



# Module 1

## Unit 1 She's a nice teacher.

### 目标导引

1. 能听、说、读、写单词及词组: nice, clever, a bit, shy, answer, call, bad, 并能在句子中灵活运用; 能听、说、认读单词: naughty。
2. 能听懂、会说句子: They are my friends. This is ... He/She is very ... 并能在实际情境中灵活运用。
3. 能用所示内容描述人物的性格特征。
4. 了解自己和周围的人的外在及性格特点, 能正确地进行评价。

### 新课导入

#### 一、仿照例句说一说。

例: Mr Li is a nice teacher.



(Mr Li, nice) (Lingling, shy) (Xiaoyong, naughty) (Lanlan, clever)

#### 二、看图填词。

1. She is a girl.  
She is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl.



2. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
He is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy.



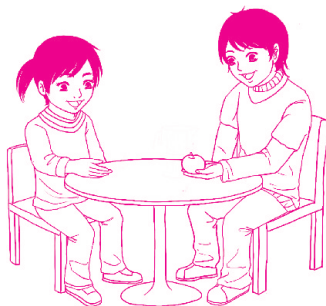


我有个发现，每小题中第二句的空好像是填形容词。

你真是个善于观察的好学生啊！是的，这里的空确实填的是形容词。在英语中，用来形容人或事物的词通常放在被修饰的名词前面。你能试着再写出一个这样的句子吗？



3. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.



### 精要交流

一、读一读，圈出不同类的一项。

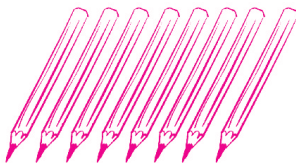
- |            |        |        |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 1. naughty | short  | nice   |
| 2. she     | shy    | he     |
| 3. eleven  | clever | twelve |
| 4. call    | bad    | good   |

二、选词填空。

fat      clever      long      nice

- This is Panpan. He is very \_\_\_\_\_. He can do it!
- The old man helps (帮助) us. He is very \_\_\_\_\_.

3. They are \_\_\_\_\_.



4. The panda is very \_\_\_\_\_.





我发现填的这些词都是形容词啊，但是它们的区别在哪儿呢？我看不出来啊！

是的，它们是不同类型的形容词，“tall、thin、fat、short”是形容人或物的外在特征的，而“clever、nice、naughty、shy”是形容人的性格特征的。你还知道其他类型的形容词吗？比如，形容天气的。试着把下面的句子补充完整吧。



It's \_\_\_\_\_ in summer.

It's \_\_\_\_\_ in winter.

### 拓展延伸

一、照例子，写单词。

例：is—it（换一个字母）

1. she—\_\_\_\_\_

2. nine—\_\_\_\_\_

3. my—\_\_\_\_\_

4. boy—\_\_\_\_\_

例：he—she（加一个字母）

5. is—\_\_\_\_\_

6. ice—\_\_\_\_\_

7. his—\_\_\_\_\_

8. hat—\_\_\_\_\_

二、试着用英文写一写。

What are you like?（你是个什么样的人？）

I'm \_\_\_\_\_

### 达标检测

一、听音，圈出你听到的单词。

1. Lily

Kitty

Betty

2. parrot

carrot

robot



3. Mr Smart      Ms Smart      Miss Smart

4. nice      rice      nine

二、选择填空。

(      ) 1. They \_\_\_\_\_ my friends.

A. is

B. are

C. am

(      ) 2. This \_\_\_\_\_ my teacher.

A. is

B. are

C. am

(      ) 3. This is Lily. She is \_\_\_\_\_ bit shy.

A. an

B. a

C. the

纠错锦囊

聪明的孩子，把本节课上失误的地方总结一下，  
赶快收入纠错锦囊吧，以后就记忆深刻了！

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# Module 1

## Unit 2 He's cool.

### 目标导引

1. 能听、说、读、写单词：cool, aunt, uncle, big, little, cute, 并能在句子中灵活运用。
2. 能用所示内容描述人物的性格特征。
3. 乐于结交朋友，能团结互助。

### 新课导入

一、根据提示的单词，对图中人物进行描述。



(Daming, cool)



(Ms Smart, nice)



(Xiaoyong, naughty)



(Lili, clever)



(Mary, fat)



(Lingling, cute)

二、选择合适的单词填空。

nice cool

1. This is my brother. He's \_\_\_\_\_ (酷的).
2. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (凉爽的) in autumn.
3. This is my mother. She's \_\_\_\_\_ (亲切的).



我发现“cool”有两个意思。

是的，你真棒！“cool”有两个意思：  
1. 表示“凉爽的”，用来形容天气；2. 表示“好的、棒的、酷的”，用来形容人。  
以后你还会遇到一词多义的单词哦！





精要交流

一、看图，选词填空。

red small big little naughty nice

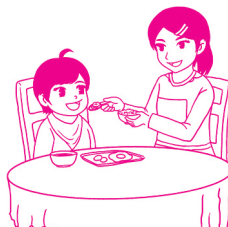
1. This is a green apple. It's \_\_\_\_\_.



2. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ apple. It's \_\_\_\_\_.



3. This is my elder (年长的) sister. She's \_\_\_\_\_



4. This is my \_\_\_\_\_ brother. He's \_\_\_\_\_.

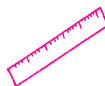


哈哈，我发现了一组反义词，“big”和“small”，表示事物的“大”和“小”。我真棒！

是的，你真棒，善于观察是个好习惯啊！但是还有一组反义词你没发现，就是“elder”和“little”，在这里指年龄的“大”和“小”，“elder”表示“年龄大”，“little”表示“年龄小”。你能填出下面两个句子所缺的单词吗？



The ruler is \_\_\_\_\_ (短的).



Ben is \_\_\_\_\_ (矮的).





二、试着描述你的家人并画出图片。

This is my \_\_\_\_\_.

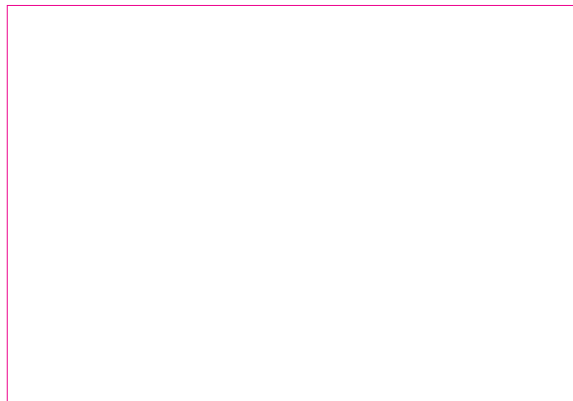
She's \_\_\_\_\_.

This is my \_\_\_\_\_.

He's \_\_\_\_\_.

This is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.



### 拓展延伸

一、根据课文内容选词填空。

This is my \_\_\_\_\_ (aunt/uncle). She's very nice. This \_\_\_\_\_ (are/is) my uncle. \_\_\_\_\_ (He's/She's) very clever. This is my big brother. He's cool. This is \_\_\_\_\_ (I/my) little sister. She's cute. \_\_\_\_\_ (They/This) is my friend. He's very naughty.

二、阅读短文，判断正误，正确的在括号内写“T”，错误的写“F”。

Look at my family photo. It's a big family. My father is a policeman. He's tall and cool. My mother is a doctor. She's beautiful and thin. My grandparents are very nice. They look young. My elder brother is a middle school student (中学生). He's very naughty but very clever.

Who's the little girl? She's a bit shy. Can you guess? Ha ha. It's me.

- ( ) 1. My family is not big.
- ( ) 2. My brother is a naughty and clever pupil.
- ( ) 3. My father is a policeman. He's short but very cool.
- ( ) 4. My mother is thin and beautiful.
- ( ) 5. I am a bit shy.

### 达标检测

一、听音，圈出你听到的内容。

1. My aunt is very

nice

kind



nice
naughty

clever
clock

cool
cute

cool
good

## 二、选一选。

(     ) 1. Lily is a girl. \_\_\_\_\_ is very clever.

### B. He

### C. They

(     ) 2. This is \_\_\_\_\_ mother.

B. me

C. my

(        ) 3. Tom is a naughty \_\_\_\_\_. But he's very clever.

B. girl

C. bird

纠错锦囊

聪明的孩子，把本节课上失误的地方总结一下，赶快收入纠错锦囊吧，以后就记忆深刻了！

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## Module 2

### Unit 1 London is a big city.

#### 目标导引

1. 能听、说、读、写单词: city, ship, beautiful, whose, queen, close。
2. 能听懂、会说句子: London is a big city.
3. 了解英国首都伦敦的风土人情、标志建筑和著名旅游景点等信息。
4. 在学习过程中了解世界各国, 更加热爱祖国。

#### 新课导入

一、看图, 谈论一下这些地方, 然后用句型 “This is...” 来讲述。



二、看图填空。

1. This pencil is \_\_\_\_\_,  
but that one is \_\_\_\_\_.



2. This bag is \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_.



我有个发现, “this” 是不是指近处的事物啊?  
那 “that” 呢? “one” 在这儿是 “一” 的意思吗?

你这个问题提得非常棒! “this” 是指近处的事物,  
“that” 是指远处的事物。 “one” 在这儿不是 “一”  
的意思, 而是指上文提到的事物, 避免重复。要记  
住哦! 你能写出下面的这句话吗?





3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



### 精要交流

#### 一、选词填空。

about Whose to my

1. — \_\_\_\_\_ house is it? —It's the Queen's house.
2. This is \_\_\_\_\_ house. It's small.
3. It's close \_\_\_\_\_ the Queen's house.
4. It's a book \_\_\_\_\_ London.



我有点糊涂了，学了那么多介词，怎么区分呀？

不要着急，只要找到规律，多学多用，就能很好地区分开来的。今天刚学习的“close to”是“接近”的意思，“about”表示“关于”。这些词你可以根据意思在特定情境中使用即可。这样是不是简单多了？那你再试着做做下面这些题吧！



I live \_\_\_\_\_ No. 2, West Lake Road.

It's next \_\_\_\_\_ a supermarket.

He's playing \_\_\_\_\_ a toy train.

#### 二、根据课文内容选词填空。

—What's this?

—It's a book \_\_\_\_\_ (about/with) London.

—It's very \_\_\_\_\_ (clever/nice)! Oh, London is a big \_\_\_\_\_ (city/house).

—Yes! Very big!

—Ooh! What's \_\_\_\_\_ (this/that)?

—It's Buckingham Palace.

—It's very big and very \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful/small).

—Yes, it is!



— \_\_\_\_\_ (It's/Is) it your house?

—No, it isn't.

— \_\_\_\_\_ (What/Whose) house is it?

—It's the Queen's \_\_\_\_\_ (house/book).

This is my house! It's small.

—But it's \_\_\_\_\_ (very/little) beautiful too.

—And it's \_\_\_\_\_ (open/close) to the Queen's house.

### 拓展延伸

阅读对话，判断正误，正确的在括号内写“T”，错误的写“F”。

Teacher: This is Fanfan. She's new.

Li Jie: Hello, Fanfan. Do you want to see the school?

Fanfan: Yes, please.

Li Jie: Our school is very old.

Fanfan: Yes. It's old. But it's beautiful.

Li Jie: This is our classroom.

Fanfan: It's big.

Li Jie: This is your desk.

Fanfan: It's new.

Li Jie: And it's next to my desk!

Fanfan: Hooray!

( ) 1. Li Jie is a new student.

( ) 2. The school is very old.

( ) 3. The classroom is small.

### 达标检测

一、听音，给图标号。



( )



( )



( )



( )



二、选出不同类的一项。

- |                 |              |           |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| ( ) 1. A. long  | B. city      | C. short  |
| ( ) 2. A. book  | B. pencil    | C. about  |
| ( ) 3. A. nice  | B. London    | C. small  |
| ( ) 4. A. house | B. bus       | C. car    |
| ( ) 5. A. old   | B. beautiful | C. window |

三、给下列问句选择合适的答语。

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ( ) 1. What's this?         | A. Yes, it is.             |
| ( ) 2. Is this your sister? | B. It's about London.      |
| ( ) 3. Is it your house?    | C. No, she isn't.          |
| ( ) 4. What is it about?    | D. It's Buckingham Palace. |

纠错锦囊

聪明的孩子，把本节课上失误的地方总结一下，  
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## Module 2

### Unit 2 It's very old.

#### 目标导引

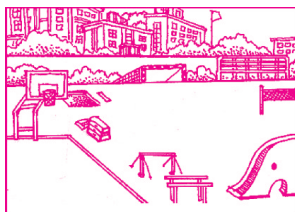
1. 能听、说、读、写单词：old, famous; 能听懂、会说句子：This is Tower Bridge. It's very famous.
2. 能简单描述英国的标志性建筑；能在实际情境中简单描述事物的状况。
3. 初步了解英国的有关知识。

#### 新课导入

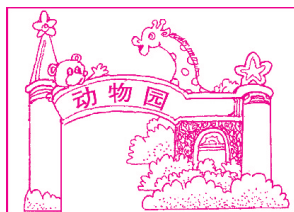
一、仿照例句说一说。

例：This is Lingling's school.

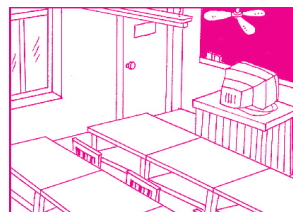
It's big and beautiful.



Lingling's school



zoo



Amy's classroom



supermarket



station

二、从方框中选择合适的词填空。

small short old tall new

1. My house is not big. It's \_\_\_\_\_.



2. My English teacher is very young, but my math teacher is very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The red ruler is long, but the green one is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. My schoolbag is too (太) old. I need (需要) a \_\_\_\_\_ one.
5. I'm short, but my father is \_\_\_\_\_ and cool.



哈哈，我发现了，这些形容词是几组反义词啊！  
tall-short, big-small, long-short, old-new,  
old-young。我真棒！

你真的很棒！在这些反义词中，有一词多义的词，如：  
“old”有“旧的”和“老的”两种意思，“short”有  
“短的”和“矮的”两种意思，你需要根据情境来选择  
哦！你还能再写出几个这样的词吗？试试看吧！



### 精要交流

#### 一、图文连线。



Big Ben

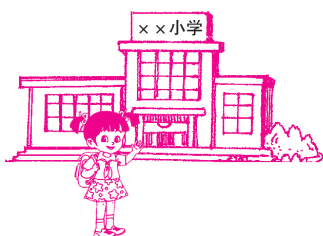
Towet Bridge

the Great Wall

#### 二、看图，选择方框中的词补全句子。

but big small beautiful and

1.



This is Lingling's school.

It's \_\_\_\_\_.



2.



This is London.

It's \_\_\_\_\_.

3.



This is Amy's house.

It's \_\_\_\_\_.

### 拓展延伸

阅读对话，判断正误，正确的在括号内写“T”，错误的写“F”。

Peter: Good morning, John.

John: Good morning, Peter. Where are you from?

Peter: I'm from London. And you?

John: I'm from Washington DC. What's Big Ben like?

Peter: It's tall and old.

John: Yes. It's very famous. How about the River Thames?

Peter: It's long and wide. Do you know Tower Bridge?

John: Yes. It's very beautiful. I like it very much. I want to have a look.

Peter: Welcome to London.

( ) 1. They are talking (谈论) about London.

( ) 2. John is from Washington DC.

( ) 3. Big Ben is tall, old and famous.

### 达标检测

一、听音，圈出你听到的一项。

1. Beijing      London      Taiyuan

2. famous      beautiful      close

3. tall      long      short

4. new      old      big



二、从方框中选择合适的词填空。

city beautiful famous old tall beautiful

1. London is a big \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Big Ben is very \_\_\_\_\_ and very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Hyde Park is very \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Tower Bridge is very \_\_\_\_\_ and very \_\_\_\_\_ too.

三、给下列问句选择相应的答语。

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| ( ) 1. What is this?                     | A. No, I haven't. |
| ( ) 2. What time do you get up?          | B. It's Big Ben.  |
| ( ) 3. Have you got a book about London? | C. Half past six. |
| ( ) 4. How do you go to school?          | D. Beijing.       |
| ( ) 5. What's your favourite city (城市)?  | E. By bus.        |

纠错锦囊

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_