



International Collaboration for Integrated English Program

国际合作综合英语教学实验项目

小学综合英语

Primary Integrated English

国际合作综合英语教学实验课题组 编写 活动手册 四年级 下册

Workbook 4B



广东人民出版社



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注：小学综合英语各册适用于各相应年级。

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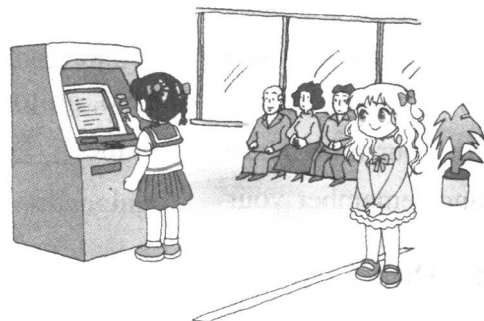


Unit 1 Banks and banking

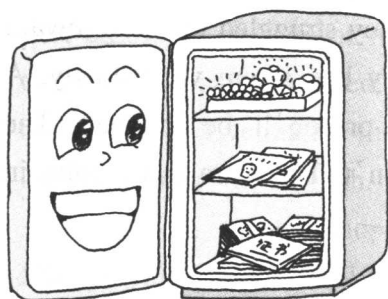
Lesson 1 A ¥ 100 bill's exciting journey

1. Listen and complete

Do you know how to use an ATM (automatic teller machine)? Here are the steps. First, ____ your card into the machine. Second, ____ your password. Third, enter the amount of cash you want to draw. Fourth, ____ your cash and card.



2. Read and judge



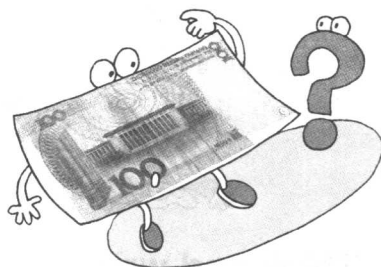
I am a safe deposit box. I can be found at the bank. I am a good place for people to keep important papers and valuables.

A man or woman aged 18 or above can rent me. First, he or she must fill in a rental application form. Second, he or she must sign a contract with the bank. Then I can serve them.

- (1) A safe deposit box is in the hospital. ()
- (2) A safe deposit box is a good place to keep important things. ()
- (3) A pupil can rent a safe deposit box. ()
- (4) People must sign a contract with the bank to rent a safe deposit box. ()

3. Guided writing

The exciting journey of ¥ 100 bill isn't over yet. It belongs to Lily's mother now, but where will he go in the future? Who will he meet? Imagine, discuss, and write your own story.



Lesson 2 In the bank

1. Listen and complete

Do you know how to _____ your money in a bank? Here are the steps. First, _____ a bank. Second, go to the bank and get a queue number, then wait for your turn. Third, do as the _____ tells you. Fourth, keep your _____, card and remember your _____.

2. Read for fun

One day, a group of people sat in a boat to cross the river. A middle aged man was among them. He carried many metal coins in a big bag.

When the boat reached the middle of the river, a rainstorm began. The boat rolled from side to side, and was finally overturned by the strong wind.

The people in the boat jumped into the river. They struggled to swim toward the bank. But the middle aged man with the heavy bag swam very slowly. A young man saw that and said "Get rid of your bag or you'll be drowned" The middle aged man shook his head and replied "I won't. There are many coins in my bag."

In the end, the man with a heavy bag drowned in the river.



3. Think and write

What do you think of the story? Think and write down your ideas.

Lesson 3 The history of banks

1. Listen and order

- (1) The owners lent money to people and the money shops became banks.
- (2) Money shops appeared. Merchants could keep their coins in them. It was much more convenient.
- (3) Nowadays, traditional banks are quickly changing.
- (4) At first, there were no banks. Merchants had to carry heavy coins with them.

2. Read and answer

“Bank” originally means a place for depositing money. The word “bank” originated from Italian “BANCO”. “BANCO” means bench. In ancient Italian port cities, the owners of money shops sat on the benches and provided services for these businessmen. Eventually the word “BANCO” became “bank” in English.

In China, money shops appeared in the Ming Dynasty. On May 27th, 1897, the first bank in China was founded.

- (1) Where does the word “bank” come from?
- (2) When did the first money shop appear in China?



3. Think, discuss and write

Banking has a long history. Nowadays, banks play an important role in our daily lives. It even seems that we could not live better without them. What would happen if there were no banks? Do you think they will disappear in the future? Why or why not?

Finding out the rules

1. Dig for the treasure

Lily, Cathy and Billy are walking along the river.

Lily: Look. **There is a kite** flying in the sky.

Cathy: **There are many clouds** in the sky too. They look like lovely sheep.

Billy: **There are a lot of willows** on both sides of the river. They are beautiful.

Lily: **There are many kinds of fishes** in the river. They swim happily.

Cathy: An interesting brain teaser just came to my mind. Why are the rivers rich?









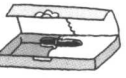
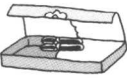
Billy: Rich rivers? That sounds impossible. Let me think.

Lily: Maybe **there are two banks** on every river.

Cathy: Bingo! See, it's a pun!



2. Share the treasure

	There is a cat in front of the door.		There are many cats in front of the door.
	There is a cup on the table.		There are many cups on the table.
	There is a tree behind the house.		There are three trees behind the house.
	There is a bird flying in the sky.		There are a flock of birds flying in the sky.
	There is a pen in the pencil-box.		There are two pens in the pencil-box.

3. Display the treasure

- (1) There (is; are) a ruler in the pencil-box.
- (2) There are many (book; books) in the bag.
- (3) There (is; are) a pretty vase on the table.
- (4) There (is; are) many cows on the farm.
- (5) (Is; Are) there a river behind the hill?
- (6) There is (an apple; apples) on the table.

Unit self-assessment

Excellent



Good



Try hard



	Contents			
 In class	I'm very active.			
	I can speak clearly.			
 After class	I can listen to the tape or CD of this unit.			
	I can repeat after the tape or CD of this unit. do the exercises very well.			
 I know	what a bank is.			
	banks play an important role in our daily lives.			
	how to deposit money in a bank.			
	the history of banks.			
 I can	how to make use of banks.			
	tell how to deposit money in a bank in English.			
	tell the history of banks in English.			
	read the texts fluently.			



Unit 2 Lamps

Lesson 1 Lamps in ancient times

1. Listen and choose

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| (1) A. next month | B. next week | C. tomorrow |
| (2) A. four | B. two | C. three |
| (3) A. natural materials | B. artificial materials | C. wood |

2. Read and continue

Read the following story and continue it orally.

One day, Aladdin met a wizard from Africa. He asked Aladdin to go with him to a valley outside of the city.

“Dear Aladdin, there is a treasure buried here in your name. No one else but you has the power to open it.” said the wizard.

Aladdin opened the door and saw a passage with twelve steps. “Aladdin, go down the passage until you reach the end. You will find four golden jars in each of the four chambers. Don’t touch the jars but go to the forth chamber. You will find a door there. Open the door and enter a garden full of fruit trees. You’ll then find a alcove and see a lamp hung there. Take the lamp, pour out the oil, and put it in your breast.” The wizard took a ring from his finger, “This ring will guard you from all danger.”

When Aladdin returned, the wizard asked Aladdin to give him the lamp first. Aladdin refused. The wizard was angry and muttered some words. Poor Aladdin remained under ground, he shouted and shouted, but no one answered him...



Lesson 2 Lamps in the 17th-19th century

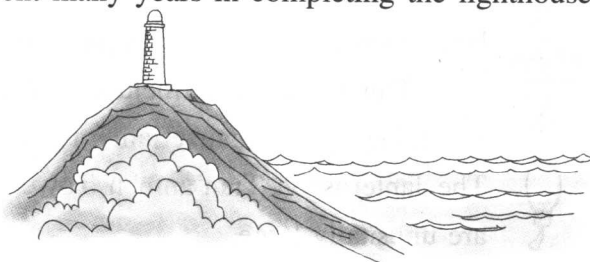
1. Listen and complete

The _____ appeared about _____ A.D. The best _____ were made of beeswax and used chiefly in churches. Now, we often use them for lighting and decorating. In _____, William Murdock invented the _____ gas lighting. In 1783 -1784, a Swiss chemist developed the first Argand lamp. The lamp produced a _____ light with _____ smoke. The kerosene lamp was introduced in _____. Today, we can find kerosene lamps in many films and in the _____.

2. Read and answer

The world's first lighthouse was built two thousand three hundred years ago. A king of Egypt wanted to build the biggest and the best lighthouse in the world. So thousands of workers spent many years in completing the lighthouse.

It's over 150 meters high. It had eight sides and was built of white marble. At the top of this lighthouse, there was a lantern.



On the top of the lantern was

placed a huge bronze statue of the Sun God. What a sight it must have been!

During the day, the great white building was an excellent landmark for sailors out at sea. During the night, the bright light helped to guide ships and to warn them of the rocks along the coast.

Egypt's lighthouse became known all over the ancient world and was one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It stood for almost fifteen hundred years. Sadly, it was eventually destroyed by an earthquake.

(1) When was the lighthouse built?

- A. 2,300 years ago. B. In 2,300 years ago. C. 150 years ago.

(2) What was on the top of the lantern?

- A. A marble. B. A statue. C. A light.

(3) What was the purpose of the lighthouse during the night?

- A. Warned ships of the rock. B. Guided ships. C. Both A and B.

Lesson 3 Lamps in the 20th century

1. Listen and choose

- (1) A. In the 18th century. B. In the 19th century. C. In the 16th century
(2) A. In Paris. B. In New York. C. At the New York World's Fair.
(3) A. 1960s. B. 1960. C. 1916.

2. Read and answer



Decorative lanterns are a handicraft product of the Chinese tradition. They are widely used for decorations on festivals and holidays, as well as weddings and other celebrations.



Usually, they consist of a frame made of metal wire or bamboo strips covered with paper or thin gauze.



Fancy lanterns include palace lanterns, lanterns with revolving figures, gauze lanterns, wall lanterns and silk lanterns.



The lanterns on Tian'anmen Tower are red gauze lanterns and are unusually large.



Lanterns with revolving figures usually look like a pretty little paper pavilion. They are ringed by a number of colorful figures of men and animals, or a landscape of mountains, rivers and flowers, either painted on or cut into the paper.



This kind of "roundabout" lantern appeared about 1,000 years ago. The heated air from the candle makes it revolve.

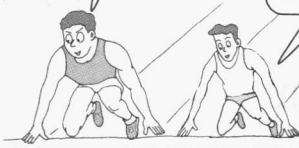


Today this kind of lantern has become even more beautiful, but the basic structure remains the same.

- (1) What do we often find decorative lanterns being used?
(2) How many kinds of fancy lanterns are mentioned in the passage? What are they?
(3) Try to describe lanterns with revolving figures in your own words.

Finding out the rules

1. Dig for the treasure



① Let's compete with each other.

② OK. Let's start.

② But you are **taller** and **stronger** than me.

① I can run **faster** than you.

④ I guess so.

2. Share the treasure

tall	taller
strong	stronger
nice	nicer
wide	wider
big	bigger
sad	sadder
easy	easier

busy	busier
difficult	more difficult
interesting	more interesting
good	better
bad	worse
many	more
much	more

③ Just because you are **shorter** and **weaker**, you are a **slower** runner than me?

3. Display the treasure

Look, choose and repeat.

- (1) There are two pencils. Pencil A is _____ (long, longer) than pencil B.
- (2) Look, Lilly and Billy are over there. Billy is _____ (taller, tall) than Lily.
- (3) There are two oranges on the desk. This orange is _____ (big, bigger) than that one.
- (4) I have ice-cream and a watermelon. Ice-cream is _____ (delicious, more delicious) than watermelon.



(5) Cathy plays tennis _____ (better, good) than Lily.



(6) Billy goes to school _____ (early, earlier) than Jimmy.



(7) There are two desks in the room. This desk is _____ (wider, wide) than that one.










Unit self-assessment

Excellent 

Good 

Try hard 

	Contents			
 In class	I can understand my teacher's classroom English.			
	I can speak clearly.			
 After class	I can understand the tape/CD of this unit.			
	I can repeat after the tape/CD of this unit.			
	I can collect some information from the Internet and from books.			
 I know	the development of lamps in ancient times.			
	the development of lamps in the 17th – 19th century.			
	the development of lamps in the 20th century.			
	some useful expressions regarding lamps.			
 I can	make a brief oral introduction of the development of lamps in English.			
	add more information on lamps to my short passage.			
	do exercises in the unit very well.			
	continue the story of Aladdin in English.			



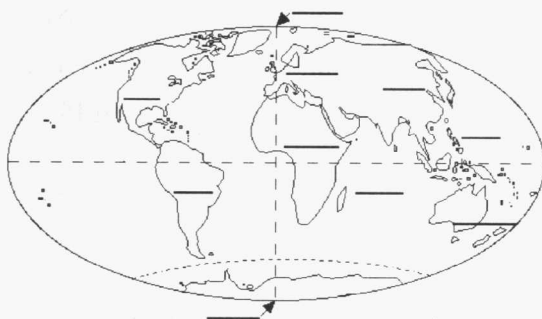
Unit 3 Observing the earth

Lesson 1 Continents and oceans

1. Listen and judge

- (1) There are six continents on the Earth now. ()
- (2) Asia and Europe are connected. ()
- (3) There are no countries in Antarctica. ()

2. Label the map



- ① Arctic Ocean ② Atlantic Ocean
- ③ Indian Ocean ④ Pacific Ocean
- ⑤ Africa ⑥ Antarctica ⑦ Asia
- ⑧ Oceania ⑨ Europe ⑩ North America ⑪ South America

3. Read and answer

The seven continents are: Asia, Africa, Oceania, Europe, North America, South America and Antarctica.

Asia is the biggest continent. Our motherland is in the east.

Africa is also a big continent, though not as big as Asia. People in Africa speak many different languages.

Europe is smaller than Africa.

North America and South America are two separated continents between the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

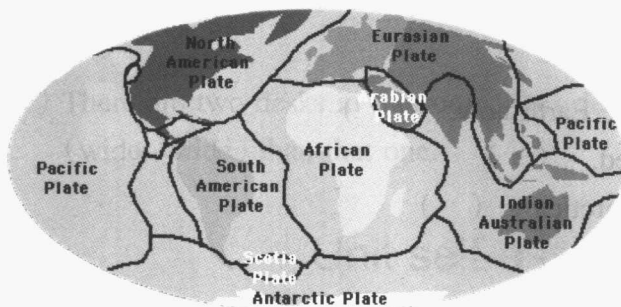
Oceania is a small continent. It consists of Australia, New Zealand and many small islands. It is the world's smallest continent.

Antarctica is a very cold continent with no inhabitants.

- (1) Which continent is the biggest one?
- (2) Which continent is smaller, Africa or Europe?
- (3) Which continent is the smallest one?

Lesson 2 Plates

1. Listen and complete



The plates can be called the earth's floor. In the 1960s _____ began to notice that the earth is made up of _____. They found that the earth floor is broken into 7 large pieces. They are the _____, North

American, South American, Eurasian, Indian–Australian, Antarctic, and Pacific plates. Several minor plates exist, too. The plates are all _____ in different directions and at different speeds.

2. Look and imagine

Look at the map above. Pay attention to the plates and continents on the earth. What does the earth look like? Discuss with your classmates, then write a short passage about the map.

3. Read and answer

One day in 1910, a young man was in the hospital because of illness. The only thing he could do was gazing at the world map on the wall. Suddenly, he noticed that Africa and South America looked like puzzle pieces that could fit together. He continued to gaze at the shape of the other continents and found that they could all fit together. He was surprised by this discovery.

Several years later he collected more information to prove what he had imagined. In 1912, he declared that the earth is made up of plates and that all these plates are moving.

He was Alfred Wegener, a famous German scientist.

- (1) Who discovered that the earth is made up of plates?
- (2) What was his name?
- (3) What did he gaze at in the hospital?