

上海教育出版社



义务教育教科书

ENGLISH

英语

六年级
上册



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主编 张春柏 施嘉平

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主 编：张春柏 施嘉平

编写人员：祁承辉 岳良燕 郑民军 王红丽

车建琴 鲁 勤 桂凌俊 叶方兴

责任编辑：刘云洲 冯学思 姚玉莹 施永琴

特约审读：李江慧 林 妍 金 枫

美术编辑：朱博韡

封面设计：郑 艺 朱博韡

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致同学

亲爱的同学，你好！

六年级是一个整装待发、承上启下的学年。除了学习新知识，你还要梳理、总结和巩固整个小学阶段的学习，为迎接学习内容、形式和方法都全新的中学学习做好充分的准备。我们再来熟悉一下各个学习板块吧！

Big Question（大问题）：这是你要探究的问题。为了帮助你找到答案，课本里面有许多 Think 小图标，请你想一想并和同伴交流。在单元结束的时候，也许就得到了答案。

Get ready（热身准备）：听一听，做一做，你对“大问题”有哪些知识积累？

Explore（探索学习）：观察图片，听读故事，感受一下英语语言，完成后面的活动吧！

Communicate（交际活动）：（A）听一听，看看你能得到什么信息；（B）说一说，玩一玩，你可以像书上的小朋友一样表达呢！（C）写一写你的想法，必要时可以参考（B）的语言哦！

Extend*（拓展阅读）：这部分为选学内容。你可以自己听一听，读一读；你也可以跟着老师一起听读、讨论。怎么样，是不是对“大问题”有了新的认识？

相信自己，在小学阶段的最后一学年里，你一定能攀登上美丽的新高峰！

Unit

Get ready

Explore

Big Question 1 Why do people move to new places?

1

Page 1

Words: meet the neighbours, make new friends, go ice skating, throw snowballs

Reading: Postcards to a friend

Sounds: ai, ay

Grammar: Mike moved to ...
I joined ...

Big Question 2 Why do we make art?

2

Page 13

Words: ink painting, oil painting, artist, paintbrush

Reading: The power of art

Sounds: oy, oi

Grammar: Vincent van Gogh was ...
He did ...
He painted ...

Big Question 3 How should we protect ourselves?

3

Page 25

Words: warm up, get hurt, call for help

Reading: Student breaks arm while skateboarding

Sound: oa

Grammar: First, ... Next, ... Then, ... Finally, ...

Big Question 4 What makes things move?

4

Page 37

Words: push, pull, heavy, light, easy, difficult

Reading: Forces and movement

Sound: igh

Grammar: ... is slower than ...
... the youngest ...

Big Question 5 How do inventions change our lives?

5

Page 49

Words: slide, seesaw, watch, lever, wheel

Reading: Simple machines in our daily lives

Sound: ow

Grammar: Peter runs slowly.
Eddie runs more slowly than ...
Mark runs the most slowly ...

Big Question 6 What is a city?

6

Page 61

Words: shopping centre, art gallery, amusement park, historic building, modern building

Reading: Beijing: a big-city snapshot

Sound: ear

Grammar: There is nothing ...
No one could ...
Nobody is in ...

Project 1 (Page 73)

Project 2 (Page 75)

Unit checklist (Page 77)

Communicate

Extend *

Listening: Marta's life in China
Speaking: Where you want to move
Writing: Moving to a new place

Reading: Moving from here ... to there!

Listening: Types of art children like
Speaking: Why people make art
Writing: An art form

Reading: Artists in my family

Listening: A brave boy in a fire
Speaking: Protecting yourself
Writing: Dealing with a fire

Reading: Health and safety tips for kids:
 first aid skills

Listening: Forces you use to move things
Speaking: Forces you use in your daily life
Writing: Forces you use in your daily life

Reading: Two stubborn little goats

Listening: Building a tree house
Speaking: The most important invention
Writing: An invention you like

Reading: Lu Ban and the saw

Listening: Cities that are near water
Speaking: What you can do in a city
Writing: The city you live in or like

Reading: From town to megacity

Word list (Page 78)

Grammar review table (Page 81)

* 选学内容



Why do people move to new places?



Get ready

Think What is it like to
move to a new place?

A Listen and say.



meet the neighbours



make new friends



go ice skating



throw snowballs

B Read and complete.

threw snowballs

met my neighbours

went ice skating

My family moved to Shenyang last week. Everything is new here. Today was a cold winter day. I got up early in the morning. I made a snowman. Then, I _____. We played together. We _____ at each other. In the afternoon, we _____. It was fun.



C Read and order.

We moved to Shanghai one month ago. Before that, we lived in Beijing. Yesterday, I went to my new school for the first time.

**Postcards to a friend**

1 We lived in Beijing.

2 _____

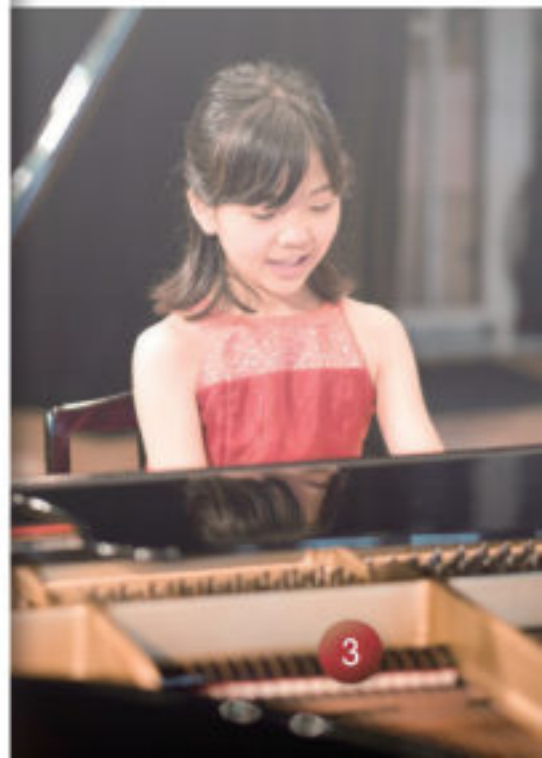
3 _____

D Circle these words in "Postcards to a friend" and guess.

lonely homeless

E Answer the question before you read.

If you move to a new place, how will you stay in touch with your friends?





Postcards to a friend

28th January

Dear Feifei,

We moved to Shenzhen yesterday. My parents have new jobs here. It was cold in Shenyang. It's much warmer in Shenzhen! I don't need to wear a coat or a sweater.

I feel lonely. It makes me so happy when I look at your photo. I miss you so much!

Love,

Rongrong



Wu Feifei
Room XX, No. XX,
XX Road
Shenyang
110000

22nd February

Dear Feifei,

School has started and it's going OK. I joined the school band and the volleyball team last week, so I'm quite busy.

Love,

Rongrong

PS: Ningning and Yuanyuan from the band invited me to Happy Valley this weekend. I'm so excited!



Wu Feifei
Room XX, No. XX,
XX Road
Shenyang
110000

20th March

Hi Feifei,

Guess what! On Saturday, Ningning, Yuanyuan and I are going to play in a concert and raise money for homeless animals. I feel so happy that I can help them.

I can't wait for the holiday so I can meet you!

Love,

Rongrong



Wu Feifei
Room XX, No. XX,
XX Road
Shenyang
110000



raise
holiday



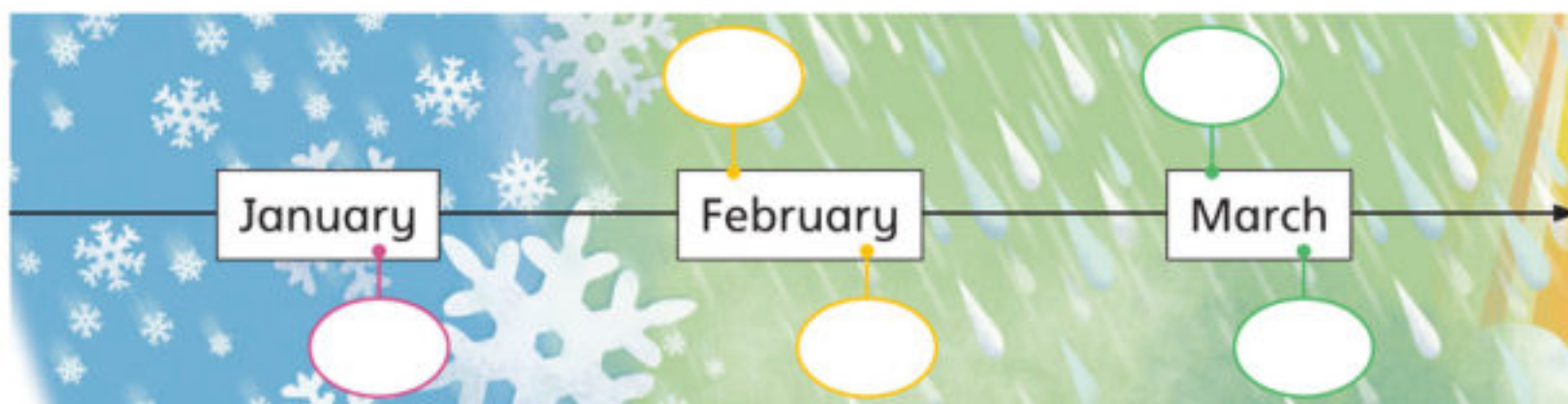
Why did Rongrong's family move to Shenzhen?

A Think and complete.

lonely

homeless

- 1 When the boy went to a new school, he didn't have any friends and felt very _____.
- 2 Mary loves animals and often helps _____ cats around her place.

B Read and order.*What did Rongrong do?*

- a played in a concert b moved to Shenzhen
 c went to Happy Valley with friends d joined the volleyball team
 e helped homeless animals

C Read again and complete. Then say.*How was Rongrong's life in Shenzhen?*

At first, Rongrong felt _____.

After some time, she _____.



When Rongrong moved to Shenzhen, she felt ...



Think What is hard about moving to a new place?



D Listen and read.

I moved to a house near a park. When I'm sleepy, I run to the park.



That's a good idea. When you run, you won't feel sleepy.

I run to the park because my favourite tree is there.



I like to take a nap under it. It's quiet.


Learn

Mike **moved** to Shenzhen yesterday.

I **joined** the school band last week.



move → **moved**
go → **went**

E Think and say.

Who	What	When
Mark	move to Beijing	last year
Bella	go to a new school	two years ago
Mia	clean her new house	yesterday



Mark moved to Beijing last year. ...

A Listen and complete. Then say.

Rongrong's new friend Marta moved to China from the USA years ago. How is her life now?

**Marta's life in China**

When (Time she moved to China):

_____ years ago

Why (Reason for moving):

Her parents _____.

What (Life in China):

- New neighbours are _____.
- Marta and her friends always _____ and _____ together.
- Marta learnt to _____.

Why is it easy for Marta to live in China?



It's easy for Marta because ...



Think What is good about living in a new place? 

B Think and talk.*Where do you want to move? Why?***Things to do**

- ski/skate in winter
- play on the beach
- climb mountains
- ...

**Places to go**

- museums
- libraries
- parks
- ...



Where do you want to move?

I want to move to Harbin.
When I move there, I can
enjoy winter sports. I can ...

**C Think and write.***Do you want to move to a new place? Write about it.*

I want to move to _____ because _____

When I move there, I can _____





Moving from here ...

Every day, people move to new places. Why do people move? Let's look at three important reasons.



Jobs

Cities often have more businesses, so there are more jobs for people. In 2001, around 38 percent of people in China lived in cities. In 2022, that number was around 65 percent.

Last year, my parents found new jobs in Chengdu, so we moved here. I'm in a new school, and I like my new friends.



to there!

Services

Some people may move to be closer to better services, such as hospitals and schools. Some people may move for more space.

When I was three, my parents sold our flat in London and bought a house outside the city. There's lots of space to play football here.

Life changes

Sometimes, people may move to make a change in their lives. They may want to learn about another country.

As you can see, people move for many reasons, but usually for a better life. Maybe one day you will move too!

My family moved to China when I was five. My parents came here to study Chinese. We love this country.



Read and choose.

Why do people move to new places?

- a People want to learn about another country.
- b People move to cities for new jobs.
- c People move to be near hospitals and schools.



Think What are some other reasons for people to move to new places? 

Think more about the
Big Question





Why do we make art?



Get ready

Think What kinds of art do you know?

A Listen and say.

The art of painting



ink painting



oil painting



artist



paintbrush

B Think and complete.

artists

oil painting

ink painting



I like this _____. The red apple looks so real. I want to eat it.

I like the _____ best. This kind of painting has a long history in China. The _____ often paint mountains, flowers and birds.



C Read and choose.

a Caption b Title c Picture d Heading

Old things, new art ¹

A new art form ²

Artists make art from old paper, bottles and some other things.

An earth-friendly art form ³

This art is friendly to the Earth. Artists reuse old things. It teaches people to protect our Earth.



⁵ Flowerpots (They were paper cups!)

1 _____ 2 d 3 _____
4 _____ 5 a

D Circle these words in "The power of art" and guess.

powerful express

E Answer the question before you read.

Do you like making art?

The power of art



The power of art

Almost everyone enjoys looking at works of art. Art can be very powerful. Artists try to express themselves and touch people's hearts.

Painting with style



Painters have their own styles. Some paintings look real and some don't. But all paintings show the painters' feelings.



This painting looks real. This painting shows the painter's feelings.

Xu Beihong



Xu Beihong was a Chinese artist. He was good at ink painting. He liked to paint proud animals, such as lions and horses. He wanted people to cheer up and be brave.



Xu Beihong painted running horses.

Vincent van Gogh



Vincent van Gogh was a Dutch artist. He did oil painting. He is famous for using bright colours. Look at the sunflowers in this painting. How does it make you feel?



Vincent van Gogh painted flowers in bright colours.

Artists show us the world in their eyes. We can always feel the power of a good work of art.

enjoy
oil



Why do artists make art?

A Think and complete.

express

powerful

Art is an important part of our lives. Some great works of art are _____. They _____ the artists' feelings. Anyone can be an artist. We can make art from anything in our lives.

B Read and write.

The power of art

Headings



Captions

C Read again and talk.



What did you learn about Xu Beihong/Vincent van Gogh?



Xu Beihong was a Chinese artist. He ...

Think What styles of painting do you like? Why?



D Listen and chant.

Be an artist

Anyone can be an artist
And make art from anything.
I made something beautiful
With just a ball of string!
I glued the string in a circle
And added a head and a tail.
I painted it yellow, blue and green.
Now look! It's a beautiful snail!


Learn

Vincent van Gogh **was** a Dutch artist.
He **did** oil painting.
He **Painted** flowers in bright colours.



am → **was**
is → **was**
are → **were**
do → **did**

E Write and guess.

Who	What
Xu Beihong	paint horses



He was a Chinese artist. He painted horses. Who is he?

Is he Xu Beihong?

Yes, you're right.



Communicate

A Listen and match. Then say.

Children's favourite art

1 Lin Xuan



2 Andrew



3 Vivian



4 Justin



UK



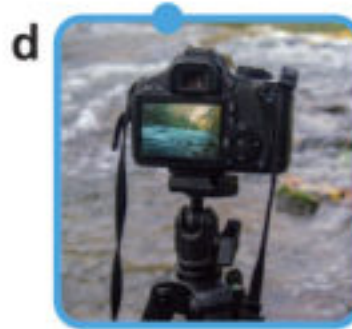
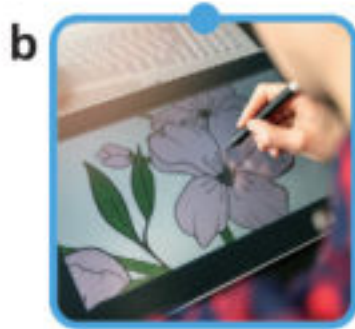
China



Russia



USA

*Why do the children like these kinds of art?*

Lin Xuan likes ... because she ...



What kinds of art do you make? Why?



B Think and talk.

Why do people ...?



dance



take photos



play music



make films

- express their feelings
- have fun
- tell stories
- share the beauty of ...
- ...



Why do people dance?

People dance because they can express their feelings. ...



C Stick and write.

Stick a photo of an art form and write about it.



People _____

because _____.

They _____.



Artists in my family

It is Saturday morning. Everyone in my family is preparing for Grandpa's birthday.

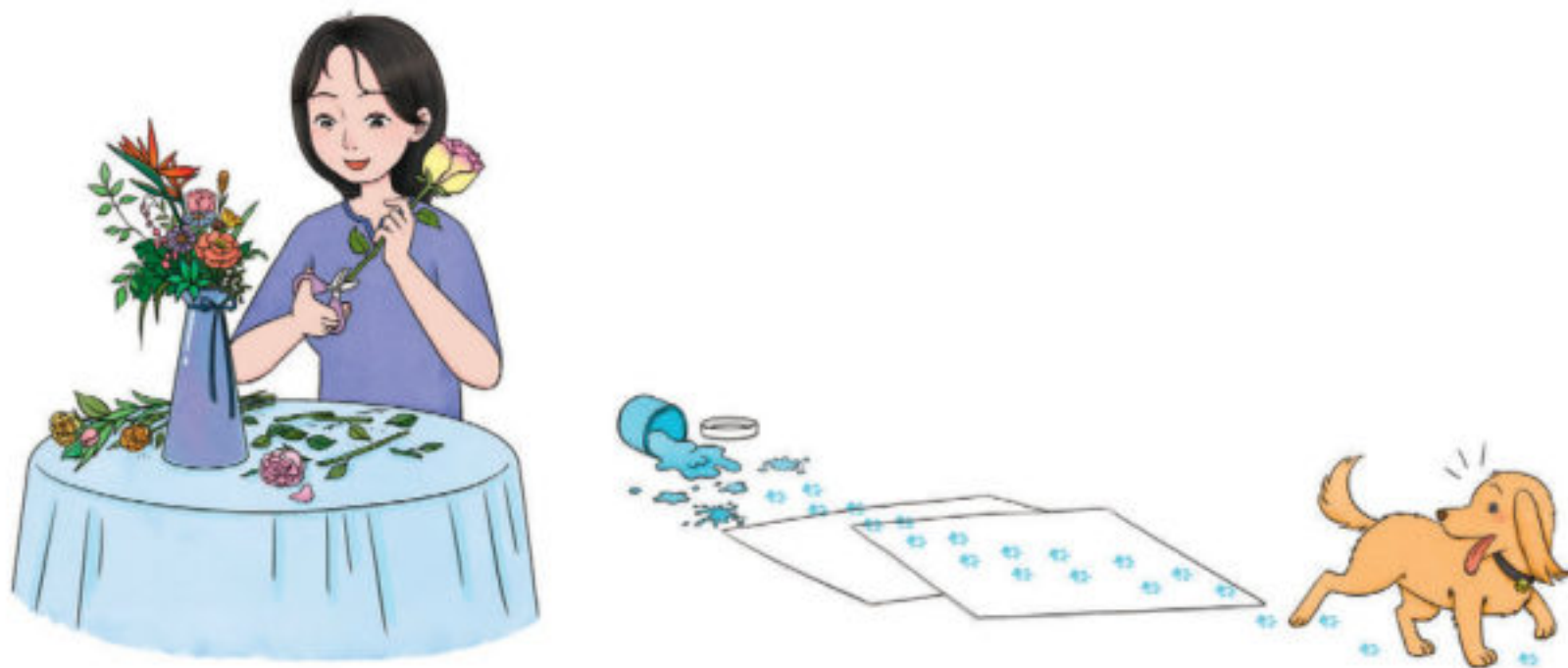
Grandpa and Dad are shopping in the supermarket. My sister and I are in the living room. We want to make something special for Grandpa. My sister is painting colourful fish on stones. I am drawing a picture of our dog, Ginger, but she does not sit still. She smells something in the kitchen and runs off.



Grandma is in the kitchen. She is making some traditional Chinese cakes. Some look like butterflies and some look like flowers. Ginger wants to eat one. "No, Ginger!" says Grandma.

Ginger runs back to the living room. Mum is here. She is cutting the flowers and putting them in a vase. How amazing they look!

Where is Ginger now? She is running through the living room! Oops! She knocks over the paint. Look! She is making blue footprints on my paper.



Grandpa comes back and he is really surprised. "Wow, thanks for all of these. Everyone is an artist!" he says.



Read and match.

What did they make for Grandpa?

1  •
Me

• a Colourful fish on stones.

2  •
Mum

• b Traditional Chinese cakes.

3  •
Grandma

• c A picture of Ginger's footprints.

4  •
Sister

• d A vase of flowers.

 **Think** How does art make our lives better? 

Think more about the
Big Question



How should we protect ourselves?



Get ready

Think How can you protect yourself when you do sport?

A Listen and say.



warm up



get hurt

call for help



B Read and complete.

1 We should _____ before doing exercise.

2 When someone _____, we should try to help.

gets hurt

warm up



C Read and order.

Here are some swimming tips for you. First, put on your swimsuit and swimming cap. Next, do warm-up exercises. Then, put on your swimming goggles, so the water does not get into your eyes. Finally, you can get into the water and swim.



1 Put on your swimsuit and swimming cap.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

D Answer the question before you read.
When someone gets hurt, what can you do to help?

**Student
breaks
arm while
skateboarding**





Student breaks arm while skateboarding

by Zhou Yan



Yesterday afternoon, Wang Hao, a 12-year-old boy from our school, broke his arm at the skatepark. He was in a game with his friends and went over a small stone on the road.

Wang Hao got hurt and broke his arm. Luckily, he didn't hurt his head, because he wore a helmet.

Xu Li, a friend of Wang Hao, called for help.





Help came quickly. First, the helpers checked Wang Hao's arm. Then, they took him to the hospital for an X-ray. He is now resting at home.

Sports safety tips for students

- 1 Choose a safe place.
- 2 Always warm up first.
- 3 Follow the sports rules.
- 4 Take a break when you are tired. Drink some water.

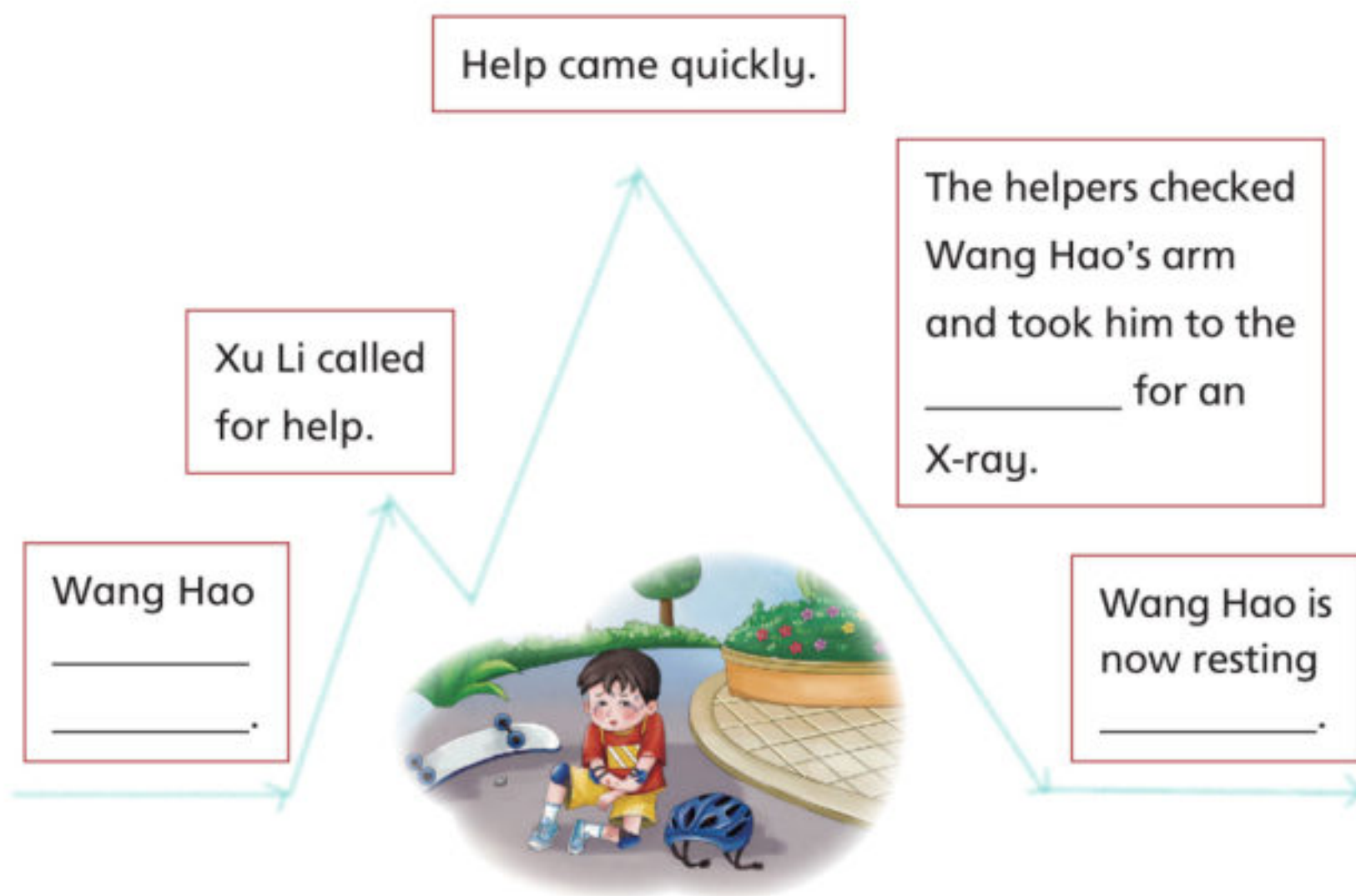


road



How did Wang Hao protect himself?

A Read and complete.



B Read again and talk.

choose a ...

always warm up ...

follow ...



What safety tips did you learn about from the text?



We should ...

Think What other safety tips do you know about doing sport?



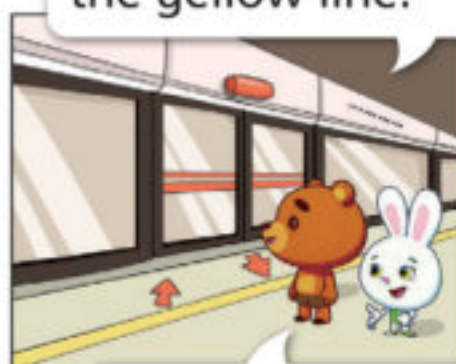
C Listen and read.

How do you take the underground?



Let me show you!

First, find the right place. Next, wait for the train behind the yellow line.



Finally, get on the train when it arrives.

But where's the driver?



Ha ha! This is a driverless train.

Learn

First, find the right place.

Next, wait for the train behind the yellow line.

Finally, get on the train when it arrives.



D Read and say.

How to wear a helmet



1



2



3



4

- 1 Choose a helmet in your size. (Tip: Not too big, not too small.)
- 2 Check the helmet. (Tip: Always check your helmet before using.)
- 3 Put on the helmet.
- 4 Make sure it will not fall.



First, choose a helmet in your size.
Next, ... Then, ... Finally, ...

A Listen and complete. Then say.

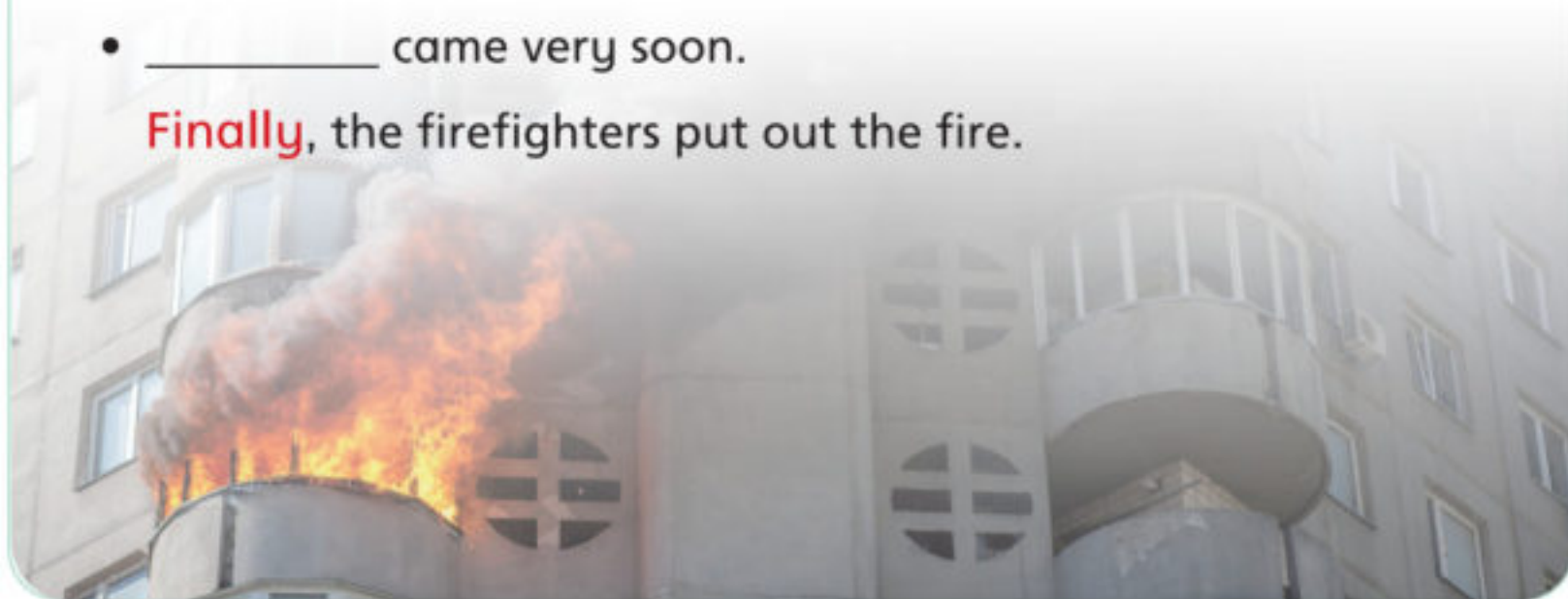
There was a fire in a building. The news reporter Zhou Yan came to interview Li Jie. What did Li Jie and other people do to help?

A brave boy in a fire

by Zhou Yan

- **First**, Li Jie called 119 with his _____.
He told them about the fire.
- **Next**, he called for _____.
- **Then**, they made loud noises to warn people inside. Li Jie told them not to use the _____.
- _____ came very soon.

Finally, the firefighters put out the fire.



Why does the reporter think Li Jie was brave?



Li Jie saw the fire. First, he ...



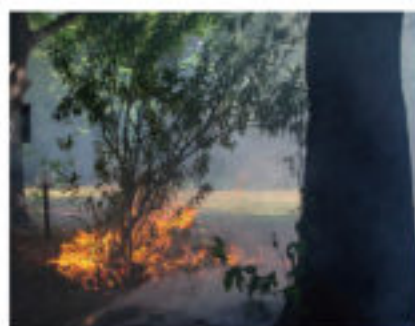
Think Do you know what to do if there is a fire in your building? 

B Think and discuss.

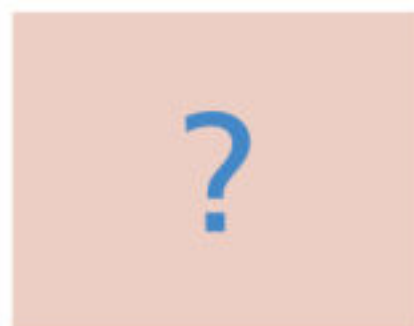
How can people protect themselves?



A little girl is lost in the city.



There is a fire in the park.



...

Ask someone for help.

Call 110.

Call 119.

...



A little girl is lost in the city. What should she do?



First, she should ...
Next, ... Then, ...

C Think and write.

When you see a fire in the park, what should you do?

call

ask

...

First, _____.

Next, _____.

_____.

_____.



Health and safety tips for kids:

First aid for a nosebleed

- Sit down and lean forward.
- Press your nose for 5 to 10 minutes.



First aid for an ankle

- First, take your shoe off.
- Next, put a cool cloth on your ankle for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Then, lift up your ankle and rest it.





first aid skills

First aid for an animal bite

- Clean the bite.
- If blood is coming out, press the bite.
- When the blood stops, put some medicine on the bite.
- Cover the bite with a clean cloth.



You should go to see the doctor after getting first aid.

For more first aid skills,

CLICK HERE TO JOIN THE FIRST AID CLUB NOW! 

Read and match.

Look at the children. What should they do?

- a Put a cool cloth on the ankle.
- b Clean the bite.
- c Sit down and lean forward.
- d Lift up the ankle.
- e Press the nose.
- f If blood is coming out, press the bite.



Zhang Ming

Chen Yan

Liu Wei

Think What other first aid tips do you know?

Think more about the
Big Question

How should we protect ourselves?

We should wear safety equipment when we do sport.

We should learn some first aid skills.

...

What makes things move?



Get ready

Think What things around you can move?

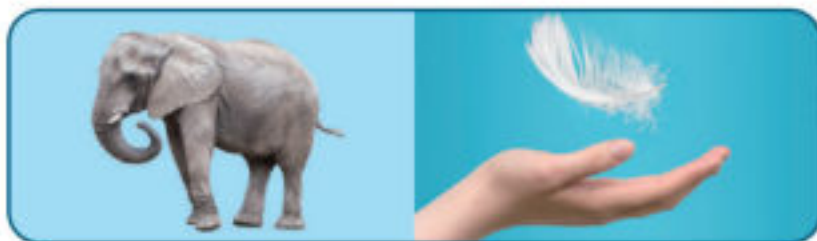


A Listen and say.



push

pull



heavy

light



easy

difficult

Learn

push ↔ pull

heavy ↔ light

easy ↔ difficult

B Look and complete.

Push and pull forces in daily life



A man _____
the car. It is
_____.



We _____
hard. It is really
_____ to
win.



The man has a
lot of bananas
on his bike. It is
_____. It
is _____
to move.



It is _____.
It is _____
to move.

Forces and movement

C Read and write.

Chicks cannot fly when they are very small, so their parents get food for them. Chicks move their wings in the nest. Their wings get strong. When the chicks get big, they leave the nest. They move their wings up and down and fly in the air.



Cause	Effect
1 Chicks cannot fly.	a Their parents get food for them.
2	b Their wings get strong.
3	c They leave the nest.
4 They move their wings up and down.	d

D Circle these words in “Forces and movement” and guess.

force movement

E Answer the question before you read.

What things are moving around you?



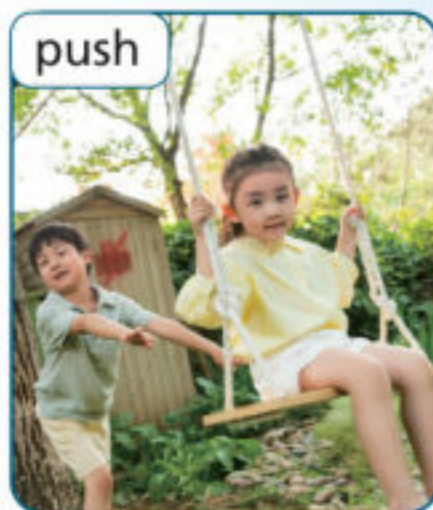
Forces and movement



We see things moving every day. We see people walking, birds flying and leaves falling. What makes things move?

Forces

A force can make something move. A push is a force. When we push, it moves people or things away from us. A pull is a force too. When we pull, it moves people or things towards us.



Movement

A small force causes a small movement and a big force causes a big movement. When we use a small force to throw a ball, it does not go far. When we use a big force, it goes a long way. Also, it is easier to move a light thing than a heavy thing.

Speed

Speed is how fast things move. Some things, like trains, move fast, and some things, like tortoises, move slowly. A car is faster than a horse, a high-speed train is faster than a car, and a plane is the fastest of all.



A force can change the speed of things. When you push a door with a small force, it opens slowly. When you push it with a bigger force, it opens more quickly.

Next time you see something moving, ask yourself, "What force is moving it, a push or a pull? Is the force small or big?"

What makes things move?



A Read and complete.

force

movement

- 1 When you push or pull a door, it opens. The push or pull is a _____.
- 2 The Earth is always in _____. It moves around the Sun.

B Read and write.

Cause	Effect
1 We push something.	a
2	b It moves towards us.
3	c There is a small movement.
4 We open a door with a bigger force.	d

C Read again and say.

What did you learn about forces and movement?



A force can make things move.
A big force ...

Think Is it easier to push a box of books or a box of balloons?
Why?

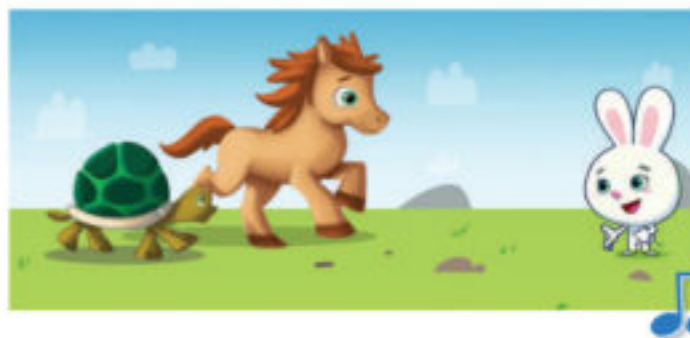
D Listen and chant.

The horse, the tortoise and me

A horse is faster than a tortoise,
And a horse is faster than me.
I'm faster than a tortoise,
So who's the slowest of the three?

A horse is bigger than a tortoise,
And a horse is bigger than me.
I'm bigger than a tortoise,
So who's the smallest of the three?

A horse is heavier than a tortoise,
And a horse is heavier than me.
I'm heavier than a tortoise,
So who's the lightest of the three?


Learn

What is **slower than** a plane?
A train is **slower than** a plane.
Who is **the youngest** in your family?
I am **the youngest** in my family.



slow → **slower**
young → **youngest**

E Look and talk.


What's faster
than a bus?

A car is faster
than a bus.



A Listen, number and complete. Then talk.

Forces we use to move things

We use this when
we are on _____.



We push or pull this
to go into or out of
a _____.



- We need this when we
use a _____.
- It is the name of an
_____.



Play a guessing game.



I need it to use a computer.
It's also the name of ...
What is it?

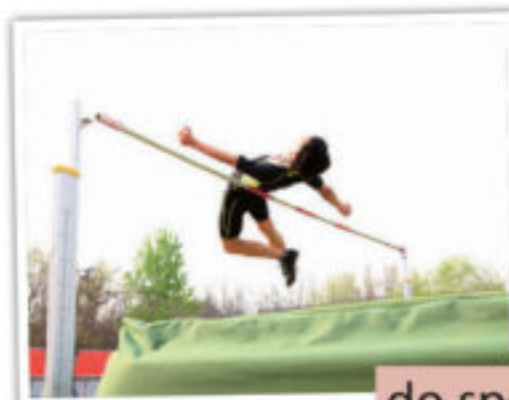
It's ...



Think What things move when you push them? What things do
not move when you push them? 

B Think and say.

How do we use forces?



do sport



play music



play games

?



When we do sport, we use forces. When we use a bigger force, we can jump higher. ...



C Think and write.

When do you use forces?

a bigger force → go faster/run faster/...

a smaller force → go more slowly/run more slowly/...

I often _____.

When I _____,

_____.



Two stubborn little goats

A long time ago, two brothers, Black Goat and Brown Goat, lived on East Mountain together.



One day, they saw a small piece of the greenest grass. Brown Goat said, "I'm older. I should eat the grass."

Black Goat said, "I'm smarter. I should eat it."

They pushed each other for a long time and got tired. Black Goat was angry and moved to West Mountain.

Every day, Brown Goat crossed a small bridge to drink the coldest water on West Mountain. Every day, Black Goat crossed the bridge to eat the greenest grass on East Mountain.

One day, both goats were on the bridge at the same time. Brown Goat said, "Go back! I'm crossing first." Black Goat said, "You go back!"

They pushed each other with the same force. They pushed until they both fell into the river below the bridge.

The goats got out of the river and walked home. They were angry, tired and hungry. And that was the story of the two stubborn little goats.



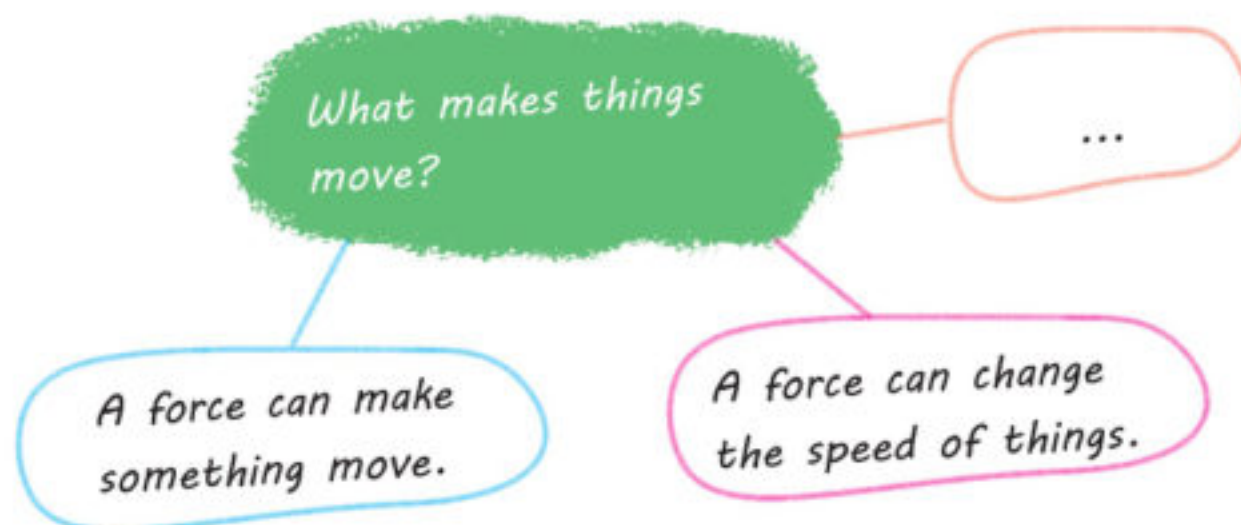
Read and write.



Cause	Effect
1 Brown Goat wanted to drink the coldest water.	a It crossed the bridge to West Mountain every day.
2 Black Goat wanted to eat the greenest grass.	b
3	c They couldn't cross the small bridge.
4 They pushed each other on the small bridge.	d

 **Think** When are two forces not bigger than one? 

Think more about the
Big Question





How do inventions change our lives?



Think What inventions do you know?

A Listen and say.

Inventions around us



slide



seesaw



watch



lever



wheel

B Guess and write.

a seesaw

a slide

a wheel

- 1 It turns under a car when the car moves.
- 2 A child can move smoothly down it.
- 3 Two children sit on each side of it. They go up and down.

C Read and write.

People invented a lot of things to make travel easy. Bicycles, cars and trains help people travel fast on land. Boats and ships help people travel on water. Hot-air balloons and planes help people travel in the sky.



Inventions for travel

*Simple
machines
in our
daily lives*

On land	On water	In the sky

D Circle these words in “Simple machines in our daily lives” and guess.

opener ramp

E Answer the question before you read.

Where can we see wheels in our daily lives?



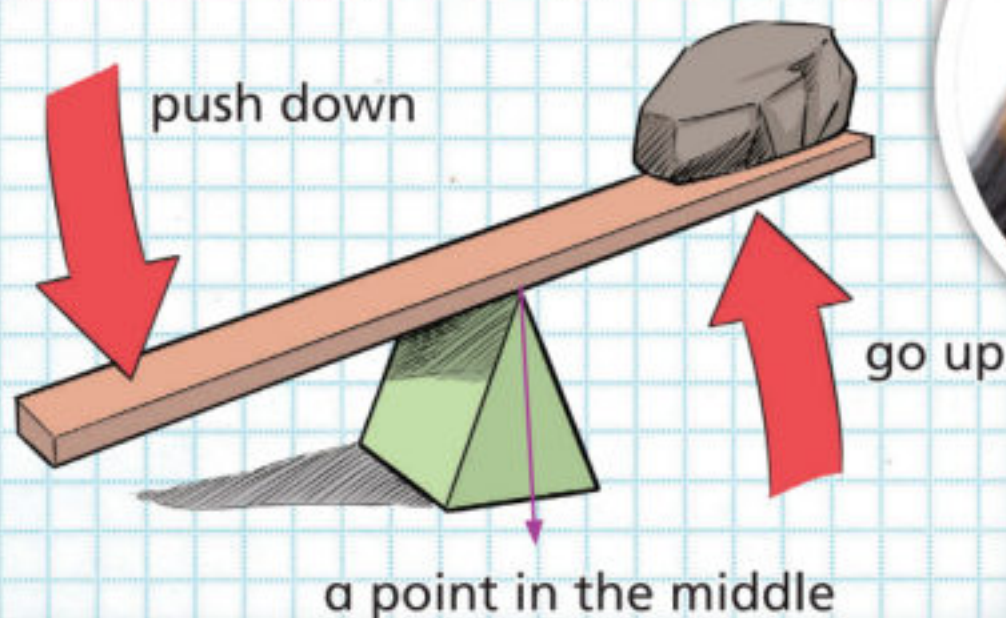
Simple machines

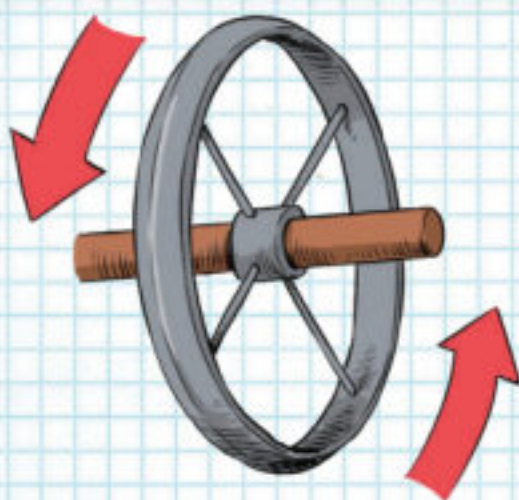
in our daily lives

What are simple machines? They are the most basic inventions. They make our lives easier, and we use them every day.

The lever

Many everyday inventions are levers. A bottle opener is a lever. A seesaw is also a lever. When you ride on a seesaw in the playground, you are using a lever. In the picture, a boy sits down on one side, and his friend on the other side goes up.





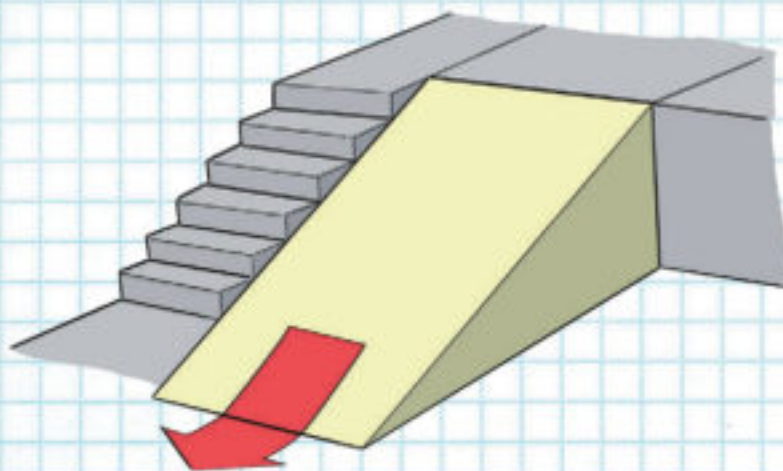
The wheel

We use wheels every day on cars, trucks and bicycles. Inside an old clock or watch, you can also see tiny wheels.



The ramp

A ramp has one high end and one low end. A slide is a ramp. On it, you can go from a high place to a low place quickly. Things can move up and down more easily on a ramp. People in wheelchairs use ramps to go into and out of buildings. Hills and mountains are ramps in nature.



down



How do these inventions make our lives easier?

A Read, match and complete.

1 People in wheelchairs can use the _____ to get into a building.

2 It is easy to open the bottle with an _____.

a



b



B Read and write.

bicycle
seesaw

car
slide

clock
truck

opener
watch

Lever	Wheel	Ramp

C Read again and say.

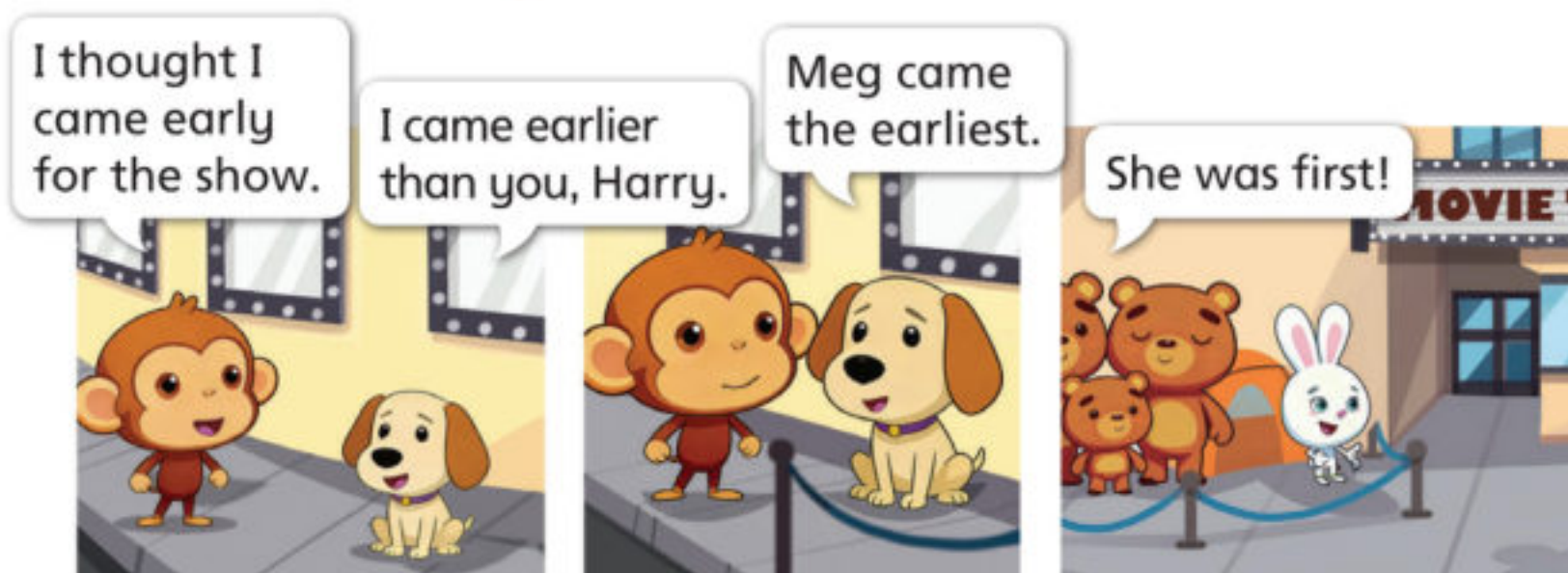
How do these simple machines help people?



We can find levers/wheels in many things like ...
We can also find ramps ...

Think What inventions are helpful? What inventions are just for fun?

D Listen and read.



Learn

Peter runs **slowly**.

Eddie runs **more slowly than** Peter.

Mark runs **the most slowly** of the three.



E Think and talk.

How do the inventions make our lives easier?

Travel
fast



by bicycle



by car



by high-speed train

...

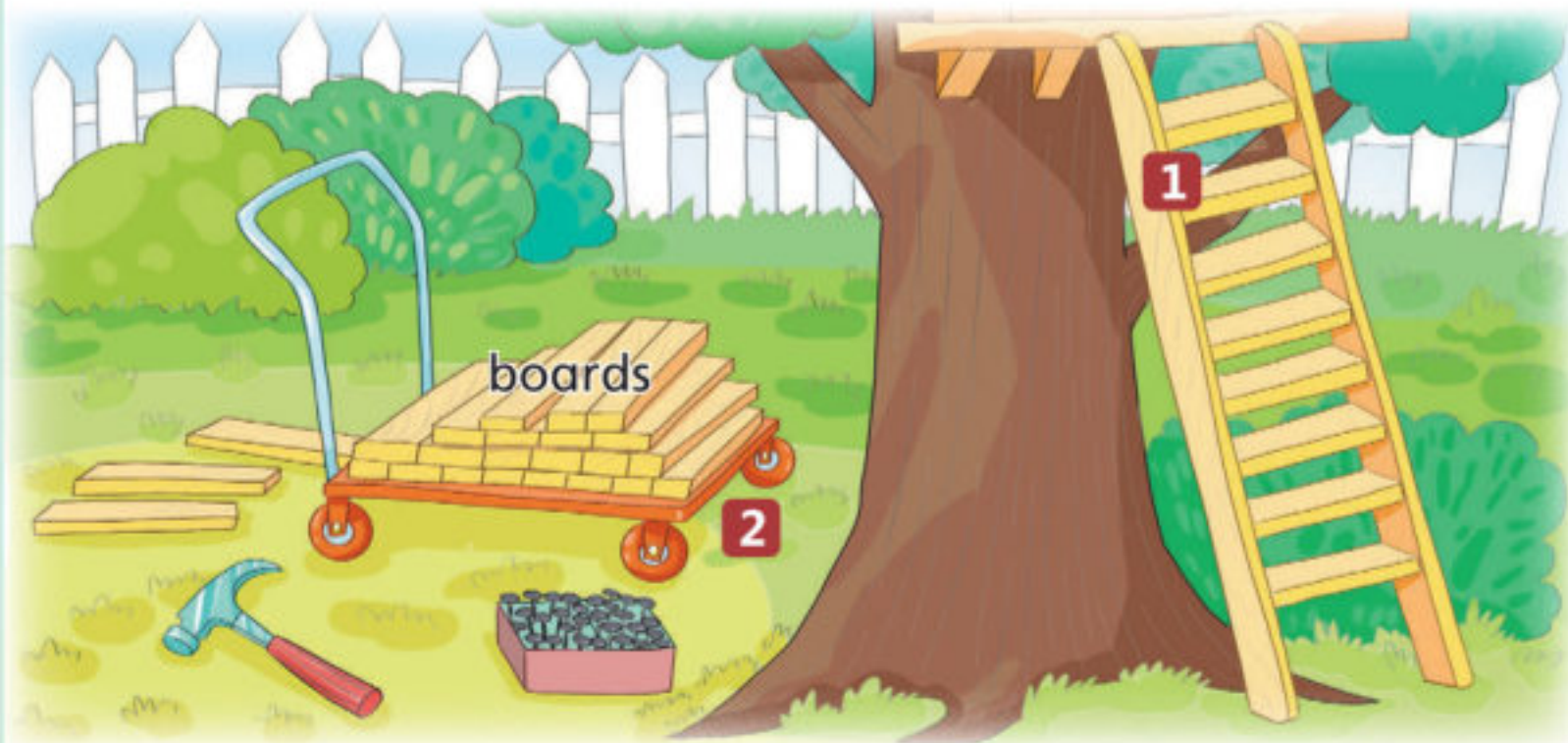
?



We can travel
fast ...

Yes. And we can
travel faster ...



A Listen, match and complete. Then say. *How will Lele and his dad use simple inventions to build a tree house?*☐ cart☐ ladder

The cart has four
_____. It is
easy to _____
a cart.

With a ladder, it is
_____ and easy
to get up to the tree
house.



They'll use the cart to
carry the boards. ...

 **Think** What is your favourite invention? Why? 

B Think and talk.

The most important invention



make life easier

make travel faster



What do you think is the most important invention?

I think it's the plane because it ...



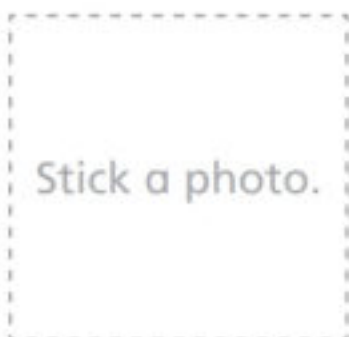
C Stick, think and write.

Stick a photo of an invention you like. How did the invention change people's lives?

It was hard/slow/... to ...

It took a long time ...

It is easier/faster/... to ...



The invention of _____

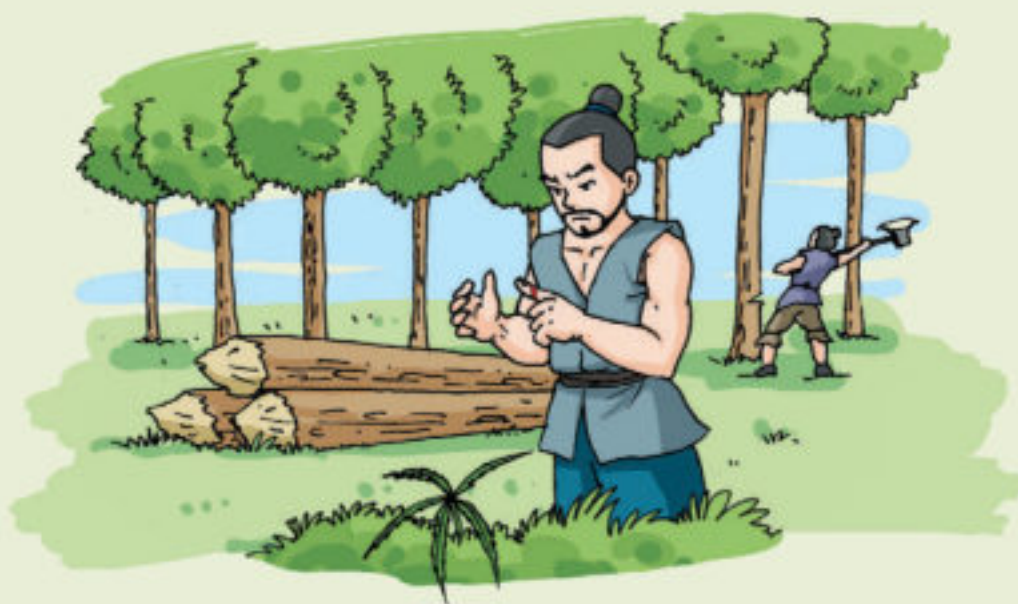
Before the invention of _____

After the invention of _____

Lu Ban and the saw



Lu Ban was a famous inventor in ancient China. He invented a lot of useful tools.



One day, when Lu Ban was at work on a mountain, a leaf cut his finger. Lu Ban thought, "How could such a small leaf hurt my finger?"

He looked at the leaf carefully. There were many teeth on the leaf, and the teeth were sharp. "Could I make a tool with teeth like these? It could cut things easily," Lu Ban said to himself.



Soon Lu Ban made a saw. It was the first saw in the world. People are still using it today.



Lu Ban was not the only ancient Chinese inventor. Other ancient Chinese people invented many great things, such as *cuju* and paper. Many have a great influence around the world.



cuju

Read and complete.

Lu Ban

_____ was a famous inventor. One day, a leaf
_____ his finger. He saw _____ on the
leaf. Lu Ban then made _____. Other ancient
Chinese people invented many great things. Many of
these inventions have a great influence
_____.



Think Do you know any other Chinese inventions that have a great influence around the world? 

Think more about the
Big Question

How do inventions change our lives?

...

Inventions make our lives easier.

Some Chinese inventions have a great influence around the world.

What is a city?



BIG QUESTION



Think What interesting places can you find in a city?

A Listen and say.

Places in a city



shopping centre



art gallery



amusement park



historic building



modern building

B Read and complete.

1



2



3



- 1 The Xi'an Bell Tower is a _____. It has a history of over 600 years.
- 2 The Canton Tower is a _____. It is about 600 metres tall.
- 3 The China Art Museum is a _____. It is a quiet place for art lovers.

C Read and choose.**My city: a great place to live**

My city is a great place to live for many reasons.

Public transport

My city has very good public transport. ① There are taxis, buses, the underground and trains. ② I go to school by underground. It is fast.

An exciting city

People make the city exciting. ③ The streets are busy with shoppers. ④ The parks are busy with children playing. ⑤ Many interesting things happen in the city. What a wonderful city!

Topic sentences: ① _____

Supporting sentences: ② _____

D Circle these words in “Beijing: a big-city snapshot” and guess.

bored emperors

E Answer the question before you read.

How much do you know about Beijing?

**Beijing:
a big-city
snapshot**

Beijing:

a big-city snapshot



A city has amazing things to see and interesting places to explore. Let's take a look at Beijing, the capital of our country.

Beijing is a mix of old and new. Nobody can be bored in Beijing!

A historic city

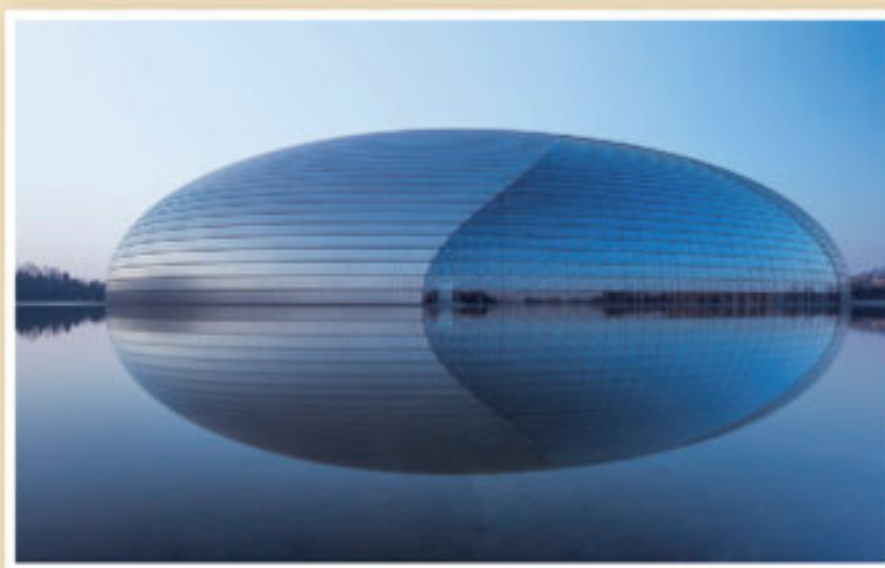
Beijing is a very old city with a history of more than 3,000 years. It has been the capital of China for hundreds of years.

You can enjoy seeing Beijing's historic buildings. You can learn about China's history at the Palace Museum. Many emperors once lived there. Outside the city, you can see the Great Wall. People built it thousands of years ago.



Top 3 things to do in Beijing

- ✓ Take a trip to see the Great Wall.
- ✓ Visit the Olympic Park.
- ✓ Try Beijing roast duck.



Modern Beijing

Today, Beijing is one of the most modern cities in the world. You can find some amazing buildings here. The National Centre for the Performing Arts looks like a drop of water. There, you can watch plays and operas. Then there is the National Stadium, the star of the 2008 Olympic Games. It looks like a big bird's nest!



After walking around the city, you can enjoy a meal at a restaurant. No one should visit Beijing without trying Beijing roast duck.



year



What makes Beijing a mix of old and new?

A Read and match.

- | | | |
|------------|---|--|
| 1 bored | • | • a These people were the most powerful in their countries. |
| 2 emperors | • | • b You have this feeling because you do not think something is interesting. |

B Read, complete and underline.**Beijing: a big-city snapshot**

Title	
Headings	
Topic sentences	<u>Underline in the text</u>
Supporting sentences	<u>Underline in the text</u>

C Read again and talk.

What did you learn about Beijing?



Beijing is an amazing city because ...

Think What historic or modern buildings are there in your city? 

D Listen and chant.

The big city

I live in a big busy city.
There are lots of fun things to do.
There are people selling tasty food
And lots of snacks too.

Nobody gets bored in the city
With so many places to see:
The market, the library, the museum.
No one is happier than me!


Learn

There is **nothing** in the fridge.
No one could see everything.
Nobody is in the museum.


E Think and say.

How much do you know about your city?



theatre



zoo



library



No one can get bored
in this theatre.



Nobody can get into
this zoo after 4:30 p.m.

Communicate

A Listen and match. Then say.

Cities are usually near rivers or lakes. Why?

Body of water

City

Reason

The Pearl River



It kept the city safe.

The Seine River



It is important for ships to travel on.

Lake Texcoco



It gave people food and water.



Paris is along ... It was important because ...



Think Is there a river or lake in or near your area?

How important is it?



B Look, think and talk.

What can we do in a city?



visit museums



go to libraries



watch shows



go to
amusement parks



What do you like about the city?

There are museums in the city.
We can visit museums and find many famous works of art there.



C Think and write.

Which city do you live in or like? What do you know about it?

City

Location

Activity

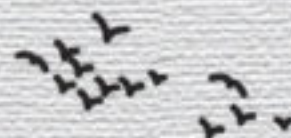
Food

I live in / like _____.

It is _____.

People _____.

Nobody can be bored _____.



From town to megacity



The year is 1979. A small town sits at the mouth of the Pearl River. Nothing much happens there. The buildings are small. Only about 310,000 people live there. It is Shenzhen.



It is 1980. Many new businesses are opening in Shenzhen. Thousands of young people come here. They begin to build tall buildings.



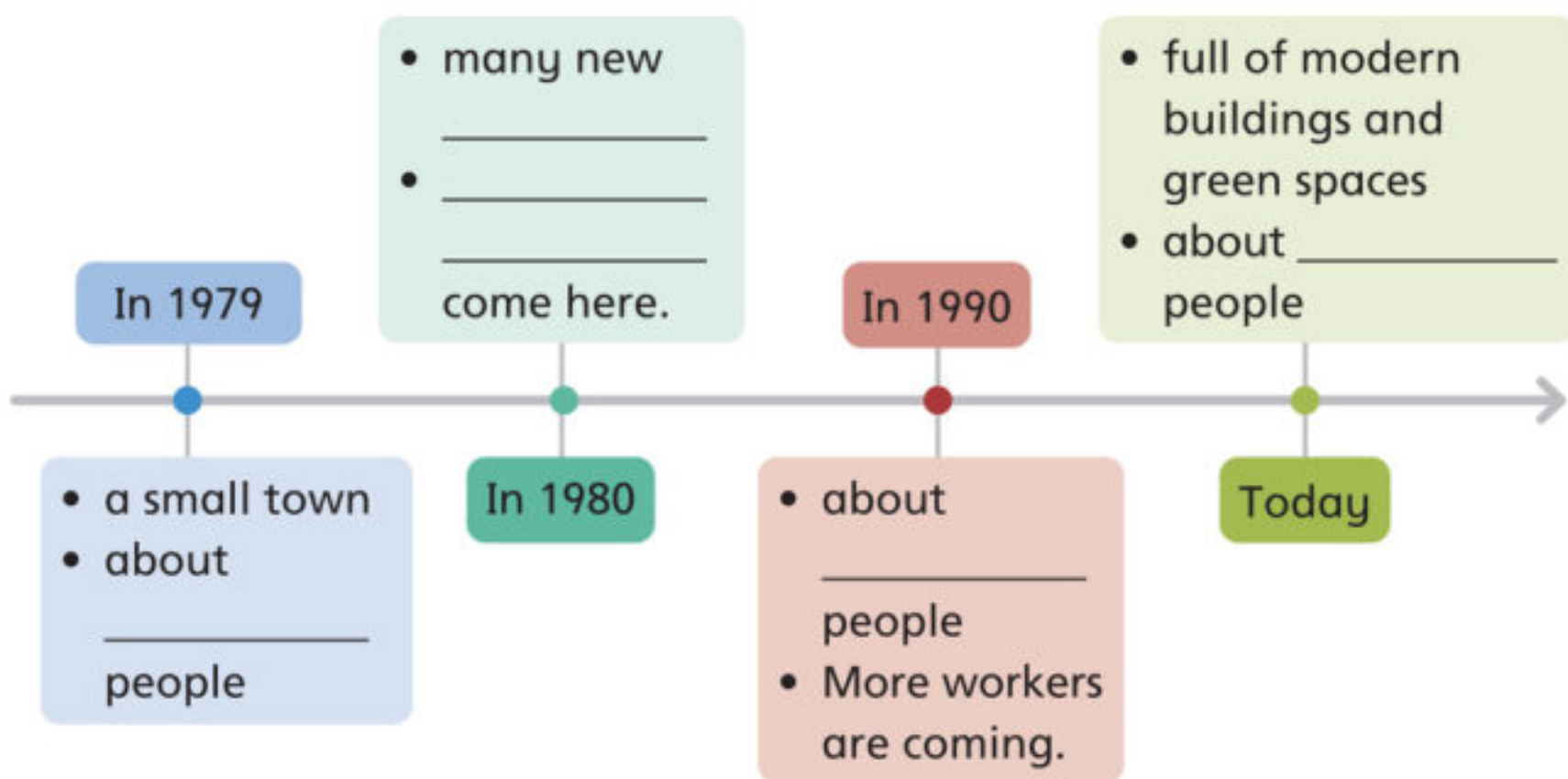
It is now 1990. About 1.68 million people live in Shenzhen and more workers are coming. They work hard in new factories. They have a better life in Shenzhen. Ten years later, the population jumps to about 7 million!

Shenzhen keeps growing. Today, it is full of modern buildings and green spaces. It has more than 1,000 parks! About 18 million people live in Shenzhen. They make this city a great place.



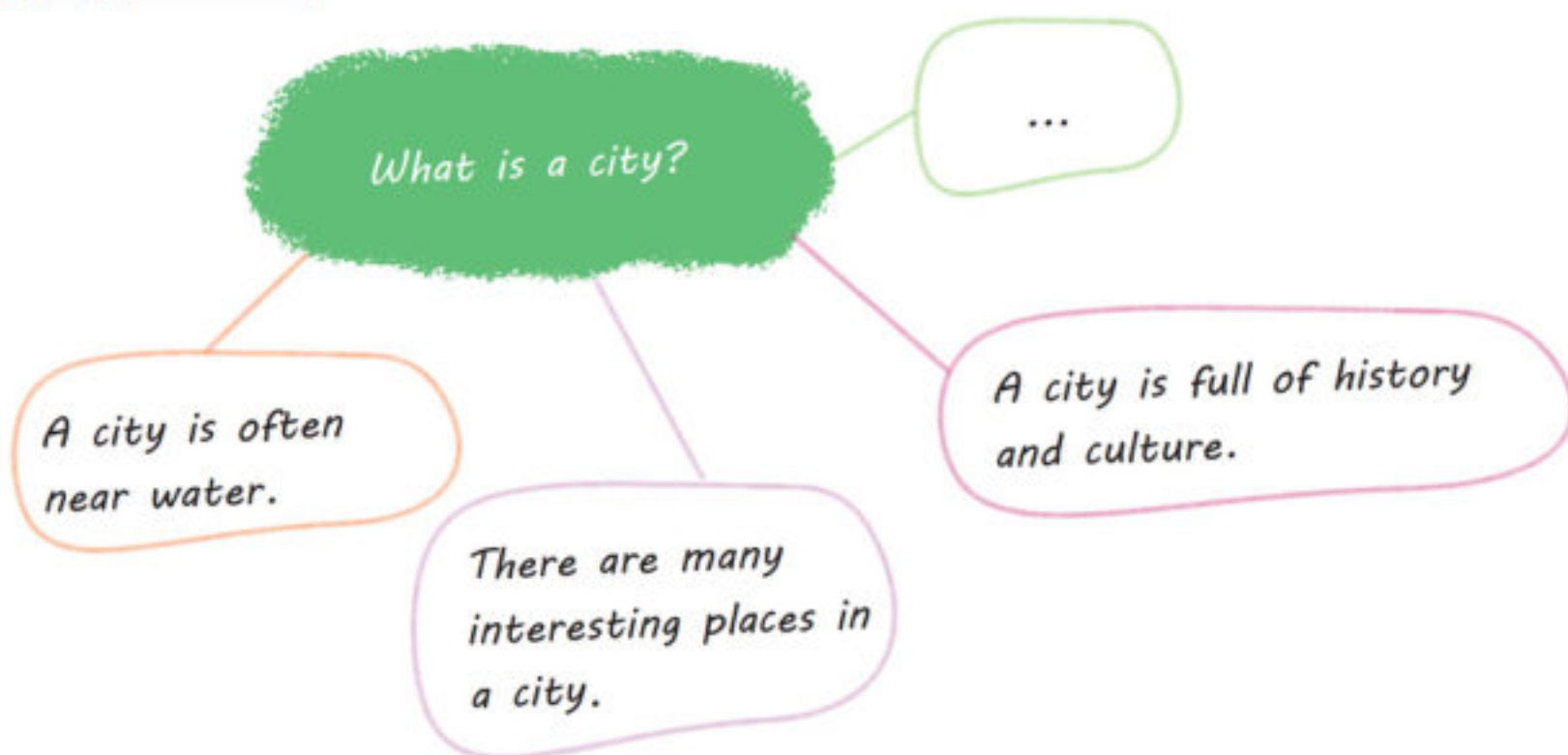
Read and complete.

From town to megacity



Think What was your city like in the past?
What is it like now?

Think more about the
Big Question



Project 1

An invention poster

Think

1 What inventions can protect us?



airbag



helmet



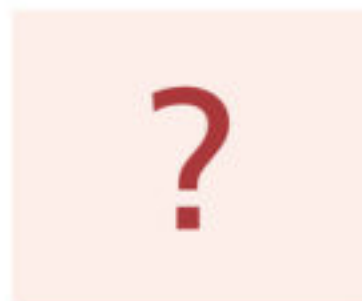
2 What inventions make our lives easier?



car



washing machine



Make

3 Make a poster about your invention.

Step 1

Write down what the invention is.



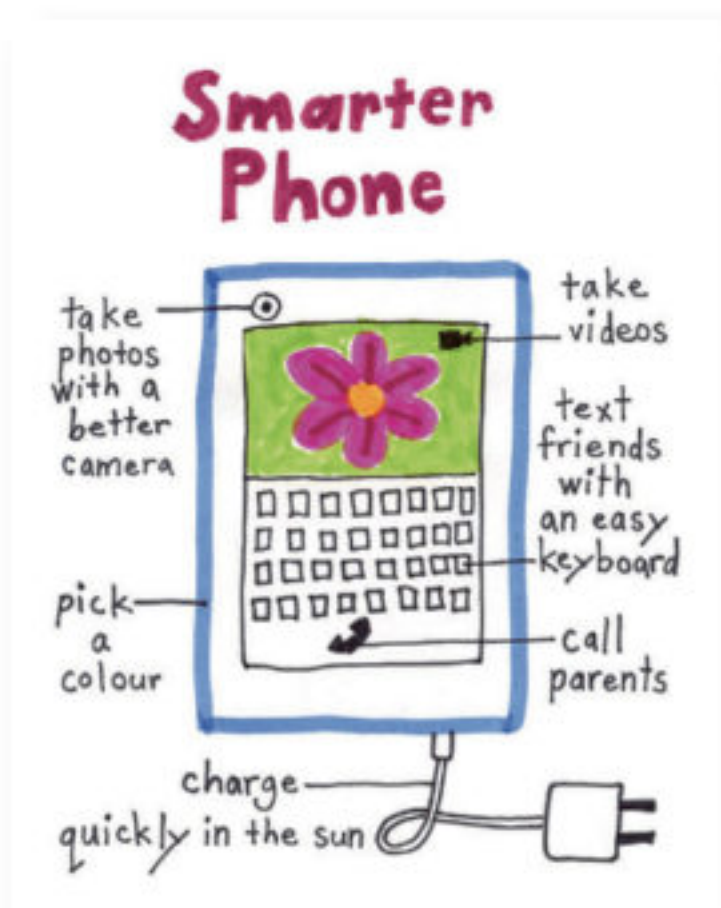
Step 2

Draw a picture or stick a photo to show the invention.



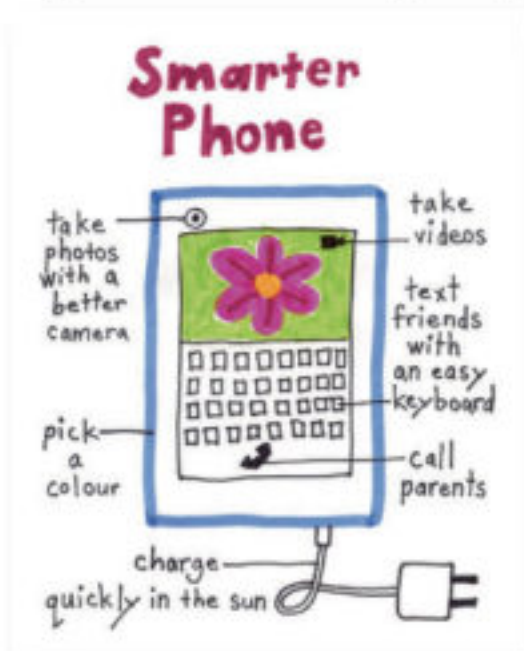
Step 3

Add exciting information about how the invention is used.



Introduce

4 Try to introduce your poster.



This is a smarter phone. You can talk to it. You can ... It's very special because ... You can ...



Share

5 Share the poster with your class.

This is a smarter phone. You can talk to it. You can take wonderful photos with it. It's very special because you can charge the phone in the sun. You can also use it underwater.



Project 2

A one-day tour

Think

- 1 Which city do you live in? Are there lots of museums, parks or other interesting places in your city? Which place do you like best?



museum



park



art gallery



amusement park

- 2 What are the must-see sights in your city? Why?

We can go to the art gallery! I want to know more about paintings.



Make

- 3 Complete the table and design a one-day tour.

Must-see sights	Fee	Time	Transport

Introduce

4 Try to introduce the one-day tour.

One-day tour



First, you can visit ... You can go there by ...
You'll ... You can spend ... Next, ... Then, ...
Finally, ...



Share

5 Share the one-day tour with your class.



First, you can visit the Site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC). You can go there by underground. You'll learn more about the history of the Communist Party of China. You can spend two hours there.

Unit checklist

Tick ☒ the boxes. A. I can do this well. B. I can do this. C. I need help.

Unit 1

A

B

C

I can talk about why people move to new places.

I can write about moving to a new place.

I understand why people move to new places.

Unit 2

A

B

C

I can talk about different reasons for making art.

I can write about an art form.

I understand the reasons why people make art.

Unit 3

A

B

C

I can talk about how to protect ourselves in different situations.

I can write about staying safe in a fire.

I understand how to keep myself safe.

Unit 4

A

B

C

I can talk about forces we use in our daily lives.

I can write about forces I use.

I understand the importance of different forces.

Unit 5

A

B

C

I can talk about different inventions.

I can write about an invention I like.

I understand the importance of different inventions.

Unit 6

A

B

C

I can talk about the activities we do in a city.

I can write about a city I live in or like.

I understand what we get from a city.



Unit 1

meet the neighbours 结识邻居

*make new friends 交新朋友

go ice skating 去滑冰

throw snowballs 扔雪球

*ago 以前

postcard 明信片

lonely 孤独的

miss 想念

PS 附言

homeless 无家可归的

ski 滑雪

raise money 募捐钱

I'm so excited! 我太激动了!

Unit 2

ink painting 水墨画

oil painting 油画

artist 艺术家

paintbrush 画笔

powerful 有力量的

express 表达

painter 画家

own 自己的

anyone 任何人

*share 分享

touch one's heart 打动某人的心

show one's feelings 表现某人的情感

*be famous for 因……而出名

Unit 3

protect 保护

*warm up 热身

*get hurt 受伤

*call for help 呼叫救援

break (使)破, 裂, 碎

*arm 手臂

skatepark 滑板运动场

luckily 幸好

helmet 头盔

X-ray X光检查

choose 选择

lost 迷路的

Unit 4

push 推

pull 拉

*heavy 重的

*light 轻的

*easy 容易的

*difficult 难的

*win 获胜

force 力

movement 移动

towards 向; 朝

cause 起因; 引起

speed 速度

tortoise 陆龟; 龟

yourself 你自己

Unit 5

invention 发明

slide 滑梯

seesaw 跷跷板

*watch 手表

lever 杠杆

wheel 轮子

simple 简单的

machine 机器

basic 基本的; 基础的

everyday 每天的

*playground 游乐场

注: 粗体词为本册核心词汇。加星号(*)词为《义务教育英语课程标准(2022年版)》规定的二级词。

point 尖端; 点
truck 卡车
inside 在……里
tiny 极小的
ramp 斜坡; 坡道
wheelchair 轮椅
*hill 山丘; 小山
nature 自然界; 大自然
board 木板
push down 向下按压

Unit 6

shopping centre 购物中心
art gallery 美术馆

amusement park 游乐园
historic building 历史建筑
modern building 现代建筑
snapshot 快照; 简介
nobody 无人
bored 厌倦的
emperor 皇帝
once 曾经
opera 歌剧
*sell 出售
a mix of ……的混合
thousands of 成千上万的
take a trip 去旅行
a drop of 一滴

Proper nouns

Xu Beihong 徐悲鸿 (中国画家)	p. 17	Beijing roast duck 北京烤鸭	p. 65
Vincent van Gogh 文森特·梵高 (荷兰画家)	p. 17	National Centre for the Performing Arts 国家大剧院	p. 65
Russia 俄罗斯	p. 20	National Stadium 国家体育场	p. 65
USA 美国	p. 20	Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会	p. 65
Xi'an Bell Tower 西安钟楼	p. 62	the Pearl River 珠江	p. 68
Canton Tower 广州塔	p. 62	the Seine River 塞纳河	p. 68
China Art Museum 中华艺术宫	p. 62	Lake Texcoco 特斯科科湖	p. 68
Olympic Park 奥林匹克公园	p. 65	Mexico City 墨西哥城	p. 68

Irregular verbs

Base form	Simple past
be (am, is, are)	was, were
become	became
begin	began
blow	blew
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
burn	burnt / burned
buy	bought
can	could
catch	caught
come	came
cut	cut
dig	dug
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feed	fed
feel	felt
find	found
fly	flew
get	got
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
have	had
hear	heard
hit	hit
hurt	hurt
keep	kept
know	knew

Base form	Simple past
learn	learnt / learned
leave	left
let	let
make	made
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read	read
ride	rode
rise	rose
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
smell	smelt / smelled
spend	spent
stand	stood
steal	stole
stick	stuck
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
wake	woke
wear	wore
will	would
win	won
write	wrote

Grammar review table

1 Pronouns

I	we	they	you	he	she	it
me	us	them	you	him	her	it
my	our	their	your	his	her	its
mine	ours	theirs	yours	his	hers	

2 Countable nouns

a pear	an apple	an orange
pears	apples	oranges



a box	a potato	a match	a bus
boxes	potatoes	matches	buses

a baby	a library	a leaf
babies	libraries	leaves



a man	a woman	a foot	a tooth
men	women	feet	teeth

a child	a fish	a sheep
children	fish	sheep



a mouse	(a) few	apples
mice	some	tomatoes
	a lot of	mice



3 Uncountable nouns

(a) little	bread
some	chicken
a lot of	juice
	water

a glass of	milk
	juice
	water
a cup of	tea

4 Prepositions

in	the morning your free time the box the East of China
at	4 p.m. night school
on	Monday 1st May a windy day the wall

under	12 years old the desk
behind	the door the yellow line

5 be (am, is, are)

I	am	a teacher	.
		tall	

He		cute	.
She	is	nice	.
It		my friend	

You		students	.
We	are	hungry	.
They			

Am	I	right	
Are	you		
	we	thirsty	
Is	they	happy	?
	he		
	she	tall	
	it		

6 *have, like*

I/We/They/You	have	big eyes	.
He/She/It	has		

Do	they/you	have	any cousins	?
Does	he/she			

I/We/They/You	like	playing football	.
He/She	likes		

Do	you/they	like	playing football	?
Does	he/she			

7 *do, does, go, goes ...*

The sun	rises	in the morning	.
	goes down	in the evening	



I/We/They/You	often	play football	at the weekend	.
		go shopping		
He/She		plays football		
		goes shopping		

Do	they/you	play football	at the weekend	?
Does	he/she	see a film		

8 *There be*

There	is/was	a garden	in our school	.
	are/were	many trees		

Is/Was	there	a park	near your home	?
Are/Were		any shops		

9 *be doing*

I	am	playing the piano	.
He/She	is		
We/They/You	are		

Is	he/she	painting a picture	?
Are	you		

What	is	he/she	doing	?
	are	you/they		

10 *was, were, did, went ...*

I/He/She/It	was	five	.
We/They/You	were	young	

I/We/They/You/	visited the museum	this summer holiday	.
He/She	went to Beijing		

Did	you/they/he/she	see them have breakfast	this morning	?
-----	-----------------	----------------------------	--------------	---

What	did	you/they/he/she	do	yesterday	?
------	-----	-----------------	----	-----------	---

11 *will, be going to*

I/We/They/You/ He/She	will	be live	tall in Beijing	.
--------------------------	------	------------	--------------------	---

I/We/They/You/ He/She	won't	be wear	short uniforms	.
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Will	I/we/they/you/ he/she	be	tall	?
		work	in Shanghai	

How	will	you	get there	?
Where			stay	
What			do	

I	am	going to buy some food	.
He/She	is		
We/They/You	are		

What	is	he/she	going to do	this weekend	?
	are	we/they/you			

12 *can, must, should*

I/We/They/You/ He/She	can	swim	.
	must	be careful	
	should	take some medicine	

I/We/They/You/ He/She	can't	swim	.
	mustn't	smoke	
	shouldn't	eat too much sweet food	

Can they/you/he/she swim ?

What can they/you/he/she do ?

Shall we cut some oranges first ?

13 *Wh-questions*

What	is	it/this/that		?
	are	they		
	does	he/she	do/like doing	
	do	we/they/you	have/like/wear	
	can	you	hear	
	would	you	like	

What colour	is	your ball		?
What time	is	it		
	does	he/she	get up	

Where	is	it	?
	are	they	
	do	you live	

When is your birthday ?



Who	is	he/she	?
	are	they	

Whose	guitar	is	it	?
	books	are	these	

Which cap do you like , the red one or the blue one ?

Why do you like it ?

How	is	the weather	?
	are	you	



How many	books	do we have	?
		are there	

How much	is	it	?
	are	they	

14 Numbers

1	one	20	twenty
2	two	21	twenty-one
3	three	22	twenty-two
4	four	23	twenty-three
5	five	24	twenty-four
6	six	25	twenty-five
7	seven	26	twenty-six
8	eight	27	twenty-seven
9	nine	28	twenty-eight
10	ten	29	twenty-nine
11	eleven	30	thirty
12	twelve	40	forty
13	thirteen	50	fifty
14	fourteen	60	sixty
15	fifteen	70	seventy
16	sixteen	80	eighty
17	seventeen	90	ninety
18	eighteen	100	a/one hundred
19	nineteen	1,000	a/one thousand

1st	first	20th	twentieth
2nd	second	21st	twenty-first
3rd	third	22nd	twenty-second
4th	fourth	23rd	twenty-third
5th	fifth	24th	twenty-fourth
6th	sixth	25th	twenty-fifth
7th	seventh	26th	twenty-sixth
8th	eighth	27th	twenty-seventh
9th	ninth	28th	twenty-eighth
10th	tenth	29th	twenty-ninth
11th	eleventh	30th	thirtieth
12th	twelfth	40th	fortieth
13th	thirteenth	50th	fiftieth
14th	fourteenth	60th	sixtieth
15th	fifteenth	70th	seventieth
16th	sixteenth	80th	eightieth
17th	seventeenth	90th	ninetieth
18th	eighteenth	100th	hundredth
19th	nineteenth	1,000th	thousandth

15 Days of the week

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

16 Months

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

后 记

本教材以教育部颁布的《义务教育英语课程标准(2022年版)》为依据修订编写。

本教材由张春柏教授和施嘉平老师担任主编。祁承辉老师担任三至五年级分册主编。参与本教材编写的有傅璟、叶建军、朱虹、车建琴、陈一明、鲁勤、岳良燕、桂凌俊、郑民军、余晓珍、王红丽、孔琦、陈鹰、曾焕、岳旭、张晴、叶方兴以及上海教育出版社英语教材编辑团队。在保留原教材优势和特色的基础上,本教材的修订编写优化了结构与内容,整合了英语的学科逻辑、教学逻辑与学习逻辑,明确了由体验到理解,由探索到运用,由表达到交流,再到发展核心素养的英语学习路径,以此为基落实立德树人根本任务,全面提升学生的核心素养水平。

本次修订编写工作还得到了国内英语教育、教学、测评等领域专家的鼎力支持和悉心指导。舒白梅教授、汤青老师和朱浦老师审读了本教材内容,提出了专业的学术指导意见和建议。在此,向各位专家和教师表示衷心的感谢!在教材编写完成后,深圳、沈阳、太原、贵阳和芜湖等市的部分学校参加了本教材的试教试用和一线教师审读工作,为教材品质的提升提出了有价值的意见和建议,在此一并表示诚挚的感谢!

欢迎广大师生来电来函指出教材的不足,提出宝贵意见和建议。电话:021-64319241。电子邮箱:jcjy@seph.com.cn。通讯地址:上海市闵行区号景路159弄C座上海教育出版社(201101)。

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