

福尼斯英语

学生用书 5(B)
Workbook 5(B)



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(美) 丹尼斯·斯凯利

中国对外翻译出版公司

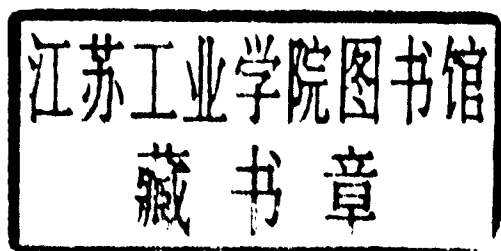
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Students' Book 5B

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Unit 9 - At Home

Goals:

In this unit, you will:

- Learn the new phonogram augh.
- Learn about good behaviour in the home.
- Discover ways you can help your parents at home.
- See the results of a job well done.

Lesson 1 - Review and Read

New phonogram: augh

A. Listen to the teacher and write other phonograms with the same sound.

augh = _____

augh = arff

B. Read the words.

taught caught daughter naughty laugh

C. Write the words as the teacher dictates them.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

D. Join the words to their opposite meaning.

polite	unhappy
neat	rude man
content	save
gentleman	rude
waste	dirty

E. Read these sentences:

A gentleman is a very nice man.

After you wash the car, it is clean.

It is good to keep your bedroom neat.

This boy is being rude.

We must learn to be content wherever we are.

To seek means to look for something.

To loiter means to stand around where you are not wanted.

Good things come to those who wait.

It is bad to waste good things.

Do not cry if you spill your milk.



F. Use the words from the box instead of the words in bold.

gentleman neat rude content seek loiter spill

1. I like playing, so I am **happy** when I am playing. _____
2. Look! That **polite man** is helping that old lady pick up her money.

3. My room is **not dirty**. _____
4. Let's play a game. You hide and I will **look for** you. _____
5. That boy is **not polite**. He didn't say thank you. _____
6. If you run with your drink, your drink will **fall** out of the glass.

7. My dad doesn't like me to **waste time** in the shops. _____

Lesson 2 - Reading and Comprehension

The Little Gentleman

author unknown

Take your meals, my little man,
Always like a gentleman;
Wash your face and hands with care,
Change your shoes, and brush your hair;
Then so fresh, and clean and neat,
Come and take your proper seat;
Do not loiter and be late,
Making other people wait;
Do not rudely point or touch;
Do not eat and drink too much;
Finish what you have before
You even ask or send for more;
Never crumble or destroy
Food that others might enjoy;
They who idly crumbs will waste
Often want a loaf to taste!
Never spill your milk or tea,
Never rude or noisy be;
Never choose the pretty food,
Be content with what is good;
Seek in all things that you can
To be a little gentleman.

1. What are two things you need to wash before you sit down to eat?

i) _____

ii) _____

2. What do other people have to do if you are late for a meal?

3. What are four things that are rude to do at the meal table?

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

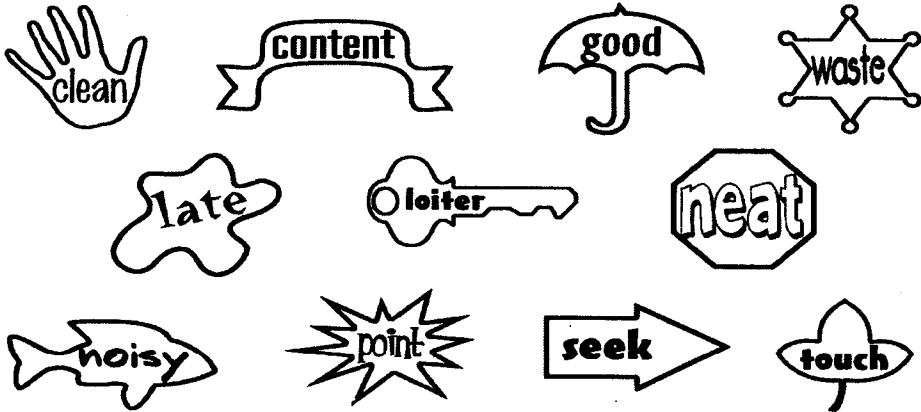
4. In how many ways do we need to try and be gentlemen?

5. With what kind of food are we to be content with?

6. When food is put into our bowl or plate, what should we do before we ask for more food?

7. The poem "The Little Gentleman" is talking about being a gentleman during what times during the day?

8. From the poem, what things are rude to do? What things would a gentleman do? Colour the shapes with words describing rude things red. Colour the shapes with words that describe a gentleman green.



9. Why is being noisy at the meal table rude?

10. Give another word or phrase for the word "gentleman".

B. Make sentences using the new words.

- gentleman _____
- clean _____
- neat _____
- rude _____
- content _____
- seek _____
- loiter _____
- wait _____
- waste _____
- spill _____

Lesson 3 - Grammar

Verbs continued

A. Both a subject (noun) and a verb are needed in a sentence.

"The wind blew" What is the action (the verb)? blew
Who/what did the action? What blew? The wind (noun).

If we have two or more nouns that are the subject, we have a compound subject.

If we have two or more verbs that tell what the subject does or did, the sentence has a compound predicate.

Exercise 1: In the following sentences, underline the subject or subjects once and the verb or verbs twice.

- ___ 1. The farmers cleared and plowed the land.
- ___ 2. The man and his son planted the seeds.
- ___ 3. Water and sunshine helped the crops to grow.
- ___ 4. The rain watered the crop.
- ___ 5. The crops grew slowly at first.
- ___ 6. The people worked the land.
- ___ 7. The children pulled the weeds and loosened the soil around the plants.
- ___ 8. Now the plants grew faster and faster.
- ___ 9. Soon the plants filled with fruit.
- ___ 10. The people harvested the fruit and stored it for the winter.

Exercise 2: Now go back to exercise 1 and put a "cs" before the sentences with a compound subject and a "cp" before the sentences with a compound predicate.

Exercise 3: In the following sentences, underline the subject once and the verb two times. Remember there may be more than one subject in a sentence. There may also be more than one verb in a sentence.

1. The clouds floated in the sky.
2. The sheep and the goats ate the grass in the field.
3. A fish swam up the river.
4. The men carried and stacked the desks and the chairs in the room.
5. The teacher taught the students.
6. The light shone from the window.
7. A horse and a cow pulled the cart.
8. The hungry boy ate and drank.
9. A bug crawled under the rug.
10. The river splashed and crashed over the rocks.

B. There are many other words used in sentences besides the subjects and the verbs.

Exercise 4: Find the subjects and underline them once. Find the verbs and underline them twice.

1. In the field, the cows grazed the grass and chewed it in the shade of the trees.
2. By the road, an old sign stood.
3. Under the bridge, the old man built a little room.
4. Down the road, the two dogs slowly ambled.
5. In the kitchen, the tools hung ready to be used.
6. The carpenter slowly and steadily cut the wood and fitted the parts together.
7. The boys and the girls, in the field, forgot the time.
8. The tiny spider spun the web and waited patiently for the fly.
9. The boy wanted the old fishing pole and used it to catch the prize fish.
10. Around the mountain, a road, a stream and a path wound and crossed each other.

Exercise 5: Now circle all the nouns that are not subjects. There are 18 nouns that are not subjects. Remember a noun is the name of a person, place or thing.

Lesson 4 - Dialogue & Listening Exercises

Words and expressions:

sweep the floor



wash the dishes



weed the garden



dry the dishes



set the table



feed the dog



take out the rubbish



selfish



Dialogue:

John: Mum, why do I have to help you sweep the floor!
Mum: Because I need your help, son.
John: But why me? Why not Susan? She is the older sister, why can't she do it instead of me?
Mum: Susan is washing the dishes, John. We are a family, and we need to work together. Things are much better that way.
John: O.K., but if I have to do work, then you must pay me!
Mum: All right, John. Here is a list of things I'd like you to do. You put down what you think your dad and mum should pay you for doing them.

This is the list John's mum gave him:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Sweeping the floor | Doing homework on time |
| Taking out the rubbish | Weeding the garden |
| Feeding the dog | Setting the table |
| Drying the dishes | |

This is how John filled out his mum's list. "What Mum Owes John For Doing Chores:"

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| Sweeping the floor | \$5 | Doing homework on time | \$20 |
| Taking out the rubbish | \$2 | Weeding the garden | \$10 |
| Feeding the dog | \$2 | Setting the table | \$5 |
| Drying the dishes | \$10 | | |

John gave his mother this list. His mother smiled and said, "Thank you."

That evening at the dinner table, there was a note under John's fork. John opened it up and read it. This is what it said:

"What John Owes Mum For Doing Chores:"

Cooking breakfast everyday	\$0	Snacks and other food supplies	\$0
Making lunch everyday	\$0	Buying clothes for John	\$0
Cooking dinner everyday	\$0	Rent for bedroom, TV room	\$0
Washing clothes	\$0	Taking John to swimming club each week	\$0
Taking John to football on Saturday	\$0	Taking John to piano lessons each week	\$0
Taking care of John when he is sick	\$0	Letting John use the phone	\$0
Taking John to school everyday	\$0	Fixing the flat tyre on John's bicycle	\$0

John looked at the note, read it and then started to cry.

John: I'm sorry for being so selfish, Mum.

Mum: That's O.K., John.

John: You and dad do so much for us. It is only right that we do what we can to help.

Mum: I'm glad you see that now. We are a family. We must love and help each other. That is the way good families grow.

Practice:

A. Practice answering and asking the following questions:

1. John: Do you do any chores at home?
David: No.
John: Oh! You lazy person! You will grow up to be fat like a snail!
2. John: Do you do any chores at home?
Bill: Yes, I sweep the kitchen floor every day.
John: Wow! I bet that makes your mum happy!
Bill: Yes, it does. And it gives her time to rest too!

B. Now you have a go on your own.

List of chores:

wash the dishes	set the table
feed the dog	clean my room
sweep the floor	put away my toys

Student 1: Do you do any chores at home?

Student 2: Yes, I _____.

Student 1: That is good!

Unit 10 - Review

Lesson 1 - Review and Read

A. Phonogram Review

B. Review of new words. Listen to the teacher to write the correct word.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ | 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ | 15. _____ | 16. _____ |

C. Read the sentences.

I wave goodbye to my friend.

My dad has many paintings on the wall.

I like being helpful so I sweep the floor.

Peas are very small, round and green.

Every person needs to be polite.

The weekend is Saturday and Sunday.

I clean my teeth every morning and night.

Cereal is a food that I eat for breakfast.

It is rude to not say, "Thank you."

A baker makes bread.

I can't wait for my birthday on Monday.

Coke is a sweet drink.

D. Join the words that mean the opposite.

polite

unhappy

friendly

sour

content

dirty

clean

cold

sweet

rude

E. Re-write the sentences using words from the box instead of the words in bold.

Friday	peas	gentleman	grandma	friendly	store
--------	------	-----------	---------	----------	-------

1.- On Saturday, I will go to see my **mum's mum**.

2. John is always very **kind to people**.

3. On **the day after Thursday**, I have an English class.

4. Every night my mum cooks **small green vegetables** for dinner.

5. Look! That **polite man** helped the old lady walk across the road.

6. Can you please go to the **place where you can buy things**?

Lesson 2 - Reading and Comprehension

A. Read the passage.

David the 'little gentleman'

My name is David and I know that I need my family and friends to help me in my life.

At home, my mum calls me a 'little gentleman.' She calls me this because I help her do a lot of things. I clean my room, help her cook dinner and sometimes I sweep the floor. She says that some people are rude and she is glad that her son is polite. Everyday my mum does a lot of things for me so that's why I should help her.

I am also friendly to my friends. I always greet them with a big smile. My dad greets his friends with a hand shake and greets Mum with a kiss. I don't greet my friends with these things but sometimes I will hug them.

Last week, my friend Sally was sad because her dog died. I didn't waste any time and hugged her and sat with her until she wasn't so sad. She thinks that I am a very kind and caring friend.

I feel happy when I am helpful.

B Questions:

1. Circle the words that describe David.

rude polite gentleman kind not friendly helpful

2. Why does David's mum call him a 'little gentleman'?

3. Why does David like to help his mum?

4. What are the four ways of greeting people in the text?

5. Why was Sally sad?

6. What does 'didn't waste any time' mean?

7. What would you do if your friend is sad?

8. Is David a friend that you would like to have? Why or why not?

C. Make sentences using the following words:

1. wave _____

2. waste _____

3. loiter _____

4. kiss _____

5. seek _____

Lesson 3 - Grammar

I. Review of syllables

Exercise 1: Break the following words into their syllables.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. housefly _____ | 2. unworthy _____ |
| 3. woolen _____ | 4. cackle _____ |
| 5. above _____ | 6. struggle _____ |
| 7. lovesick _____ | 8. hollow _____ |
| 9. whisk _____ | 10. biplane _____ |
| 11. drudge _____ | 12. combine _____ |
| 13. bullring _____ | 14. amaze _____ |
| 15. amble _____ | 16. real _____ |
| 17. nimble _____ | 18. outside _____ |
| 19. prickle _____ | 20. rustle _____ |

II. Grammar Review

What have we learned?

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word. A suffix is added to the end of a word.

Sentences have a complete thought. Phrases do not have a complete thought. They begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop. They must make sense. They must have a subject and a verb. Some sentences have a compound subject, a compound verb, or both.

Nouns tell who, what and what place. There are proper nouns and common nouns.

Verbs are doing words.

Exercise 2: Now let's put some of what we learned to practice. Read the following groups of words. Those that are phrases mark with a "p" on the blank line before the number. Those that are sentences mark with a "s".

- ____ 1. walking along the stream _____
- ____ 2. jim loves paula _____
- ____ 3. man working _____
- ____ 4. please close the door _____