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# New World

Student Book

6

ผู้เรียบเรียง

Manuel dos Santos

ผู้ตรวจ

นางดารณี แซ่มขมดาว

นางฤดี พูนเกษม

ดร.อัมพร เรืองศรี

บรรณาธิการ

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# Scope & Sequence

	Unit	Functions	Grammar
1	The Changing World	To discuss people's lifestyles and habits	Preposition + gerund Verbs + preposition <i>Be used to / Get used to</i>
2	Making Choices	To talk about preferences To discuss choices To discuss wishes To talk about volunteer work and organizations	Verb <i>wish</i> (+ past simple) <i>Would rather (do)</i> Adjectives ending in <i>-ing</i> or <i>-ed</i>
3	You Can't Live without It!	To talk about things that are essential to everyday life To discuss the reasons for doing things	Verb + infinitive Expressing purpose (infinitive, <i>in order to</i> , <i>so that</i> ) <i>Whenever, Wherever, Whatever</i>
	Review 1		
4	Don't Ever Give Up!	To talk about dangers and difficulties To recount and discuss survival stories	Verb + preposition Phrasal verbs Phrasal verbs and objects
5	Do It Yourself	To talk about things that need to be done To discuss household tasks and repairs	<i>Have</i> + something + past participle <i>Have</i> + person + verb <i>Need</i> + gerund or passive infinitive
6	Achievements and Regrets	To talk about things you used to do To discuss accomplishments To talk about things that you didn't do but wish you had done	<i>Would / Used to</i> <i>Should have</i> + past participle <i>To be able to</i> + verb
	Review 2		
7	In Style	To talk about fashion To discuss changes in fashion To discuss what is in fashion	Present perfect simple Present perfect progressive Present perfect progressive vs. present perfect simple
8	Oops! I Forgot.	To talk about remembering and forgetting things To talk about memory tips	Verb + infinitive or gerund <i>try to do / doing</i> <i>remember to do / doing</i> <i>Either . . . or / Neither . . . nor</i>
9	Natural Resources and Energy	To speculate about the future To discuss technology of the future To talk about energy To make predictions about one's future	Future progressive Future perfect
	Review 3		
10	If Only I'd Known	To talk about regrets and missed opportunities To discuss quotes about regrets	<i>Wish</i> + past perfect Third conditional
11	Natural Phenomena	To talk about natural phenomena like tornadoes To discuss unusual natural phenomena	Adverbs Phrases with <i>-ing</i> Phrases with past participles Relative clauses
12	As the Saying Goes	To discuss proverbs and sayings To discuss personal ideas about proverbs	Adverb clauses Prepositions
	Review 4		

Language	Vocabulary	Pronunciation	Reading	Writing
<i>Would you be interested in teaching me?</i> <i>We talked about moving to another city.</i> <i>He's getting used to living in Japan.</i>	Vocabulary related to lifestyles and technology	<i>be used to</i> and <i>get used to</i>	<i>ICT: Bridging the Gap</i> Curriculum connection: Technology/Education	Write how communication technology is changing the way of life in your country
<i>I would rather play an outdoor sport than work out at a gym.</i> <i>I wish I could decide where to go on vacation.</i> <i>Mark's job is boring. / He's bored with his job.</i>	Vocabulary related to volunteer work Adjectives ending in <i>-ing</i> or <i>-ed</i>	Rising and falling intonation in choices	<i>The World Wildlife Fund</i> Curriculum connection: Ecology	Write a letter to volunteer with an organization
<i>I refuse to leave home without my cell phone.</i> <i>I use my credit card to purchase everything.</i> <i>Whatever you do, you need English to survive nowadays.</i>	Vocabulary related to technology and its uses	Vowel sound in <i>caught</i> , <i>walk</i> , etc.	<i>Modern Menace or Benefit?</i> Curriculum connection: Technology/Life skills	Write about your priorities in life
Optical Illusions Curriculum connection: Science/Biology				
<i>He believed in himself.</i> <i>The mountain climbers went on despite the difficulty.</i> <i>He was leading me on.</i>	Phrasal verbs Vocabulary to talk about problems Vocabulary in survival stories	Stress on the particle in phrasal verbs	<i>Survival in the Jungle</i> Curriculum connection: Life skills	Write about a difficult or dangerous situation that you read about or saw in the movies
<i>Lindsay didn't have the car repaired at the garage.</i> <i>The owners had a plumber fix the sink.</i> <i>The kitchen needs cleaning. / The kitchen needs to be cleaned.</i>	Household items Vocabulary for repairs	Stress on content words	<i>Roommate Wanted</i> Curriculum connection: Life skills/Values	Write a letter of advice to someone who is planning to share an apartment
<i>I used to study really hard.</i> <i>I would do all kinds of odd jobs.</i> <i>I should have learned how to cook from my mom.</i> <i>I was able to get good grades in college.</i>	Vocabulary related to achievements Vocabulary related to music	Reduction of prepositions and to in infinitive	<i>Let's Party!</i> Curriculum connection: Music/Biography	Write about your accomplishments
Flying High Curriculum connection: Science/Technology				
<i>Jeans have become popular around the world.</i> <i>Since the 1950s, people have been wearing tennis shoes everywhere.</i> <i>I've been knitting a sweater. / I've knitted a sweater.</i>	Clothing items Vocabulary related to the fashion world	Pronunciations for the letters <i>th</i>	<i>The All-American Fashion: The T-Shirt</i> Curriculum connection: Social studies	Write about clothing styles that have become popular
<i>It started raining. / It started to rain.</i> <i>Remember to lock the door. / I remember locking the door.</i> <i>Try keeping an agenda. / I tried to keep an agenda, but I forgot to look at it.</i> <i>Either get to work on time, or you'll lose your job.</i> <i>I have neither paper nor pencil.</i>	Words related to memory and memory tips	Stress on compound words	<i>Amnesia</i> Curriculum connection: Science/Medicine	Write memory tips
<i>Cars will be running on hydrogen.</i> <i>The world will have run out of low-cost oil by then.</i>	Vocabulary related to forms of energy	Stressed and unstressed <i>that</i>	<i>Water for Life: A Use of Nanotechnology</i> Curriculum connection: Science/Technology	Write about a world energy problem that will be solved
Globalization Curriculum connection: Technology/Economics				
<i>I wish I had studied harder.</i> <i>If I had studied harder, I would have passed my exam.</i>	Vocabulary related to regrets	Reduction of <i>have after could</i> , <i>should</i> , and <i>would</i>	<i>On Life's Regrets</i> Curriculum connection: Literature/Life Skills	Write about the biggest regret you have in life
<i>The tornado moved violently across the countryside.</i> <i>The people sheltering underground were safe.</i> <i>The destruction caused by the tornado was massive.</i> <i>The tornado that they survived was very powerful.</i>	Vocabulary related to nature and natural phenomena	<i>-ly</i> ending	<i>Unusual Natural Phenomena</i> Curriculum connection: Science	Write about an experience you had with nature that made an impression on you
<i>Since Luke had forgotten his girlfriend's birthday, he sent her flowers the next day.</i> <i>Despite the bad traffic, we arrived on time.</i>	Idioms	Intonation in adverb clauses	<i>Idioms and How They Came About</i> Curriculum connection: Language	Write situations in which idioms can be used
Cappadocia: If Rocks Could Talk Curriculum connection: Geology/History				



# 1 The Changing World

## New Language 1.2

Which of the things in the photos could you get used to or not get used to?



▲ The people of Inner Mongolia are nomadic. They live in tents called *yurts*, which they move several times a year in search of pasture for their herds. The Mongolians rely on their animals for everything, and children are used to riding many miles on horseback in order to get to school. The older generation is used to harsh winters and severe conditions; however, the young generations, who are more educated, dream of moving to towns and cities.



## Practice 1.3

Ask and answer.

- A: What are the nomadic Mongolians used to?  
B: They're used to living in tents and moving often.
- A: What are the Indians in the Amazon getting used to?  
B: They're getting used to modern technology.

▲ The Indians in the Amazon and the natives of New Guinea were used to fishing and hunting for their survival. However, nowadays with the advance of technology, their way of life is changing, and they are getting used to modern clothing and devices such as TV, cell phones, and the Internet. Will they be able to preserve their cultures? Only time will tell.

## Conversation 1.4

- Misaki:** So, tell me, Philip, how are you getting used to living in Japan?  
**Philip:** I haven't had much trouble adjusting to life here so far.  
**Misaki:** What do you think of the people?  
**Philip:** I would say they're reserved, but very polite, and willing to help.  
**Misaki:** Don't you find the traffic in Tokyo hectic?  
**Philip:** Not in the least. I lived in Mexico City before, so I'm used to heavy traffic. However, I prefer taking the subway to driving a car.  
**Misaki:** But sometimes the trains are crowded.  
**Philip:** Yeah, but on the other hand, it's civilized. There's no pushing and shoving.  
**Misaki:** And what things aren't you used to yet?  
**Philip:** I'm not used to the cost of living. Things are so expensive here.  
**Misaki:** What about the Japanese language?  
**Philip:** I was thinking of hiring a teacher. Would you be interested in teaching me?  
**Misaki:** I'm really short of time. But I can recommend someone.



## Conversation Strategy

Using Questions to Keep a Conversation Going

What do you think of the people?

Don't you find the traffic hectic?

And what things aren't you used to yet?

What about the Japanese language?

## About the Conversation

Answer *true* or *false*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Philip is getting used to living in Japan.
- \_\_\_\_\_ He finds the people rude and not helpful.
- \_\_\_\_\_ He's quite happy taking the subway.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Philip isn't used to the price of things.
- \_\_\_\_\_ He's thinking of taking Japanese lessons.

## Pronunciation 1.5

Listen and repeat. Notice the pronunciation of *be used to* and *get used to*.

I'm **used to** heavy traffic. They are **getting used to** modern devices.

## Listening 1.6

Listen to the taxi driver, who came to New York from another country, talking to a passenger. Write what he says about the following topics.

The food	
The people in New York	
His job	
The United States	



**Preposition + Gerund**

Prepositions can be followed by nouns or verb forms. For verbs after prepositions, always use the gerund (an *-ing* form of the verb).

My dream **of living** in a foreign country will come true soon.

I inquired **about taking** courses at the language institute.

**Verbs + Preposition**

Many verbs are usually followed by certain prepositions. The preposition can be followed by a noun or a gerund.

apologize for—She **apologized for keeping** me waiting.

decide against—We **decided against getting** a pet.

dream of/about—I **dream of/about having** a house on the beach one day.

insist on—I **insist on driving** you home.

object to—I **object to having** homework on the weekends.

succeed in—Rob **succeeded in passing** his exam.

talk about—We **talked about moving** to another city.

think of/about—I'm **thinking of/about changing** jobs.

**Be used to/Get used to**

*Be used to/Get used to* can be followed by a noun or a gerund. *Be used to* means that a person has the habit of doing something. *Get used to* means “become used to doing something.”

I've lived in Mexico City for a long time, so I'm **used to heavy traffic**.

I got my own place when I went to college, so I'm **used to living** alone.

I come from a small town, and I can't **get used to the noise** in my apartment.

But I'm **getting used to traveling** on the subway.

**A** Complete the sentences using the correct preposition and verb form.

1. My family is thinking \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to a different town.
2. The manager decided \_\_\_\_\_ (fire) the employee.
3. Have you ever talked \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to China with your parents?
4. Zach insisted \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for all of us at the restaurant.
5. I apologize \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that—I didn't really mean it.
6. Kelly finally succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ (get) into a good university.

**B** Complete the following sentences using a correct verb form.

1. I dream of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My friend insisted on \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I apologize for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The school decided against \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I really object to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I'm seriously thinking of \_\_\_\_\_.

**C** Write sentences according to the situation.

Brian used to live in a small town in Canada.

Now he's living in Manila, in the Philippines.

**When He First Arrived**

1. public transportation At first, he wasn't used to using public transportation.
2. traffic jams \_\_\_\_\_
3. hot typhoon weather \_\_\_\_\_
4. spicy food \_\_\_\_\_

**Now**

1. hectic traffic Now \_\_\_\_\_
2. noise \_\_\_\_\_
3. crowded buses \_\_\_\_\_
4. heat and floods \_\_\_\_\_



**D** Imagine you've been living in England for three years. Write sentences with the correct forms of *used to* and *get used to*.

- driving I was used to driving on the right, but now I'm getting used to driving on the left.
- the weather \_\_\_\_\_
- the language \_\_\_\_\_
- the food \_\_\_\_\_
- the money \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_



What do you know about Information and Communications Technology?

## ICT: Bridging the Gap

ICT stands for Information and Communications Technology. It is an umbrella term that includes communication devices such as radio, television, cell phones, computers, the Internet, satellite systems, as well as the various services associated with them, such as online learning.

By promoting ICT, countries can develop socially, economically, and politically. The challenge lies in creating greater access to information and communication in underserved populations. Internationally, the United Nations promotes ICT as a means of bridging the gap between those who have access to technology and those who don't.

Historically, developing nations were concerned with providing basic infrastructure such as water supply, electricity, and roads. But today ICT is essential infrastructure too. Take Kenya for example. A few years ago only a small fraction of the population were within reach of a wireless network. Today cell phone usage exceeds 70 percent—there are more cell phone users than adults in Kenya. People who had no access to banking services now use their cell phones to pay bills and send money to their families.

One of the areas that can take full advantage of ICT is education. However, introducing ICT into the classroom and getting its benefits are not automatic. It implies setting up new curriculum and teaching practices. Combining the traditional classroom model with e-learning solutions is still a novelty in many parts of the world, and teachers need to get used to their new role. As learning shifts from the “teacher-centered model” to a “learner-

centered model,” the teacher becomes less the sole voice of authority and more the facilitator, the mentor, the coach.

In an ICT approach, students become information seekers, interpreters, and evaluators. Students are also expected to communicate through multimedia. There are a variety of ways to accomplish this, from incorporating visuals, such as a Power Point slide show for an oral presentation, to creating



Students collaborating on a computer

an electronic multimedia presentation with a software program. Students demonstrate their understanding of concepts and their skills through multimedia. And since ICT-enhanced learning is a new experience even for the teachers, the teachers become co-learners and discover new things along with their students.

In addition, with the Internet, a wealth of learning materials in almost every subject and in a variety of media can now be accessed from anywhere at any time of the day and by everyone. For example, some U.S. universities, such as MIT and Stanford, are making courses available online for free. Groups traditionally excluded because of cultural or social reasons will have immediate access to universal education.



Kenyan herder with cell phone

## ICT in Learning

### Communicating

#### teacher

planning/syllabus  
curriculum delivery  
assessment and reporting

#### students

access to learning  
network/email, etc.  
digital portfolio

#### information gathering/analyzing

research  
(search engines)

reference work  
(dictionaries)

survey  
(making graphs)

#### creating

writing  
(word processing)

picture/visuals  
(digital pictures, drawing, podcasts, video)

presentations  
(presentation software)

### About the Reading

Answer the questions about the text.

1. In your own words, what is ICT?
2. What is the United Nation's biggest challenge?
3. What do you understand by infrastructure?
4. How can teachers and students become co-learners?
5. Why are some teachers reluctant to use ICT?
6. What does the Internet make available to learners?

### Academic Vocabulary

Use the following academic words to complete the sentences: *access, challenge, exclude, incorporate, infrastructure, promote*.

1. Some governments cannot afford to supply communication \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Remote areas in some countries do not have \_\_\_\_\_ to ICT.
3. The United Nations is working to \_\_\_\_\_ the widespread use of ICT.
4. ICT will \_\_\_\_\_ no one from education: everyone will have the chance to get an education.
5. An ICT classroom will \_\_\_\_\_ computers into all aspects of learning.
6. Education is still the major \_\_\_\_\_ to society in developing nations.

### Speaking

1. Which country would you like to live in?
  - a. Which things do you think you would find easy to get used to in that country?
  - b. Which things do you think you would find hard to get used to?
2. What things in your country do you think people who move there might find new or hard to get used to? Why?

### Writing

Write how ICT is changing or has changed the way of life in your country and how it has influenced your life.

### World Link



Research a way of life that is different from your own, like the ones on page 2. Present your findings to the class.