

主编◎李安琪

名师教你学英语

名师课堂

六年级英语 第二学期 (N版)

国内首创互联网多媒体教辅

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致读者： 体验 e-Learning

亲爱的同学,您是否已经意识到,时代发展到今天,扑面而来的的是一个互联网的新世纪?您是否已经感受到它对我们形成的巨大压力和挑战?亲爱的同学,千万别退却,千万别错过,迎上去,到网上去试一试,互联网平台呈现的是一种全新的学习方式——前所未有的、无限开阔的思维空间,与众不同的、贴近现实的知识深度和广度,多种灵活生动的网上互动形式等,所有这些都将深深地吸引着 我们,从而使我们现有的学习内容和思维方式产生质的飞跃。比如,仅从名师的课程内容来看,借助互联网,使学习资源得到极大的丰富和拓展,可以满足我们很多同学的需要,不管您生活在上海哪个区域,都可以共享上海名师的思想和智慧,这对于您培养自己良好的思维品质、勤勉的学习习惯和不断创新的实践能力,无疑会有很大帮助。相信您一定能迅速适应这种新的学习方式,跟上互联网时代的发展,做一个对社会有用的人。

《名师课堂》这套图书,是本社继“一课一练”之传说之旅教育游学网站成功开发小学版和初中版以后,又一套真正把图书和网络紧密结合的互联网多媒体教学辅导书。它极大地发挥了图书和互联网的优势,生动形象地再现了各学科所要学习的主要内容。这套图书以周为单位,每周由“讲”和“练”两部分组成,讲和练都采取了图书与电子网络相结合的全新的呈现方式。小学全部用动画的形式进行课堂教学,初、高中由图书的主编用课堂实录(视频)的方式进行授课。每

周有“**知识与方法**”、“**拓展与提高**”、“**周末训练**”三大板块。

“**知识与方法**”注重名师的指导和启发,帮助我们梳理贯通每周所学知识,并创造性地加以思考和运用。书中介绍了多种思维方法,并采用例题解析的形式进行演示和点评。

“**拓展与提高**”结合教材,增加了一些新的内容和材料,进一步激发学生思维的积极性,培养学生多层次多角度地分析、思考和解决问题的能力。

“**周末训练**”是一套出自名师之手、经缜密设计的训练系统,覆盖每周所有学习内容,突出重点和难点、疑点和盲点,注重于巩固、迁移和综合运用,把握训练的有效性。

应该特别提出的是,参与本套图书的编写者都是上海市富有教学经验的优秀特、高级教师,他们的“讲解”简洁精当、“训练”切中实质,是构成本套图书的精华所在。

我们希望把图书和网络做得像诗歌、音乐和星体学一样迷人,让同学们产生无尽的兴趣:原来学习可以这么有趣,原来学习可以这么快乐。使用这套图书的同学即可享受“网上课堂”的售后服务。每学期15~16周,与二期课改教材完全同步。2007年春将推出《**名师课堂**》小学1~3年级语文、数学,1~5年级英语,初中6~7年级语文、数学,初中6年级英语,高一年级语文、数学、化学等,共19种。

本套图书的小学版,其精美的版式和插图,还有网上丰富多彩的动画、游戏和趣味学习内容,均由意成资讯科技有限公司制作。

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Week One (Module One)

Unit One



【知识与方法】

【Sentence patterns】

1. Do you know who cooked food first? 你知道谁第一个烧煮食物吗?

2. Don't smoke! 请勿吸烟!

这句话还可以这样说: No smoking! Don't 后面要跟动词原形, 但 No 后面应该跟名词或是动名词。

例: No camp-fires! = Don't start camp-fires! 禁止点燃篝火!

No barbecues! = Don't have barbecues! 严禁烧烤!

【Grammar】

1. How does it taste? It tastes good(*adj.*). 它尝起来怎么样? 味道不错。

在这句话中, taste 表示“尝起来”, 是感官动词, 在文中作为连系动词用, 连接主语和表语。用法相同的连系动词还有: look (看上去……); sound (听上去……); smell (闻起来……); feel (摸上去/感到……)等。用法为:

How does it smell/look/sound/feel?

It smells/looks/sounds/feels + nice(*adj.*).

2. 一般过去时的用法

一般过去时表示在确定的过去时间里所发生的动作或存在的状态。

时间状语有: yesterday, last week, an hour ago, the other day, in 1982 等。动词在句子中用动词的过去式, 例如:

I lived in my uncle's home last week. 上周我住在我叔叔家。

下是 Module One Unit One 课文中出现的一些动词的过去式, 供大家复习:

cook 烧, 煮——cooked

live 住——lived

taste 品尝——tasted

throw 扔, 投——threw

drop 滴下, 落下——dropped

fight 战斗, 打仗——fought

read 阅读——read

eat 吃——ate



【拓展与提高】

火的历史(the history of fire), 远比人类的历史要长得多。火, 在人类发展的漫长历史

中,一直起着相当重要的作用。根据科学家的研究,人类生活的地球迄今已有 46 亿年的历史。早在人类出现前地球上就有了火。火是由雷电(thunder and flash)、火山(volcano)喷发、植物自燃(self-ignite)引起的。科学家们分析,人类用火历史大约已有 200 万年。人类早期对火和动物一样,视火为怪物,每见到熊熊大火燃烧,总是惊慌失措,四处奔跑。但人毕竟不同于动物,他们的大脑比较发达,能简单地分析事物。如每场大火中总有一些动物因来不及逃生葬身火海,而被烧死的动物散发出诱人的香味,我们的祖先咀嚼着这种熟食,觉得它的味道比生肉好吃得多。之后,人们就有意识地把捕捉来的动物放在火上烧烤后食用,这可以说就是人类最早的用火。同时,人们发现,所有的动物对火都非常惧怕。因此,火也成为人们防御猛兽侵袭的“武器”。火能发光,茫茫黑夜中可以照明;火能发热,严寒的冬季可以用来取暖。人们经过长时间的实践体验,逐渐认识到火并非“怪物”,而是人类的朋友,它有着广泛的用途。

人类早期用火是为了最基本的生存需要,随着人类社会进一步的发展,火逐渐被应用到了更广泛的领域,渗透到了人类社会生活的各个方面,促进了社会的不断进步。然而,火在服务人类的同时,也以其巨大的破坏力给人类制造着灾难(disaster)。特别是很多火灾都是由于人们疏忽而造成的:使用炉灶不当、用蜡烛等明火照明、生火取暖、用蚊香熏蚊不慎、乱扔烟头(dog-end)或火柴梗、将烟灰缸内的未熄灭烟头倒进纸篓等行为容易都引起火灾;儿童玩火柴、打火机、乱放鞭炮等也可能引发火灾。



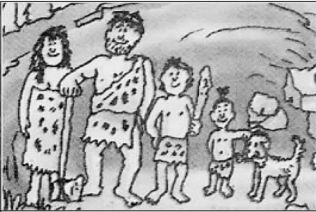
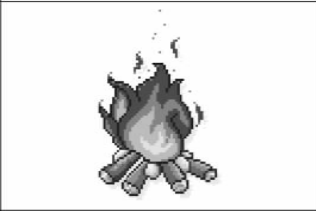
【周末训练】

Part 1 Listening(共 30 分)

I. 根据你所听到的句子 选择正确的单词(共 5 分)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| () 1. A. roll | B. right | C. raw | D. rope |
| () 2. A. heat | B. hot | C. hate | D. hello |
| () 3. A. guess | B. gas | C. guest | D. gate |
| () 4. A. know | B. new | C. knew | D. news |
| () 5. A. Chicago | B. cigarettes | C. cigarette | D. cigar |

II. 根据你所听到的句子 选择相应的图片(共 5 分)

		
A	B	C
		
D	E	

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Ⅲ. 根据你所听到的句子,选择最恰当的应答句(共 5 分)

- () 11. A. Yes, I'd like to. B. No, thanks.
C. No, I don't like it. D. Prawns, please.
- () 12. A. That is great. B. I'm sorry to hear that.
C. I'm glad to see it. D. What a pity.
- () 13. A. I don't think so, either. B. Really?
C. That's all right. D. Thank you.
- () 14. A. Here you are.
B. No, you don't.
C. It's my pleasure.
D. No, thank you all the same.
- () 15. A. Never mind. B. No, I won't.
C. You're wrong. D. Why not?

Ⅳ. 根据你所听到的对话和问题,选择合适的答案(共 5 分)

- () 16. A. On foot. B. By bus.
C. By car. D. By underground.
- () 17. A. A fire. B. Nobody.
C. The block. D. The weather.
- () 18. A. To stay at home.
B. To have a picnic.
C. To go to see a movie.
D. To have a barbecue.
- () 19. A. To use like a plane.
B. To drop fire.
C. To put out fire in the forest.
D. To start fire in the city.
- () 20. A. Reporters. B. Firemen.
C. The boy's parents. D. Teachers.

Ⅴ. 根据你所听到的对话,判断下列句子是否符合对话内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示(共 5 分)

- () 21. Mary's father isn't a teacher.
- () 22. Tom knows something about fire-safety now.
- () 23. Electricity always starts a fire.
- () 24. Tom's mother always cooks rice with charcoal.
- () 25. We couldn't cook without an adult.

Ⅵ. 根据你所听到的对话内容,完成表格(共 5 分)

Activity	Having a barbecue
Number of people	<u>26</u>
Place	<u>27</u> Park
Food	Raw meat and <u>28</u>
Drinks	Some <u>29</u> and 7-up.
Time to meet	<u>30</u> tomorrow morning

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

Part 2 Grammar and Vocabulary(共 35 分)

I. 选择适当的词填空(共 5 分)

31. The food is _____ (nice, well) in this tomato sauce.
32. Do you know _____ (whom, who) cooked food first?
33. I like _____ (electrical, electricity) better. It's clean.
34. The Stone Age people ate raw _____ (meat, meet).
35. The firemen _____ (fight, fight with) the fire every day.

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空(共 5 分)

36. It is very difficult to learn English _____ (with) working hard.
37. Alice was very _____ (carefully) when she had a lesson.
38. I'm going to talk about the fire-_____ (safe) now.
39. We must _____ (not be) in a panic when we hear the bell.
40. Many things can start _____ (fireman).

III. 选择最恰当的答案(共 10 分)

- () 41. What _____ your mother like to cook _____ ?
A. does, without B. do, with
C. does, with D. do, without
- () 42. _____ did the forest fire start ?
A. What B. How C. Which D. Who
- () 43. You _____ pack your schoolbag now.
A. don't need B. needn't
C. need not to D. needn't to
- () 44. What are you cooking in the kitchen ? It _____ so nice.
A. tastes B. sounds C. looks D. smells
- () 45. There _____ some raw fish in the plate.
A. is B. be C. are D. am

- () 46. I enjoy _____ a barbecue with my friends. What about you?
A. cooking B. / C. going D. having
- () 47. — Where is Peter?
— He _____ out the fire over there.
A. puts B. putting C. is putting D. put
- () 48. Which do you like _____, gas, wood or charcoal?
A. best B. better C. good D. well
- () 49. Since you like to eat that meat so much, I will cook _____.
A. more some B. most C. some more D. less
- () 50. The steak is terrible because it is over _____.
A. raw B. cook C. cooked D. cooken

IV. 选择动词的适当形式填空(共 5 分)

51. Jane, _____ (don't, doesn't) run out of the classroom now.
52. Look, Mark _____ (dropped, is dropping) water on the fire.
53. The brave girl _____ (fights, fought) the fire an hour ago.
54. The boy _____ (threw, thrown) the meat into the fire.
55. Which sign _____ (mean, means) "Don't smoke"?

V. 根据要求改写句子(共 10 分)

56. The reporters walked to the North Country Park. (对划线部分提问)
_____ the reporters go to the North Country Park?
57. The Stone Age people cooked their food on the fire. (对划线部分提问)
_____ the Stone Age people cook their food?
58. Kitty read a history book about the first people on the earth. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Kitty _____ a history book about the first people on the earth?
59. They fought the fire for ten hours yesterday. (对划线部分提问)
_____ they _____ the fire yesterday?
60. Don't smoke! (保持原句意思)
No _____!

Part 3 Reading and Writing(共 35 分)

I. 阅读理解(共 10 分)

(A)

Lucy's friend Mary is coming to London and is going to stay for about a week, so Lucy's father, Mr. Johnson, asks Lucy to bring her friend to dinner one evening at their house. Mary thinks it is very kind of him to ask her and says she is sure she will like to meet Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. At the dinner table they are talking about London. Mary says she likes London for some things, but after some time she gets tired of it. Because her

hometown is a quiet little place among the mountains, and when she is in the noise of London she always wants to be among the mountains and trees, or at a quiet seaside place with the sea and the yellow sand and sunshine. The Johnsons also introduce to Mary many interesting but quiet places to see and enjoy and ask Mary to come to spend the weekend for a barbecue with them. They have a good time.

阅读短文,判断下列句子是否正确(正确的用“T”表示,不正确的用“F”表示)(5分)

- () **61.** Mr. Johnson asks Lucy's friend to dinner, because she is going back home.
- () **62.** Lucy says her friend will not like meeting the Johnsons.
- () **63.** Mary doesn't like London soon after because it is very noisy.
- () **64.** Mary's hometown is a quiet place among the mountains.
- () **65.** Mary likes mountains, trees, the sea and sunshine better than the big city London.

(B)

One morning Mrs. Black said to her husband, "Jack, there is a meeting of our Ladies' Club at Mrs. Kate's house at lunch time today, and I want to go to it. I'll leave you some food for your lunch. Is that all right?"

“Oh, yes,” her husband answered. “That’s quite all right. What are you going to leave for my lunch?”

“This is a tin of fish,” Mrs. Black said. “And there are some cold, boiled potatoes and some beans here, too.”

"Good," Mr. Black answered. "I'll have a good lunch."

So Mrs. Black went to her meeting. All the ladies had lunch at Mrs. Kate's house, and at three o'clock Mrs. Black came home.

“Was your fish nice, Jack?” she asked.

“Yes, but my feet are hurting.” he answered.

“Why are they hurting?” Mrs. Black asked.

“Well, the words on the tin were ‘Open the tin and stand in hot water for five minutes.’”

阅读短文,选出最合适的答案(5 分)

- () 66. Mrs. Black went to a meeting of _____ at lunch time that day.
A. Ladies' Club B. Children's Club
C. The old people's Club D. Girls' Club
- () 67. Mrs. Black left her husband _____.
A. a tin of pork B. some cold, boiled potatoes
C. some hot beans D. a tin of chicken
- () 68. Mr. Black hurt his feet when _____.
A. he was cooking his fish B. he was cooking the tomatoes
C. he was cooking the beans D. he was washing the dishes

- () 69. The underlined word “stand” in the last paragraph actually (事实上) means _____ in the hot water.
- A. to put the tin of beans B. to put the tin of fish
- C. to put the feet D. to cook the tomatoes
- () 70. Which of the following statements is TRUE ?
- A. Mr. and Mrs. Black went to a club in the evening.
- B. Mrs. Black cooked the lunch for Mr. Black.
- C. Mr. Black didn’t really understand the words on the tin of the fish.
- D. Mr. Black hurt his arms.

II. 根据上下文内容 选择最恰当的答案(共 5 分)

The driver of a bus works very 71. He is out from early in the morning till 72 at night. Sometimes he works in beautiful weather when the sky is blue, the sun is 73, the trees look fresh and green and people feel glad to 74 in such a good place. At other times it is cold or foggy, or there is such heavy rain that he can’t see very well where he is going. At this time the driver feels very 75.

- () 71. A. hard B. good C. best D. hardly
- () 72. A. early B. earlier C. late D. later
- () 73. A. shine B. shining C. sunny D. shy
- () 74. A. stay B. leave C. live D. lives
- () 75. A. happy B. unhappy C. happily D. unhappily

III. 根据上下文内容 完成短文。每空格限填一词,首字母已给(共 5 分)

Shanghai’s streets are often c 76. There are so many cars, buses and t 77. They are of different colors and sizes. They are running b 78 in streets. When you want to go to the Shanghai Railway Station, Hongqiao Airport or Jinjiang Hotel, you can take a bus or d 79 your own car or just call a taxi. It will take you just a few minutes to get there. Taxis run more quickly than buses, but it’s more e 80 than taking a bus.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____

IV. 选择最恰当的句子 完成对话(共 10 分)

(A)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. See you tomorrow. | B. Are you going with me ? |
| C. What are you going to do ? | D. What time does the film start ? |
| E. We can go there by bus. | |

A: Hi, Rick. There is no school tomorrow. 81

B: I don’t know yet.

A: There is a good film on. I've got two tickets. 82 I can let you have one.

B: That's very kind of you. I'd like to go with you very much. 83

A: Half past nine. Let's meet at my place. What about 9 o'clock? 84 It takes about 10 minutes to go there.

B: All right. 85

A: See you.

81. _____ 82. _____ 83. _____ 84. _____ 85. _____

(B)

A. Don't leave the camp-fire when you go back home.

B. Oh, that's great!

C. Where are you going for your holiday?

D. They are really fun.

E. Can we see all the interesting animals and plants there?

A: 86

B: I don't know. We usually spend our holidays at the seaside.

A: We also go to the seaside in summer. But this time my parents decide to have a barbecue in the Country Park.

B: 87 We went to the Country Park last month. We had a very good time there.

A: 88

B: Of course. 89

A: But my father said we must be very careful about the fire-safety in the countryside.

B: Yes, that's right. 90

A: OK, we won't.

86. _____ 87. _____ 88. _____ 89. _____ 90. _____

V. 91. 以“Fire-safety(用火安全)”为题 至少写五句话(可以参考给出的问题提示)(共 5 分)

Suggested questions:

(1) Do you know the fire-safety?

(2) What must we do when the fire danger is high in the countryside?

(3) What must we do when the fire danger is high at home?

(4) What must we do when we hear the fire bell at school?

(5) What must we do to help to stop the fire?

Week Two (Module One)

Unit Two



【知识与方法】

【Sentence patterns】

1. What happens? 发生了什么事?

happen 表示“发生”。当表示某事发生时,这样说: Something happened, 而不说: It happened something.

例: Something terrible happened last night. 昨晚发生了一件很可怕的事。

2. — Where does air pollution come from? 空气污染从哪里来?

— It comes from smoke and dust from the construction sites. 它从建筑工地的烟雾和灰尘中来。

pollution 表示污染,是不可数名词。

例: There is much pollution in this city. 这个城市的污染很严重。

其他种类的污染: water pollution 水污染 land pollution 土地污染

3. What's the matter? 怎么了?

表示“发生了什么事?”“怎么回事啊?”。经常和 with 连用。

例: What's the matter with your brother? 你哥哥怎么啦?

这句话可以用 What's wrong with ...? 或 What's the problem ...? 来代替。

例: What's wrong with you? 你怎么了啊?

【Grammar】

表示状态的副词用法

副词主要用来修饰动词、形容词或其他结构。

— How does the parachute fall down? — It falls down slowly.

— How does it hit the playground? — It hits the playground gently.

形容词变成副词一般只需加上 -ly 即可。如:

slow 慢的——slowly 慢慢地

quick 快的——quickly 很快地

gentle 轻的——gently 轻轻地

heavy 重的——heavily 重重地

又如:

A rabbit is quick. — A rabbit runs quickly.

There was a heavy rain yesterday. — It rained heavily yesterday.



【拓展与提高】

随着社会、城市的高速发展,人们越来越重视空气污染的情况。我们常常将空气污染与烟囱(chimneys)和汽车联系在一起,但事实上火山(volcanoes)、森林火灾(forest fires)、沙尘暴(dust storms)、沼泽(marshes)、海洋和植物都会带来一些我们认为大气污染物的化学物质。这些“自然污染物”通常都广泛分散在地球的各个角落,因而很难累积到有害的程度。但是,一旦它们累积了起来,例如火山爆发,这些污染物一般就只能通过自然气候和化学循环来进行消除。污染空气的污染物有:烟尘(smoke)、可吸入悬浮颗粒物(浮尘)(dust)、二氧化氮 NO_2 、二氧化硫 SO_2 、一氧化碳 CO 、臭氧(ozone)以及挥发性有机化合物等等。

大气污染主要由人类活动造成。大气污染源主要有:工厂排放;汽车尾气;农垦烧荒;森林失火;炊烟(包括路边烧烤);尘土(包括建筑工地)。不同的大气污染物会对人体和环境带来不同的伤害和影响,特别是形成工业烟雾,高浓度时使人呼吸困难。著名的伦敦烟雾事件的元凶就是工业烟雾。此次严重的空气污染事件在四天中致使4 000人死亡,事件过后的两个月内,还陆续死亡8 000人。同时空气污染还会刺激人的眼、鼻、喉和肺,增加病毒感染的发病率,例如引起支气管炎和肺炎的流行性感冒,诱发肺细胞癌变。空气污染还会形成城市的烟雾,影响能见度;在空气中形成硝酸雾滴,产生酸雨(acid rain)。

防治大气污染,控制污染排放(pollution let)是改善空气质量的根本措施。同时,植物有过滤各种有毒有害大气污染物和净化空气的功能,树林尤为显著,所以绿化造林是防治大气污染的比较经济而有效的措施。



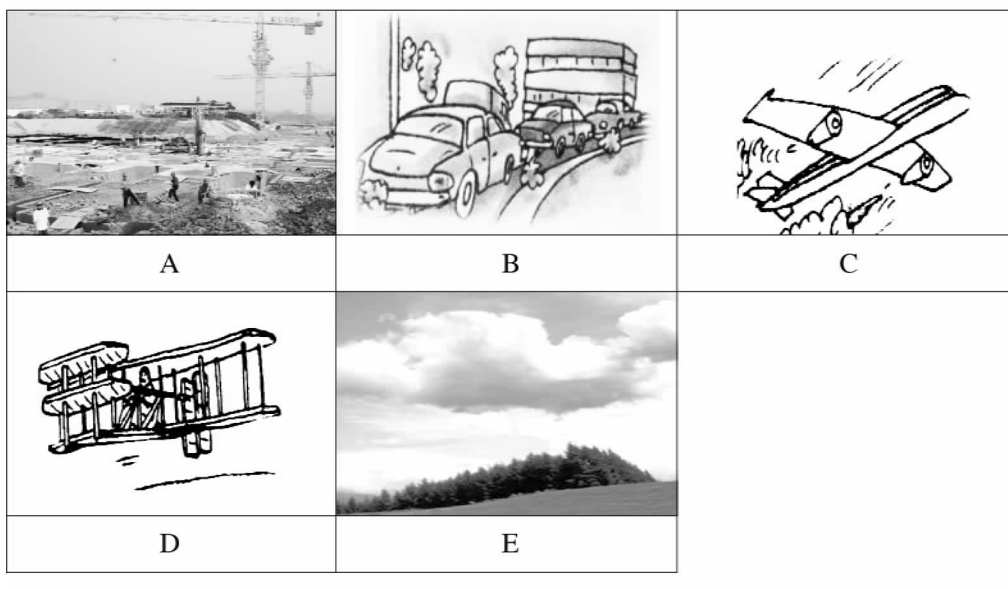
【周末训练】

Part 1 Listening(共 30 分)

I. 根据你所听到的句子 选择正确的单词(共 5 分)

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. pollution | B. pollute |
| C. polluting | D. flute |
| () 2. A. fell | B. feel |
| C. fill | D. few |
| () 3. A. exercise | B. experience |
| C. expensive | D. experiment |
| () 4. A. survive | B. alive |
| C. live | D. society |
| () 5. A. distance | B. disagree |
| C. decide | D. district |

II. 根据你所听到的句子 选择相应的图片(共 5 分)



6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

III. 根据你所听到的句子 选择最恰当的应答句(共 5 分)

- () 11. A. I feel sick. B. She is fine.
C. I am full. D. I am 12 years old.
- () 12. A. Yes, please. B. The seat is very dirty.
C. Excuse me. D. No, thanks.
- () 13. A. That's great. B. I am very happy.
C. It's my pleasure. D. I am sorry to hear that.
- () 14. A. I like Chinese. B. I like English.
C. I don't like them. D. Both are important.
- () 15. A. They are great people. B. I agree with you.
C. I'm afraid you are wrong. D. I think so.

IV. 根据你所听到的对话和问题 选择合适的答案(共 5 分)

- () 16. A. The air. B. The noise. C. The house. D. The water.
- () 17. A. Friends. B. Teacher and student.
C. Doctor and patient. D. Husband and wife.
- () 18. A. City Center. B. Lucky Island.
C. Grassfield. D. Green Island.
- () 19. A. No, he didn't. B. Yes, he does.
C. No, he doesn't. D. Yes, he did.
- () 20. A. In a factory. B. In a construction site.

C. In a restaurant.

D. In a power station.

V. 根据你所听到的短文,判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示(共5分)

- () 21. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson live in Sandfield.
() 22. Mr. Wilson has two children.
() 23. Mr. Wilson can drive a car.
() 24. Jack and Jerry don't like Sandfield.
() 25. Sandfield is a quite dirty place.

VI. 根据你所听到的短文内容,完成表格(共5分)

Name	Place	Sound	Air
David	Wood Bay	very noisy	<u>26</u>
Mary	<u>27</u>	quiet	<u>28</u>
Sue	Water Bay	<u>29</u>	quite dirty
Eddie	<u>30</u>	quite noisy	very dirty

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

Part 2 Grammar and Vocabulary(共35分)

I. 选择适当的词填空(共5分)

31. I like the steak's _____ (taste, feel) very much.
32. How many people saw the first _____ (fly, flight) at that time?
33. Cats always go _____ (slower, slowly) after the mice.
34. _____ (Drop, Let) the handkerchief to the ground.
35. The broken parachute falls down _____ (quick, quickly).

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空(共5分)

36. Look, the swan is swimming very _____ (gentle).
37. It's blowing hard and it's raining _____ (heavy).
38. The chicken in black pepper are very _____ (taste).
39. I did the homework very _____ (careful), so there were a lot of mistakes.
40. S. H. E's voices sound quite _____ (beauty).

III. 选择最恰当的答案(共10分)

- () 41. Air is important for us to be _____.