



九年义务教育课本

English

英
语

牛津上海版 OXFORD Shanghai Edition



六年级

第二学期
(试用本)

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注：打*部分为拓展性学习内容，供学有余力的学生选学。

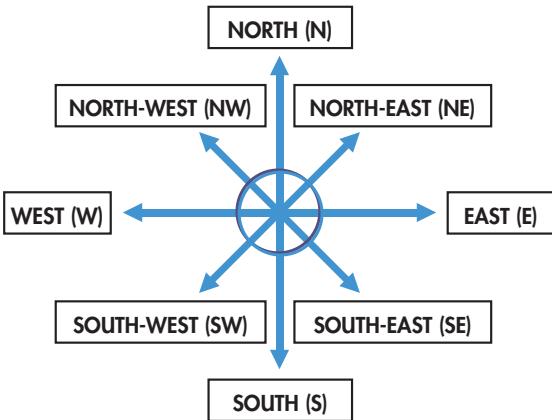
Writing	Language	Now listen	Using English	More practice
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How often ...? (p. 26)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Wh-</i> questions • <i>How</i> questions • connective: because • adverbs of degree and frequency 			
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Unit 1 Great cities in Asia



Listening and speaking: Travelling to different cities

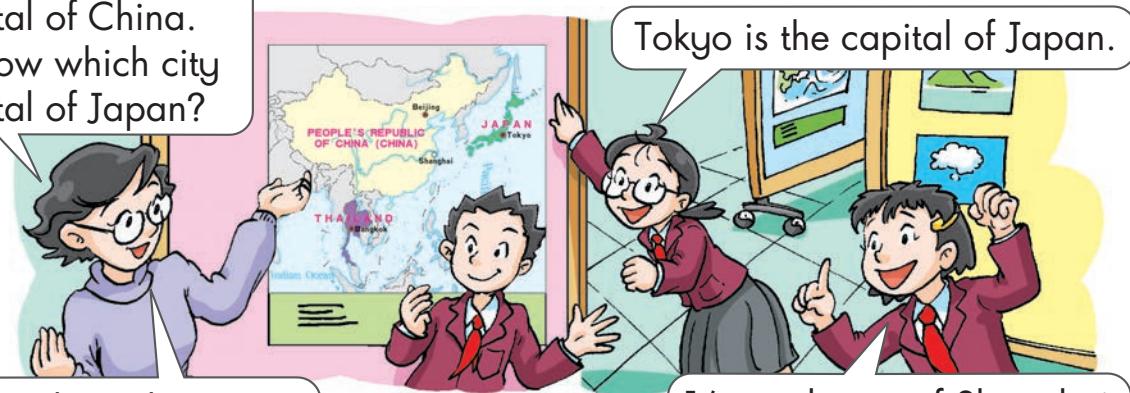
Listen and learn



Listen and say

Miss Guo and her students are at an exhibition about great cities in Asia.

Look at the map. Beijing is the capital of China. Do you know which city is the capital of Japan?



That's right. Where is it?

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

It's north-east of Shanghai.

Ask and answer

In pairs, look at the map and talk about the cities, like this:

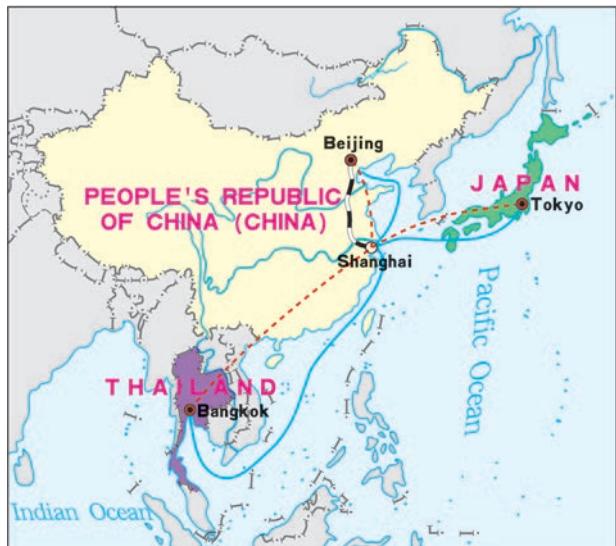
S1: Which city is the capital of _____?

S2: _____ is the capital of _____.

S1: Where is it?

S2: It's _____ of Shanghai.

Listen and say



Kitty: How far is it from Shanghai to Beijing?

Miss Guo: It's about 1,400 kilometres.

Alice: How can we travel to Beijing?

Miss Guo: We can travel by train.

Peter: How long does it take to travel from Shanghai to Beijing by train?

Miss Guo: It takes about four hours and thirty minutes.



Listen and write

Great cities in Asia How far is it from Shanghai to ...?

City	Distance	Time/by plane	Time/by ship	Time/by train
Beijing	1,400 kilometres	1 hour 50 minutes	/	4 hours 30 minutes
Tokyo	_____ kilometres	2 hours 30 minutes	_____ days	/
Bangkok	_____ kilometres	_____ hours	3½ days	/

In the past, people travelled to other places by _____.

Today, people usually travel to other places by _____ or by _____.

Act and say

Look at the map and the table above. Ask and answer questions about the cities.



Reading: Great cities in Asia

Look and read

Miss Guo and her students are reading some information about Beijing, Tokyo and Bangkok.



Beijing

Beijing is the capital of China. It is north of Shanghai. You can find museums, palaces and parks there. Many tourists like visiting those places. They always visit the Great Wall. There are more than 21 million people in Beijing. They enjoy eating jiaozi.



Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan. It is north-east of Shanghai. You can see a lot of tall buildings, huge department stores and famous hotels there. Tourists usually go shopping in Tokyo. There are about 14 million people in this city. They love eating sushi.



Bangkok

Bangkok is the capital of Thailand. It is south-west of Shanghai. There are many temples and beaches in Bangkok. A lot of tourists enjoy swimming in the sea at these beautiful beaches. There are more than 9 million people in Bangkok. They love eating fruit. They also love eating spicy food.



Look! These are all great cities in Asia.



Writing: Quiz cards

Read, ask and answer

Boys and girls, here are some quiz cards. Ask your classmates the questions.

Which city is the capital of Thailand?

Bangkok is the capital of Thailand.



Ask and answer the questions on Miss Guo's quiz cards.

Quiz card 1

- 1 Which city is the capital of Thailand?
- 2 Where is it?
- 3 How far is it from Shanghai to Bangkok?
- 4 How long does it take to get there by plane/ship?

Quiz card 2

- 1 How many people are there in Bangkok?
- 2 What do people in Bangkok love eating?
- 3 What can tourists find in Bangkok?
- 4 What do tourists enjoy doing in Bangkok?

*Think and write

In pairs, make some quiz cards about great cities in Asia.



Language

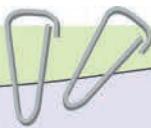
- ▶ north/south/east/west of ...
north-east/north-west/south-east/south-west of ...
- ▶ from ... to ...
- ▶ How long does it take ...?
- ▶ by plane/ship/train
- ▶ like visiting
love eating
enjoy swimming

Word box

Asia /'eɪʃə/	n.	亚洲
* Japan /dʒə'pæn/	n.	日本
* Tokyo /'təʊkiəʊ/	n.	东京
* Thailand /'taɪlænd/	n.	泰国
* Bangkok /baŋ'kɔk/	n.	曼谷
north-east /,nɔ:θ 'i:st/	adv.	东北
north-west /,nɔ:θ 'west/	adv.	西北
south-east /,saʊθ 'i:st/	adv.	东南
south-west /,saʊθ 'west/	adv.	西南
exhibition /,eksɪ'bɪʃn/	n.	展览会
capital /'kæpɪtl/	n.	首都
kilometre /'kiləmi:tə(r)/	n.	千米; 公里
information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/	n.	信息
palace /'pæləs/	n.	宫殿
tourist /'tuərist/	n.	游客; 观光者
million /'miljən/	num.	百万
building /'bɪldɪŋ/	n.	建筑物
huge /hju:dʒ/	adj.	巨大的
famous /'feɪməs/	adj.	著名的
* sushi /'su:ʃɪ/	n.	寿司



Notes



Page 2

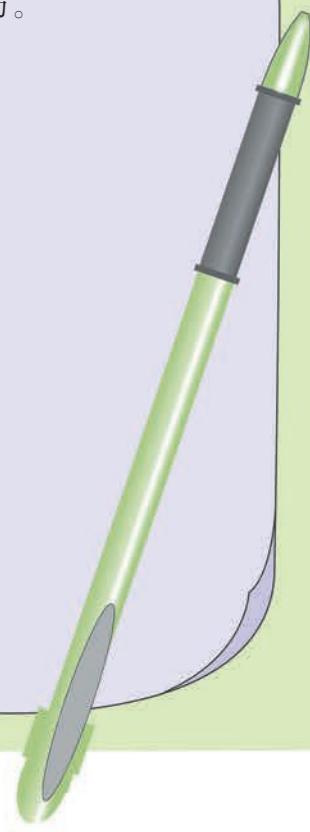
- 1 注意在表达方位时中英文的差别，如：汉语说“东北”，英语为north-east。

Page 3

- 1 by plane 乘飞机，相当于 by air。
by ship 乘船，相当于 by sea。
- 2 How far is it from Shanghai to Beijing? 从上海到北京有多远?
how far 多远，用于询问两地间的距离。“it”在句中指代“距离”。
- 3 How long does it take to travel from Shanghai to Beijing by train? 从上海到北京乘火车要花多少时间?
how long 多久，常用于询问动作延续的时间。“it”在句中指“从上海乘火车到北京”这件事。
- 4 表格中的 distance 意为“距离”。
- 5 two and a half days 两天半，也可以用 two days and a half 来表达。又如：
half an hour 半小时
one and a half hours 或 one/an hour and a half 一个半小时
- 6 In the past, people travelled to other places by ship. 在过去，人们乘船去别的地方。
in the past 在过去；从前

Page 4

- 1 the Great Wall 长城，是专有名词，注意首字母大写。
- 2 There are more than 21 million people in Beijing. 北京人口超过两千一百万。
more than 多于；超过
21 million = 21,000,000
- 3 like/enjoy/love doing 常用来表示“喜欢做某事”。



Unit 2 At the airport

Reading: A trip to Los Angeles

Look and learn



a plane ticket



a suitcase



a silk scarf

Look and read

Mrs Wang and Grandma are going to Los Angeles, the USA, this Sunday to see Aunt Judy and Uncle Mike. Aunt Judy and Uncle Mike have lived in Los Angeles for six years. Mrs Wang and Grandma have not been to the USA before. They plan to stay there for two weeks.



They have already done a lot of things. They have bought their plane tickets. Grandma has bought Aunt Judy plenty of T-shirts and several silk scarves. However, they have not packed their suitcases yet.

'Have you got enough space in your suitcase?' asks Grandma. 'Yes. I haven't got too many things. There's plenty of space in my suitcase for your clothes and the silk scarves,' answers Mrs Wang.



Answer true/false

- 1 Aunt Judy has lived in Los Angeles for six years.
- 2 Mrs Wang will stay in Los Angeles for a month.
- 3 Grandma has bought some silk scarves.
- 4 Mrs Wang and Grandma have been to Los Angeles before.



Listening and speaking: A flight trip

Listen and say

Let me drive you to
the airport tomorrow.

All passengers must arrive at the airport two hours before the departure time.	
From: Shanghai	To: Los Angeles
Flight No.: MU 586	Class: Economy
Departure time: 3.00 p.m.(Beijing time)	Arrival time: 1.10 p.m.(Los Angeles time)



Thank you.

Mr Wang: What time does your plane leave for Los Angeles tomorrow?

Grandma: At three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs Wang: How long does it take to travel to the airport?

Mr Wang: It takes about one and a half hours.

Mrs Wang: What time should we arrive at the airport?

Mr Wang: The plane ticket says, 'All passengers must arrive at the airport two hours before the departure time.' We should arrive at the airport before one o'clock in the afternoon.

Grandma: Oh, no! We'll have to stay there for two hours.

Mr Wang: Don't worry. There are plenty of shops at the airport.

Mrs Wang: What time are we going to leave home tomorrow?

Mr Wang: We're going to leave home at eleven thirty in the morning.

Ask and answer

You are going to another country for a holiday. In pairs, look at the timetable and talk about it.

S1: What time does your plane leave for _____ tomorrow?

S2: At _____ in the morning/afternoon/evening. What time should I arrive at the airport?

S1: You should arrive at the airport before _____ in the morning/afternoon/evening.

Departure time	Destination	Flight No.
3.00 p.m.	Los Angeles	MU 586
1.10 a.m.	Tokyo	JP 318
8.40 p.m.	Bangkok	MU 256
9.35 a.m.	London	VG 010

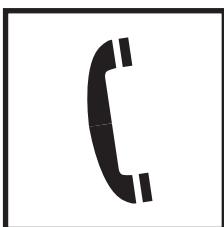
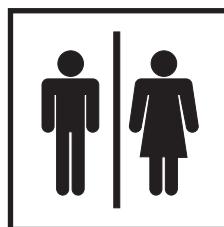
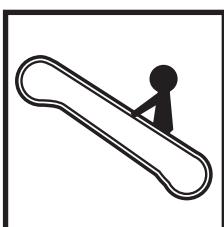
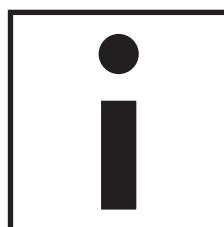
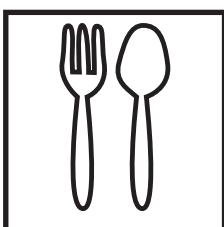
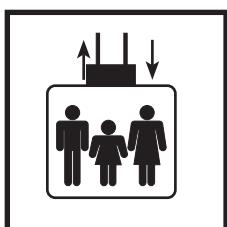
Note: All passengers must arrive at the airport two hours before the departure time.

Listen and match

Now Mr and Mrs Wang and Grandma are at the airport.
They see a lot of signs there.



What does each sign mean? Match.



- a Come in here.
b information

- c telephones
d Go out here.

- e lifts
f toilets

- g restaurants
h escalators

Listen and learn



a passport



a boarding card



a name tag

Say and act

1 Have you brought your passports?

Yes, we've already brought our passports.

2 Have you got your boarding cards yet?

Oh, no! We haven't got our boarding cards yet.

Ask and answer

Suppose you and your classmate are Mr and Mrs Wang. Ask and answer questions, like this:

S1: Have you ... yet?

S2: Yes, I've already ... / No, I haven't ... yet.

- brought a camera ✓
- got some US dollars ✓
- written down Aunt Judy's address ✗
- called Aunt Judy ✗
- put a name tag on the suitcase ✓



Writing: A checklist

Think and write

Your mother is going on a business trip to the USA. Write a checklist for her.

Checklist	
• passport	• _____
• US dollars	• _____
• map	• _____



Language

- ▶ Have you ... yet?
Yes, I've already ...
No, I haven't ... yet.
- ▶ leave for ...
- ▶ live stay in ... for ... weeks/years

Word box



airport /'eəpɔ:t/	n.	机场
*Los Angeles /lɒs 'ændʒəli:z/	n.	洛杉矶
*suitcase /'su:tkeɪs/	n.	手提箱
*silk /sɪlk/	n.	丝绸
before /bɪ'fɔ:(r)/	adv.	以前
T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/	n.	T恤衫
several /'sevrəl/	adj.	几个
however /haʊ'evə(r)/	adv.	然而
pack /pæk/	v.	装(箱)
flight /flaɪt/	n.	航班
passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/	n.	乘客; 旅客
departure /dɪ'pa:tʃə(r)/	n.	离开; 出发
have to	modal v.	不得不
worry /'wʌri/	v.	担心
*London /'lʌndən/	n.	伦敦
note /nəʊt/	n.	注释; 提醒
*trolley /'trɒli/	n.	手推车
passport /'pɑ:sɒ:p:t/	n.	护照
*boarding card /'bɔ:dɪŋ ka:d/	n.	登机牌
*name tag /'neɪm tæg/	n.	姓名牌
bring /brɪŋ/	v.	带……到某处; 带来
dollar /'dɒlə(r)/	n.	元(美国、加拿大等国家货币单位)
address /ə'dres/	n.	地址
checklist /'tʃeklist/	n.	清单; 核对表



Notes



Page 8

- 1 Aunt Judy and Uncle Mike have lived in Los Angeles for six years. 朱迪婶婶和迈克叔叔在洛杉矶已住了六年。

句中的介词 **for** 可用于表示一段时间。

- 2 There's plenty of space in my suitcase for your clothes and silk scarves. 我的手提箱里有足够的地方给你放衣服和丝巾。

在 6A Unit 3 中学了 Space Museum, space 意为“太空”；本句中的 space 意为“空间”。

Page 9

- 1 Listen and say 下显示的是一张机票的简易样本。

From 出发地

To 目的地

Flight No. 航班号

Class 舱位等级

Departure time 起飞时间

Arrival time 到达时间

机票上的 Economy 意为“经济舱”。

- 2 leave for Los Angeles 出发去洛杉矶

在 6A Unit 2 中学了 leave rubbish, leave 意为“留下”；本句中的 leave 意为“离开”。介词 **for** 意为“往；向”，表示去向。

注意区分 leave for 与 leave 的不同意义。leave Los Angeles 意为“离开洛杉矶”。

- 3 We'll have to stay there for two hours. 我们得在那儿待上两个小时。

have to 意为“不得不”，用于表示一种必要，后接动词原形。

- 4 表格中的 destination 意为“目的地”。

- 5 Note: All passengers must arrive at the airport two hours before the departure time. 注意事项：全体乘客必须于飞机起飞前两小时抵达机场。

Unit 3 Dragon Boat Festival



Reading: Qu Yuan and the Dragon Boat Festival

Look and learn



dragon boat races



a zongzi

Read

Miss Guo, I would like to know something about the Dragon Boat Festival. Why do people celebrate it?



Qu Yuan was born about two thousand years ago in China. He loved his country very much. His job was to give advice to the king. The king always took his advice. However, the king died and the new king did not listen to him.



Later, the new king lost a battle because he did not take Qu Yuan's advice. The country was in danger. Qu Yuan was very sad. He jumped into a river and died. It was the fifth day of the fifth lunar month of that year.

Today, people eat zongzi and have dragon boat races to remember him on that day every year.

Answer

- 1 What was Qu Yuan's job? 3 When is the Dragon Boat Festival?
- 2 Why was he sad? 4 How do people remember Qu Yuan today?



Listening and speaking: Zongzi

Listen and learn



a salty zongzi



a sweet zongzi

Listen and say



Ask and answer

Find out the kinds of zongzi you and your classmates like/do not like.

S1: Do you like zongzi?

S2: I like ..., but I don't like ...

Zongzi	
sweet ... with beans	sweet ... without beans
salty ... with meat	salty ... without meat

A survey

Do you like zongzi? Do your classmates like zongzi? Find out. Circle the correct answers.

Zongzi	Me	_____	_____	_____
sweet ... with beans	like/not like	like/not like	like/not like	like/not like
sweet ... without beans	like/not like	like/not like	like/not like	like/not like
salty ... with meat	like/not like	like/not like	like/not like	like/not like
salty ... without meat	like/not like	like/not like	like/not like	like/not like

Draw a bar chart

Zongzi

Sweet zongzi

_____ student(s) like(s) sweet zongzi with beans.

_____ student(s) like(s) sweet zongzi without beans.

Salty zongzi

_____ student(s) like(s) ...



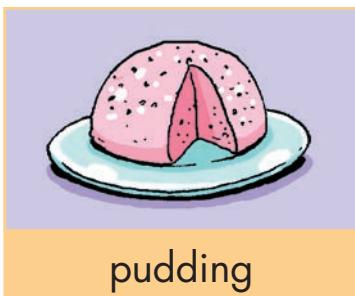
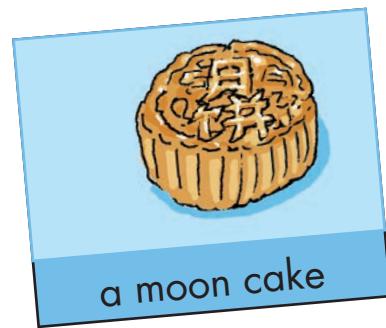
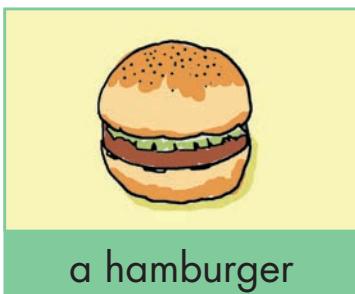
Our favourite zongzi

No. of students

12
10
8
6
4
2
0



Listen and say



Would you like some zongzi?

Yes, please. I like zongzi.



Ask and answer

In pairs, talk about what you would like to eat, like this:

S1: Would you like some _____?

S2: Yes, please. I like zongzi.
moon cakes.
biscuits.
jiaozi.
pudding.

No, thanks. I don't like _____.

I'd rather have a piece of bread.
a biscuit(s).
some sandwich(es).
noodle(s).



Writing: An e-mail

Think and write

Write an e-mail to your foreign friend about the Dragon Boat Festival.

To: _____

Subject: Dragon Boat Festival

Dear _____

How are you? I'd like to tell you something about _____
_____. People usually _____ and _____
to remember the great man, Qu Yuan.

There are two kinds of zongzi. They are _____ and
_____. I like _____ zongzi with/without
_____, but I don't like _____ zongzi with/without
_____.

I love _____ photos. I am going to _____ of the dragon
boat races on _____. I will send you
some then.

Yours



Language

- ▶ with/without
- ▶ Would you like some ...?
Yes, please./No, thanks.
- ▶ I like ..., but I don't like ...
- ▶ I don't like ...
I'd rather have ...

Word box



festival /'festɪvl/	n.	节日
race /reɪs/	n.	比赛
something /'sʌmθɪŋ/	pron.	某物；某事
celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/	v.	庆祝
(be) born /bɔ:n/	v.	出生
ago /ə'gəʊ/	adv.	以前
country /'kʌntri/	n.	国家
very much		很；非常
advice /əd'veɪs/	n.	劝告；忠告
king /kɪŋ/	n.	国王
die /daɪ/	v.	死；死亡
later /'leɪtə(r)/	adv.	以后；后来
lose /lu:z/	v.	输掉
battle /'bætl/	n.	战役
danger /'deɪndʒə(r)/	n.	危险；风险
in danger		处于危险中
*lunar /'lu:nə(r)/	adj.	农历的
remember /rɪ'membə(r)/	v.	纪念；记得
without /wɪ'tðaʊt/	prep.	没有
moon cake /'mu:n keɪk/	n.	月饼
*pudding /'pʊdɪŋ/	n.	(餐后的)甜食，甜点；布丁
would rather /wʊd 'ra:ðə(r)/		宁愿
send /send/	v.	发送；寄



Notes



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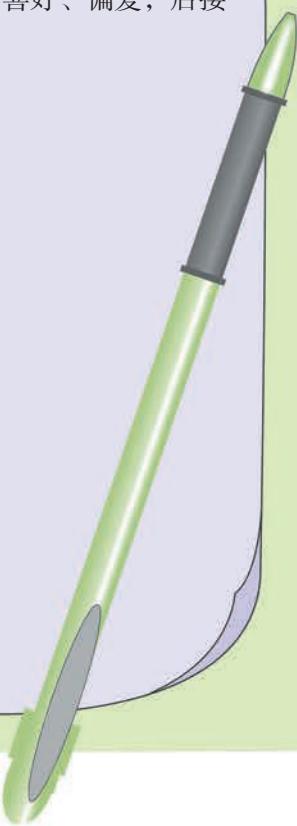
- 1 (the) Dragon Boat Festival 端午节
- 2 give advice to ... 向某人提建议
take one's advice 接受某人劝告, take 意为“接受”。
- 3 lose a battle 打了败仗
- 4 the fifth day of the fifth lunar month 农历五月初五

Page 15

- 1 I like sweet zongzi without beans, but I don't like salty ones with meat. 我喜欢吃没有豆子的甜粽子，但不喜欢吃有肉的咸粽子。
句中的 one 是代词, ones 是其复数形式, 指代 zongzi。
句中的介词 with 意为“带有”; without 是其反义词, 意为“没有”。

Page 17

- 1 — Would you like some zongzi? 你们想吃粽子吗?
— Yes, please. I like zongzi. 好的, 我喜欢粽子。
— No, thanks. I don't like zongzi. I'd rather have a piece of pizza. 不, 谢谢。我不喜欢粽子, 我更想要一块比萨饼。
当你向对方提供某物(如食物)时, 可用 Would you like some ...? 来表达, 其肯定应答可用 Yes, please., 否定应答则用 No, thanks..
would rather 意为“宁愿; 宁可”, 口语中常用'd rather 的形式, 用于表示喜好、偏爱, 后接动词原形, 其否定形式是 would rather not do something。



Unit 4 Staying healthy



Reading: Indoor and outdoor activities

Sing a song

Play and work

He likes singing.
She likes dancing.
We love music.
We really love music.
Fun! Fun! Fun!

He enjoys running.
She enjoys swimming.
We love sports.
We really love sports.
Go! Go! Go!

We love playing.
We really love playing.
We won't forget work.
We really enjoy work.

Play and work.
Work and play.
We love both.
We love both.

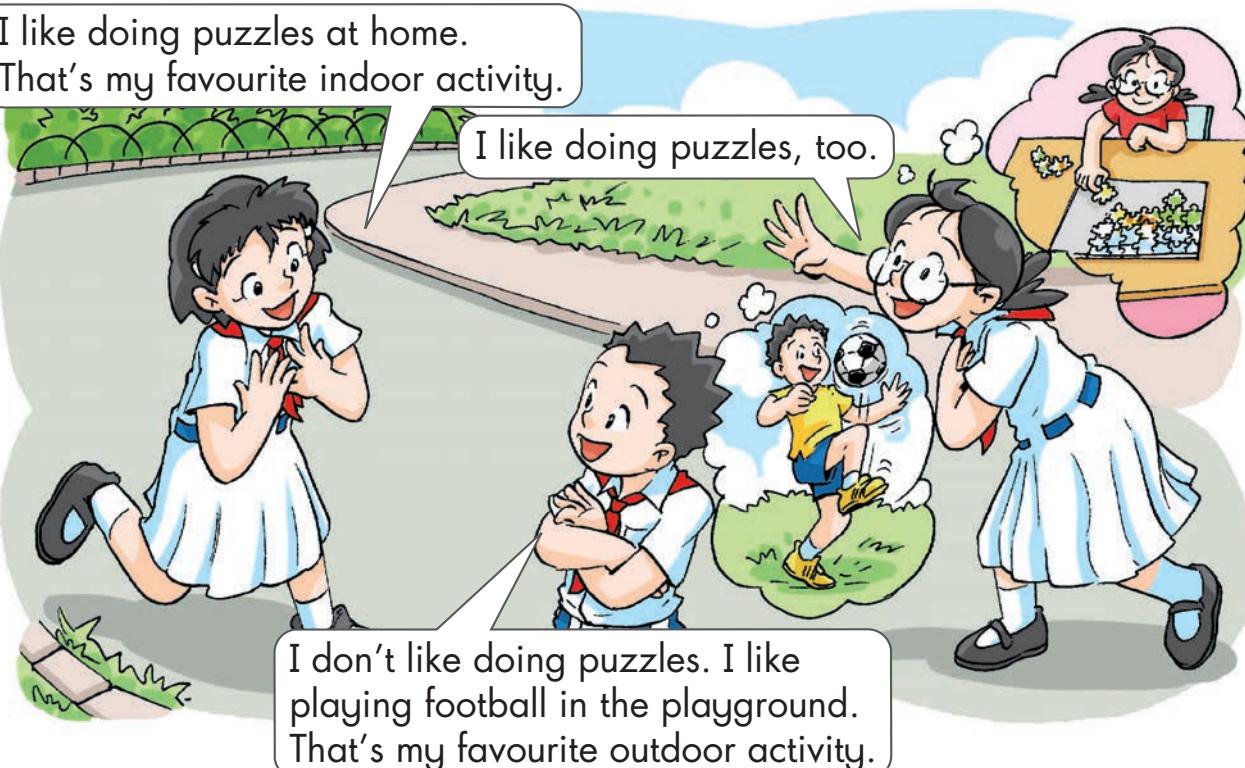


Read

I like doing puzzles at home.
That's my favourite indoor activity.

I like doing puzzles, too.

I don't like doing puzzles. I like
playing football in the playground.
That's my favourite outdoor activity.



Think and write

Write 'I' for indoor activities and 'O' for outdoor activities.

Indoor and outdoor activities

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| • playing basketball in the playground | <input type="checkbox"/> | • playing computer games | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • fishing | <input type="checkbox"/> | • seeing a film | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • playing the piano | <input type="checkbox"/> | • playing tennis | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • watching television | <input type="checkbox"/> | • making a model | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • reading a book | <input type="checkbox"/> | • going on a picnic | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • cycling | <input type="checkbox"/> | • collecting stamps | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • swimming | <input type="checkbox"/> | • having a barbecue | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | • flying kites | <input type="checkbox"/> |

About you

Write about your favourite indoor and outdoor activities.

A survey

In groups, find out your classmates' favourite indoor and outdoor activities.

- S1: What's your favourite indoor/outdoor activity?
S2: I like ...
That's my favourite indoor/outdoor activity.
S3: I like ..., too.
S4: I don't like ...
I like ...
That's my favourite indoor/outdoor activity.

A survey	
Indoor activity	No. of students
Outdoor activity	No. of students
doing puzzles at home	
reading a book	
playing football in the playground	
swimming	

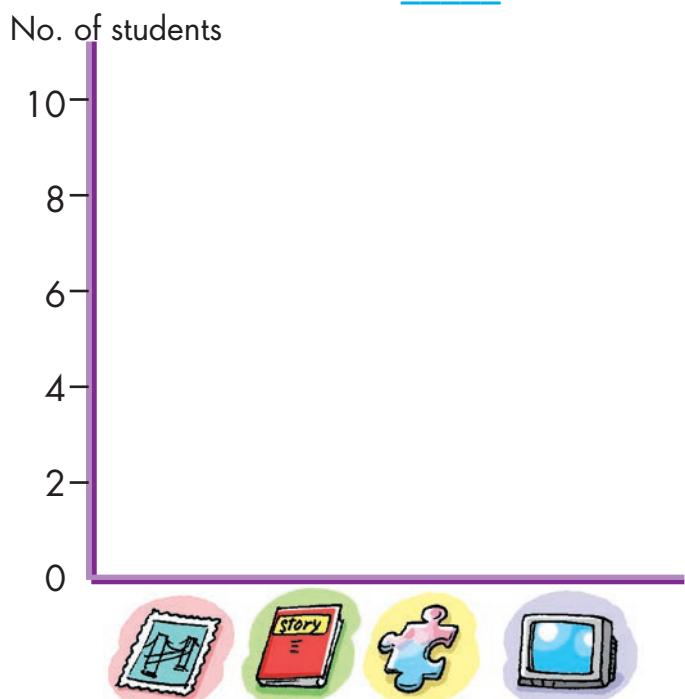
Write and draw

Look at the survey for your group. Write a report about your classmates' favourite indoor/outdoor activities. Draw a bar chart.



_____ students like _____.
_____ students like _____.
_____ students like _____.
_____ students like _____.

Indoor activities
Class _____





Listening and speaking: Health problems

Listen and learn



a headache



a stomach ache



toothache



a cold



a fever



a sore throat

Listen and say

1

Why do I always have a headache?

What should I do?

It's because you watch too much television, I'm afraid.

You should watch less television.

2

Why do I always have a cold?

What should I do?

It's because you don't wear enough clothes, I'm afraid.

You should wear more clothes.

Read, match and say

1

Why do I always have a stomach ache?



Mr Yang

2

Why do I always have a sore throat?



Mr Zhu

3

Why do I always have a fever?



Mrs Tang

4

Why do I always have toothache?



Miss Ma

Can you give the correct answers?



- It's because you eat too much spicy food, I'm afraid.
- It's because you eat too many zongzi, I'm afraid.
- It's because you don't have enough exercise, I'm afraid.
- It's because you eat too much sweet food, I'm afraid.

Ask and answer

In pairs, talk about what Doctor Chen's patients should do.

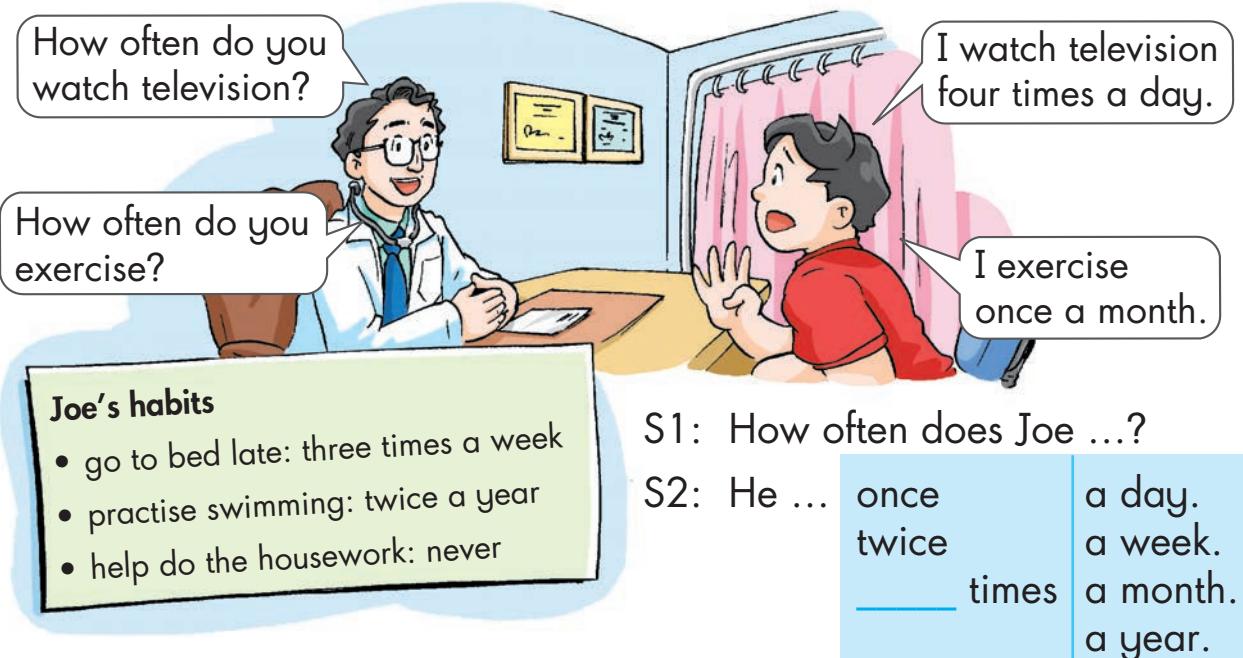
S1: What should _____ do?

S2: He/She should _____ more
less/fewer _____.



Writing: How often ...?

Read, say and write



Joe's habits are not very good. With a classmate, make suggestions for him.

Write and compare

Make a list of your habits. Ask about your classmate's habits and then compare them.

My habits		My classmate's habits	
Activity	How often?	Activity	How often?
• _____	_____	• _____	_____
• _____	_____	• _____	_____
• _____	_____	• _____	_____

Language

- ▶ like singing
dancing
reading
watching television
- ▶ Why do I always have ...?
It's because ..., I'm afraid.
- ▶ too much/not ... enough ...

- ▶ more/less/fewer
- ▶ How often ...?
- ▶ once
twice
— times
- ▶ a day
a week
a month
a year
- ▶ never

Word box



indoor /'ɪndɔ:(r)/	<i>adj.</i>	室内的
outdoor /'aʊtドɔ:(r)/	<i>adj.</i>	室外的
really /'riəli/	<i>adv.</i>	真正地；的确
forget /fə'get/	<i>v.</i>	忘记
*puzzle /'pʌzl/	<i>n.</i>	智力游戏；拼图
playground /'pleɪgraʊnd/	<i>n.</i>	操场
piano /pi'ænəʊ/	<i>n.</i>	钢琴
model /'mɒdl/	<i>n.</i>	模型
health /helθ/	<i>n.</i>	身体（或精神）状况；健康
problem /'prɒbləm/	<i>n.</i>	问题；难题；困难
headache /'hedeɪk/	<i>n.</i>	头痛
stomach ache /'stʌmæk eɪk/	<i>n.</i>	胃痛
toothache /'tu:θeɪk/	<i>n.</i>	牙痛
cold /kəʊld/	<i>n.</i>	感冒
fever /'fi:və(r)/	<i>n.</i>	发烧
sore /sɔ:(r)/	<i>adj.</i>	(发炎) 疼痛的
throat /θrəʊt/	<i>n.</i>	咽喉；喉咙
once /wʌns/	<i>adv.</i>	一次
practise /'præktɪs/	<i>v.</i>	练习
housework /'haʊswɜ:k/	<i>n.</i>	家务劳动



Notes



Page 21

1 stay healthy 保持健康

stay 意为“保持”，后接形容词。

在 6A Unit 10 中学了 Mr Lin stayed with his cousin for a few weeks, 句中的 stay 意为“逗留”。

Page 22

1 play basketball 打篮球；play the piano 弹钢琴

球类运动前不用定冠词 the，而乐器前要加定冠词 the。

Page 24

1 have a headache/cold (患)头痛/感冒

have (a) toothache (患)牙痛

have 意为“患病；得病”。

toothache 可以作可数名词，也可以作不可数名词。在英式英语中，习惯用 toothache 不可数用法。

Page 25

1 It's because you don't have enough exercise, I'm afraid. 恐怕是因为你运动不够。

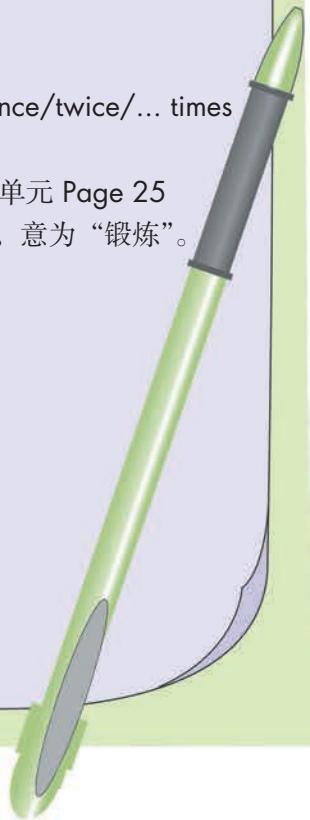
Page 26

1 — How often do you exercise? 你隔多久锻炼一次?

— I exercise once a month. 我一个月锻炼一次。

how often 意为“每隔多久一次”，用于询问动作发生的频率。回答可用 once/twice/... times a day/week/month/year。

在 6A Unit 10 中学了 ... he did no exercise., 句中的 exercise 作名词，本单元 Page 25 上的 exercise 也作名词，都意为“锻炼；运动”；对话中的 exercise 作动词，意为“锻炼”。



Now listen

A holiday to Tokyo

24 February

We are going on holiday to Tokyo tomorrow. Tokyo is the _____ of Japan. It is _____ of Shanghai. It is about _____ kilometres from Shanghai.

We are going to travel to Tokyo by _____. It takes about two and a half _____.

We are going to see a lot of tall _____, huge department stores and _____ hotels.

Our plane leaves for Tokyo at _____ o'clock in the morning. We should arrive at the _____ before eight o'clock.

Tom has already _____ a camera. We are going to take a lot of _____.

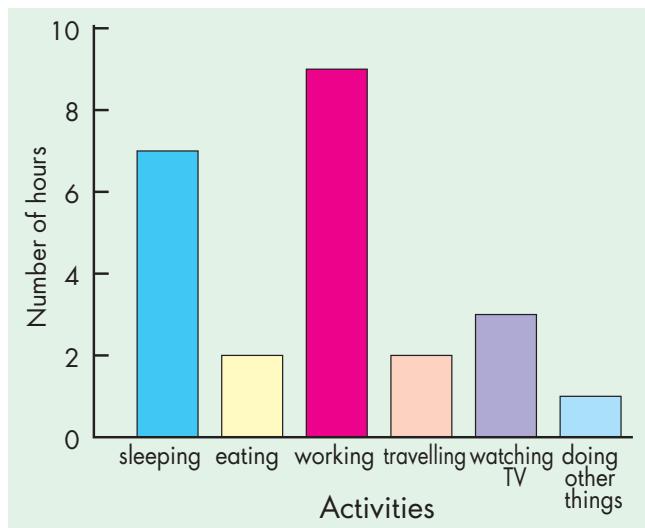


Using English

Using bar charts^①

We can use a bar chart to show different numbers or amounts.

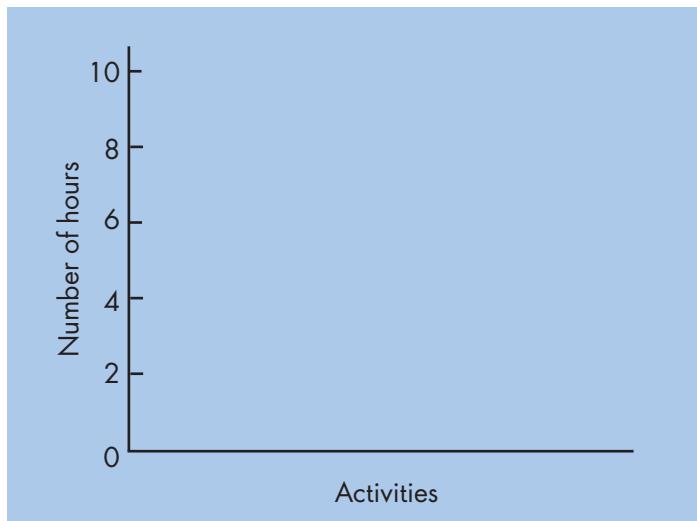
- A** Mr Lao has drawn this bar chart to show how he spends his time every day (24 hours). Look at the chart and complete the sentences. Put one word in each blank.



Mr Lao's bar chart shows that he sleeps for _____ hours a day and eats for _____ hours. He _____ for nine hours and _____ for two hours. He _____ TV for _____ hours a day and he does _____ things for _____.

- B** Draw a bar chart to show how you spend your time every day. Then write some sentences about your activities.

Activities	Hours
having lessons	
doing sports	
...	



My activities
I have lessons for _____ hours.

① bar chart 条形图

1 City life

More practice

*How to stay healthy

Work in pairs. If you are S1, pretend you often do not feel well. If you are S2, pretend you are always healthy. S1 asks S2 questions about how to stay healthy. S2 gives advice. Then change roles. You can use the pictures to help you.

S1: Why do I always ...?

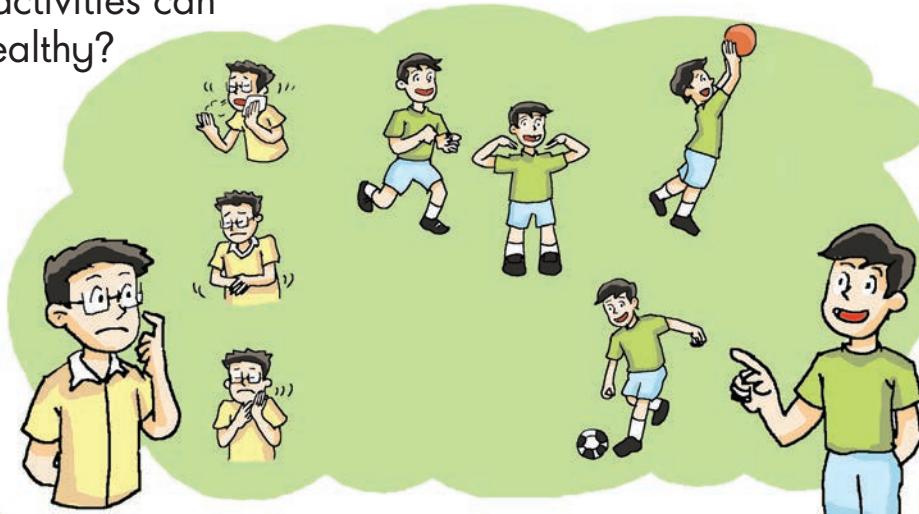
S2: You always ... because you ...

S1: What outdoor activities can help me stay healthy?

S2: ...

S1: How often ...?

S2: ...



*My favourite festival

In pairs, talk about your favourite festival. Use the questions and pictures below to help you.

What is your favourite festival?

When is the festival?

How do you celebrate it?

What do you usually eat at the festival?



Mid-autumn Festival



Children's Day



Spring Festival



Dragon Boat Festival



Lantern Festival^①

^① Lantern Festival 元宵节

Listen and read

/i:/	e e_e ee ea	she these bee sea	me Chinese sweet read	/ɪ/ y	i it easy very
/e/	e ea	bed head	pet bread	/æ/	a dad back
/p/ /b/	p b	pick book	map job	/k/ /c/ /ck/	kite cook clock game
/t/ /d/	t d	tape date	fruit bad	/g/	work music duck big

Read and write

Put the words in the right columns.

baby hand	cat jam	clean stick	sick we	dress head	feel shelf
/i:/	/ɪ/	/e/	/æ/		

Now listen

Listen and circle the words you hear.

/i:/	/ɪ/	/e/	/æ/
1 bean	bin	6 men	man
2 eat	it	7 set	sat
3 seat	sit	8 bed	bad
4 these	this	9 head	had
5 least	list	10 lend	land

A tongue-twister

The fat black cat sat on the mat.

2 Changes

Unit 5 What will I be like?

Reading: My possible future

Read and match

Kitty is standing in front of a magic camera. She wants to take a photograph with it.



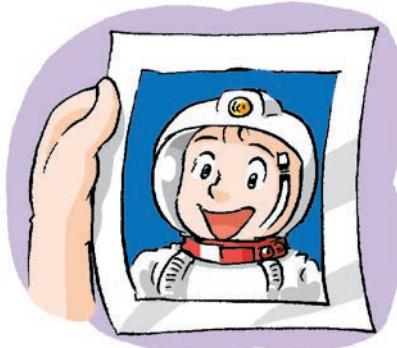
- Then she smiles and waits for the red light.
- First, Kitty looks for the 'START' button.

- Next, she puts in a ¥20 note and presses the 'START' button.
- Finally, her photograph comes out and she reads the note on the back.

Read and learn



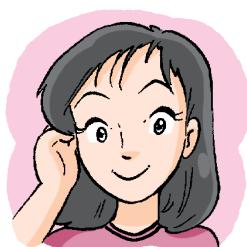
This is me in 15 years' time.
I'll be taller and heavier.
I'll be 165 centimetres tall.
I'll weigh 55 kilograms.
I'll be more beautiful.
I'll be an astronaut like Wang Yaping.



Look and learn



good at



good-looking



slim



a reporter



a baker



a singer

Read and say

1

I think Peter will be a fireman in 15 years' time.



Yes, I agree.

Peter loves helping people. He is good at sports. In 15 years' time, Peter will be tall and strong. He will be 175 centimetres tall. He will not wear glasses. He will put out fires.



2

I think Jill will be a teacher in 15 years' time.



No, I don't agree. She'll possibly be a singer.

Jill loves listening to music. She is good at singing. In 15 years' time, Jill will be tall and slim. She will be 168 centimetres tall. She will weigh 52 kilograms. She will be good-looking.





Listening and speaking: Growing bigger

Listen and say

Joe loves eating cake and pizza.

He is good at cooking.

In 15 years' time, Joe will be tall and strong.

He will be 180 centimetres tall.

He will weigh 70 kilograms.

He will work in a bakery.

Ben loves taking photographs.

He is good at English and Chinese.

In 15 years' time, Ben will be tall, but he will not be fat.

He will read and write a lot.



Ask and answer

In pairs, talk about what Joe and Ben will be like and what they will possibly be in 15 years' time.

S1: What will Joe be like in 15 years' time?

S2: He will be ____.

He will be ____ tall.

He will weigh ____ kilograms.

S1: What will he possibly be in 15 years' time?

S2: He will possibly be a/an ____.

S1: Yes, I agree./No, I don't agree. He will possibly be a/an ____.

Jobs

- driver
- singer
- teacher
- dentist
- baker
- secretary
- policeman
- pilot
- doctor
- reporter
- cook
- astronaut



Writing: A report on my future

Look and read

1



I'll possibly be a policewoman or a teacher, but I'd like to be a doctor.

2



I'm good at Chinese, but I'm poor at English and Maths.

3



I have to practise English and Maths more.

4



I have to learn how to make sick people better.

About you

What would you like to be? Write a report.

- I will possibly be _____ / _____.
- I would like to be _____.
- I am good at _____.
- I am poor at _____.
- I have to practise _____ more.
- I have to learn _____.

What would you like to be? What are you good at?





Reading: What will you be?

Read a poem

What will you be?

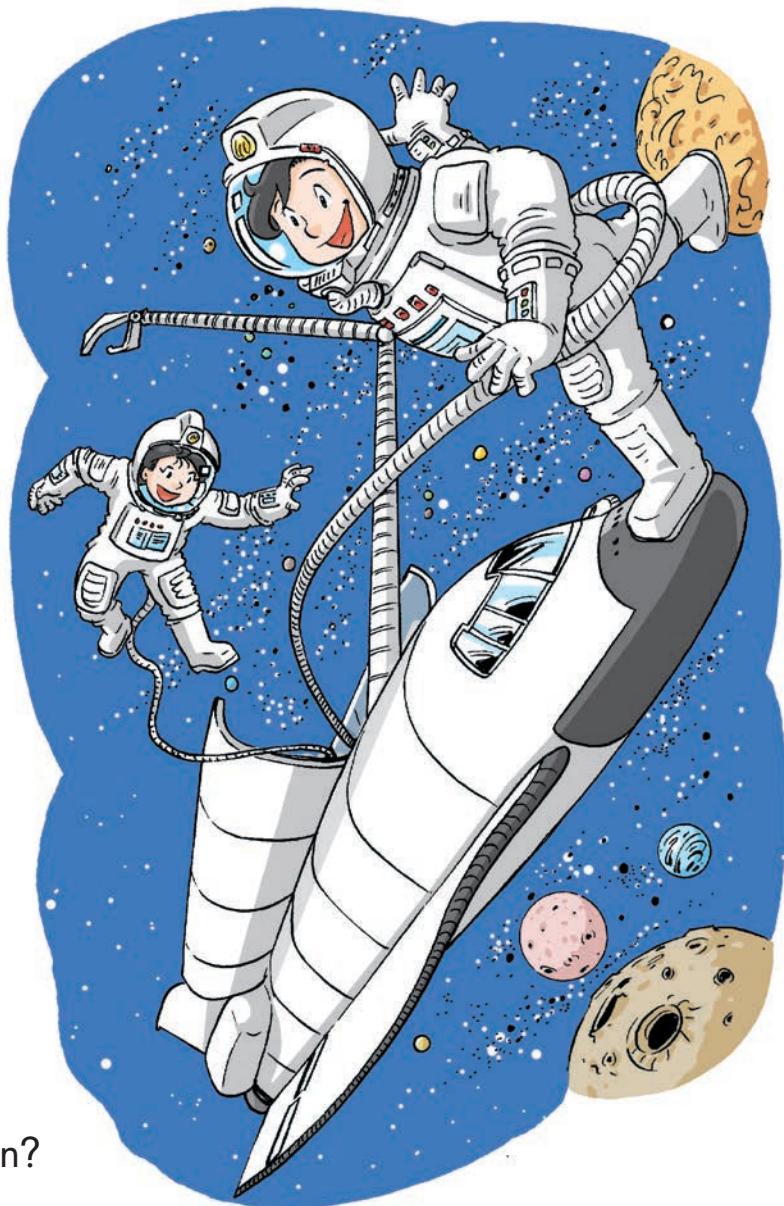
What will you be, Ben?
What will you be?
I'll be an astronaut like Zhai
Zhigang.
That's what I'll be.

What will you do, Ben?
What will you do?
I'll fly a spacecraft like him.
That's what I'll do.

What will you see, Ben?
What will you see?
I'll see the stars.
That's what I'll see.

Who will go with you, Ben?
Who will go with you?
You'll go with me, Kitty.
You'll go with me.

When will we come back, Ben?
When will we come back?
We'll come back at night.
That's when we'll come back.



Language

- ▶ He will be ... centimetres tall.
She will weigh ... kilograms.
- ▶ He will be ... and ...
She will be ... and ...
- ▶ will possibly be a/an ...
- ▶ (be) good at/poor at

- ▶ have to ...
- ▶ I (don't) agree.
- ▶ love helping
listening
eating
- ▶ in ___ years' time

- ▶ First, ...
- ▶ Next, ...
- ▶ Then ...
- ▶ Finally, ...

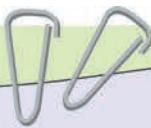
Word box



possible /'pɒsəbl/	<i>adj.</i>	可能；能做到（或取得）
future /'fju:tʃə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	将来；未来
in front of		在……前面
*magic /'mædʒɪk/	<i>adj.</i>	有魔力的
look for		寻找
button /'bʌtn/	<i>n.</i>	按钮
press /pres/	<i>v.</i>	按压
back /bæk/	<i>n.</i>	背面；反面
*centimetre /'sentɪmi:tə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	厘米
weigh /wei/	<i>v.</i>	称出重量
*kilogram /'kɪləgræm/	<i>n.</i>	千克；公斤
*astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/	<i>n.</i>	宇航员
good-looking /'gʊd 'lʊkɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	(外貌)好看的
*slim /slɪm/	<i>adj.</i>	苗条的
reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	记者
baker /'beɪkə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	面包师
singer /'sɪŋə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	歌手
agree /ə'gri:/	<i>v.</i>	同意
(be) good at		擅长
possibly /'pɒsəblɪ/	<i>adv.</i>	可能地
grow /grəʊ/	<i>v.</i>	长大；长高
bakery /'beɪkərɪ/	<i>n.</i>	面包房
a lot		大量；许多
report /rɪ'pɔ:t/	<i>n.</i>	报告
poor /puə(r)/	<i>adj.</i>	不擅长的 不擅长
(be) poor at		航天器；宇宙飞船
spacecraft /'speɪskra:f/	<i>n.</i>	回来；返回
come back		



Notes



Page 33

- 1 Next, she puts in a ¥20 note and presses the 'START' button. 接着，她放进一张二十元纸币，按“开始”键。

句中的 **note** 意为“纸币”。

Finally, her photograph comes out and she reads the note on the back. 最后，她的照片出来了，她可以看照片背面的信息。

句中的 **note** 意为“资料；信息”。

- 2 in 15 years' time 15年后

- 3 I'll be 165 centimetres tall. 我的身高将是165厘米。

I'll weigh 55 kilograms. 我的体重将是55公斤。

注意身高和体重的英文表达方法。

Page 34

- 1 (**be**) good at 意为“擅长”，后可接名词或动词的 -ing 形式，如：He is good at sports. 他擅长体育。She is good at singing. 她擅长唱歌。

(**be**) poor at 意为“不擅长”，用法和 **be good at** 相同，如：She is poor at Maths. 她数学不好。He is poor at dancing. 他不擅长跳舞。

- 2 英语中有些动词后加 -er (以 e 结尾的动词则加 -r) 可构成名词，如：report→reporter, sing→singer, bake→baker 等。

- 3 He will not wear glasses. 他将不戴眼镜。

wear 除了表示“穿”，还可表示“戴”。

句中的 **glasses** 意为“眼镜”，a pair of **glasses** 意为“一副眼镜”。

- 4 当同意他人意见时，可用 Yes, I agree.; 当不同意他人意见时，可用 No, I don't agree..

Page 35

- 1 He will read and write a lot. 他将多阅读多写作。

a lot 意为“许多；大量”，作代词；6A Unit 6 中学习过 a lot of，后接名词，如：a lot of people，注意区分 a lot 和 a lot of 的不同用法。

Page 36

- 1 I have to practise English and Maths more. 我得多练练英语和数学。

句中的 **more** 作副词，意为“(程度上)更多”。

Unit 6 Seasonal changes



Reading: Uniforms for different seasons

Look and learn



sleeves



shorts



a red scarf

Look and read

Miss Guo is writing a notice to all new students about their uniforms in summer.

Rose Garden School

To all new students:

Uniforms in summer

All students must wear summer uniforms in September, early October, late April, May and June.

Boys must wear white shirts with short sleeves, blue shorts, black belts, white socks and black shoes.

Girls must wear white dresses with short sleeves, blue belts, white socks and black shoes.

All students must wear red scarves.



Look and learn



a jacket



trousers



a blouse



a skirt

Look and write

Miss Guo is writing a notice to all new students about their uniforms in winter.

Rose Garden School

To all new students:

Uniforms in winter

All students must wear winter uniforms in late November, December, January, February, March and early April.

Boys must wear white shirts with _____, grey _____, red _____, grey socks and black _____.

Girls must wear white _____ with _____, grey _____, red _____, grey _____ and black _____.

All students must wear red scarves.



Draw and write

With your classmates, draw your summer and winter uniforms and write about them.



Listening and speaking: School life in summer

Listen and say

Peter and Kitty have taken some photographs of their school life in summer.

School life in summer

1 In the school garden

Many flowers grow in the garden.
Many bees and butterflies fly around.

2 In the playground

Not many students like playing in the playground because it is very hot.

3 In the library

Many students like studying in the library. It is air-conditioned.

4 In the canteen

Many students like having ice cream and soft drinks after lunch.

Ask and answer

With a classmate, talk about your school life in summer like this:

- S1: What can you see in the garden/playground/library/canteen?
S2: We can see ...
- S1: What do many students like doing in summer?
S2: Many students like ...
- S1: Why do many students like ...?
S2: Because ...



Writing: School life in winter

Think and write

Help Kitty and Peter write about their school life in winter.

School garden	Playground	Library	Canteen
<ul style="list-style-type: none">not many flowersnot many leaves/on the trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">many students/run/it helps them keep warmmany students/make snowmen/fun	<ul style="list-style-type: none">many students/study/library/warm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">many students/have hot drinksnot many students/have soft drinks or ice cream

School life in winter

- In the school garden

_____ grow in the garden.

- In the playground

_____ students like _____ in the playground because it _____.

- In the library

_____ students like _____ in the library because it _____.

- In the canteen

_____ students like _____ because it _____.



Language

- must ...
- ... with short/long sleeves

- many .../not many ...
- ... because ...

- like playing
studying
having

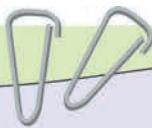
Word box



seasonal /'si:zənl/	<i>adj.</i>	季节性的
change /tʃeindʒ/	<i>n.</i>	变化
*sleeve /sli:v/	<i>n.</i>	袖子
shorts /ʃɔ:ts/	<i>n.</i>	短裤
notice /'nəʊtɪs/	<i>n.</i>	通知
belt /belt/	<i>n.</i>	皮带
*blouse /blaʊz/	<i>n.</i>	女式衬衫
skirt /skɜ:t/	<i>n.</i>	女裙
life /laɪf/	<i>n.</i>	生活
around /ə'raʊnd/	<i>adv.</i>	到处；向各处
*air-conditioned /'eə kən,dɪʃnd/	<i>adj.</i>	有空调的
*canteen /kæn'ti:n/	<i>n.</i>	食堂；餐厅
snowman /'snəʊmæn/	<i>n.</i>	雪人



Notes



Page 40

1 in early October 在十月初

in late April 在四月下旬

2 Boys must wear white shirts with short sleeves, blue shorts, black belts, white socks and black shoes. 男生必须穿白短袖衬衫、蓝短裤，系黑皮带，穿白袜和黑鞋。

句中的 **with** 表示“带有”，在本册 Unit 3 中学了 **zongzi with meat**，其中的 **with** 也是同样的意思。

另外，**short sleeves** 中的 **short** 为形容词，意为“短的”，而 **blue shorts** 中的 **shorts** 是名词的复数形式，意为“短裤”。**shorts**（意为“短裤”）的用法和 **trousers** 一样，要用复数形式。如：**a pair of shorts**。

3 All students must wear red scarves. 全体学生必须戴红领巾。

句中的 **wear** 意为“戴”。

Page 42

1 Many flowers grow in the garden. 花园里生长着许多鲜花。

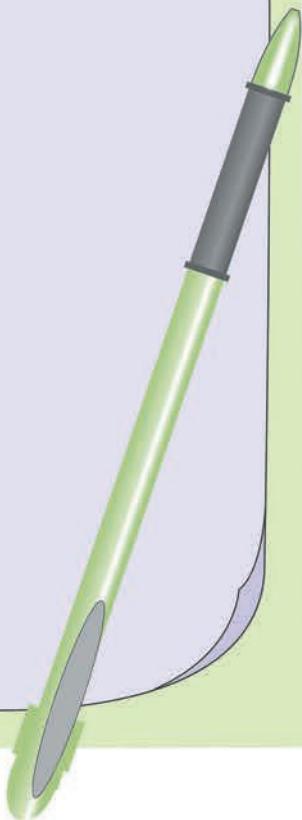
在本册 Unit 5 **Growing bigger** 中，**grow** 意为“长大；长高”，后接形容词；本句中的 **grow** 意为“生长”。

2 Many bees and butterflies fly around. 许多蜜蜂和蝴蝶在四周飞舞。

Page 43

1 It helps them keep warm. 这有助于他们保持身体暖和。

keep warm 保暖；取暖



Unit 7 Travelling in Garden City

Reading: Travelling by bus

Look and learn



a double-decker bus



a fare box



an air-conditioned bus



a public transportation card

Look and read

Buses



Many people like travelling by bus.

In the past, all passengers had to buy tickets from a bus conductor. He or she collected money from the passengers and put it in a bag. Nowadays, on many buses passengers do not have to buy tickets from a bus conductor. They put their money in a fare box or use a public transportation card instead.



In the past, there were only single-decker buses. Nowadays, some buses are double-decker buses. In the past, there were no air-conditioned buses. Nowadays, most of them are air-conditioned.



In the past, none of the bus drivers were women. All of them were men. Nowadays, some of the bus drivers are women, but most of them are still men.

Answer true/false

- 1 In the past, all of the buses had fare boxes.
- 2 In the past, some of the buses were air-conditioned.
- 3 Nowadays, none of the buses are double-decker buses.
- 4 Nowadays, some of the bus drivers are women.

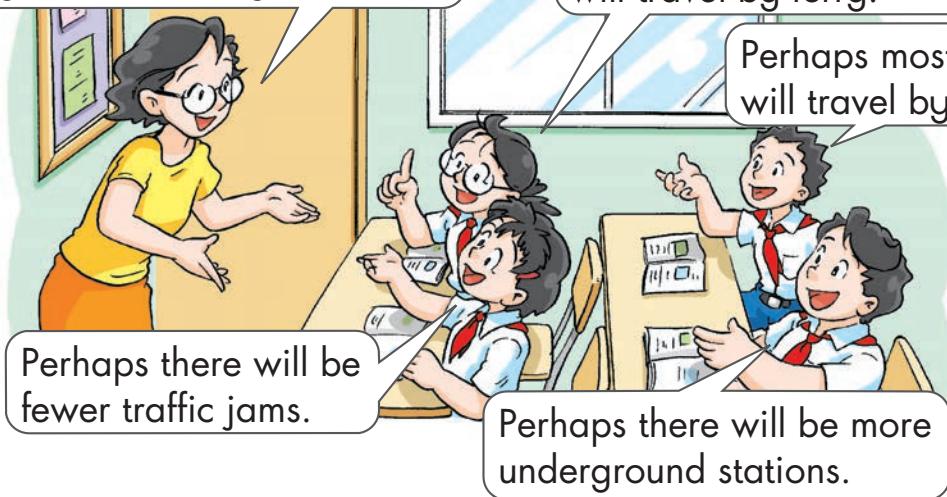


Listening and speaking: Travelling in 10 years' time

Listen and say

What will travelling in Garden City be like in 10 years' time?

Perhaps none of the people will travel by ferry.



Perhaps most of the people will travel by underground.

Ask and answer

Think about what travelling in your city will be like in 10 years' time. Look at the tables below, and then discuss them with your classmates.

Kinds of transport

- taxi
- bus
- train
- ferry
- car
- light rail
- underground
- motorcycle
- plane
- bicycle

More/fewer

- escalators
- traffic lights
- flyovers
- railways
- pavements
- tunnels
- car parks
- bridges
- crossings
- footbridges

S1: What will travelling in our city be like in 10 years' time?

S2: Perhaps **all** **most** **some** **none** of the people will travel by ____.

S3: Perhaps there will be more/fewer ____.



Writing: A poster of future travelling

Write

In groups, make a poster about what travelling in your city will be like in 10 years' time.

The poster features a central title 'Travelling in ... in 10 years' time' in bold black font. To the right is an illustration of a white airplane flying above clouds. Below the title are six numbered statements for completion. At the bottom left is an illustration of a green boat on water, and at the bottom right is an illustration of a modern white and red train on tracks.

Travelling in ... in 10 years' time

- 1 Perhaps all of the people will travel by _____.
- 2 Perhaps most of the people will travel ...
- 3 _____ some of the people will ...
- 4 _____ none of the people will ...
- 5 _____ there will be more ...
- 6 _____ there will be fewer ...

Draw and write

Draw a poster to show what you think travelling in your city will be like in 10 years' time. Write some sentences.



Language

- ▶ Perhaps ...
- ▶ in _____ years' time
- ▶ all of ...
- ▶ In the past/Nowadays, ...
- ▶ most of ...
- ▶ will ...
- ▶ some of ...
- ▶ more/fewer
- ▶ none of ...

Word box



*double-decker /'dʌbl 'dekə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	双层车
fare /feə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	车费
public /'pʌblɪk/	<i>adj.</i>	公共的
transportation /trænspo:t'eɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	交通；运输
conductor /kən'dʌktə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	售票员
*nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/	<i>adv.</i>	现今
instead /ɪn'sted/	<i>adv.</i>	代替；更换
*single-decker /'sɪŋgl 'dekə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	单层车
most /məʊst/	<i>pron.</i>	大多数
none /nʌn/	<i>pron.</i>	没有一个
still /stɪl/	<i>adv.</i>	仍然；依旧；还是
perhaps /pə'hæps/	<i>adv.</i>	也许；大概；可能
few /fju:/	<i>adj.</i>	不多的；很少的
traffic jam /'træfɪk dʒæm/	<i>n.</i>	堵车；交通阻塞
motorcycle /'məʊtəsaɪkl/	<i>n.</i>	轻便摩托车
flyover /'flaɪəvə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	立交桥
railway /'reɪlweɪ/	<i>n.</i>	铁路
*pavement /'peɪvmənt/	<i>n.</i>	人行道
tunnel /'tʌnl/	<i>n.</i>	隧道
bridge /brɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	桥
crossing /'krɒsɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	人行横道；十字路口
footbridge /'fʊtbrɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	人行桥
poster /'pəʊstə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	招贴画；海报



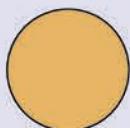
Notes



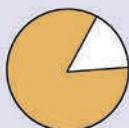
Page 46

1 fare box 投币箱

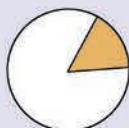
2



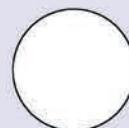
all of ...



most of ...



some of ...



none of ...

3 In the past, none of the bus drivers were women. 在过去，没有女性公交车司机。

句中的 none 表示否定意义，后面的动词不用否定形式。

4 in the past 常与一般过去时连用；nowadays 常与一般现在时连用。

Page 47

1 What will travelling in Garden City be like in 10 years' time? 十年后花园城的出行将会是怎样?
句中的 like 作介词，意为“像”。

比较：Our school is like a garden. 我们学校像一个花园。（like 作介词，意为“像”）

Boys like playing football. 男孩子喜欢踢足球。（like 作动词，意为“喜欢”）

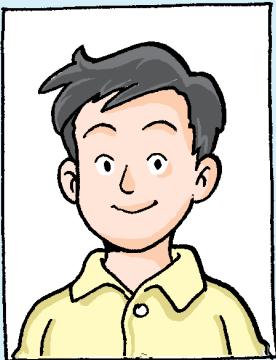
in 10 years' time 常与一般将来时连用。

2 表格中的 car park 意为“停车场”。

Now listen

Meeting a magician^①

1



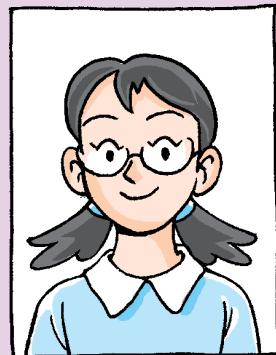
Name: _____

Height: _____

Weight: _____

Job: _____

2



Name: _____

Height: _____

Weight: _____

Job: _____

3

Travelling in Garden City in 10 years' time

- Perhaps _____ the people will travel by ferry.
- Perhaps _____ the people will travel by _____.
- Perhaps there will be _____ railways.
- Perhaps there will be _____.

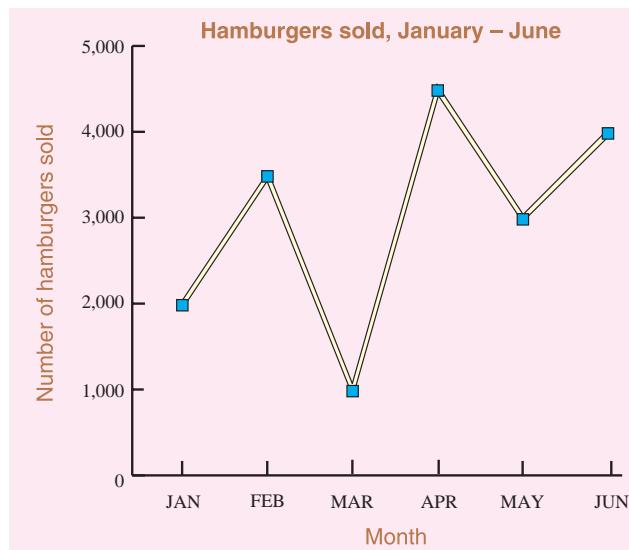
① magician n. 魔术师

Using English

Using line graphs^①

We can use a line graph to show how things change.

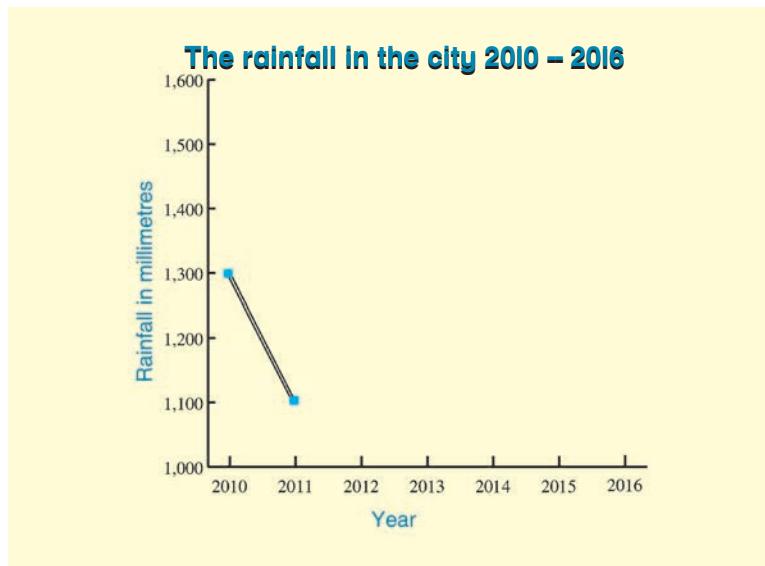
A Mr Lao has a fast food restaurant. He has made a line graph. It shows the number of hamburgers he sold^②. Look at the graph and complete the sentences below.



- 1 In January, Mr Lao sold _____ hamburgers.
- 2 In February, he sold _____ hamburgers.
- 3 He sold 3,000 hamburgers in _____.
- 4 In June, he sold _____ hamburgers.
- 5 He sold the most hamburgers in _____.
- 6 He sold the fewest hamburgers in _____.

B Now read the paragraph below and make a line graph to show the rainfall in a city. The first two are done for you.

In 2010, the rainfall^③ in the city was 1,300 millimetres^④. In 2011, it fell^⑤ to 1,100. Then in 2012, it rose^⑥ to 1,400. In 2013, the rainfall was 1,150. It rose to 1,350 in 2014. It then fell again to 1,300 in 2015. In 2016, it rose to 1,400.



^① line graph 曲线图 ^② sold 是 sell 的过去式。 ^③ rainfall n. 降雨量 ^④ millimetre n. 毫米 ^⑤ fell 是 fall 的过去式。 ^⑥ rose 是 rise 的过去式，意为“上升”。

2 Changes

More practice

*In 15 years' time

In pairs, take turns to ask and answer questions about each other, like this:

S1: What will you possibly be in 15 years' time?

S2: I will possibly be a/an ...

S1: What are you good at?

S2: I'm good at ...

S1: What are you poor at?

S2: I'm poor at ...

S1: What do you have to do?

S2: I have to ...

*Travelling in Shanghai

Travelling in Shanghai has changed a lot. Look at the pictures. Talk to a classmate about travelling from Puxi to Pudong in the past and nowadays.

S1: How did people go from Puxi to Pudong in the past?

S2: In the past, ...

S1: How ... nowadays?

S2: All of/Most of/Some of/None of ...

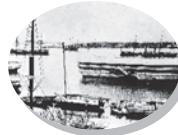
In the past

Puxi



ferry

Pudong



Nowadays

Puxi



ferry

Pudong



bridge



underground

tunnel

Listen and read

/ɑ:/	a ar	ask arm	bath park	/ʊ/	u oo	put book	pull look
/u:/	u oo oe	blue too shoe	rule school	/ʌ/	u o	us other	club son
/f/	f	food	leaf	/s/	s c	sign city	this nice
/v/	v	van	live	/z/	z s	zoo visit	size is
/θ/	th	think	tooth				
/ð/	th	that	with				

Read and underline

Underline these sounds in the sentences.

- | | |
|------|--|
| /ɑ:/ | Grandfather's car is in the garden. |
| /u:/ | Sue has white shoes. She has blue shoes, too. |
| /ʊ/ | Put the book on the shelf. It looks very good. |
| /ʌ/ | Mother loves butter very much. |

Read and write

Put the words in the right columns.

dance	push	blue	star	lunch	come	foot	spoon
-------	------	------	------	-------	------	------	-------

/ʊ/	/ʌ/	/ɑ:/	/u:/

Tongue-twisters

- 1 Sister sits in her seat and sings songs.
- 2 I'd choose a blue ruler to take to school to use.

Unit 8 Windy weather



Listening and speaking: Windy days

Listen and say

Miss Guo is asking Kitty some questions about different kinds of windy weather. Kitty is going to help her make a display board.

What can you see when there is a gentle wind?

I can see people flying kites in the park.



Look at the pictures on the display board. Put them in the correct columns.

Windy weather					
1 people/hold/ raincoats/tightly	2 leaves/blow/ slightly/parks	3 flags/fly/sky			
4 people/take/ flower pots/flats	5 clouds/move/ quickly	6 people/windsurf/sea			
A gentle wind: picture () picture ()		A strong wind: picture () picture ()		A typhoon: picture () picture ()	

Think and say

With a classmate, talk about the things you can see on a windy day.

S1: What can you see when there is a gentle wind/strong wind/typhoon?

S2: We can see ... when there is a _____.



Writing: Windy weather

Find and write

With your classmates, collect pictures of different kinds of windy weather from newspapers or magazines. Write sentences about your pictures.

Windy weather

We can see people _____
when there is a _____.

We can see _____
when _____.



Reading: The typhoon

Look and learn



fell (fall)



sank (sink)



a street cleaner

Read a story



Kitty and Ben were in the park. They flew their kite happily. At first, the wind blew gently. The leaves moved slightly. The clouds moved slowly.



Suddenly, the wind became stronger. The clouds moved quickly. The strong wind blew their kite away. Kitty and Ben went home immediately.



Kitty and Ben watched TV at home. The wind became a typhoon and blew fiercely. Trees fell down. Ships and boats sank in the sea.

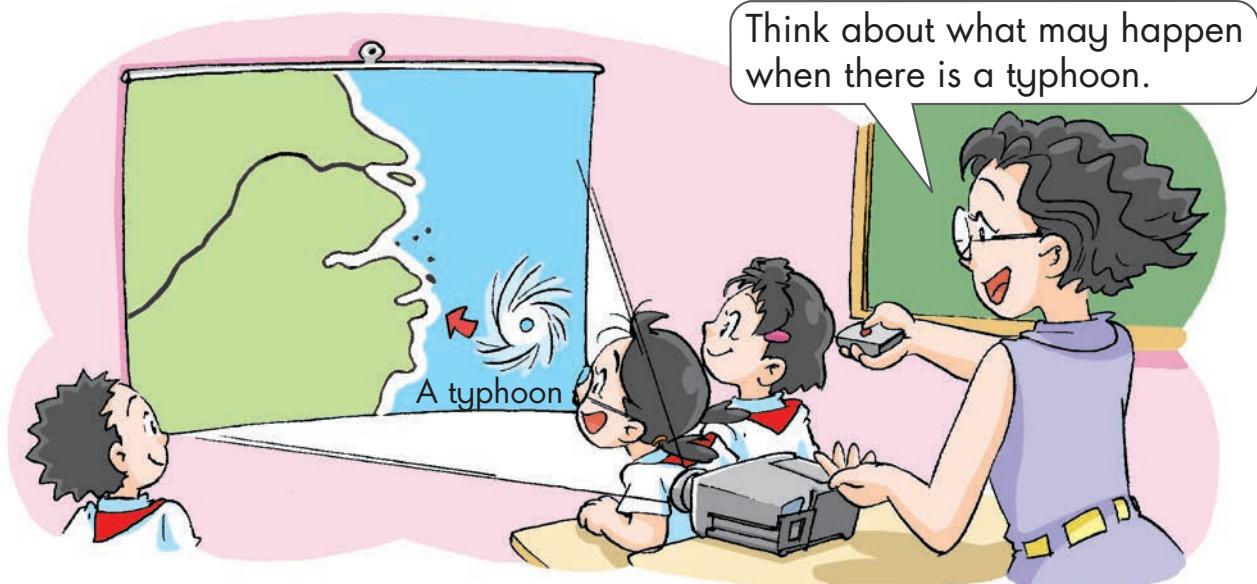


The typhoon passed quickly. Kitty and Ben walked carefully in the street. They saw some street cleaners cleaning the street.

Look, read and match

A slide show about typhoons

Match the descriptions with the pictures.



Heavy objects may fall on cars in the streets.

A strong wind may break windows.

A strong wind may blow away flower pots outside people's flats.

Big waves in the sea may sink ships and boats.

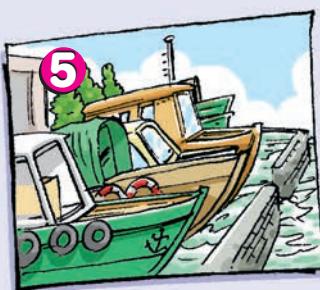


Writing: A poster

Read, think and write

With your classmates, look at the pictures on the poster. Write some safety rules.

When a Typhoon is Coming ...



- 1 We should stay _____.
- 2 We should _____ inside our flats.
- 3 We should _____ all the _____ in our flats.
- 4 Drivers should _____ their _____ in _____.
- 5 _____ should stay in typhoon shelters.



Language

- ▶ I can see people flying kites.
windsurfing.
- ▶ ... when there is a gentle wind.
a strong wind.
a typhoon.
- ▶ gently | fiercely
slightly | quickly
slowly | carefully
- ▶ may/should ...

Word box



display /dr'spleɪ/	n.	展示
gentle /'dʒentl/	adj.	温和的
hold /həʊld/	v.	抓住
raincoat /'reɪnkoʊt/	n.	雨衣
tightly /'taɪtlɪ/	adv.	紧紧地
slightly /'slaɪtlɪ/	adv.	轻微地
pot /pɒt/	n.	盆
flat /flæt/	n.	一套房间
move /mu:v/	v.	移动；(使)改变位置
quickly /'kwɪkli/	adv.	快速地
*windsurf /'wɪndzɜ:f/	v.	进行帆板运动
*typhoon /taɪ'fu:n/	n.	台风
sink /sɪŋk/	v.	下沉；沉没
cleaner /'kli:nə(r)/	n.	清洁工人
happily /'hæpɪlɪ/	adv.	愉快地
at first		起先
gently /'dʒentlɪ/	adv.	温和地
slowly /'sləʊlɪ/	adv.	缓慢地
suddenly /'sʌdənlɪ/	adv.	突然
immediately /ɪ'mi:dɪətlɪ/	adv.	立即
fiercely /'fɪəslɪ/	adv.	猛烈地
pass /pa:s/	v.	行进；移动
carefully /'keəfəlɪ/	adv.	小心地
slide show /'slaɪd ʃəʊ/	n.	幻灯片
think about		思考
happen /'hæpən/	v.	发生
object /'ɒbjekt/	n.	物体
outside /'aʊt'saɪd/	prep.	在……外面
wave /weɪv/	n.	波浪
inside /'ɪn'saɪd/	prep.	在……里面
shelter /'ʃeltə(r)/	n.	遮蔽物；庇护处



Notes



Page 55

1 I can see people flying kites in the park. 我看到人们正在公园里放风筝。

see somebody doing something 意为“看见某人正在做某事”。

2 a strong wind 大风

strong 是形容词，此处意为“强烈的；猛烈的”。另外，strong 还可意为“强壮的”。

Page 57

1 有些形容词后加 -ly 可构成副词，如：slight→slightly, slow→slowly 等。这是英语构词法中的一种。

Page 58

1 Heavy objects may fall on cars in the streets. 重物可能会掉落到街上的汽车上。

句中的 may 为情态动词，表示“可能”。

Page 59

1 We should stay ... 我们应该待在……

句中的 should 为情态动词，表示“应该”。

Unit 9 Sea water and rain water



Reading: The oceans, rain and water

Look and learn



a quarter



starfish



a sea horse

Look and read

Miss Guo is reading a book to prepare a quiz for a class competition about the oceans.

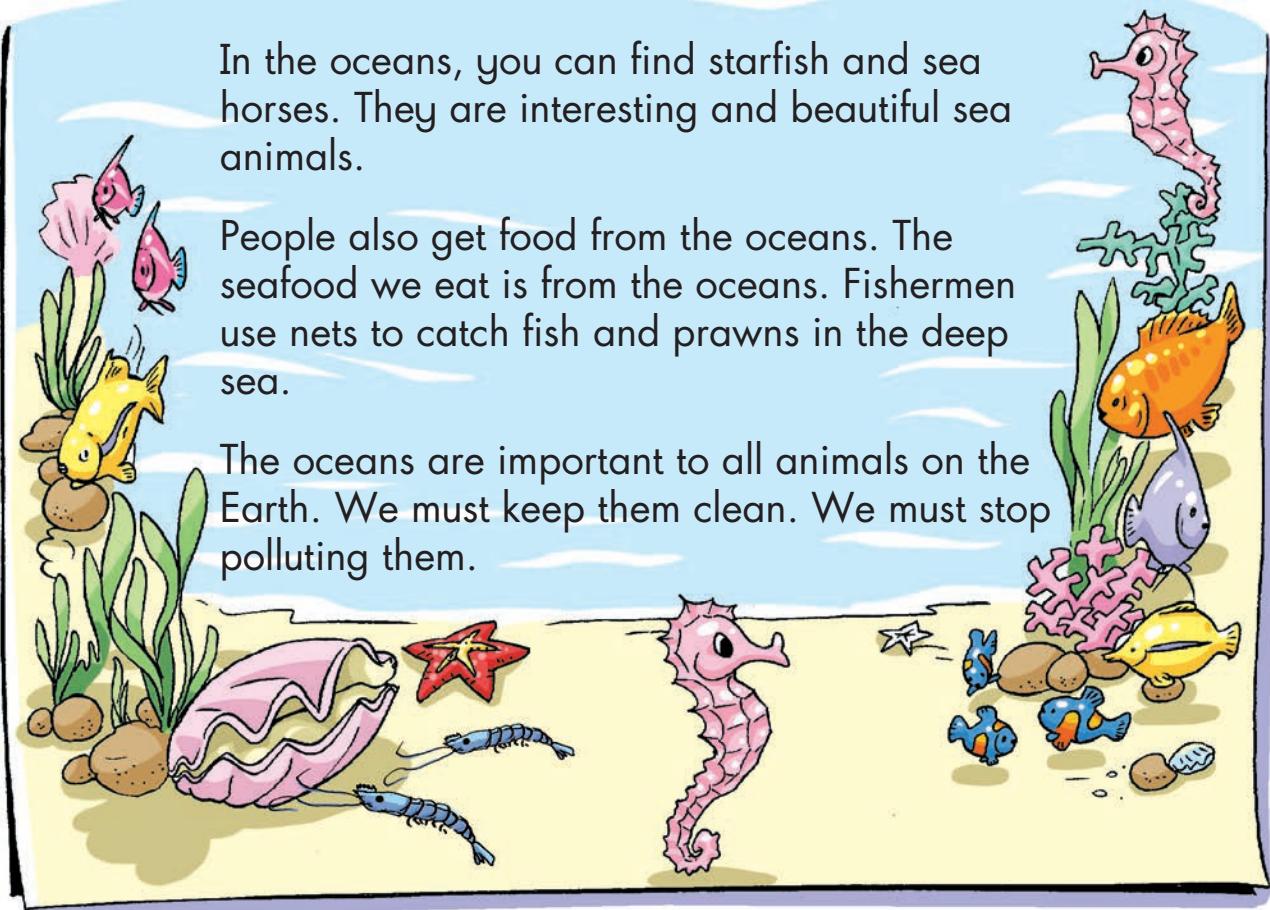
The oceans

Almost three quarters of the Earth is water. Many fish and sea animals live in the streams, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans on the Earth. Whales, dolphins and sharks are sea animals. Whales are the largest animals on the Earth. Dolphins are one of the most intelligent animals. Sharks are one of the most dangerous animals.

In the oceans, you can find starfish and sea horses. They are interesting and beautiful sea animals.

People also get food from the oceans. The seafood we eat is from the oceans. Fishermen use nets to catch fish and prawns in the deep sea.

The oceans are important to all animals on the Earth. We must keep them clean. We must stop polluting them.



Think and write

Find the answers to the questions for the quiz.

Quiz: The oceans

- 1 What covers almost three quarters of the Earth?
Streams, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
- 2 What is the largest animal on the Earth?
_____.
- 3 Name two intelligent animals on the Earth.
Dogs and _____.
- 4 Name two beautiful things in the oceans.
_____ and _____.
- 5 Name two kinds of seafood people can get from the oceans.
_____ and _____.

Look and read

Kitty and Alice want to find some information about water on the Internet.

What will happen if there is no rain?

At home

If there is no rain, we will have no water to drink. If there is no rain, we will have no water to brush our teeth or to take a shower. If there is no rain, we will have no water to wash our clothes or to wash the dishes.

At work

Farmers need water to water the crops and vegetables on their farms. If there is no rain, the crops and vegetables will die. We will not have any food to eat. If there is no rain, cooks in restaurants will have no water to cook food.

If there is no rain, firemen will not have any water to put out fires.

64

Think and write

Look at Kitty and Alice's report. Help them finish it. Read page 64 for information.

What do people use water to do?

At home	At work
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to brush <hr/>	farmers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to take <hr/>	cooks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to wash <hr/>	firemen: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to _____
other uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to _____	other uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to _____

At home

We use water to _____.

We use _____.

At work

Farmers use water to _____.

Cooks _____.

Firemen _____.



Listening and speaking: How can we save water?

Listen and learn



a dripping tap



a running tap

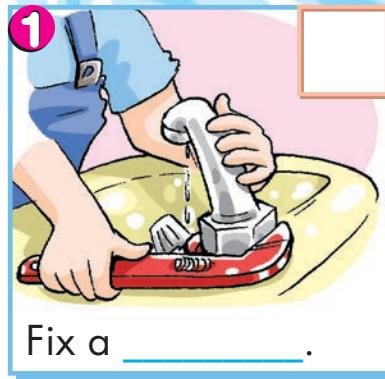


a shower

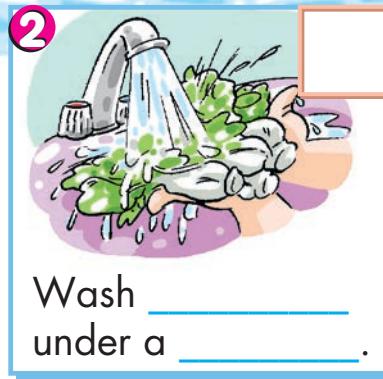
Write and listen

Look at the pictures on the poster below. Complete the sentences.
Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) in the correct boxes.

Save water! Don't waste it!



Fix a _____.



Wash _____
under a _____.



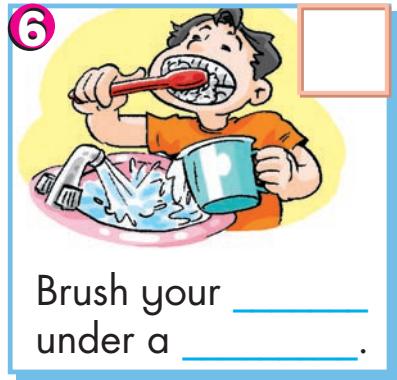
Turn off a _____.



Play _____ games.



Take a _____
instead of a _____.



Brush your _____
under a _____.

Think and say

Look at page 66 again. In pairs, talk about different ways of saving water.

S1: How can we save water?

S2: We can save water by fixing a dripping tap.

S1: How can we save water?

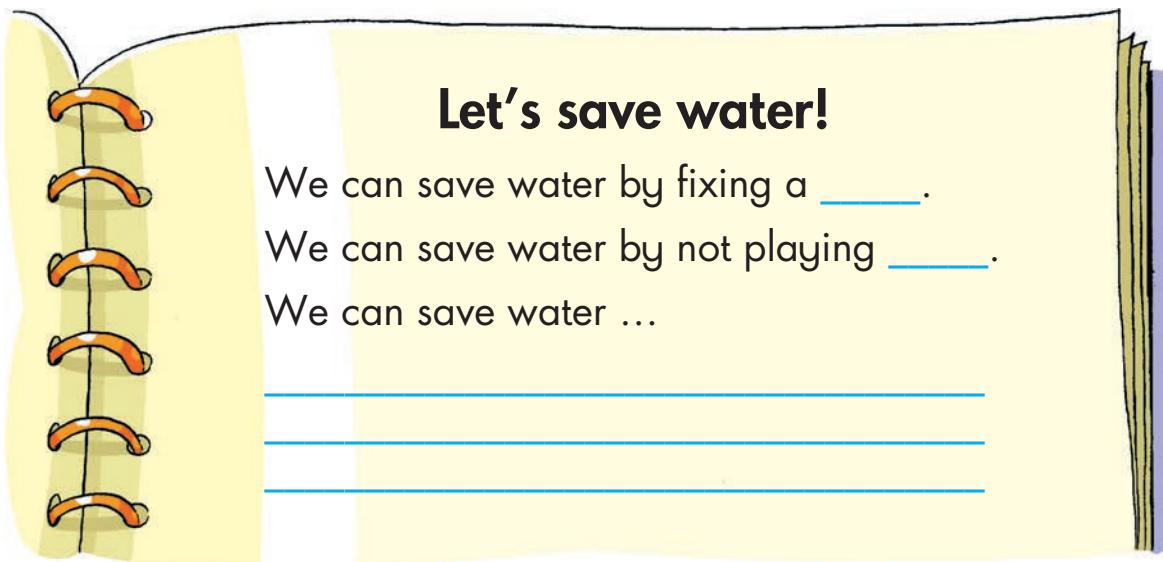
S2: We can save water by not playing water games.



Writing: Let's save water

Write

Write a report about the poster on page 66 and suggest ways of saving water.



Language

- ▶ If there is no rain, ... will/will not ...
- ▶ We use water to brush ...
to wash ...
- ▶ by fixing ...
not playing ...

Word box



starfish /'sta:fɪʃ/	n.	海星
sea horse /'si:hɔ:s/	n.	海马
competition /kɒmpə'tɪʃn/	n.	竞赛；比赛
stream /stri:m/	n.	小河；溪流
*whale /weil/	n.	鲸
*dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/	n.	海豚
*shark /ʃa:k/	n.	鲨鱼
intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/	adj.	聪明的
fisherman /'fiʃəmən/	n.	渔夫
important /ɪm'pɔ:tnt/	adj.	重要的
cover /'kʌvə(r)/	v.	覆盖
Internet /'ɪntənet/	n.	互联网
shower /'ʃaʊə(r)/	n.	淋浴
farmer /'fɑ:mə(r)/	n.	农场主；农夫
crop /krɒp/	n.	农作物
*dripping /'drɪpɪŋ/	adj.	滴（漏）水的
tap /tæp/	n.	龙头
running /'rʌniŋ/	adj.	流动的
waste /weɪst/	v.	浪费
fix /fiks/	v.	修理
turn off		关掉
instead of		代替



Notes



Page 62

- 1 Almost three quarters of the Earth is water. 地球表面约四分之三是水。
- 2 Dolphins are one of the most intelligent animals. 海豚是最聪明的动物之一。
句中的 one of ... 意为“……之一”，因此后接可数名词的复数形式。

Page 63

- 1 Name two intelligent animals on the Earth. 说出地球上两种聪明的动物。
句中的 name 作动词，意为“说出……的名字”。
比较：What's your name? 你叫什么名字？(name 作名词，意为“名字”)
Name two beautiful things in the oceans. 说出海洋中两种漂亮的东西。(name 作动词，意为“说出……的名字”)

Page 64

- 1 If there is no rain, we will have no water to drink. 如果没有雨的话，我们会没有水喝。
本句中的 if 意为“如果”，用于表示假设。在 6A Unit 4 中学了 She wants to find out if he likes his job., 句中的 if 意为“是否”。
- 2 Farmers need water to water the crops and vegetables on their farms. 农民需要用水来浇灌农场里的庄稼和蔬菜。
句中的两个 water 是两种不同用法。前者是名词，意为“水”；后者是动词，意为“浇灌”。

Page 65

- 1 表格中 other uses 中的 use 作名词，意为“用途；功能”，注意其发音是/ju:s/；当 use 作动词时，发音是/ju:z/。

Page 66

- 1 a dripping tap 滴（漏）水的龙头
a running tap 哗哗地流着水的龙头
- 2 Take a shower instead of a bath. 洗淋浴而不要洗盆浴。
相当于：Don't take a bath. Take a shower instead.

Page 67

- 1 We can save water by fixing a dripping tap. 修理漏水的龙头，(我们)可以节约用水。
句中的介词短语 by ... 意为“用……的方式”。

Unit 10 Forests and land



Reading: Forests

Look and learn



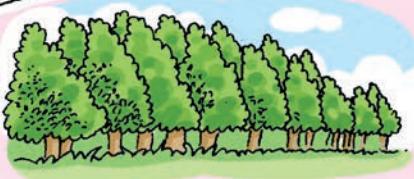
a forest



a hollow

Look and read

Peter and Joe are reading some information about forests. They are going to make a display board.



Forests

A forest is a large area of trees. Forests are very important because they provide shelter and food for birds, animals and insects. Birds make their nests in trees. Small animals and insects build their homes in the hollows of trees. Leaves, flowers and fruit are their food.

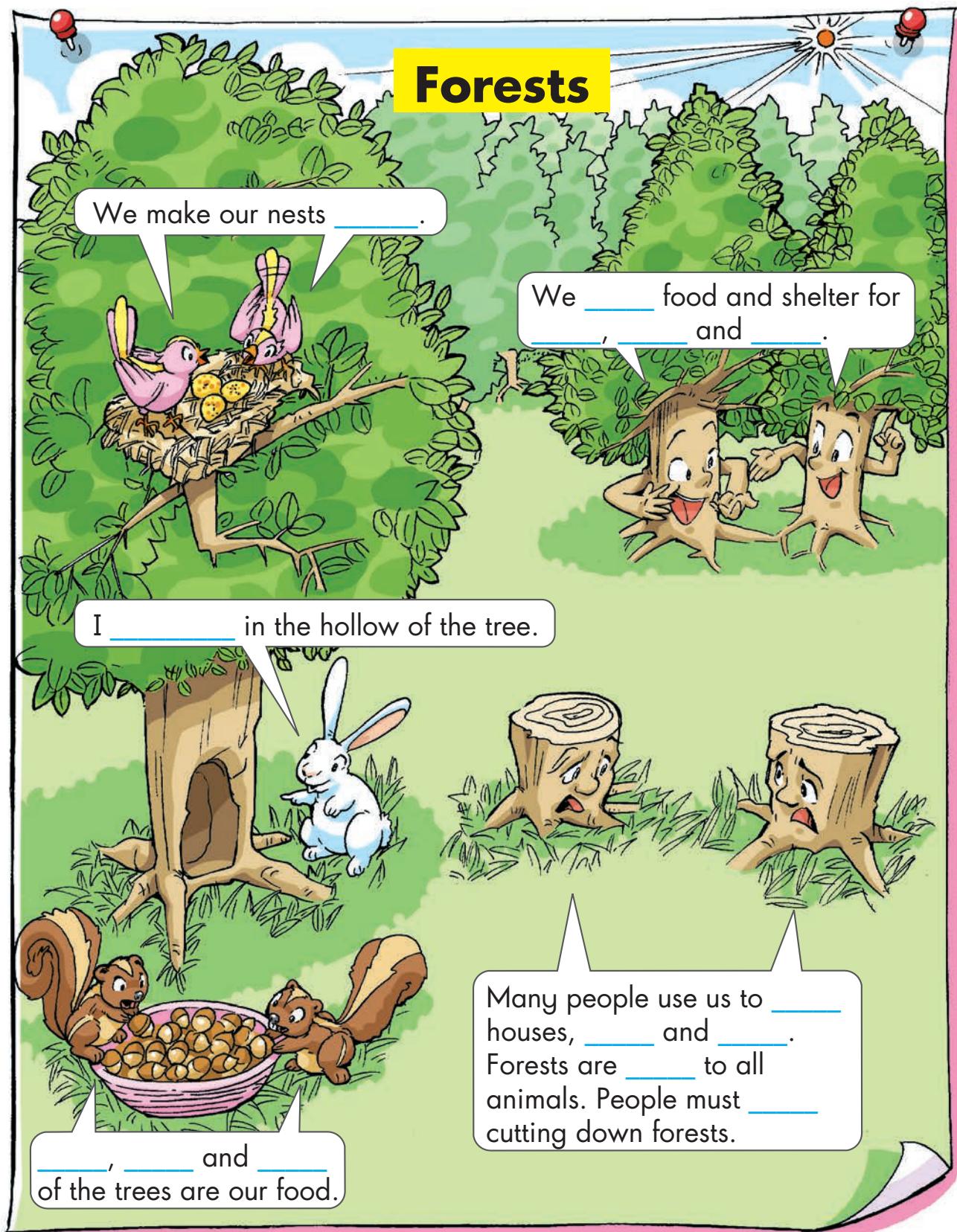
People in some countries cook food with wood. They get wood from forests.

We cut down trees to make houses, furniture and paper. Many animals in forests die because they lose their homes and food. We must stop cutting down forests.



Look, read and write

Look at page 70 again. Help Peter and Joe complete the display board about forests.





Listening and speaking: Things from the environment

Listen and learn



clay



wool



cotton

Listen and say

Joe is reading a book to find out what people get from the environment.

The book page features a central title: **What do we get from the environment?** Below the title, there are six callout boxes containing text and corresponding illustrations:

- We get wood from trees.** We can use wood to make paper.
Illustration: A stack of logs next to a forest.
- We get plastic from oil.** We can use plastic to make cups.
Illustration: An offshore oil rig.
- We get oil, metal and clay from the ground.**
Illustration: A pile of rocks and debris.
- We can use metal to make spoons.** We can use clay to make plates.
Illustration: A group of sheep grazing.
- We get wool from sheep.** We get cotton from plants.
We can use wool and cotton to make clothes.
Illustration: Sheep and cotton plants.
- We get glass from sand.** We can use glass to make bottles.
Illustration: Sand dunes.

A boy is shown reading the book on the right side of the page.

Ask and answer

In pairs, ask and answer questions about the things people can make with different materials.

S1: What can we use glass to make?

S2: We can use glass to make bottles.

S1: What can we use wood/wool to make?

cotton/metal
clay/plastic

S2: We can use _____ to make _____.

bags	chopsticks
plates	pencils
jackets	blouses
cups	spoons
bottles	flowers
knives	bowls
coats	scarves
T-shirts	boxes



Writing: Different materials

Match and write

Complete the following list and write a report on the uses of different materials.



1	wood →	_____
2	clay →	_____
3	wool →	_____
4	plastic →	_____
5	metal →	_____



Report

1 We can use wood to make _____.

2 We can use _____ to make _____.

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Play a game

Collect items which are made of different materials. Play the game with your classmates.

1 Touch it. How does it feel?



What is it made of?
What is it?

It's hard
and rough.

It's made of wood.
It's a wooden box.

2 Touch it. How does it feel?



What is it made
of? What is it?

It's soft.

It's made of wool.
It's a woollen scarf.

Ask, answer and write

Give a classmate a few items to feel. Ask him/her about them.

Name of item	Material	How does it feel?

S1: How does it feel?

S2: It's hard/rough/soft/smooth.

S1: What is it?

S2: It's a wooden/woollen/cotton/metal/clay/plastic/glass _____.

Language

- We get ___ from ___.
- We can use ___ to make ___.

wooden	plastic
woollen	cotton
metal	clay
glass	

- What is it made of?
It's made of ___.
- How does it feel?
It's hard/rough/soft/smooth.

Word box



forest /'fɔ:rist/	<i>n.</i>	森林
*hollow /'hɔ:ləʊ/	<i>n.</i>	洞；孔
area /'eəriə/	<i>n.</i>	地区
provide /prə'veaid/	<i>v.</i>	供给
*insect /'insekt/	<i>n.</i>	昆虫
*nest /nest/	<i>n.</i>	窝；巢
build /bɪld/	<i>v.</i>	建造
wood /wʊd/	<i>n.</i>	木头
cut down		砍倒
furniture /'fɜ:nɪtʃə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	家具
*clay /kleɪ/	<i>n.</i>	黏土
wool /wʊl/	<i>n.</i>	羊毛
cotton /'kɒtn/	<i>n.</i>	棉花
plastic /'plæstɪk/	<i>n. & adj.</i>	塑料(的)
oil /ɔɪl/	<i>n.</i>	油；石油
metal /'metl/	<i>n. & adj.</i>	金属(的)
ground /graʊnd/	<i>n.</i>	土地
sand /sænd/	<i>n.</i>	沙
*chopstick /'tʃɒpstɪk/	<i>n.</i>	筷子
material /mə'tɪəriəl/	<i>n.</i>	材料
(be) made of		由……制成的
wooden /'wʊdn/	<i>adj.</i>	木制的
woollen /'wʊlən/	<i>adj.</i>	毛纺的；羊毛的



Notes



Page 70

- 1 Forests are very important because they provide shelter and food for birds, animals and insects. 森林之所以重要，是因为它们为鸟类、动物和昆虫提供了居所和食物。
provide something for somebody/something 意为“为……提供……”。
- 2 furniture (家具) 和 paper (纸) 都是不可数名词。如：a piece of furniture 意为“一件家具”；a piece of paper 意为“一张纸”。
- 3 Many animals in forests die because they lose their homes and food. 森林中的很多动物因为失去住所和食物而死亡。
句中的 lose 作动词，意为“失去”。

Page 72

- 1 wood, wool, cotton, plastic, metal, clay 等词在本课中是不可数名词。
- 2 We can use glass to make bottles. 我们用玻璃制造瓶子。
use ... to make ... 用……来做……
句中的 glass 意为“玻璃”，是不可数名词。
比较：It's made of glass. 它是由玻璃制成的。（glass 意为“玻璃”，是不可数名词。）
He put the glass on the shelf. 他把玻璃杯放在架子上。（glass 意为“玻璃杯”，是可数名词。）
She wears glasses. 她戴眼镜。（glasses 这一复数形式意为“眼镜”。）

Page 74

- 1 有些名词加上后缀 -en 可构成相应的形容词，如：wood → wooden (木质的), wool → woollen (羊毛的)。这是英语构词法中的一种。

* Unit 11 Controlling fire

Reading: Talking about fire

Look and learn



a cigarette end



injured

Read, find and answer

Miss Guo has asked her students to do a project about fire. Alice and Peter are reading her questions.



Fire



- 1 Many, many years ago, what did people use to start a fire?
- 2 What did they use fire to do?
- 3 Today, what do people use fire to do in their homes?
- 4 What do factory workers use fire to do?
- 5 What kind of people usually cause hill fires?
- 6 What may happen if people are not careful with fire?



Let's find some information about fire and write a report.

Project: Fire

by Alice and Peter

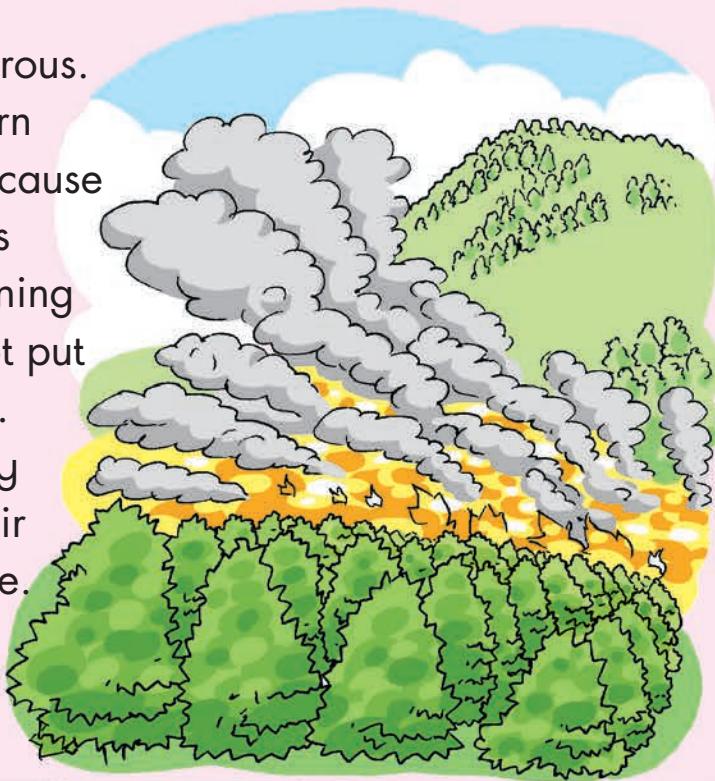


Many, many years ago, people used a stick, a large piece of wood and dry leaves to make a fire. They used fire to cook meat and to get light and heat.

Today, people use fire in many different ways. At home, we use fire to cook food and boil water.

In factories, workers use fire to melt metals to make things of different shapes. Factory workers also use fire to make glass.

Fire can be very dangerous. Every year, hill fires burn a lot of trees. This is because there are many careless people. They leave burning cigarette ends or do not put out their barbecue fires. People may be seriously injured or even lose their lives and homes in a fire. We must be careful with fire.



Read and match

Miss Guo and her students have visited a fire station. They have found more information for their project. What does a fireman usually use in a fire?



a hose



an axe



breathing equipment



a ladder



Tools a fireman uses

- a a ladder
- b an axe
- c breathing equipment
- d a hose

What does a fireman use it to do?

- A fireman uses it to put out fires.
- A fireman uses it to rescue people from tall buildings.
- A fireman uses it to open the door or the windows of a flat.
- A fireman uses it to breathe in smoky places.



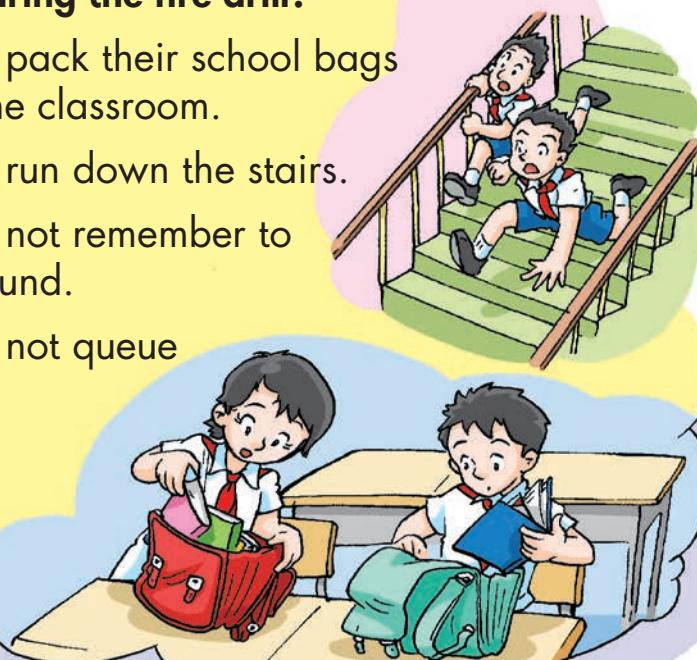
Writing: Fire drill rules

Read and write

There will be a fire drill at Rose Garden School. Miss Guo is thinking about things that may happen during the fire drill. She wants to write some rules for her students.

What may happen during the fire drill?

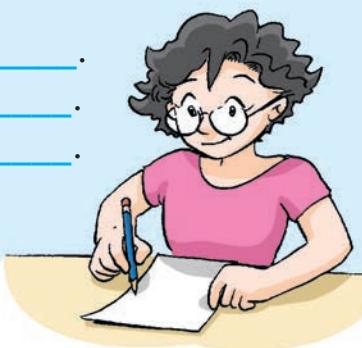
- Some students may pack their school bags before they leave the classroom.
- Some students may run down the stairs.
- Some students may not remember to meet in the playground.
- Some students may not queue up in the corridor.



Complete Miss Guo's fire drill rules.

Fire drill rules

-
-
- 1 You must not pack your school bags before you leave the classroom.
- 2 You must not run _____.
- 3 You must _____.
- 4 You must _____.





Listening and speaking: Firefighting equipment

Listen and learn



a fire extinguisher



a fire alarm



a fire hose reel

Listen, read and say

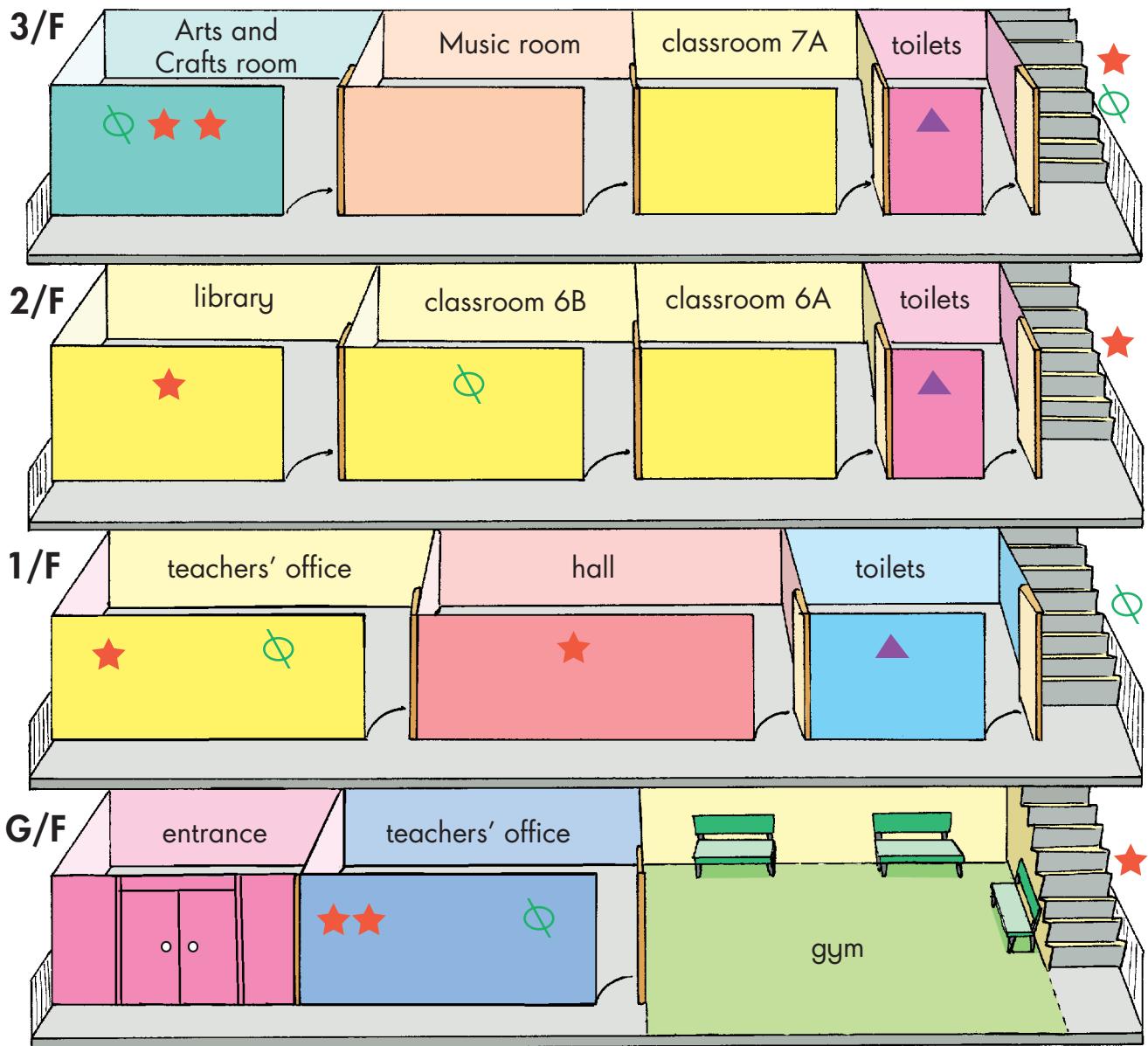
Fire extinguishers, fire alarms and fire hose reels are firefighting equipment. Kitty and Alice have walked around their school to find out where the firefighting equipment is.



Look at the floor plan of Kitty and Alice's school on page 82. In pairs, find the location of the other firefighting equipment.

S1: Where are the fire extinguishers/fire alarms/fire hose reels on the _____ floor?

S2: There is/are _____ fire extinguisher(s)
fire alarm(s)
fire hose reel(s) near outside the _____.



Language

- ▶ use _ to ...
- ▶ outside/near _
- ▶ may/may not
- ▶ on the **ground** floor
- ▶ must/must not
- ▶ first
- ▶ There is/There are ...
- ▶ second
- ▶ third

Notes



Page 77

- 1 cigarette /'sigə'ret/ *n.* 香烟
end /end/ *n.* 末端；尽头；末尾
injured /'ɪndʒəd/ *adj.* 受伤的；有伤的
cause /kɔ:z/ *v.* 引起
careful /'keəfl/ *adj.* 小心的；当心的
(be) careful with 小心；当心
- 2 Many, many years ago, what did people use to start a fire? 许多年前，人们用什么来生火？
句中的 start 作动词，意为“使发生；开始进行”。
- 3 What may happen if people are not careful with fire? 假如人们用火不小心，可能会发生什么呢？

Page 78

- 1 stick /stɪk/ *n.* 棍；棒；柴枝
heat /hi:t/ *n.* 热量
melt /melt/ *v.* (使)熔化；(使)融化
burn /bɜ:n/ *v.* 燃烧
careless /'keələs/ *adj.* 粗心的；不注意的
burning /'bɜ:nɪŋ/ *adj.* 燃烧的
seriously /'sɪəriəslɪ/ *adv.* 严重地
even /'i:vn/ *adv.* 甚至
- 2 Today, people use fire in many different ways. 如今，人们在许多不同的方面用到火。
句中的 way 意为“(某个)方面”。
- 3 In factories, workers use fire to melt metals to make things of different shapes. 在工厂里，工人们用火熔化金属，以制造各种形状的物品。
- 4 lose one's life 丧生，life 意为“生命”。

Page 79

- 1 hose /həʊz/ *n.* 橡皮软管；水龙管
axe /æks/ *n.* 斧
breathing /'breθɪŋ/ *n.* 呼吸
equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ *n.* 设备；装备
ladder /'lædə(r)/ *n.* 梯子
tool /tu:l/ *n.* 工具
rescue /'reskju:/ *v.* 营救
breathe /breθ/ *v.* 呼吸
smoky /'sməʊki/ *adj.* 冒烟的；烟雾弥漫的



Page 80

- 1 fire drill /'faɪə drɪl/ *n.* 消防演习
during /'djuərɪŋ/ *prep.* 在……期间
stair /steə(r)/ *n.* 楼梯
queue /kju:/ *v.* 排队；列队等候
queue up 排长队等待
corridor /'kɔːrdɔ:(r)/ *n.* 过道；走廊

2 Some students may run down the stairs. 一些学生可能会跑下楼梯。

句中的 *down* 作介词，意为“向下；往下”。

3 Some students may not queue up in the corridor. 一些学生可能不会在走廊里排队。

Page 81

- 1 firefighting /'faɪəfætɪŋ/ *n.* 灭火
extinguisher /ɪk'stɪŋgwɪʃə(r)/ *n.* 灭火器
alarm /ə'lɑ:m/ *n.* 警报器
reel /ri:l/ *n.* 卷筒；卷盘

2 Kitty and Alice have walked around their school to find out where the firefighting equipment is. 基蒂和艾丽斯走遍了学校去找消防器材的放置位置。

3 The natural world

Now listen

*A news report

Listen to the newsreader reporting the news and tick the correct answers.

1 What happened this morning in Star Town? There was ...

- a fire a typhoon a strong wind

2 What caused the fire?

- a match a barbecue fire a burning cigarette end

3 What did the firemen use to fight the fire?

- ladders axes hoses

4 What did many firemen use?

- ladders axes breathing equipment

5 What happened later in the afternoon? There was ...

- a fire a typhoon a gentle wind

Listen to the news again and complete the sentences.

1 What happened to cars and boats during the typhoon?

_____ on cars.

_____ because of _____.

2 What must people do during typhoons?

Drivers must _____ in car parks.

_____ must _____ in typhoon shelters.

Using English

Using pie charts^①

Interviews and questionnaires^② are useful ways to collect ideas. Do you know how to show the correct results^③ from interviews and questionnaires?

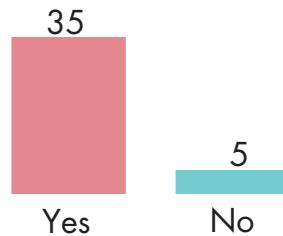
A Look at this simple question and the results.

Do you eat meat? Yes: 35 people No: 5 people

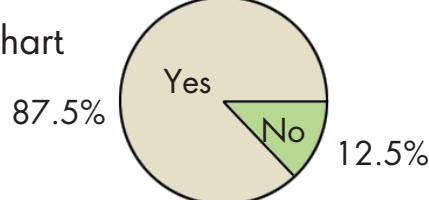
Here are two easy ways to show these results:

Do you eat meat?

a bar chart

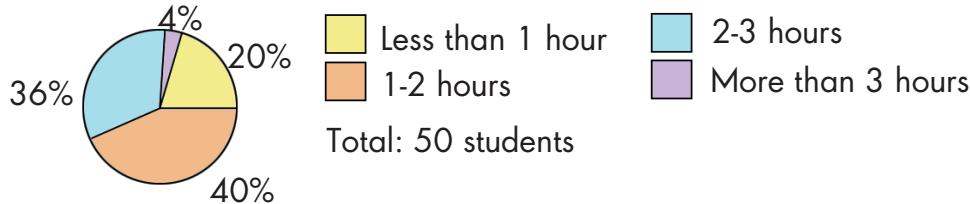


a pie chart



B Look at this pie chart and complete the sentences below.

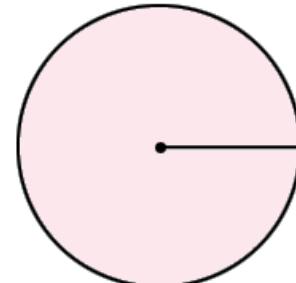
How much time do you spend reading every day?



In our class, (1) _____ students spend less than (2) _____ reading every day. (3) _____ students spend between 1 and 2 hours reading. (4) _____ students spend between (5) _____. (6) _____ students (7) _____.

C Do a survey about the students' favourite subjects in your class. Fill in the table below and then draw a pie chart.

Subject	Chinese	Maths	English
No. of students			
Subject	Science	Music	P.E.
No. of students			



① pie chart 饼图 ② questionnaire n. 调查表 ③ result n. 结果

3 The natural world

More practice

*Saving water

Think about the questions below and discuss them in groups.

Why must we save water?

What do we use water to do?

What will happen if there is no water?

How can we save water?

Save water!
It's important.



*Preventing floods^①

What may happen if there is a flood? What causes a flood? What must we do to prevent the floods? Discuss with your classmates.



What may happen?

houses, bridges	fall down
ships, boats	sink in the big waves
fields	be full of water
plants	die
people	lose lives and homes

What must we do?

stop cutting down forests/trees
plant more trees
stop polluting the Earth
protect the environment

① preventing floods 预防洪涝灾害

Listen and read

/ɔ:/	or al au oor	short hall autumn door	north fall because floor	/ɔ:/	er ir ur or	her bird nurse work	term third turn word
/ɒ/	o a	off what	wrong want	/ə/	er a	teacher panda	paper banana
/tʃ/	ch	cheap	rich	/ʃ/	sh	share	fish
/dʒ/	g j	age job	gentle juice	/ʒ/	s	usually	television
				/ts/	ts	lights	parts
				/dz/	ds	cards	clouds

Read and underline

Underline the sounds in these sentences.

/ɔ:/	Paul has a ball near the door.
/ɒ/	Tom wants a bottle of orange juice.
/ɔ:/	Her third girl worked as a nurse.

Now listen

Listen and circle the words you hear.

/ɒ/	/ɔ:/	/ɔ:/	/ɔ:/
1 not	north	5 bird	board
2 shop	short	6 nurse	store
3 mop	morning	7 third	thought
4 doll	door	8 work	walk
9 big	/ə/	/ʃ/	/tʃ/
10 dark	bigger	13 shoes	choose
11 sad	darker	14 sheep	cheap
12 meet	sadder	15 shirt	church
	metre	16 wash	watch

*Project

Reusing old materials

Make a record

Make a record of some of the items you threw away last week at school, at home or in other places like restaurants and parks.

Items I threw away^①

Name: _____

Date: from _____

to _____

	Items made of wood	Items made of metal	Items made of glass	Items made of plastic
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

① threw (throw 的过去式) away 扔掉

Look, think and tick

Look at your record on page 89 again and compare it with the items below. Tick (✓) the items you have in your record.



wooden chopsticks



plastic forks



paper clips^①



glass bottles



envelopes



plastic bottles



ice lolly sticks^②



food/drink tins



wrapping paper^③



newspapers/magazines



plastic bags



plastic cups

① paper clip 回形针 ② ice lolly stick 冰棍棒 ③ wrapping paper 包装纸

Think and write

Discuss with your classmates and write down what you can do to reuse old materials.

Suggestions for reusing materials

Paper

(Do you write on both sides of paper?)

Don't just use _____ side of paper.

We can _____
_____.



Paper bags/envelopes

(Do you use these things more than once?)

We can _____
_____.



Metal tins

(Can you use these things in other ways? How?)



Plastic cups/knives/forks

(Do you use plastic cups/knives/forks at your parties? Can you use these things again after the party?)



Can you think of any more suggestions?

Make and play

We can save materials by reusing them to make something new.
Let's make a puppet using old materials.



Collect an old sock, some pieces of cloth and two buttons from old clothes.



Cut the pieces of cloth to make two ears and a nose. Stick^① them on the sock. Stick the buttons on to make the eyes.



Cut another small piece of cloth to make the tongue. Stick it on the sock. The puppet is your new toy.

Can you make use of old materials by making a new toy or something useful? (e.g., a pen holder^②)

Making use of old materials

What is it?
It is a/an _____.

(draw)

How to make it?

1 Collect _____

2 Cut .../Stick .../Put .../Fix .../Draw .../
Paint .../Use ...

3 _____

4 _____

Tips

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| • buttons | • ice lolly sticks | • scissors | • string ^④ |
| • toilet roll centres ^③ | • old wrapping paper | • glue | • paints |
| • plastic bottles | • shells | • clay | • brushes |

① stick v. 粘; 贴 ② pen holder 笔筒 ③ toilet roll centre 卷筒纸芯 ④ string n. 线; 绳

Word bank

Word list

A a

address	<i>n.</i>	地址	U2
advice	<i>n.</i>	劝告；忠告	U3
ago	<i>adv.</i>	以前	U3
agree	<i>v.</i>	同意	U5
*air-conditioned	<i>adj.</i>	有空调的	U6
airport	<i>n.</i>	机场	U2
area	<i>n.</i>	地区	U10
around	<i>adv.</i>	到处；向各处	U6
Asia	<i>n.</i>	亚洲	U1
*astronaut	<i>n.</i>	宇航员	U5

B b

back	<i>n.</i>	背面；反面	U5
baker	<i>n.</i>	面包师	U5
bakery	<i>n.</i>	面包房	U5
*Bangkok	<i>n.</i>	曼谷	U1
battle	<i>n.</i>	战役	U3
before	<i>adv.</i>	以前	U2
belt	<i>n.</i>	皮带	U6
*blouse	<i>n.</i>	女式衬衫	U6
*boarding card	<i>n.</i>	登机牌	U2
(be) born	<i>v.</i>	出生	U3
bridge	<i>n.</i>	桥	U7
bring	<i>v.</i>	带……到某处；带来	U2
build	<i>v.</i>	建造	U10

注：出处带“N”的单词出现于相应单元的Notes页上。

building	<i>n.</i>	建筑物	U1
button	<i>n.</i>	按钮	U5

C c

*canteen	<i>n.</i>	食堂; 餐厅	U6
capital	<i>n.</i>	首都	U1
carefully	<i>adv.</i>	小心地	U8
celebrate	<i>v.</i>	庆祝	U3
*centimetre	<i>n.</i>	厘米	U5
change	<i>n.</i>	变化	U6
checklist	<i>n.</i>	清单; 核对表	U2
*chopstick	<i>n.</i>	筷子	U10
*clay	<i>n.</i>	黏土	U10
cleaner	<i>n.</i>	清洁工人	U8
cold	<i>n.</i>	感冒	U4
competition	<i>n.</i>	竞赛; 比赛	U9
conductor	<i>n.</i>	售票员	U7
cotton	<i>n.</i>	棉花	U10
country	<i>n.</i>	国家	U3
cover	<i>v.</i>	覆盖	U9
crop	<i>n.</i>	农作物	U9
crossing	<i>n.</i>	人行横道; 十字路口	U7

D d

danger	<i>n.</i>	危险; 风险	U3
departure	<i>n.</i>	离开; 出发	U2
die	<i>v.</i>	死; 死亡	U3
display	<i>n.</i>	展示	U8
dollar	<i>n.</i>	元 (美国、加拿大等国家货币单位)	U2
*dolphin	<i>n.</i>	海豚	U9

*double-decker	<i>n.</i>	双层车	U7
*dripping	<i>adj.</i>	滴(漏)水的	U9

E e

exercise	<i>v.</i>	锻炼	U4N
exhibition	<i>n.</i>	展览会	U1

F f

famous	<i>adj.</i>	著名的	U1
fare	<i>n.</i>	车费	U7
farmer	<i>n.</i>	农场主; 农夫	U9
festival	<i>n.</i>	节日	U3
fever	<i>n.</i>	发烧	U4
few	<i>adj.</i>	不多的; 很少的	U7
fiercely	<i>adv.</i>	猛烈地	U8
fisherman	<i>n.</i>	渔夫	U9
fix	<i>v.</i>	修理	U9
flat	<i>n.</i>	一套房间	U8
flight	<i>n.</i>	航班	U2
flyover	<i>n.</i>	立交桥	U7
footbridge	<i>n.</i>	人行桥	U7
forest	<i>n.</i>	森林	U10
forget	<i>v.</i>	忘记	U4
furniture	<i>n.</i>	家具	U10
future	<i>n.</i>	将来; 未来	U5

G g

gentle	<i>adj.</i>	温和的	U8
gently	<i>adv.</i>	温和地	U8
good-looking	<i>adj.</i>	(外貌)好看的	U5

ground	<i>n.</i>	土地	U10
grow	<i>v.</i>	长大；长高	U5
	<i>v.</i>	生长	U6N

H h

happen	<i>v.</i>	发生	U8
happily	<i>adv.</i>	愉快地	U8
have	<i>v.</i>	患病；得病	U4N
have to	<i>modal v.</i>	不得不	U2
headache	<i>n.</i>	头痛	U4
health	<i>n.</i>	身体（或精神）状况；健康	U4
hold	<i>v.</i>	抓住	U8
*hollow	<i>n.</i>	洞；孔	U10
housework	<i>n.</i>	家务劳动	U4
however	<i>adv.</i>	然而	U2
huge	<i>adj.</i>	巨大的	U1

I i

if	<i>conj.</i>	如果	U9N
immediately	<i>adv.</i>	立即	U8
important	<i>adj.</i>	重要的	U9
indoor	<i>adj.</i>	室内的	U4
information	<i>n.</i>	信息	U1
*insect	<i>n.</i>	昆虫	U10
inside	<i>prep.</i>	在……里面	U8
instead	<i>adv.</i>	代替；更换	U7
intelligent	<i>adj.</i>	聪明的	U9
Internet	<i>n.</i>	互联网	U9

J j

*Japan	<i>n.</i>	日本	U1
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K k

*kilogram	<i>n.</i>	千克；公斤	U5
kilometre	<i>n.</i>	千米；公里	U1
king	<i>n.</i>	国王	U3

L l

later	<i>adv.</i>	以后；后来	U3
leave	<i>v.</i>	离开	U2N
life	<i>n.</i>	生活	U6
*London	<i>n.</i>	伦敦	U2
*Los Angeles	<i>n.</i>	洛杉矶	U2
lose	<i>v.</i>	输掉	U3
	<i>v.</i>	失去	U10N
*lunar	<i>adj.</i>	农历的	U3

M m

*magic	<i>adj.</i>	有魔力的	U5
material	<i>n.</i>	材料	U10
may	<i>modal v.</i>	可能	U8N
metal	<i>n. & adj.</i>	金属（的）	U10
million	<i>num.</i>	百万	U1
model	<i>n.</i>	模型	U4
moon cake	<i>n.</i>	月饼	U3
more	<i>adv.</i>	（程度上）更多的	U5N
most	<i>pron.</i>	大多数	U7
motorcycle	<i>n.</i>	轻便摩托车	U7
move	<i>v.</i>	移动；（使）改变位置	U8

N n

*name tag	<i>n.</i>	姓名牌	U2
*nest	<i>n.</i>	窝；巢	U10
none	<i>pron.</i>	没有一个	U7
north-east	<i>adv.</i>	东北	U1
north-west	<i>adv.</i>	西北	U1
note	<i>n.</i>	注释；提醒	U2
	<i>n.</i>	纸币；资料；信息	U5N
notice	<i>n.</i>	通知	U6
*nowadays	<i>adv.</i>	现今	U7

O o

object	<i>n.</i>	物体	U8
oil	<i>n.</i>	油；石油	U10
once	<i>adv.</i>	一次	U4
outdoor	<i>adj.</i>	室外的	U4
outside	<i>prep.</i>	在……外面	U8

P p

pack	<i>v.</i>	装（箱）	U2
palace	<i>n.</i>	宫殿	U1
pass	<i>v.</i>	行进；移动	U8
passenger	<i>n.</i>	乘客；旅客	U2
passport	<i>n.</i>	护照	U2
*pavement	<i>n.</i>	人行道	U7
perhaps	<i>adv.</i>	也许；大概；可能	U7
piano	<i>n.</i>	钢琴	U4
plastic	<i>n. & adj.</i>	塑料（的）	U10
playground	<i>n.</i>	操场	U4
poor	<i>adj.</i>	不擅长的	U5

possible	<i>adj.</i>	可能；能做到（或取得）	U5
possibly	<i>adv.</i>	可能地	U5
poster	<i>n.</i>	招贴画；海报	U7
pot	<i>n.</i>	盆	U8
practise	<i>v.</i>	练习	U4
press	<i>v.</i>	按压	U5
problem	<i>n.</i>	问题；难题；困难	U4
provide	<i>v.</i>	供给	U10
public	<i>adj.</i>	公共的	U7
*pudding	<i>n.</i>	(餐后的)甜食，甜点；布丁	U3
*puzzle	<i>n.</i>	智力游戏；拼图	U4

Q q

quickly	<i>adv.</i>	快速地	U8
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R r

race	<i>n.</i>	比赛	U3
railway	<i>n.</i>	铁路	U7
raincoat	<i>n.</i>	雨衣	U8
really	<i>adv.</i>	真正地；的确	U4
remember	<i>v.</i>	纪念；记得	U3
report	<i>n.</i>	报告	U5
reporter	<i>n.</i>	记者	U5
running	<i>adj.</i>	流动的	U9

S s

sand	<i>n.</i>	沙	U10
sea horse	<i>n.</i>	海马	U9
seasonal	<i>adj.</i>	季节性的	U6
send	<i>v.</i>	发送；寄	U3

several	<i>adj.</i>	几个	U2
*shark	<i>n.</i>	鲨鱼	U9
shelter	<i>n.</i>	遮蔽物; 庇护处	U8
shorts	<i>n.</i>	短裤	U6
shower	<i>n.</i>	淋浴	U9
*silk	<i>n.</i>	丝绸	U2
singer	<i>n.</i>	歌手	U5
*single-decker	<i>n.</i>	单层车	U7
sink	<i>v.</i>	下沉; 沉没	U8
skirt	<i>n.</i>	女裙	U6
*sleeve	<i>n.</i>	袖子	U6
slide show	<i>n.</i>	幻灯片	U8
slightly	<i>adv.</i>	轻微地	U8
*slim	<i>adj.</i>	苗条的	U5
slowly	<i>adv.</i>	缓慢地	U8
snowman	<i>n.</i>	雪人	U6
something	<i>pron.</i>	某物; 某事	U3
sore	<i>adj.</i>	(发炎) 疼痛的	U4
south-east	<i>adv.</i>	东南	U1
south-west	<i>adv.</i>	西南	U1
space	<i>n.</i>	空间	U2N
spacecraft	<i>n.</i>	航天器; 宇宙飞船	U5
starfish	<i>n.</i>	海星	U9
stay	<i>v.</i>	保持; 继续是	U4N
still	<i>adv.</i>	仍然; 依旧; 还是	U7
stomach ache	<i>n.</i>	胃痛	U4
stream	<i>n.</i>	小河; 溪流	U9
strong	<i>adj.</i>	强烈的; 猛烈的	U8N
suddenly	<i>adv.</i>	突然	U8
*suitcase	<i>n.</i>	手提箱	U2

*sushi	<i>n.</i>	寿司	U1
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T t

take	<i>v.</i>	接受	U3N
tap	<i>n.</i>	龙头	U9
*Thailand	<i>n.</i>	泰国	U1
throat	<i>n.</i>	咽喉；喉咙	U4
tightly	<i>adv.</i>	紧紧地	U8
*Tokyo	<i>n.</i>	东京	U1
toothache	<i>n.</i>	牙痛	U4
tourist	<i>n.</i>	游客；观光者	U1
traffic jam	<i>n.</i>	堵车；交通阻塞	U7
transportation	<i>n.</i>	交通；运输	U7
*trolley	<i>n.</i>	手推车	U2
T-shirt	<i>n.</i>	T恤衫	U2
tunnel	<i>n.</i>	隧道	U7
*typhoon	<i>n.</i>	台风	U8

U u

use	<i>n.</i>	用途；功能	U9N
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W w

waste	<i>v.</i>	浪费	U9
wave	<i>n.</i>	波浪	U8
weigh	<i>v.</i>	称出重量	U5
*whale	<i>n.</i>	鲸	U9
*windsurf	<i>v.</i>	进行帆板运动	U8
without	<i>prep.</i>	没有	U3
wood	<i>n.</i>	木头	U10
wooden	<i>adj.</i>	木制的	U10

wool	<i>n.</i>	羊毛	U10
woollen	<i>adj.</i>	毛纺的；羊毛的	U10
worry	<i>v.</i>	担心	U2

Phrase list

a lot	大量；许多	U5
at first	起先	U8
(be) good at	擅长	U5
(be) made of	由……制成的	U10
(be) poor at	不擅长	U5
come back	回来；返回	U5
cut down	砍倒	U10
in danger	处于危险中	U3
in front of	在……前面	U5
instead of	代替	U9
look for	寻找	U5
think about	思考	U8
turn off	关掉	U9
very much	很；非常	U3
would rather	宁愿	U3

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past form	Past participle
be (am, is, are)	was	been
	were	been
bear	bore	born
become	became	become
blow	blew	blown
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
go	went	gone
have	had	had
have to	had to	had to
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
put	put	put
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sink	sank/sunk	sunk
take	took	taken
write	wrote	written

说 明

本册教材根据上海市中小学（幼儿园）课程改革委员会制订的课程方案和《上海市中小学英语课程标准（征求意见稿）》编写，供九年义务教育六年级第二学期试用。

本教材经上海市中小学教材审查委员会审查准予试用。

《英语（牛津上海版）》（试用本）

主 编：沃振华

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奚翠华 卢 璐 张 瑶

牛津大学出版社（中国）有限公司英语教材编写委员会

修订主编：施志红

修订人员（按姓氏笔画排列）：丁永花 卢 璐 朱 萍 朱世玮

张 瑶 祝智颖

责任编辑：倪雅菁 谈潇潇

插 图：Balic Choi 周允达 王 捷

©牛津大学出版社（中国）有限公司和上海市中小学（幼儿园）课程改革委员会2007

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本册教材图片提供信息：

123RF（P41 两幅图）；图虫·创意（P11 一幅图；P46 三幅图）。

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审查准予试用 准用号 II-CB-2017001

责任编辑 倪雅菁 谈潇潇

九年义务教育课本

英 语 (牛津上海版)

六年级第二学期

(试用本)

上海市中小学(幼儿园)课程改革委员会

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版
上 海 教 育 出 版 社

(上海市闵行区号景路159弄C座 邮政编码:201101)

上海新华书店发行 上海锦佳印刷有限公司 印刷

开本 890×1240 1/16 印张 6.5
2008年1月第2版 2023年1月第16次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5444-1673-3/G · 1351
ISBN 978-7-900841-27-8 (音频)

定价: 12.75元(含音频)

审图号: GS (2014) 1985号

全国物价举报电话: 12315

ISBN 978-7-5444-1673-3



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