stop is far from the corner of the street.

— _____
— _____

3. Ask a question about the underlined part of the sentence. The first one is done for you.

(1) The bookstore is on the right.

Where is the bookstore?

(2) The library is on the left.

(3) The subway is beside the post office.

(4) The supermarket is beside the cinema.

UNIT 3 WHEN I GROW UP

LESSON 15

1. Listen and repeat. Fill in the missing letters. Then match the word to its picture.



___ _ _ pital

doc ___ _ _

___ _ _ se

___ _ _ icine

___ _ _ perature

h ___ _ _ t



2. Listen to the sentences. Put the right number before each sentence.

() Kate takes some medicine and drinks a lot of water.

() Kate is not hot now. She is well.

() Mother takes Kate to the hospital.

() Kate is very hot. She is ill. She cannot go to school.

() Kate stays in bed.

() A nurse takes her temperature.

() A doctor listens to her heart.

() Then the doctor gives her some medicine for a shot. He also gives her some medicine to take home.

() Mother and Kate take a bus to go home.

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

Mother says, "Mary, let's go to the doctor for a check-up (体检)."

"Doctor?" says Mary. "I'm not ill. Why do I need to see the doctor?"

"For a check-up," says Mother. "The doctor will check (检查) to see if (是否) you are healthy. We all need a check-up."

Mother and Mary come to see the doctor.

First, the doctor lets Mary stand on a scale (秤). Then he let Mary stand under the ruler. "OK!" says the doctor.



Second, the doctor listens to Mary's chest (胸).

The doctor looks at Mary's eyes, ears and nose with a little light. "Very good!" says the doctor. "Now it's time for a shot."

"Why do I need a shot?" Mary asks. "I'm not ill."

"Some medicine helps you after you are ill," says the doctor. "But some medicine helps you before you are ill."



"I see," says Mary.

Mary takes a shot. It does not hurt (疼) much.

(1) Write T or F after each sentence.

- a. Mary is ill. Mother takes her to the doctor. ()
- b. All people need to have a check-up. ()
- c. We need medicine only (只有) when we are ill. ()
- d. Mary does not want to take a shot because it hurts her a lot. ()

(2) Do you take a check-up every year?

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

__ __ re

firefigh__ __ __

g__ __ __

__ __ ople

__ __ ke

uni__ __ __ m

__ __ ve

dan__ __ __

2. Pronunciation.

(1) Circle the word whose underlined letter or letters do not make the sound like the **i** in **bike**.

fire firefighter right library uniform like

(2) Circle the word whose underlined letter or letters do not make the sound like the **a** in **cake**.

danger straight save way want take

3. Write Yes or No in the box after each sentence.

Take the <u>elevator</u> (电梯) when there is a fire.	
Call 119 when there is a fire.	
Firefighters put out fires.	
Firefighters wear the police uniforms.	
We can use water to put out fires.	
We should <u>hide</u> (藏) behind the door when there is a fire in the house.	
Firefighters help people in danger.	

4. Listen to the sentences. Put the right number before each sentence. Then write the sentences in the right order on the lines.

- () I climb up to the windowsill. I take the cat away from the fire.
- () I drive the fire engine (消防车) to Mr. Wang's house.
- () Then I use water to put out the fire.
- () I take off my uniform and rest in a chair.
- () I'm a firefighter.
- () The telephone rings (电话铃响了). There is a fire in Mr. Wang's house.
- () I see a big fire in the house. I see a cat on the windowsill (窗台).
- () The fire is out.
- () I put on my uniform.



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

th__ _f

offi__ _ _

__ _lice

__ _ _form

__ _rect

__ _ _ffic

__ _tch

peo__ _ _

2. Listen to the sentences. Draw a line to match them.

(1) The traffic light is red.

A. Then we cross the street.

(2) A thief is hiding (藏) in the house.

B. She asks the police officer to help her.

(3) The traffic lights are not working.

C. Don't cross the street.

(4) The police officers catch a thief.

D. The police dog runs into the house. The thief is afraid and comes out from under the bed.

(5) The woman cannot find her bag.

E. The police officer goes over to help them.

(6) Two children are crossing the street.

F. They take him to the police station (警察局).

(7) We stop and look.

G. A police officer is directing traffic in the street.



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3. Add a word to each blank. Then write the words on the lines. The first one is done for you.

Diagram showing a central oval labeled "police" connected to six empty ovals. To the right are six horizontal lines for writing. The first line is pre-filled with "police car".

police

car

police car

4. Look and read. Fill in the missing words or numbers.

(1)



police, police officers, 110

You are in the city and you cannot find your parents. You call number _____. A _____ car will come. The _____ will help you.

(2)



fire, firefighters, 119

There is a fire in your house. You call number _____. A _____ engine (消防车) will come. The _____ will put out the fire.

(3)



ambulance, doctors, 120

When a person (人) is very ill, you call number _____. An _____ will come. The _____ will help the person.

LESSON 18

1. Read and match. Then finish the sentences with the words.

farmers

police officers

firefighters

raise animals

put out fires

direct traffic

help people in danger

grow crops

catch thieves

(1) Farmers _____ and _____.

(2) Police officers _____ and _____.

(3) Firefighters _____ and _____.

2. Look at the picture. Then answer the questions.



(1) What do you see on the farm?

I see two farmers, _____.

(2) Write a sentence about the farmers.

(3) Do you want to be a farmer when you grow up?

3. Listen to the story. Then complete the sentences to answer the questions.

A farmer has a dog, Mother Snowy. Mother Snowy has five baby dogs. The farmer wants to sell (卖) the baby dogs.

A man comes. He says to the farmer, "I want to buy one of your baby dogs."

"OK," says the farmer. "You need a lot of money to buy a baby dog."

"I know," says the man. He takes out a lot of money.

"Is this enough (足够的)?"

"Sure," says the farmer.

The farmer calls out, "Snowy!" Snowy runs to the farmer. Four baby dogs come with their mother. Then the fifth baby dog walks to the man. It is small and weak. The man holds it in his arms (胳膊). "I want this baby dog," he says.

The farmer is surprised (惊讶的). "No, you don't want this one," says the farmer. "It is small and weak. It can't run fast."

The man shows (指给……看) the farmer his leg. There is a long bandage (绷带) around his leg.

"You see," says the man. "I can't run fast myself (我自己). This baby dog and I both (两者都) need a friend."

(1) What does the farmer want to do?

He wants to sell the _____.

(2) Which baby dog does the man want to buy?

The man wants to buy _____.

(3) Why does the man want to buy the small and weak baby dog?

Because _____.

1. Pronunciation.

(1) Circle the word whose underlined letters do not make the sound like the **ch** in **teacher**.

teach children Chinese Christmas China chicken

(2) Circle the word whose underlined letter or letters do not make the sound like the **e** in **be**.

Chinese teacher teach field bread thief

2. Follow the directions.

(1) Read the questions. Then fill in the blanks.

What's your name?

How old are you?

What's the name of your school?

What grade are you in?

What class are you in?

Name: _____

Age: _____

Name of School: _____

Grade: _____

Class: _____

(2) Read the questions about your teachers. Write the answers on the lines.

Who is your Chinese teacher?

Who is your math teacher?

Who is your music teacher?

Who is your art teacher?

Who is your English teacher?

Who is your P.E. teacher?

Chinese teacher: _____

Math teacher: _____

Music teacher: _____

Art teacher: _____

English teacher: _____

P.E. teacher: _____

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

P.E. is a favorite class in schools.

Many students like P.E. classes. They can get out of the classroom. They do different kinds of exercise (进行体育锻炼). They run. They do long jump and high jump. They jump rope, kick the shuttlecock and play with yo-yos. They play basketball, football and badminton (羽毛球). They play a lot of other (其他的) physical games (体育运动).



P.E. teachers want their students to love P.E. classes. They also want them to love sports. Then they will play sports after class.

(1) Check the best name for the text.

- A. P.E. Teachers B. Students Love the P.E. Class C. P.E. Class

(2) Answer the questions.

a. — How many times (多少次) do you have your P.E. class every week?

— I have my P.E. class _____ times a week.

b. Who is your P.E. teacher?

c. What do you do in your P.E. class? What's your favorite thing to do?

d. Do you love sports? Do you play sports after school?

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

___lot

___ch

___th

___t

p___ne

___tronaut

___vel

___n

2. Translate the English words into Chinese.

fly a plane _____

fly a kite _____

grow up _____

grow crops _____

art teacher _____

P.E. teacher _____

3. Fill in the blanks. Then match the sentences to the pictures.

(1) I fly a plane. I'm a _____.

(2) I travel to the moon. I'm an _____.

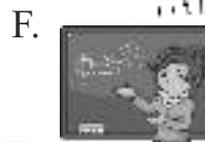
(3) I teach music at school. I'm a _____.

(4) I work in the hospital. I'm a _____.

(5) I direct traffic in the street. I'm a _____.

(6) I put out fires. I'm a _____.

(7) I grow crops on the farm. I'm a _____.



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

Hello, I'm Bill. I'm a student. I'm in fourth grade. I want to be an astronaut when I grow up.

First, I want to travel around in the outer space (外层空间) and find a new place (地方) there. There are too many people on the Earth. Some people from the Earth can go to live in the new place. They can even (甚至) grow crops there, so they will have food to eat.



Second, I want to travel in a spacecraft (宇宙飞船). I want to travel to the moon. I want to watch the stars.

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

- a. Bill is a _____. He is in _____ grade. He wants to be an _____ when he grows up.
- b. Bill wants to find a new place in the outer space. People from the _____ will go to live in the new place. He also wants to travel to the _____ and watch the _____.

(2) Answer the questions.

- a. What does Bill want to be when he grows up?
He wants to be _____.
- b. Why does Bill want to find a new place in the outer space?
He wants some people from the Earth _____.

(3) Do you want to be an astronaut when you grow up?

LESSON 21

1. Survey: Ask four of your friends what they want to be when they grow up. Then fill in the table and then write a sentence for each of them. The first one is done for you.

Number	Name	Job	Why
1	Li Meixin	nurse	work in the hospital
2			
3			
4			
5			

(1) Li Meixin wants to be a nurse. She wants to work in the hospital.

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

2. Circle the words in the table. The first one is done for you.



spacecraft
 astronaut
 travel
 pilot
 fly
 aircraft
 teacher
 art
 thief
 farmer
 grow
 fire

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

3. Listen to the text. Then answer the question.



(1) I'm Tom. I like cars. I want to drive a car in the city streets. I want to take people to where they want to go.

What does Tom want to be when he grows up?



(2) I'm Jane. I want to work on the city streets. I want to direct traffic. I want to keep the city safe. I also want to help people. I can help children find their homes. I can help old people cross the streets.

What does Jane want to be when she grows up?



(3) I'm Susan. I like sweet smiles. I want to work in the hospital. I want people to be healthy. I want to help people when they are ill.

What does Susan want to be when she grows up?



(4) I'm John. I love to live on the farm. I love the fields. I love farm animals. I want to grow vegetables and crops. I want to raise farm animals.

What does John want to be when he grows up?

UNIT 4 SEASONS AND MONTHS OF THE YEAR
LESSON 22

1. Answer the questions. The first one is done for you.

(1) How many months are there in a year?

There are twelve months in a year.

(2) How many students are there in your class?

(3) How many stars are there on our national flag?

2. Ask questions about the underlined parts. The first one is done for you.

(1) There are three books on the desk.

How many books are there on the desk?

(2) There are 21 girls in my class.

(3) There are three people in my family.

3. Listen and repeat. Then follow the directions.

January February March April May June July
August September October November December

Four words end (结束) with the letter group **er**. They are _____, _____, _____ and _____. Three words begin with the letter **J**. They are _____, _____ and _____. Two words begin with the letter **A**. They are _____ and _____. Two words begin with the letter **M**. They are _____ and _____. One word begins with the letter **F**. It is _____.

4. Listen and match. Then answer the questions.



March

February

January

May

June

April

September

December

August

November

July

October



(1) What is your favorite month?

(2) When is your birthday?

1. Make sentences with the words given. The first one is done for you.

(1) hour, day

24 hours make a day.

(2) day, week

(3) month, season

(4) month, year

(5) season, year

(6) days, year

2. Listen to the text. Fill in the blanks with the words from the word box. Then answer the questions.

season white green cool hot plant growing get in

There are four seasons in a year. Every _____ is wonderful.

Spring is a _____ season. Trees and grass are green. It is the season to _____.

Summer is a season of _____. It is _____ and there is a lot of rain. In summer, plants grow fast. Autumn is a _____ season. Leaves fall from trees. It is the season to _____ the crops. Winter is a _____ season. It is snowy and cold in winter. People need to wear warm clothes. They like to play in the snow.

My favorite season is winter. What about you?

(1) Why is winter a white season?

(2) Which season is your favorite? Why?

3. Listen and match. Then answer the questions.

(1) Farmers plant seeds in spring.



(2) The plants need a lot of water and sun to grow. In summer, the plants grow tall. Flowers open.



(3) Many plants are good to eat. Fruits like (像) apples, peaches and watermelons are sweet. Crops like corn, rice and potatoes are healthy food. Farmers get in the fruits and crops in autumn.



(4) It is cold in winter. Farmers store the crops in their houses. People in the countryside and in the city have food to eat.



(1) In which season would you like to see the farm? Why?

(2) In which season do farmers get in the crops?

(3) What season do you think (认为) the farmers like best? Why?

1. Fill in the blanks with the right numbers.

January, March, May, July, August, October and December have _____ days. April, June, September and November have _____ days. February has _____ or _____ days.

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

Do you know how many days there are in a year? I'm sure you do.

A year may have 365 or 366 days. When February has 28 days, that year has 365 days. When February has 29 days, that year has 366 days. February has 29 days every four years (每四年). When the year can be divided by 4 (能被四整除), February in that year has 29 days.

(1) Fill in the table.

Year	Days in Feb.	Days in the Year
2008	29	366
2009		
2010		
2012		
2014		

(2) Complete the sentences to answer the questions.

a. Before the year 2000, what was the nearest (最靠近的) year that had 366 days?

It was the year _____.

b. What will be the next nearest year that has 366 days?

It will be the year _____.

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

Paul was born on February 28, 2000. Tom was born on February 29, 2000, one day after Paul.

Paul and Tom grew up. They became good friends. Every year on February 28, Paul invites (邀请) Tom and his other (其他的) friends to his birthday party. At his birthday party, they are very happy. They sing and dance. They shout and scream. Paul's parents do not stop (阻止) them. They eat a big birthday cake. Paul gets a lot of birthday gifts from his friends.

Tom is sad. He cannot have a birthday party every year. In the years 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011, the day February 29 was not on the calendar (日历)! After Paul had his birthday party on February 28, it was March 1.

It is the year 2012. Tom is very happy. February 29 is on the calendar this year! He is going to have his THIRD birthday party! He is going to invite all his friends to his party!

(1) When was Tom born?

Tom was born on _____.

(2) Tom did not have a birthday party in 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011. Why?

Because the day February 29 was not _____ in these years.

(3) How old will Tom be when he has his third birthday party on February 29 in the year 2012?

He will be _____ years old in the year 2012.

(4) When were you born? Is your birthday on the calendar (日历) every year? What do you do on your birthday?

1. Most of the names of the months have short forms. For example, **Jan.** is the short form for **January**. Read the names of the months and watch them with their short forms.

January
February
March
April
June
July

Dec.
Apr.
Jul.
Nov.
Jan.
Sep.
Feb.
Mar.
Jun.
Aug.
Oct.

August
September
October
November
December

2. Glue a photo of your parent or a friend here. Then fill in the table with his or her information. Write a few sentences about him or her.

Like this:



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Name: Wang Xiaolan
 Age: 28
 Job: English teacher
 Birthday: Mar. 7
 Favorite Day: Teacher's Day

[Photo Placeholder]
 Name: _____
 Age: _____
 Job: _____
 Birthday: _____
 Favorite Day: _____

This is my English teacher. Her name is Wang Xiaolan.
She is 28 years old. Her birthday is on Mar. 7. Her favorite
day is the Teacher's Day.

3. About holidays.

(1) Match the names of the holidays with the right pictures.

Children's Day

Mother's Day

Teacher's Day

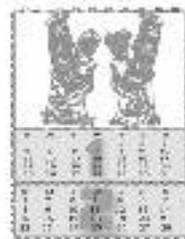
Women's Day

Christmas Day

New Year's Day

China's National Day

Chinese New Year



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(2) Fill in the blanks to tell about the holidays. The first one is done for you.

a. Children's Day is on June 1. b. Mother's Day is on _____.

c. Teacher's Day is on _____. d. Women's Day is on _____.

e. Christmas Day is on _____. f. New Year's Day is on _____.

g. China's National Day is on _____.

h. The Chinese New Year is in _____ or _____.

1. Ask your parents or friends for their photos in spring or in summer. Glue them here. Write a few sentences about each photo. The first one is done for you.

(1)



This is Amy.

It is April. It is spring. Amy is at school. She wears a shirt, a pair of trousers and a pair of sports shoes.

(2)



(3)





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2. Fill in the blanks with the names of the months or the seasons.

(1) Spring begins from the third month of the year. It is _____.

(2) April is between _____ and _____.

(3) Summer begins from the sixth month of the year. It is _____.

(4) June is the month between _____ and _____.

(5) _____ is the season between winter and summer.

(6) _____ is the season between spring and autumn.

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

It is a hot summer day. Tim and his friends are at the beach.

They have many things (事情) to do at the beach. They put up a big beach umbrella. They swim in the sea. They play beach ball in the sand. They pick up sea shells.



They build sand castles (建沙城堡).

They are thirsty and hungry now. They drink water and juice. They eat hamburgers and sandwiches. They eat apples and bananas.

Tim is tired now. He takes off his shoes. He lies (躺) down on the sand under the big umbrella. He is having a good rest (休息).



It is dark now. Tim and his friends take a bus to go home.

They have a great time at the beach.

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

- a. Tim and his friends _____ in the sea, play beach _____ in the sand, _____ up sea shells and _____ sand castles.
- b. Tim is tired, so he lies down under the big _____ to have a rest.

(2) Answer the questions.

- a. What season is it?

- b. Where do Tim and his friends go?

(3) Circle the things Tim and his friends do NOT eat or drink.

hamburger sandwich pears grapes milk juice water

1. Listen and match.



hat
scarf
gloves
socks
sports shoes
shirt
dress
trousers
sweater
coat



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2. Fill in the blanks with the names of the months or the seasons.

(1) Autumn begins from the ninth month of the year. It is _____.

(2) October is between _____ and _____.

(3) Winter begins from the 12th month of the year. It is _____.

(4) January is the month between _____ and _____.

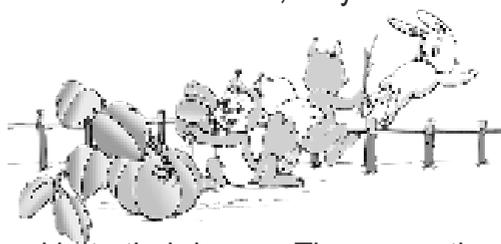
(5) _____ is the season between summer and winter.

(6) _____ is the season between autumn and spring.

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

Two squirrels live on a farm. They love pumpkins very much. In spring, they plant a pumpkin seed (种子) in their garden.

It is summer. The pumpkin begins to grow. The two squirrels take good care of the pumpkin. They take turns watching the pumpkin. When it does not rain, they water the pumpkin. When animals come to eat the pumpkin, they chase (追赶) them away.



It is autumn. The pumpkin grows very big. It is ready to eat. The two squirrels want to take the pumpkin to their house. They carry the pumpkin to the door, but the door is too small. The pumpkin cannot go in.



The two squirrels put the pumpkin at the door. They cut a hole in the pumpkin. They take out the seeds. They eat the seeds for dinner. At night, they crawl into the pumpkin and sleep.

(1) Check the best name for the story.

- A. Squirrels Love Pumpkin Seeds
B. The Two Squirrels and the Pumpkin
C. A Good Pumpkin House

(2) Write T or F after each sentence.

- a. The squirrels plant a pumpkin seed in spring. ()
b. The squirrels water the pumpkin every day in summer. ()
c. The squirrels eat the pumpkin seeds and sleep in the pumpkin. ()

1. Write the names of the months on the lines in the right order.

January	May	August	September	March	February
November	April	October	December	July	June

2. Write the names of the months.

(1) The months whose first letter is **J**: _____

(2) The months whose first letter is **M**: _____

(3) The months whose first letter is **A**: _____

(4) The months whose last (最后的) three letters are **ber**: _____

(5) The months whose last three letters are **ary**: _____

(6) The months which has 28 or 29 days: _____

3. Read the words in the word box. Then circle the words in the puzzle. The first one is done for you.

year	trousers
season	wear
month	shoe
day	hat
birthday	sweater
pumpkin	scarf
national	king
Chinese	son

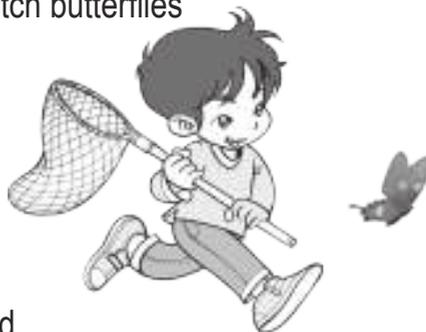
n	g	n	i	g	h	t	y	t	C
i	a	s	e	e	d	a	e	r	h
k	s	t	p	h	d	r	a	o	i
p	h	i	i	h	a	t	h	u	n
m	o	f	t	o	r	t	e	s	e
u	e	r	s	a	n	d	a	e	s
p	i	a	e	o	o	a	t	r	e
b	c	w	m	n	s	y	l	s	a
s	w	e	a	t	e	r	n	o	s

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

There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Spring is the beginning of the year. It is warm in spring. Trees turn green and grass begins to grow. We like spring. We can fly kites and catch butterflies in spring.

It is hot in summer. Girls like to wear dresses. Boys like to wear T-shirts and shorts. We like summer. We can eat ice cream and go swimming in summer.



It is cool in autumn. We need to wear long shirts and trousers. We like autumn. We can go camping (野餐) and collect (收集) colorful leaves in autumn.

It is cold in winter. We need to wear heavy clothes. We wear warm coats and shoes. We wear hats, scarves and gloves. We like winter. We can go skating and play in the snow in winter.

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

a. We _____ kites and _____ butterflies in spring.

b. We eat _____ and go _____ in summer.

c. We _____ camping and collect colorful _____ in autumn.

d. We go _____ and play in the _____ in winter.

(2) Answer the questions.

a. In which season can we go skating?

b. What is your favorite season? What do you like to do in this season?

FUN READING

WHO IS THE STRONGEST?

1. Listen, look and say.

(1)



strong



stronger

(2)



old



older

(3)



long



longer

(4)



cold



colder

(5)



tall

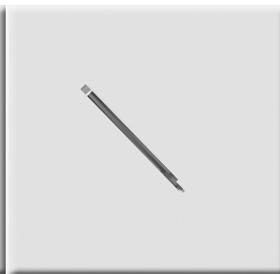


taller

(6)



short



shorter

(7)



slow



slower

(8)

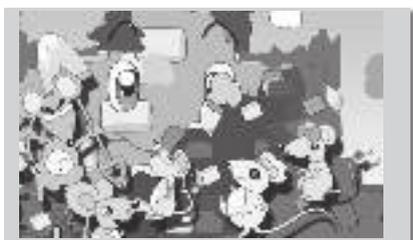


big



bigger

2. Listen and number.



The big mouse can make the wall fall.



The five mice are having a big dinner to celebrate.



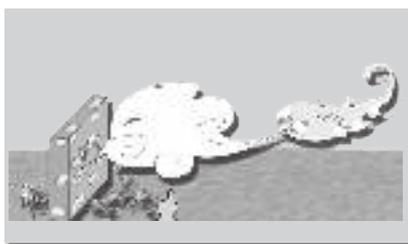
The big mouse can make a hole in the wall.



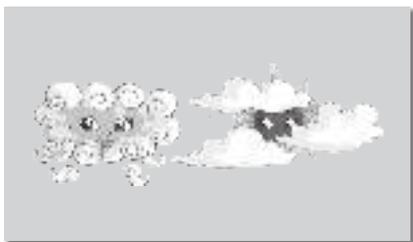
The sun can make the man take off his coat.



The wind can blow the cloud away.



The wall can stop the wind.



The cloud can cover up the sun.



All the mice ran away.

FUN READING

3. Write a sentence for each group of pictures. The first one is done for you.

(1) All the boys are happy except the fourth one.



(2) All the cats are small except _____.



(3) All the tigers are sleeping except _____.



(4) All the children have a ball except _____.



(5) All the frogs are in the water except _____.



4. Read the story *Who is the strongest?* in your textbook again. Then follow the directions.

(1) Match the words in the three columns. The first one is done for you.

Who	What it thinks	Why
The first mouse	the cloud is the strongest	shine over the world
The second mouse	the mouse is the strongest	blow the cloud away
The third mouse	the wall is the strongest	stop the wind
The fourth mouse	the sun is the strongest	cover up the sun
The fifth mouse	the wind is the strongest	make the wall fall

(2) Write sentences to show what the five mice said. The first one is done for you.

a. The first mouse said, "The sun is the strongest because he can shine over the world."

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

(3) Which mouse is right (对的)?
