

盲校义务教育实验教科书

英语

(三年级起点)
六年级下册

人民教育出版社 课程教材研究所
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致同学

亲爱的同学们：

你们好！欢迎来到英语学习的世界。

在这本书中，你们将和老朋友吴一凡、张鹏、刘云、Amy 和 Mike 等一起学习用英语描述身高体重，谈论自己的周末和假期，介绍学校和自己的变化。

临近小学毕业了，刘云的学校会举办什么活动呢？大熊 Zoom 和小松鼠 Zip 毕业后还能继续在一起学习吗？赶快打开书，和老朋友一起去看、去听，一起学习和成长吧！

另外，这本书还设计了有趣的复习单元，引导你们在不同的场景中运用小学阶段所学的语言知识和技能。附录里增加的英语短剧与故事将帮助你们在阅读与表演中体会英语学习的乐趣，不规则动词表和发音规则表将引导你们观察、发现和总结语言规律。到了初中，你们将开始学习盲文二级点字。感兴趣的话，不妨翻开附录6看看二级点字的样子。

经过小学三年的学习，你们会发现自己不但能读、写更多的单词，理解更复杂的对话，读懂英语小故事和剧本，还能运用英语适当表达自己的意愿、与同伴交流。如果你们在学习过程中遇到困难，不要着急，坚持多听、多说、多读、多写、多模仿，学习一些听、说、读、写的方法，就一定会进步。

亲爱的同学们，愿你们和书里的小主人公一起度过快乐美好的学习时光，为初中的英语学习做好准备。

编者

2021年5月

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Main characters

Amy Green—a girl from the UK

Zhang Peng—a boy from China

Sarah Miller—a girl from the USA

Wu Yifan—a boy from China

Chen Jie—a girl from China

Mike Black—a boy from Canada

John Baker—a boy from the USA

Liu Yun—a girl from China

Ms White—an English teacher

Robin—a robot

Zip—a squirrel

Zoom—a bear

Unit 1 How tall are you?

A Let's talk

Mike and Zhang Peng are at a museum. Listen and say True or False.

1. The first dinosaur is shorter.
2. The second dinosaur has small arms.

Listen, read and talk.

场景说明: Zhang Peng 和 Mike 在博物馆里谈论恐龙的外形。

Zhang Peng: Look! That's the tallest dinosaur.

Mike: How tall is it?

Zhang Peng: Maybe 7 metres.

Mike: Wow! It's taller than both of us together.

Zhang Peng: Look! There are more dinosaurs over there!

Mike: They're all so big and tall.

Zhang Peng: Hey, this dinosaur isn't tall! I'm taller than this one.

Mike: Oh, yes. How tall are you?

Zhang Peng: I'm 160 centimetres.

Read the conversation again and discuss.

How tall is Zhang Peng?

Who is taller, Zhang Peng or the small dinosaur?

How tall are you? Who is taller than you?

A Let's learn new words

Listen, read and say.

场景说明：校园里 Zhang Peng 和 John、Ms White 和 Sarah 在比较各自的身高和年龄。

Zhang Peng: How old are you?

John: I'm 11 years old.

Zhang Peng: Oh, I'm older than you!

John: You're taller than me, too.

shorter taller older younger

Do a survey.

Sarah: Yifan, how old are you?

Wu Yifan: I'm 12 years old.

Sarah: How tall are you?

Wu Yifan: I'm 159 centimetres.

...

Sarah: Three students are younger than me. Five students are taller than me.

B Let's talk

Mike and Wu Yifan are talking about the weekend. Listen and say True or False.

1. Wu Yifan and Mike are going hiking first.
2. Mike is bigger than last year.

Listen, read and talk.

场景说明: Mike 和 Wu Yifan 在鞋店试鞋。

Yifan: What size are your shoes, Mike?

Mike: Size 6.

Yifan: Size 6? That's so small.

Mike: Oh, sorry! In China, I wear size 38 shoes.

Yifan: I see. Your feet are bigger than mine. My shoes are size 37.

Mike: Really? You look taller than me.

Yifan: Maybe, but I think you are heavier. How heavy are you?

Mike: I'm 106 pounds. I mean, I'm 48 kilograms.

Yifan: Yes, you're heavier. I'm 46 kilograms.

Read the conversation again and discuss.

What size are Wu Yifan's shoes?

How heavy is Wu Yifan?

Whose shoes are bigger than yours?

Who is heavier than you?

B Let's learn new words

Listen, read and say.

场景说明：John 和 Jim 在比较体重。Wu Yifan 和 Mike 在比较鞋子和书包的大小。Zhang Peng 在帮 Sarah 拿书包。

John: How heavy are you, Jim?

Jim: I'm 52 kilograms.

John: You're heavier than me.

thinner heavier stronger smaller bigger

Read, compare and say.

图片说明：左图是抹香鲸。它是体型最大的齿鲸。右图是虎鲸。它的体形呈纺锤形，颜色黑白分明。

Sperm Whale (male)

Length: up to 18.3 metres

Weight: up to 57 tons

Killer Whale (male)

Length: up to 9.8 metres

Weight: more than 10 tons

John: The male sperm whale is ... than the male killer whale.

B Read and write

Spring is here! Listen and discuss: What changes happen in spring?

Little Water Drop sleeps in a river. Spring is coming. It is getting warmer and warmer. He wakes up and feels hot. “Maybe I will feel cooler in the sky,” he thinks. He opens his arms to welcome more sunlight. Then he becomes lighter and lighter. Finally, he flies.

Little Water Drop meets other drops in the sky. They get together and become big clouds. The more drops come, the bigger and heavier the clouds become. Then the water drops meet Mr Wind. They become colder and fall from the sky. Now the water drops have a new name: rain drops.

Read the story and say True or False.

1. This story is about the weather in spring.
2. The sun makes the water drops warmer and heavier.
3. The wind makes the clouds bigger and heavier.

Find the words with “-er” in the text and write them down.

Discuss, order the pictures and write.

How does water become rain?

图1：乌云密布，刮着冷风，下着雨。

图2：太阳照射下，水蒸气正不断凝结成云。

图3：乌云越来越厚重。

图4：太阳照射河流，河水不断蒸发。

The sun is shining. _____

_____ That's how water becomes rain.

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C Let's check

Listen and say True or False.

1. John's and Sarah's birthdays are on the same day.
2. Zhang Peng doesn't do much exercise.
3. Mike is helpful.
4. Those elephants are shorter than a bus.

Listen again and write the answers to the questions.

1. Who is older, John or Sarah?
2. Is Zhang Peng taller and stronger now?
3. What is Mike like now?
4. How tall are the elephants?

Let's wrap it up

Read and write.

tall—taller

thin—thinner

heavy—heavier

long— _____	big— _____	angry— _____	sunny— _____
strong— _____	sad— _____	funny— _____	happy— _____
	hot— _____	windy— _____	

C Story time

图1 场景说明：Zip 和 Zoom 在挑选足球队的守门员，斑马和长颈鹿毛遂自荐。

Zip and Zoom are looking for a new goalkeeper. They ask their friends.

“Hello, Zebra!” says Zip. “How tall are you?”

“I’m 160 centimetres,” says Zebra.

“I’m taller!” says Giraffe.

图2 场景说明：斑马和长颈鹿来到球门前，轮流当守门员。

Zip and Zoom think Zebra is strong, so they ask her to try to save a ball.

Zebra misses the ball and says, “Oh dear, I’m not very good at this!”

Giraffe then tries but she misses the ball too. She says, “My neck is too long. ”

图3 场景说明：河马站到了球门前。

“Let me try!” says Hippo.

“He’s too heavy!” says Zoom. “He’s almost bigger than the goal! But let him try.”

Hippo is so big that he stops the ball.

“He’s the one we want!” shouts Zip happily. “He’s perfect!”

New words

(注：加*的词为《盲校义务教育英语课程标准（2016年版）》中的二级词。)

dinosaur 恐龙	*thin 瘦的（比较级 thinner）
*short 矮的；短的（比较级 shorter）	*strong 强壮的（比较级 stronger）
*tall 高的（比较级 taller，最高级 tallest）	*small 小的（比较级 smaller）
metre 米（美式英语 meter）	sperm whale 抹香鲸
than 比	male 雄性的；男（性）的
centimetre 厘米（美式英语 centimeter）	length 长；长度
*old 年长的（比较级 older）	weight 重量
*young 年轻的（比较级 younger）	ton 吨
*big 大的（比较级 bigger）	killer whale 虎鲸
last 最近的	happen 发生
*foot 脚（复数 feet）	drop 滴；水珠
*think 认为	*get 变得
*heavy 重的（比较级 heavier）	*warm 温暖的（比较级 warmer）
pound 磅（重量单位）	wake up 醒；醒来
kilogram 千克；公斤	*cool 凉的；凉爽的（比较级 cooler）
	sunlight 阳光；日光
	become 开始变得；变成

*light 轻的（比较级 lighter）

cloud 云

wind 风

*cold 冷的（比较级 colder）

*make 使变得

shine 照耀

goalkeeper 守门员

save a ball 救球

miss 未接住

neck 脖子

almost 几乎；差不多

goal 球门

*one（用于指代已提及的或对方已知道的某人、某物）

shout 大声说；叫

*happily 高兴地；快乐地

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Useful expressions

That's the tallest dinosaur. 那是最高的恐龙。

It's taller than both of us together. 它比我俩加起来还高。

How tall are you? 你有多高?

I'm 160 centimetres. 我一米六。

What size are your shoes, Mike? 迈克, 你穿多大号的鞋?

Your feet are bigger than mine. 你的脚比我的大。

My shoes are size 37. 我穿37号的鞋。

How heavy are you? 你体重多少?

I'm 106 pounds. I mean, I'm 48 kilograms. 我106磅。我的意思是, 我48公斤。

Let's sing

My small cat

My small cat, my small cat,

My small cat is smaller than yours.

He's smaller and shorter and younger than yours.

My small cat.

My big dog, my big dog,

My big dog is bigger than yours.

He's bigger and longer and stronger than yours.

My big dog.

Unit 2 How was your weekend?

A Let's talk

Sarah and Mike are talking about last weekend. Listen and answer.

1. What did Mike do last weekend?
2. What is Mike going to do next?

Listen, read and talk.

场景说明：Mike 和爷爷正在打电话。

Mike: Hi, Grandpa! How was your weekend? What did you do?

Grandpa: Good. I stayed at home with your grandma. We watched TV in the afternoon and drank tea.

Mike: I watched TV, too. I watched some children's shows.

Grandpa: That's nice. Did you do anything else?

Mike: Yes, I cleaned my room and washed my clothes.

Grandpa: You are a good boy!

Read the conversation again and discuss.

What did Mike's grandpa do last weekend?

How was your weekend?

What did you do last weekend?

What are you going to do next weekend?

A Let's learn new words

Listen, read and say.

场景说明：Chen Jie 问 Mike 周末是怎么过的。

Chen Jie: Hi, Mike! How was your weekend?

Mike: It was OK. Thanks, Chen Jie.

Chen Jie: What did you do?

Mike: I cleaned my room.

cleaned my room

washed my clothes

stayed at home

watched TV

Do a survey.

washed my clothes stayed at home

watched TV cleaned my room

A: How was your weekend?

B: It was OK.

A: What did you do?

B: I washed my clothes.

...

A: Last weekend, two students washed their clothes ...

B Let's talk

Wu Yifan is talking with John. Listen and say True or False.

1. John has a cold.
2. Wu Yifan and John are going to meet Amy together.

Listen, read and talk.

场景说明：John 和 Amy 在等公交车。

John: Hey, Amy. Let's go to the bookstore. I want to buy a new comic book.

Amy: Oh, I read one yesterday.

John: Was it interesting?

Amy: Yes, it was. What did you do yesterday? Did you go to the park?

John: No, I had a cold. I stayed at home and slept.

Amy: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm happy you feel better now.

John: Thanks. The bus is coming. Come on!

Read the conversation again and discuss.

Did Amy like the comic book?

Did John go to the park yesterday?

What did you do yesterday / last night / ...?

What do you usually do at the weekend?

B Let's learn new words

Listen, read and say.

场景说明：John 和 Amy 在谈论上周末的生活。

John: What did you do last weekend, Amy?

Amy: I read a book.

John: Did you like it?

Amy: Yes, I did. It was great!

read a book wrote in my diary had a cold slept

Play a card game.

Read the cards on the right. Ask and answer with your partner.

A: Did John read a book
yesterday?

Sarah

washed her clothes

B: No, he didn't.

Chen Jie

read a book

A: What did he do yesterday?

Amy

wrote in her diary

B: He had a cold and slept.

John

had a cold and slept

B Read and write

图片说明：一位亲切的中年女性，身穿制服，佩戴的工作证上写着 Broom。

This is Mrs Broom. She works in a hotel. She is a housekeeper.

What do you think she did yesterday?

made the beds cooked the food

cleaned the rooms answered the guests' letters

Wu Yifan and his family stayed in a hotel at the weekend, but it was not a happy stay.

Dear guests,

Thank you for staying in our hotel. How was your stay? Please circle:

Good

Average

Bad

Dear Sir/Madam,

Our weekend stay in your hotel was very bad. Many things in our room were old and broken. Our friend Robin fixed a broken chair. My mother wanted to read a book, but the lamp did not work. My dad got some hamburgers from the hotel restaurant, but they were cold and tasted bad. I wanted to watch TV, but the TV didn't work. The people in Room 301 listened to loud music. I didn't sleep all night.

I'm sorry, but we didn't enjoy our stay very much.

Sincerely,

Wu Yifan

Read the letter again. Find and read aloud the sentences that describe their complaints.

Find all the verbs in the text and complete the table.

Past	Present
was	is

Finish the email.

SendSave

To

Subject

Attach files | Large attachment | Image |

Dear manager,

Last weekend, Wu Yifan's family were not happy with their stay in our hotel. Here are their complaints: ____

It wasn't a good stay. I suggest we write an email and say sorry to them.

Sincerely,

Mrs Broom

C Let's check

Listen and choose the phrases you hear.

wrote in my diary stayed at home read a book
had a cold watched TV cleaned my room

Listen again and correct the mistakes.

1. Amy cleaned her room and read storybooks last weekend.
2. John had a good time last weekend.
3. Mike wrote in his diary yesterday.
4. Zhang Peng stayed at home and read books last Sunday.

Let's wrap it up

Read and complete the sentences.

talk → <u>talked</u>	stay → <u>stayed</u>	want → <u>wanted</u>
live → <u>lived</u>	plan → <u>planned</u>	cry → <u>cried</u>

1. I _____ (cook) dinner last Monday.
2. I _____ (play) football last weekend.
3. I _____ (like) the food yesterday.
4. He _____ (visit) his grandparents last weekend.
5. She _____ (stop) to look at the flower.
6. They _____ (study) English last night.

C Story time

图1场景说明：上学路上，Zip问Zoom周末是怎么过的。

Zip: How was your weekend?

Zoom: It was a busy one.

Zip: What did you do on Saturday?

Zoom: I washed my schoolbag and did my homework.

图2场景说明：Zoom走进教室，脑海里浮现出周末的安排。

Zip: What did you do on Sunday?

Zoom: In the morning, I cleaned my room. Then I visited my grandparents. In the afternoon, I played football. Then I watched TV.

图3场景说明：Zoom疲惫地趴在桌子上。

Zip: That was a busy weekend.

Zoom: Yes, it was. Now I need another weekend.

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New words

(注：加*的词为《盲校义务教育英语课程标准（2016年版）》中的二级词。)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| *was (be 的第一和第三人称单数过去式) | (well 的比较级) |
| *did (用于实义动词前构成过去时的否定句和疑问句) | write in my diary 写日记 |
| stay at home 待在家里 | (write 的过去式 wrote) |
| (stay 的过去式 stayed) | hotel 旅馆 |
| watch TV 看电视 | housekeeper (旅馆的) 房间清洁工 |
| (watch 的过去式 watched) | make the beds 铺床 |
| *drink 喝; 饮 | *cook 烹饪; 烹调 |
| (过去式 drank) | (过去式 cooked) |
| clean my room 打扫我的房间 | *answer 答复 |
| (clean 的过去式 cleaned) | (过去式 answered) |
| wash my clothes 洗我的衣服 | guest 房客; 客人 |
| (wash 的过去式 washed) | stay 暂住; 逗留 |
| have a cold 感冒 | average 一般的 |
| (have 的过去式 had) | *bad 令人不快的; 坏的; 变质的 |
| *read 读 (过去式 read) | madam 夫人; 女士 |
| *yesterday 昨天 | *were (be 的第二人称单数过去式和第一、二、三人称复数的过去式) |
| *sleep 睡觉 (过去式 slept) | |
| *better (健康状况) 好转的 | |

broken 破损的	以某人名字开头的正式信
fix 修理（过去式fixed）	件的末尾）
*want 想要	manager 经理
（过去式wanted）	complaint 抱怨；投诉
lamp 台灯	suggest 建议
*work 运转；运行	*talk 谈论
*get 获得	（过去式talked）
（过去式got）	*live 住；居住
taste 尝，品（味道）	（过去式lived）
（过去式tasted）	plan 计划（过去式planned）
*listen 听；倾听	*cry 哭；哭泣（过去式cried）
（过去式listened）	*visit 看望；访问
loud 喧闹的；大声的	（过去式visited）
enjoy 享受……的乐趣	*play 参加（比赛或运动）
sincerely 谨上，敬上（用于	（过去式played）

Useful expressions

How was your weekend? 您周末过得怎么样?

Good. 挺好的。

What did you do? 您（周末）干什么了?

I stayed at home with your grandma. 我和你奶奶待在家里。

Did you do anything else? 你还做了其他什么事吗?

Yes, I cleaned my room and washed my clothes. 是的，我打扫了房间，还洗了衣服。

Did you go to the park? 你去公园了吗？

No, I had a cold. 没有，我感冒了。

Let's sing

Last weekend

Last weekend I went to the zoo.

What did you do last weekend?

I saw a film and played ping-pong.

What did you do last weekend?

Last night I watched TV.

What did you do last night?

I stayed at home and read a book.

What did you do last night?

Unit 3 Where did you go?

A Let's talk

The first class is beginning soon. Listen and say True or False.

1. John is at home now. 2. John hurt his foot.

Listen, read and talk.

场景说明：Amy 和 John 在谈论假期活动。

图片说明：两图分别为新疆的伊犁马和吐鲁番的葡萄沟。

Amy: How did you hurt your foot, John?

John: I fell off my bike last Saturday.

Amy: That's too bad! Are you all right?

John: I'm OK now. Come and look at my photos from my vacation.

Amy: Where did you go?

John: The Tianshan Mountains, Xinjiang. I rode a horse.

Amy: Cool! Did you go to Turpan?

John: Yes, we did. We saw lots of grapes there, but we couldn't eat them. They won't be ready till August.

Read the conversation again and discuss.

Where did John go for his holidays?

What did he do?

Where did you go for your holidays?

What did you do?

A Let's learn new words

Listen, read and say.

场景说明：Zhang Peng 和 John 在谈论周末活动。

Zhang Peng: Hey, John! Where did you go last Saturday?

John: I went to a forest park.

Zhang Peng: What did you do there?

John: I went camping.

went camping

went fishing

rode a horse

rode a bike

hurt my foot

Make up a story.

Choose a card and create a story with your group.

活动说明：小组成员分别在卡片上抄写上述词组，然后选择一张卡片编故事。

A: My friends and I went camping in a nature park.

B: We rode horses in the forest.

C: ...

How many different stories can you make?

B Let's talk

Wu Yifan and Amy meet Sarah at school. Listen and answer.

1. What are they talking about?
2. What did Sarah do?

Listen, read and talk.

场景说明：Sarah、Amy 和 Wu Yifan 在谈论寒假旅行。

Sarah: Amy, where did you go on your winter vacation?

Amy: My family and I went to Sanya.

Yifan: Really? Did you like it?

Amy: Yes, it was so warm.

Sarah: Hainan is far from here. How did you go there?

Amy: We went there by plane.

Yifan: How was the beach? What did you do there?

Amy: It was beautiful. I took lots of photos, and I also went swimming.

Read the conversation again and discuss.

Where did Amy go?

How did she go there?

What did she do?

What about your winter holidays?

B Let's learn new words

Listen, read and say.

场景说明：Amy 和 Wu Yifan 在谈论暑假生活。

Amy: What did you do over the summer holidays, Yifan?

Wu Yifan: I went swimming every weekend and took lots of photos.

ate fresh food went swimming took photos bought gifts

Brainstorm and talk.

Things I did	took	<u>took a trip</u>	<u>took photos</u>
	went	<u>went swimming</u>	<u> </u>
	ate	<u>ate ice cream</u>	<u> </u>
	bought	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	rode	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

B Read and write

Listen and then discuss these questions: Who is Max? What will happen next?

图片说明：Wu Yifan、爸爸、Robin 和 Max 一起逗躺在床上的妈妈开心。

Saturday, April 23rd

It was a sunny morning. We rode bikes to a village. Max sat in a basket on the front of my bike. It was fun! We took photos of the beautiful countryside. We bought some gifts and ate some delicious food.

In the afternoon, Mum didn't feel well. She rested in the hotel. Dad and I wanted to make her happy. We dressed up and made her a funny play. Robin played the part of a dog. He was so cute. Max jumped on him and licked him. Of course, Robin didn't like it. We laughed and laughed.

It was a bad day but also a good day!

Read the diary and say True or False.

1. Yifan's family rode bikes in a city.
2. Yifan's mother didn't feel well and rested at home.
3. Yifan's family had a bad day.

What happened to Yifan's family?

Bad	Good
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Now write about your bad but good day.

Once I had a bad but good day.

First, it was a bad day. _____

But what did I do then? _____

So it was also a good day.

As the saying goes, "Bad luck often brings good luck."

C Let's check

Listen and say True or False.

1. Mike went swimming last weekend.
2. Sarah visited a museum last weekend.
3. Amy went home on foot today.
4. Zhang Peng went to Harbin with his uncle.

Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What did Mike do last weekend?
2. Why did Sarah think her weekend was great?
3. Why did Amy go to school by car?
4. What did Zhang Peng do in Harbin?

Let's wrap it up

Choose words to fill in the blanks.

am/is → was are → were

eat → ate drink → drank run → ran

There _____ lots of dinosaurs many years ago. Some dinosaurs _____ plants. Other dinosaurs ate meat and usually _____ faster. We can only see dinosaurs in museums now.

C Story time

图1场景说明：Zoom来到月球上居然看见了嫦娥……

Zoom: Am I on the moon? I can't believe it! She must be Chang'e.

Oh, there is the rabbit!

Zoom: Ms! Can I take a photo of you and your rabbit?

Chang'e: Of course!

图2和图3场景说明：Zoom返回地球，在路上遇到了Zip。

Zip: Good morning, Zoom! How was your vacation? Where did you go?

Zoom: It was fun. I went to the moon.

Zip: Cool! How did you go there?

Zoom: By spaceship.

Zip: What did you see?

Zoom: I saw Chang'e, the rabbit and the tree.

Zip: Did you take any photos?

Zoom: Yes, I did. Oops! Where did I put the photos?

图4场景说明：趴在桌上的Zoom睁开眼，桌上摆着画有嫦娥和航天飞机的画报。

Zoom: Oh, it was a dream!

New words

(注：加*的词为《盲校义务教育英语课程标准（2016年版）》中的二级词。)

*begin 开始

hurt his foot 伤了他的脚

(hurt 的过去式 hurt)

fall 摔倒 (过去式 fell)

off 从 (某处) 落下

all right 安全健康 (的)

vacation 假期

(英式英语 holiday)

ride a horse 骑马 (ride 的
过去式 rode)

Turpan 吐鲁番

*see 看见 (过去式 saw)

*can 能 (过去式 could)

till 直到

*go 去; 说 (过去式 went)

go camping (尤指在假日)
去野营

go fishing 去钓鱼

ride a bike 骑车

take photos 照相

(take 的过去式 took)

eat fresh food 吃新鲜的食物

(eat 的过去式 ate)

buy gifts 买礼物 (buy 的过去
式 bought)

*sit 坐 (过去式 sat)

basket 篮; 筐

countryside 乡村

rest 休息 (过去式 rested)

dress up 装扮 (dress 的过去式
dressed)

*play 戏剧; 扮演

(过去式 played)®

part 角色

*jump 跳 (过去式 jumped)

lick 舔 (过去式 licked)

laugh 笑; 发笑

(过去式 laughed)

once 曾经

as 正如; 如同

saying 谚语

luck 运气

*bring 带来

*run 跑；奔跑（过去式 ran）

ago 以前

meat 肉

*fast 快地（比较级 faster）

believe 相信

spaceship 宇宙飞船

Useful expressions

How did you hurt your foot, John? 约翰，你的脚是怎么受伤的？

I fell off my bike last Saturday. 上周六我从自行车上摔下来了。

Are you all right? 你还好吧？

I'm OK now. 我现在没事了。

Where did you go? 你去哪儿了？

The Tianshan Mountains, Xinjiang. 新疆天山。

Did you go to Turpan? 你们去吐鲁番了吗？

Yes, we did. 是的，去了。

How did you go there? 你们怎么去的？

We went there by plane. 我们坐飞机去的。

Let's sing

Tell me about your holidays

Where did you go for your holidays, holidays, holidays?

Did you swim? Did you shop?

What did you do?

I went swimming in the sea, in the sea, in the sea.

I went shopping near the sea.

I bought a gift for you.

Where did you go for your holidays, holidays, holidays?

Did you run? Did you jump?

What did you do?

I rode a bike in the park, in the park, in the park.

I didn't see a big round stone.

And ouch, I hurt my foot!

人教版®

Unit 4 Life is changing!

A Let's talk

Today, there is a guest visiting the school. Listen and say True or False.

1. The school changed a little.
2. Grandpa used computers at school.

Listen, read and talk.

场景说明：Wu Yifan 的爷爷、Sarah 和 Wu Yifan 一起参观校史馆。

In the school history museum ...

Yifan: Grandpa, tell us about your school, please.

Grandpa: There were two buildings and one playground. There was no library, so I went to the city library to read books.

Sarah: What did you read?

Grandpa: Many books. Mostly books about stars.

Sarah: I like stars, too. I often use the Internet to find out about stars.

Yifan: Yes, the Internet is really useful.

Grandpa: Ah! Life changes so fast! There was no Internet in my day!

Read the conversation again and discuss.

What was Grandpa's school like?

Ask your teacher about your school: Was/Were there ...?

A Let's learn new words

Listen, read and say.

场景说明：Wu Yifan 向爷爷介绍自己的宿舍和附近的设施。

Wu Yifan: Grandpa, can you come here, please? Those are our new dorms over there.

Grandpa: How nice! There were no dorms in my school fifty years ago.

Wu Yifan: There's a big dining hall in our school, too.

dining hall dorm toilets

Play a card game.

活动说明：同学结对，从两组卡片中各选一张，根据两张卡片上的单词和词组造句，看谁的句子更有趣。

dining hall

... years ago

... months ago

dorm

last year

last month

toilets

A: What funny sentences can you make?

B: There were two dinosaurs in the dorm five years ago. Now their bones become trees!

B Let's talk

Mike's friends are visiting his home. Listen and answer.

1. What are they talking about?
2. What did Mike's hair look like before?

Listen, read and talk.

场景说明：Chen Jie、John 和 Mike 在谈论各自的变化。

Chen Jie: John, come and look at Mike's old photos!

John: That's funny, Mike! You're wearing a pink T-shirt.

Mike: Yes, but I don't like pink now.

Chen Jie: We are all different now!

Mike: Right. Before, I was quiet. Now, I like talking. How about you?

John: Well, I was short, so I couldn't ride my bike well. Now, I go cycling every day. I really enjoy it.

Read the conversation again and discuss.

How did Mike change?

What about the changes in your friends or family members?

可选用的句型与词汇

wasn't tall/...

had long/... hair

didn't wear glasses/...

didn't like maths/...

didn't like cats/...

didn't like eggs/...

B Let's learn new words

Listen, read and say.

场景说明：Liu Yun 在和Mike谈论自己爱好的变化。

Mike: Amazing, Liu Yun! You can skip rope so fast!

Liu Yun: Thanks. I didn't like skipping rope before. I thought it was difficult.

Mike: How about now?

Liu Yun: Now I love skipping rope and I practise every day.

play goalball skip rope play chess

Write, compare and talk.

run	read	cook
skip rope	play chess	play goalball
play the piano	play football	learn handicrafts

Before
I didn't like ...

Now
I like ...
I can ...

B Read and write

Discuss with your partner: What makes you feel worried? How do you deal with it?

What a dream!

Wu Yifan had a race with his father and Max. There were many people there. His father ran very fast, but Wu Yifan could not. There was nothing he could do. He was so worried. “I could run fast at school,” he said. “Why am I so slow now?”

Then Robin said, “You can do it!” and gave Wu Yifan some water. Wu Yifan drank it and felt good. He could run fast again.

There was a second race. There were many animals in the race. Wu Yifan ran like a cheetah. He thought he would win the race. But suddenly he tripped and fell. Then he woke up. He was in bed. It was all a dream!

Number the pictures.

() 图1 : Wu Yifan 在跑道上跑步，猎豹被他甩在身后。

() 图2 : Wu Yifan 奋力奔跑，但还是跑不过爸爸和Max。

() 图3 : Wu Yifan 在跑道上摔倒了。

Wu Yifan is telling his mother about the dream. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks.

Yifan: Mum, I had an interesting dream last night.

Mum: What did you dream about?

Yifan: I _____ a race with Dad and Max, but I _____ run fast.

Mum: What happened then?

Yifan: Robin _____ me some water. I _____ it and then could run very fast. Suddenly I tripped and fell. Then I woke up.

Mum: What a dream!

Have you ever had an interesting dream? Tell your partner about your dream. Then write at least three sentences about it.

I had a dream last night. In my dream, I ...

What a dream!

C Let's check

Listen and choose the words you hear.

dining hall

dorm

toilets

play goalball

play chess

skip rope

Listen again and correct the mistakes.

In Grandpa's school, there was a big dining hall. There were many dorms. There was lots of green grass near the playground. Students played goalball and skipped rope there.

Let's wrap it up

Talk about the changes below.

图1: 左半部分是一个鸡蛋; 右半部分是一只母鸡。

It was an egg. Now ...

图2: 左半部分电闪雷鸣, 下着大雨; 右半部分天上有一道彩虹。

It was raining. Now ...

图3: 左半部分树上的叶子是绿色的; 右半部分树上的叶子是黄色的。

In summer, the tree was green. Now ...

图4: 左半部分是一块草坪和一座房子; 右半部分是一块草坪。

There was a house before. Now ...

C Story time

场景说明 1: Zip 和 Zoom 在参观图片展览。

图1：从太空中俯瞰地球，地球表面由绿色和蓝色组成。	图2：灰暗的地球上工厂林立，烟囱冒着浓烟。	图3：蔚蓝的地球上人们手拉手，共同保护家园。
There were many trees, and there were many clean rivers.	Now, there are more and more buildings.	To love the earth is to love ourselves.

场景说明 2: Zip 和 Zoom 看了一组关于地球的图片后……

Zip: Look how beautiful the earth was! And look how bad it is now!

Zoom: Don't worry, Zip! Everything will be OK!

图4：海洋深处游来三头鲸鱼。	图5：一艘轮船向两头鲸鱼撒下一张捕鲸网。	图6：一个人骑在鲸鱼上，表示人类与鲸鱼和谐共处。
Whales have lived on the earth longer than humans.	Now, there are not many whales left.	If we change now, whales and humans will have a bright future.

场景说明 3: Zip 和 Zoom 看了一组关于鲸鱼的图片后……

Zip: Heal the world!

Zoom: Make it a better place!

New words

(注：加*的词为《盲校义务教育英语课程标准（2016年版）》中的二级词。)

change 变化；改变 (过去式 changed)	*difficult 困难的；费力的
a little 少许；一点	play goalball 打盲人门球
*use 使用 (过去式 used)	play chess 下国际象棋
history 历史	handicraft 手工
mostly 主要地；一般地	deal with 解决；处理
*star 星；恒星	race 赛跑
Internet 互联网	nothing 没有什么
find out 查明，弄清 (情况)	*say 说 (过去式 said)
*day 时期；时代	*give 给 (过去式 gave)
dorm 学生宿舍	*feel 觉得；感到 (过去式 felt)
dining hall 饭厅；食堂	cheetah 猎豹
*toilets 厕所 (美式英语 restroom)	will 将，会，要 [®] (用于构成将来时)
bone 骨头	(过去式 would)
*before 以前	trip 绊倒 (过去式 tripped)
go cycling 骑自行车	wake up 醒；醒来 (wake 的过去式 woke)
member 成员	ever (用于否定句和疑问句) 在任何时候
skip rope 跳绳 (skip 的过去式 skipped)	
*think 认为 (过去式 thought)	

earth 地球	bright 有希望的
ourselves 我们自己	future 未来
human 人	heal(使) 康复, 复原
*leave 使保留, 让……处于 (某种状态等)	*better 更好的 (good 的比较级)
be left 剩余; 留下来	

Useful expressions

Grandpa, tell us about your school, please. 爷爷, 请给我们讲讲您的学校吧。

There were two buildings and one playground. 这里曾有两座楼和一个操场。

I often use the Internet to find out about stars. 我经常上网了解有关星星的知识。

There was no Internet in my day! 我那时候没有互联网!

Before, I was quiet. Now, I like talking. 以前, 我很安静。现在, 我很健谈。

I was short, so I couldn't ride my bike well. Now, I go cycling every day. 我以前个子小, 自行车骑得不好。现在我天天骑车。

I didn't like skipping rope before. 我以前不喜欢跳绳。

Now I love skipping rope and I practise every day. 现在我喜欢跳绳, 每天都练习。

Let's sing

Changes in me

Now I am tall, taller than before.

Every day I grow bigger. Every day I grow more.

Once I was a young boy, younger than I am today.

Now I am a big boy, and I'm bigger every day.

For school I got up early, earlier than before.

Every day I get up early, sometimes at four!

Once I didn't talk a lot. I wasn't an active boy,

But now I talk more than before. I always talk with joy!

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Recycle Mike had a good time!

Day 1 A beautiful farm

Mike visits a farm. What's on the farm?

场景说明: Mike 参观一个农场。近处摆放着一张长桌和两把椅子。桌子上放着一个鸡蛋、一个橙子、一个梨、几个西红柿和苹果。椅子上挂着一把伞和一件夹克。远处的栅栏里圈养着一些绵羊、奶牛和马。

a an some

_____ apples _____ tomatoes _____ umbrella _____ jacket
_____ horses _____ orange _____ egg _____ pear

Name the groups of words. Then add more words to the groups.

Food: apple egg tomato _____
_____: jacket shoes _____
_____: horse _____

Think of one more word group.

Day 2 Farmers' market

Mike wants to go shopping at a farmers' market. Help him make a plan.

A Shopping Plan

When: _____

With whom: _____

How can I get there: _____

Shopping list: _____

Mike sees interesting things and meets interesting people at the farmers' market. Listen, write and talk about what he sees.

场景说明：农场集市里 Bill 在卖西瓜和香蕉，Mrs Booth 在卖西红柿。

big small

_____ tall

long _____

_____ thin

Mike: At the market, I see many interesting things. Some of the watermelons are ..., and some are ... I also meet two new friends. Bill is ... Mrs Booth is ...

Day 3 Weekend activities

Listen to Mike's survey. What do these people usually do at the weekend? Write it down.

Bob
go

1. He goes fishing.
2. He goes _____.
3. _____.

Sally
do

1. She does the cleaning.
2. She does _____.
3. _____.

Paul
play

1. He plays the *erhu*.
2. He plays _____.
3. _____.

Jack and Jill
have

1. They have an art class.
2. They have _____.
3. _____.

These people are having fun on the farm. Write down three sentences about what they are doing.

场景说明：近处，Mike坐在桌边画画，Mrs Booth 弹琵琶，Bill 玩乒乓球；远处，Mr Booth和他的两个朋友坐在草地上野餐。

Mike is painting a picture. _____

Day 4 Mike's busy weekend

Write about what Mike did on the farm on Saturday. Then talk about it with your partner.

打扫房间 \Longrightarrow 钓鱼 \Longrightarrow 读书 \Longrightarrow 写邮件

Hi, I'm Mike. This Saturday was a busy day for me. I got up early.

_____.
_____.

Finally, I slept at 10 p.m. Oh, I need one more weekend!

活动说明：从 Bill 的角度转述 Mike 的周末。

Bill: Mike had a busy Saturday. He got up early ...

Read Mike's email to his friend Jackson. Then, fill in the blanks.

Hi, Jackson!

Yesterday, Bill showed me an interesting animal. At first, I thought it was a horse because it was taller than a donkey. But Bill told me it was a mule. A mule is stronger than a horse of the same size, but it eats less food. A mule is smarter than a donkey and can live longer than a horse. It is a good helper for farmers.

Why is a mule a good helper for farmers?

A mule is _____ than a donkey.

A mule eats _____ than a horse.

A mule lives _____ than a horse.

Day 5 Mike and his new friend (1)

This is Mike's new friend Bill. He is 12 years old.

场景说明：海报上有三张 Bill 在不同年龄段的自画像。画像 1：5 岁的 Bill 身材瘦小，拿着棒棒糖。画像 2：12 岁的 Bill 长高长壮了。画像 3：30 岁的 Bill 开着一辆红色小轿车，头戴黄色帽子，胸前系着领带，手里拿着建筑图纸。

This is me!

AGE	LIKE	DON'T LIKE
5	sweets basketball	skipping rope
12	music storybooks	swimming
30	driving cars building houses	

Read and say True or False.

1. Bill liked sweets, but he didn't like basketball.
2. Bill was short and heavy.
3. Bill likes to read storybooks.
4. Bill doesn't like swimming.
5. Bill will build houses for people.

Design your own poster. Then make a speech about yourself.

Before	Now	In the future

Day 6 Mike and his new friend (2)

Mike is talking about his school life.

Mike: Today I want to talk about my school life.

Maths is my first class on Monday. I often answer questions.
Sometimes they're difficult.

In English class on Thursday, I read many English stories, and I like to write stories.

I play the piano and sing songs in music class on Friday. It is very noisy, but it's my favourite class.

In PE class, I often play football or exercise in the gym. I'm not good at exercising, but I really like football!

Read Bill's notes about Mike and correct the mistakes.

1. His favourite class is English.
2. Mike has English class on Mondays. He reads many English stories.
3. In maths class, Mike often answers very difficult questions.
4. In PE class, Mike often exercises in the gym. He really likes basketball.

Day 7 Mike's surprise

Liu Yun sends Mike an invitation.

PLEASE JOIN US FOR A

PARTY

It is time to say goodbye to primary school. We will have a party.
Please bring your friends or your parents.

Friday 3:00 p.m.

Dance

Sing songs

Enjoy cakes, sweets and drinks

Friday 4:00 p.m.

Play games

Draw pictures

Give prizes for the best pictures

Music Room, 2nd Floor, Building 1

Hosted by: Class 1, Grade 6

What are they going to do at the party?

Who is going to the party? Listen and choose.

Mike Amy John Chen Jie

Now design your own invitation.

We are going to have a _____ party. We will _____

Time: _____ Place: _____

Hosted by: _____

Day 8 A graduation party

Liu Yun's class needs a lot of things for their party. Group these words and write more.

brown bread cheese cake chocolates eggs fresh fruit
milk orange juice tea bags

bowls chopsticks cups forks knives plates spoons boxes

balloons clock English books maths books
paints ping-pong balls pink party hats prizes

cl	pl	br	fr	ch	sh	th	ng	nk
clock								

Find words from above with the following patterns, and read them aloud.

a-e, i-e, ar, or, ee, ea, ai, ow, oo

Listen and chant.

The party is on Friday.
Please come and celebrate.
Say goodbye to primary school.
We'll begin a brand new day.

The party is on Friday.
We'll dance and sing and play.
Don't be late for the party.
We'll have a happy, happy day.

Role-play.

场景说明：在 Liu Yun 的毕业典礼上……

Mike: Write soon.

Chen Jie: Keep in touch.

Liu Yun: I will.

Teacher: Congratulations!

Boy: Thank you!

Story time

场景说明：Zip 和 Zoom 坐在草地上聊天。

Zip: I have some good news and some bad news.

Zoom: What is it?

Zip: I'm going back to the USA.

Zoom: Oh no! Why?

Zip: My father has a new job there.

Zoom: That is good news for your father. It's sad news for me.

Zip: Me too.

Zoom: Are you going to a new school?

Zip: Yes. I'm going to a new middle school. I'll be in Grade 7.

Zoom: Will you promise to write to me?

Zip: Of course.

Zoom: Take care!

Zip: You too!

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Appendix 1

Vocabulary

词汇表

(注：加*的词为《盲校义务教育英语课程标准（2016年版）》中的二级词。)

A

a little 少许；一点 p. 35
ago 以前 p. 30
all right 安全健康（的）p. 24
almost 几乎；差不多 p. 9
*answer 答复
（过去式 answered）p. 17
as 正如；如同 p. 29
average 一般的 p. 17

B

*bad 令人不快的；坏的；
变质的 p. 17
basket 篮；筐 p. 28
be left 剩余；留下来 p. 42
become 开始变得；变成 p. 6
*before 以前 p. 37

*begin 开始 p. 24
believe 相信 p. 31
*better（健康状况）好转的
（well 的比较级）；更好的
（good 的比较级）p. 15, 42
*big 大的（比较级 bigger）p. 4
bone 骨头 p. 36
bright 有希望的 p. 42
*bring 带来 p. 29
broken 破损的 p. 17
buy gifts 买礼物（buy 的过去
式 bought）p. 27

C

*can 能（过去式 could）p. 24
centimetre 厘米
（美式英语 centimeter）p. 2

change 变化; 改变

(过去式 changed) p. 35

cheetah 猎豹 p. 39

clean my room 打扫我的房间

(clean 的过去式 cleaned) p. 13

cloud 云 p. 6

*cold 冷的 (比较级 colder) p. 6

complaint 抱怨; 投诉 p. 18

*cook 烹饪; 烹调

(过去式 cooked) p. 17

*cool 凉的; 凉爽的

(比较级 cooler) p. 6

countryside 乡村 p. 28

*cry 哭; 哭泣

(过去式 cried) p. 19

D

*day 时期; 时代 p. 35

deal with 解决; 处理 p. 39

*did (用于实义动词前构成
过去时的否定句和疑问句)

p. 13

*difficult 困难的; 费力的 p. 38

dining hall 饭厅; 食堂 p. 36

dinosaur 恐龙 p. 2

dorm 学生宿舍 p. 36

dress up 装扮 (dress 的过去式
dressed) p. 28

*drink 喝; 饮

(过去式 drank) p. 13

drop 滴; 水珠 p. 6

E

earth 地球 p. 42

eat fresh food 吃新鲜的食物

(eat 的过去式 ate) p. 27

enjoy 享受……的乐趣 p. 17

ever (用于否定句和疑问句)
在任何时候 p. 40

F

fall 摔倒 (过去式 fell) p. 24

*fast 快地 (比较级 faster) p. 30

*feel 觉得; 感到

(过去式 felt) p. 39

find out 查明，弄清（情况）
p. 35

fix 修理（过去式 fixed）p. 17

*foot 脚（复数 feet）p. 4

future 未来 p. 42

G

*get 变得；获得
（过去式 got）p. 6, 17

*give 给（过去式 gave）p. 39

*go 去；说
（过去式 went）p. 25

go camping（尤指在假日）
去野营 p. 25

go cycling 骑自行车 p. 37

go fishing 去钓鱼 p. 25

goal 球门 p. 9

goalkeeper 守门员 p. 9

guest 房客；客人 p. 17

H

handicraft 手工 p. 38

happen 发生 p. 6

*happily 高兴地；快乐地 p. 9
have a cold 感冒

（have 的过去式 had）p. 15

heal（使）康复，复原 p. 42

*heavy 重的
（比较级 heavier）p. 4

history 历史 p. 35

hotel 旅馆 p. 17

housekeeper（旅馆的）
房间清洁工 p. 17

human 人 p. 42

hurt his foot 伤了他的脚
（hurt 的过去式 hurt）p. 24

I

Internet 互联网 p. 35

J

*jump 跳（过去式 jumped）p. 28

K

killer whale 虎鲸 p. 5

kilogram 千克；公斤 p. 4

L

lamp 台灯 p. 17

last 最近的 p. 4

laugh 笑; 发笑

(过去式 laughed) p. 28

*leave 使保留, 让……处于

(某种状态等) p. 42

length 长; 长度 p. 5

lick 舔

(过去式 licked) p. 28

*light 轻的

(比较级 lighter) p. 6

*listen 听; 倾听

(过去式 listened) p. 17

*live 住; 居住

(过去式 lived) p. 19

loud 喧闹的; 大声的 p. 17

luck 运气 p. 29

M

madam 夫人; 女士 p. 17

*make 使变得 p. 6

make the beds 铺床 p. 17

male 雄性的; 男(性)的 p. 5

manager 经理 p. 18

meat 肉 p. 30

member 成员 p. 37

metre 米(美式英语 meter) p. 2

miss 未接住 p. 9

mostly 主要地; 一般地 p. 35

N

neck 脖子 p. 9

nothing 没有什么 p. 39

O

off 从(某处)落下 p. 24

*old 年长的

(比较级 older) p. 3

once 曾经 p. 29

*one (用于指代已提及的或对方已知道的某人、某物) p. 9

ourselves 我们自己 p. 42

P

part 角色 p. 28

plan 计划

(过去式 planned) p. 19

*play 参加(比赛或运动); 扮演

(过去式 played); 戏剧

p. 20, 28

play chess 下国际象棋 p. 38

play goalball 打盲人门球 p. 38

pound 磅(重量单位) p. 4

R

race 赛跑 p. 39

*read 读

(过去式 read) p. 15

rest 休息

(过去式 rested) p. 28

ride a bike 骑车 p. 25

ride a horse 骑马

(ride 的过去式 rode) p. 24

*run 跑; 奔跑

(过去式 ran) p. 30

S

save a ball 救球 p. 9

*say 说(过去式 said) p. 39

saying 谚语 p. 29

*see 看见

(过去式 saw) p. 24

shine 照耀 p. 7

*short 矮的; 短的

(比较级 shorter) p. 2

shout 大声说; 叫 p. 9

sincerely 谨上, 敬上(用于以某人名字开头的正式信件的末尾) p. 17

*sit 坐(过去式 sat) p. 28

skip rope 跳绳

(skip 的过去式 skipped)

p. 38

*sleep 睡觉

(过去式 slept) p. 15

*small 小的

(比较级 smaller) p. 5

spaceship 宇宙飞船 p. 31

sperm whale 抹香鲸 p. 5

*star 星; 恒星 p. 35

stay 暂住; 逗留 p. 17

stay at home 待在家里

(stay 的过去式 stayed) p. 13

*strong 强壮的

(比较级 stronger) p. 5

suggest 建议 p. 18

sunlight 阳光; 日光 p. 6

T

take photos 照相

(take 的过去式 took) p. 26

*talk 谈论

(过去式 talked) p. 19

*tall 高的 (比较级 taller,
最高级 tallest) p. 2

taste 尝, 品 (味道)

(过去式 tasted) p. 17

than 比 p. 2

*thin 瘦的

(比较级 thinner) p. 5

*think 认为

(过去式 thought) p. 4, 38

till 直到 p. 24

*toilets 厕所

(美式英语 restroom) p. 36

ton 吨 p. 5

trip 绊倒

(过去式 tripped) p. 39

Turpan 吐鲁番 p. 24

U

*use 使用

(过去式 used) p. 35

V

vacation 假期

(英式英语 holiday) p. 24

*visit 看望; 访问

(过去式 visited) p. 20

W

wake up 醒; 醒来 (wake 的过
去式 woke) p. 6, 39

*want 想要

(过去式 wanted) p. 17

*warm 温暖的

(比较级 warmer) p. 6

*was (be 的第一和第三
人称单数过去式) p. 13

wash my clothes 洗我的衣服	(过去式 would) p. 39
(wash 的过去式 washed) p. 13	wind 风 p. 6
watch TV 看电视 (watch 的过去式 watched) p. 13	*work 运转; 运行 p. 17
weight 重量 p. 5	write in my diary 写日记
	(write 的过去式 wrote) p. 16
*were (be 的第二人称单数过去式和第一、二、三人称复数的过去式) p. 17	Y
will 将, 会, 要 (用于构成将来时)	*yesterday 昨天 p. 15
	*young 年轻的
	(比较级 younger) p. 3

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Appendix 2

Proverbs

谚语

Unit 1

Less is more.

少即是多。

A friend is easier lost than found.

朋友易失不易得。

Better late than never.

迟做总比不做强。

Unit 2

All work and no play makes Jack
a dull boy.

只工作不玩耍，聪明杰克也
变傻。

Make the best of a bad bargain.

善处逆境。

Every dark cloud has a silver lining.

祸兮福所倚。

Unit 3

All's well that ends well.

结果好，一切都好。

Every advantage has its
disadvantage.

有利必有弊。

Life is a lottery.

世事难料。

Unit 4

Life is what you make it.

生活是自己创造出来的。

Nothing is impossible to a willing
mind.

世上无难事，只怕有心人。

Penny and penny, laid up, will be
many.

积少自然成多。

Appendix 3

Short plays and stories

短剧与故事

The three little pigs

Narrator: Once upon a time, there were three little pigs, named Pete, Pat and Paul. They were brothers. One day, they all decided to move to a new town. The winter was coming and it was cold. So they wanted to build some new houses quickly. One day, Pete met a man who sold straw.

Pete: Can I buy your straw, please?

Straw-seller: Sure. What for?

Pete: I'm going to build a house with it.

Straw-seller: But straw is not strong.

Pete: Yes, but I need a house before winter.

Narrator: So Pete built his house of straw. The next day, Pat met a man. He sold sticks.

Pat: Can I buy your sticks, please?

Stick-seller: Sure. What for?

Pat: I'm going to build a house with them.

Stick-seller: But sticks are not strong.

Pat: Yes, but I need a house before winter.

Narrator: So Pat built his house of sticks. Then Paul met a man. He sold bricks.

Paul: Can I buy your bricks, please?

Brick-seller: Sure. What for?

Paul: I'm going to build a house with them.

Brick-seller: Great! Bricks are very strong.

Paul: Yes, but it is hard work to build a house of bricks.

Brick-seller: Yes, bricks are very heavy.

Paul: But the house will be stronger, heavier and safer.

Brick-seller: That's right.

Narrator: Pete built his house of straw. Pat built his house of sticks.

Paul built his house of bricks. Then one day, a hungry wolf came out of the woods. He went to the first house. It was Pete's house, made of straw.

Wolf: Little Pig, Little Pig, let me in!

Pete: No way! No way! Not by the hair on my chin.

Wolf: Then I will blow your house down.

Narrator: The wolf blew the straw house down. Pete ran to Pat's house, made of sticks. The wolf went to the stick house.

Wolf: Little Pig, Little Pig, let me in!

Pete & Pat: No way! No way! Not by the hair on my chin.

Wolf: Then I will blow your house down.

Narrator: The wolf blew the stick house down. Pete and Pat ran to Paul's house. So the wolf went to the brick house.

Wolf: Little Pig, Little Pig, let me in!

Pete, Pat & Paul: No way! No way! Not by the hair on my chin.

Wolf: Then I will blow your house down.

Narrator: The wolf blew and blew. But the house would not

fall down. He blew harder. The house would not
fall down. Finally, the wolf climbed onto the top of
the house. Then he jumped down the chimney. But
he fell into the pigs' fire!

Pete, Pat & Paul: Hooray!

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Little Red Riding Hood

Narrator: Once upon a time, there was a pretty little girl. She wore a little red hood. It was from her grandmother. The girl loved the hood very much. She was always wearing it. So everyone called her “Little Red Riding Hood”. One day, her mother called her from the garden.

Mother: Little Red Riding Hood!

Little Red Riding Hood: Yes, Mum?

Mother: Here is a cake and some medicine. Please take them to your grandmother.

Little Red Riding Hood: Sure!

Mother: Don't leave the path. Don't go into the woods. It's dangerous. Walk carefully and don't lose anything. Don't forget to say “Good morning!” to your grandmother.

Little Red Riding Hood: Yes, Mum. I will be careful.

Narrator: Little Red Riding Hood was so excited. She set out along the path. She really wanted to go into the woods. But she remembered her mother's words.

Little Red Riding Hood: Maybe I could take a quick look. I'd like to see the trees and the birds.

Narrator: Then she went into the woods. And she met a wolf.

Wolf: Good morning, Little Red Riding Hood.

Little Red Riding Hood: Good morning, Wolf.

Wolf: Where are you going?

Little Red Riding Hood: I'm going to my grandmother's house.

Wolf: What do you have there?

Little Red Riding Hood: I have a cake and some medicine for my grandmother.

Wolf: Where does your grandmother live?

Little Red Riding Hood: Her house is far away. She lives near the mountain.

Wolf: Listen, can you hear the little birds? They are singing. And look! How pretty the flowers are! Why don't you take some flowers to your grandmother?

Little Red Riding Hood: Good idea!

Narrator: Little Red Riding Hood began to pick some flowers for her grandmother.

Narrator: The wolf ran to the grandmother's house. He knocked at the door.

Grandmother: Who's there?

Wolf: Little Red Riding Hood. It's me, Grandmother. I have a cake for you. Open the door, please.

Grandmother: I'm in bed. Come in.

Narrator: The wolf went into the house.

Wolf: Good morning, Grandmother.

Grandmother: What a strange voice you have, Little Red Riding Hood!

Wolf: I have a cold, Grandmother.

Grandmother: Oh, I'm sorry. Come closer so I can see you, dear.

Narrator: The wolf jumped onto the bed and ate the grandmother. Then he got into the grandmother's bed and waited for Little Red Riding Hood.

Little Red Riding Hood: Good morning, Grandmother.

Wolf: Good morning, my dear.

Little Red Riding Hood: What a strange voice you have, Grandmother!

Wolf: I have a cold.

Narrator: Little Red Riding Hood walked to the bed.

She was surprised.

Little Red Riding Hood: What big eyes you have, Grandmother!

Wolf: They help me see you better.

Little Red Riding Hood: What big ears you have, Grandmother!

Wolf: They help me hear you better.

Little Red Riding Hood: What large hands you have, Grandmother!

Wolf: They help me hug you better.

Little Red Riding Hood: What big teeth you have, Grandmother!

Wolf: They help me eat you better!

Narrator: The wolf jumped out of the bed and ate Little Red Riding Hood. Then he went to sleep.

Later a hunter came to the grandmother's house.

Hunter: How does the old woman feel now? Is she better? I must go and see her.

Narrator: He went to the grandmother's bed, but he didn't see her. He saw the wolf, instead. He killed the wolf, and then helped grandmother and Little Red Riding Hood out of the

wolf's stomach.

Little Red Riding Hood: Thank you, Mr Hunter! I will never go into
the woods again by myself!

Grandmother: Thank you for saving us!

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The ugly duckling

Once there was a mother duck. She was sitting on seven little eggs. One day, the eggs started to open. One by one, six little yellow ducklings came out of the eggs.

There was still one egg left. The mother duck sat on that egg again. Two days later, out came a duckling. But this duckling wasn't yellow. He was grey, and he had a long, thin neck.

The other ducklings didn't like the grey duckling. They didn't want to play with him. They said he was ugly. The little ugly duckling was sad.

Summer came. The ducklings all grew bigger, and the ugly duckling was the biggest. One day they went to a farm. A chicken bit him, and the farmer kicked him. The ugly duckling felt terrible.

The ugly duckling ran away. He went to the tall grass by the lake to live by himself. He felt lonely every day.

Autumn came. The ugly duckling got bigger and bigger. He swam by himself every day, so he got stronger, too.

Then winter came. It was very cold, and there was ice on the lake. The ugly duckling had no one to keep him warm. He felt very cold.

Finally, spring came. One day, a little girl came to the lake with her mother. "Look at the swan," she said. "It's beautiful!" The ugly duckling looked at himself in the water. He wasn't a duckling. He was a swan, a white swan with a long neck. He wasn't ugly. He was beautiful!

The story of *guonian*

Long ago, there was a monster called *Nian*. He had sharp teeth and a big horn, and lived in the sea. At the end of each lunar year, he came out of the sea to scare people. The people were all afraid of *Nian*. So, each New Year's Eve, the people ran away to the mountains.

One New Year's Eve, a tired, hungry traveller walked into a village. A kind old woman gave him some food and drink. She told him everyone was going to hide in the mountains. The traveller said he was not afraid of *Nian*. He also said that he could scare the monster away. The kind old woman said the traveller could stay at her house. Then she ran to the mountains.

At midnight, *Nian* went to the village. He saw the old woman's house. There was red paper on the door and windows. The monster hated the colour red! The windows were very bright. The monster hated bright lights!

The traveller put on some red clothes. Then he went outside to see the monster. He lit some firecrackers. Bang! Bang! Bang! The monster hated loud noises! *Nian* was so scared that he ran back to the sea.

The next day, everyone went back to the village. The traveller told everyone his story. Everyone was happy. Now they could scare the monster away each year!

From that point on, on New Year's Eve, people put red paper on their doors and windows. They also lit candles or turned on lights. And they set off firecrackers. This is why the Spring Festival is also called *guonian*. It means surviving *Nian*'s attack.

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Appendix 4

Irregular verbs

不规则动词

Verbs 动词	Past tense 过去式	Verbs 动词	Past tense 过去式
be (am, is, are)	was, were	become	became
begin	began	bite	bit
blow	blew	bring	brought
build	built	buy	bought
can	could	come	came
cut	cut	do	did
draw	drew	drink	drank
drive	drove	eat	ate
fall	fell	feel	felt
find	found	fly	flew
get	got	give	gave
go	went	grow	grew
have (has)	had	hear	heard
hurt	hurt	keep	kept
know	knew	learn	learnt, learned
leave	left	let	let
light	lit	lose	lost
make	made	meet	met

(continued)

Verbs 动词	Past tense 过去式	Verbs 动词	Past tense 过去式
put	put	read	read
ride	rode	run	ran
say	said	see	saw
sell	sold	send	sent
set	set	shall	should
sing	sang	sit	sat
sleep	slept	speak	spoke
stand	stood	swim	swam
take	took	teach	taught
tell	told	think	thought
wake	woke	wear	wore
will	would	win	won
write	wrote		

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Appendix 5

English pronunciation patterns

常见英语发音规则

一、辅音字母的读音

b	/b/	bag bird book	c	/k/	cake cat crayon
d	/d/	dog duck red	f	/f/	father five left
g	/g/	girl go dog	h	/h/	hair hand hat
j	/dʒ/	jacket jeep jump	k	/k/	key kite milk
l	/l/	leg like eleven	m	/m/	man woman room
n	/n/	near on open	p	/p/	pear pig cup
r	/r/	red rice ruler	s	/s/	sit six skirt
				/z/	pleasure television usual
t	/t/	tea ten white	v	/v/	vest five seven
w	/w/	water woman sweater	x	/ks/	box fox six
y	/j/	yellow yes you	z	/z/	zebra zoo size

二、辅音字母组合的读音

br	/br/	bread brother brown library
ch	/tʃ/	chair China teacher lunch
cl	/kl/	class clean clever clock
dr	/dr/	dress drive drop hundred
ds	/dz/	beds builds heads needs
gr	/gr/	grandmother grape green grow
ng	/ŋ/	long ring sing young
nk	/ŋk/	monkey pink thank think
pl	/pl/	plane plant play please
qu	/kw/	question quick quite
sh	/ʃ/	she shirt shoe fish
th	/θ/	thank thin three maths
	/ð/	that this father mother

(continued)

tr	/tr/	train tree trip true
ts	/ts/	cats its nuts sports
wh	/w/	what when where why
	/h/	who whole whose

三、元音字母与元音字母组合的读音

a	/æ/	ant apple bag dad
e	/e/	egg bed hen pen
i	/ɪ/	it big his ship
o	/ɒ/	on body hot long
u	/ʌ/	under bus cup duck
a-e	/eɪ/	cake face make name
i-e	/aɪ/	ice bike like rice
o-e	/əʊ/	home hope nose note
u-e	/juː/	use cute excuse
-e	/iː/	be he me she
-y	/aɪ/	by cry sky why
	/i/	baby rainy snowy windy
ai	/eɪ/	mail paint rain wait

(continued)

al	/ɔ:/	ball talk tall wall
ar	/ɑ:/	art car card park
ay	/eɪ/	day play say Monday
ea	/i:/	eat meat read tea
ee	/i:/	feet meet see sheep
er	/ə/	dinner ruler sister tiger
ir	/ɜ:/	bird girl shirt skirt
oo	/u:/	cool food room too zoo
	/ʊ/	book cook foot look
or	/ɔ:/	born for fork horse
	/ɜ:/	word work world
ou	/aʊ/	about cloud house trousers
ow	/əʊ/	grow slow snow window
	/aʊ/	brown cow down now
oy	/ɔɪ/	boy joy toy
ur	/ɜ:/	hurt nurse turn Thursday
air ear	/eə/	chair hair bear pear
ear eer	/ɪə/	ear dear career deer
ure	/ʊə/	cure pure secure

注：/ɪ/ 的异读 /i/ 是个弱元音，多见于非重读音节。

Appendix 6

Grade 2 Braille 英语盲文二级点字


































一、部分词简写（27个）

and	⠠⠠⠠	for	⠠⠠⠠
of	⠠⠠⠠	the	⠠⠠⠠
with	⠠⠠⠠	ch	⠠⠠
gh	⠠⠠	sh	⠠⠠
th	⠠⠠	wh	⠠⠠
ed	⠠⠠	er	⠠⠠
ou	⠠⠠	ow	⠠⠠
ea	⠠⠠	be, bb	⠠⠠
con, cc	⠠⠠	dis, dd	⠠⠠
en	⠠⠠	ff	⠠⠠
gg	⠠⠠	in	⠠⠠
st	⠠⠠	ing	⠠⠠
ble	⠠⠠	ar	⠠⠠
com	⠠⠠		















二、整体词简写（42个）

but	⠠⠠⠠	can	⠠⠠
do	⠠⠠	every	⠠⠠
from	⠠⠠	go	⠠⠠
have	⠠⠠	just	⠠⠠
knowledge	⠠⠠	like	⠠⠠
more	⠠⠠	not	⠠⠠
people	⠠⠠	quite	⠠⠠
rather	⠠⠠	so	⠠⠠
that	⠠⠠	us	⠠⠠
very	⠠⠠	will	⠠⠠
it	⠠⠠	you	⠠⠠
as	⠠⠠	and	⠠⠠
for	⠠⠠	of	⠠⠠
the	⠠⠠	with	⠠⠠
child	⠠⠠	shall	⠠⠠
this	⠠⠠	which	⠠⠠
out	⠠⠠	be	⠠⠠
enough	⠠⠠	to	⠠⠠
were	⠠⠠	his	⠠⠠
in	⠠⠠	into	⠠⠠
was, by	⠠⠠	still	⠠⠠

三、开头字母的简写（33个）

day		ever	
father		here	
know		lord	
mother		name	
one		part	
question		right	
some		time	
under		work	
young		there	
character		through	
where		ought	
upon		word	
these		those	
whose		cannot	
had		many	
spirit		world	
their			

四、末尾字母的简写（14个）

ound		ance	
sion		less	
ount		ence	
ong		ful	
tion		ness	
ment		ity	
ation		ally	

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五、词缩写 (76个)

about	⠠ ⠠ ⠠	above	⠠ ⠠ ⠠
according	⠠ ⠠	across	⠠ ⠠ ⠠
after	⠠ ⠠	afternoon	⠠ ⠠ ⠠
afterward	⠠ ⠠ ⠠	again	⠠ ⠠
against	⠠ ⠠ ⠠	almost	⠠ ⠠ ⠠
already	⠠ ⠠ ⠠	also	⠠ ⠠
although	⠠ ⠠ ⠠	altogether	⠠ ⠠ ⠠
always	⠠ ⠠ ⠠	because	⠠ ⠠
before	⠠ ⠠	behind	⠠ ⠠
below	⠠ ⠠	beneath	⠠ ⠠
beside	⠠ ⠠	between	⠠ ⠠
beyond	⠠ ⠠	blind	⠠ ⠠
braille	⠠ ⠠ ⠠	children	⠠ ⠠
conceive	⠠ ⠠ ⠠	conceiving	⠠ ⠠ ⠠
could	⠠ ⠠	deceive	⠠ ⠠ ⠠
deceiving	⠠ ⠠ ⠠	declare	⠠ ⠠ ⠠
declaring	⠠ ⠠ ⠠	either	⠠ ⠠
first	⠠ ⠠	friend	⠠ ⠠
good	⠠ ⠠	great	⠠ ⠠ ⠠

(continued)

herself	⠠⠏⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠋	him	⠠⠏⠑⠏
himself	⠠⠏⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠋	immediate	⠠⠊⠓⠓⠑⠇⠊⠑
its	⠠⠊⠞⠎	itself	⠠⠊⠞⠎⠑⠗⠋
letter	⠠⠇⠑⠞⠞⠑⠗	little	⠠⠇⠊⠞⠞⠑
much	⠠⠓⠗⠘	must	⠠⠓⠗⠞
myself	⠠⠓⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠋	necessary	⠠⠏⠑⠗⠊⠗⠊⠑
neither	⠠⠏⠑⠗⠊⠗	o'clock	⠠⠕⠊⠙⠙⠙⠙
oneself	⠠⠕⠏⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠋	ourselves	⠠⠕⠗⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠋
paid	⠠⠑⠗⠊⠙	perceive	⠠⠑⠑⠗⠑⠊⠙
perceiving	⠠⠑⠑⠗⠑⠊⠙⠊⠑	perhaps	⠠⠑⠑⠗⠏⠑⠗⠎
quick	⠠⠑⠗⠊⠙	receive	⠠⠑⠑⠑⠊⠙
receiving	⠠⠑⠑⠑⠊⠙⠊⠑	rejoice	⠠⠑⠑⠑⠊⠙
rejoicing	⠠⠑⠑⠑⠊⠙⠊⠑	said	⠠⠎⠊⠙
should	⠠⠎⠏⠑⠙	such	⠠⠎⠗⠘ [®]
themselves	⠠⠞⠏⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠋	thyslf	⠠⠞⠏⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠋
today	⠠⠞⠕⠙⠊	together	⠠⠞⠕⠑⠑⠞⠑⠗
tomorrow	⠠⠞⠕⠓⠕⠗⠗⠕	tonight	⠠⠞⠕⠏⠞⠊⠑
would	⠠⠕⠑⠑⠙	your	⠠⠑⠑⠗
yourself	⠠⠑⠑⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠋	yourselves	⠠⠑⠑⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠎⠑⠗⠋

六、简要简写规则

1. 整体词and、for、of、the、with的简写符号以及单词a, 它们之间不需要空方。例如:

She left with the boys and with a girl for the movie.

2. 整体词be、enough、were、his、in、was 的简写符号都属于低层的。它们前后都要空方，不能与标点符号连写。例如：

He was in his own room when she came in.





The image displays 11 dot patterns arranged in two rows, separated by a horizontal dashed line. The top row contains 10 patterns, and the bottom row contains 1 pattern. Each pattern is a unique arrangement of black dots on a white background.

- Pattern 1 (top row): 5 dots arranged in a cross shape.
- Pattern 2 (top row): 4 dots arranged in a 2x2 square.
- Pattern 3 (top row): 3 dots arranged in a horizontal line.
- Pattern 4 (top row): 4 dots arranged in a 2x2 square.
- Pattern 5 (top row): 5 dots arranged in a cross shape.
- Pattern 6 (top row): 6 dots arranged in a 2x3 rectangle.
- Pattern 7 (top row): 7 dots arranged in a 3x3 square.
- Pattern 8 (top row): 8 dots arranged in a 3x3 square.
- Pattern 9 (top row): 9 dots arranged in a 3x3 square.
- Pattern 10 (top row): 10 dots arranged in a 3x3 square.
- Pattern 11 (bottom row): 11 dots arranged in a 3x3 square.

3. 整体词to、into、by的简写符号属于低层的。它们跟后面的词或者数字之间不空方。它们不能用作词的一部分。例如：

I hope to get into town by 6 o'clock tonight.

4. 部分词ea、bb、cc、dd、ff、gg的简写符号是低层的。它们只能用于词的中间，不能用在开头或末尾。

sea	seas	add	added
			

5. 部分词be、con、dis的低层简写符号用在一个词的第一个音节上。它们也能用在合成词的连号之后，或者一个词分作两行书写时用在下一行的开头。

aftermath	aftereffects	blindness
⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠	⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠	⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠
blinded	friendship	befriending
⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠	⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠	⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

12. 在一个词能够使用几种简写方法的时候，要使用包含字母多的简写符号，并且要使用高层简写符号。

with	then	other
⠠ ⠠	⠠ ⠠	⠠ ⠠ ⠠
dear	peddler	
⠠ ⠠ ⠠	⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠	

Appendix 7

Braille punctuation

英语点字标点符号

逗号	⠠	句号	⠰
问号	⠠⠠	叹号	⠰
冒号	⠠⠠	引号	⠠⠠ ⠠⠠
引号中的引号	⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠	分号	⠠⠠
省略号	⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠	连字符	⠠⠠
破折号	⠠⠠ ⠠⠠	圆括号	⠠⠠ ⠠⠠
方括号	⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠	大写号	⠠⠠
斜体号	⠠⠠	撇号	⠠⠠
星号	⠠⠠⠠	斜线	⠠⠠
重音号	⠠⠠	字母号	⠠⠠®

后 记

本套教科书由人民教育出版社课程教材研究所英语课程教材研究开发中心依据教育部《盲校义务教育英语课程标准（2016年版）》，在教育部2012年审定通过的《义务教育教科书 英语（PEP）》（三年级起点）的基础上编写，经国家教材委员会专家委员会2021年审查通过。

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我们真诚地希望广大盲校教师、学生及家长在使用本套教科书的过程中提出宝贵意见，并将这些意见和建议及时反馈给我们。让我们携起手来，共同完成义务教育盲校教材建设工作！

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