

主编◎李安琪

名师教你学英语

名师课堂

六年级英语 第一学期(N版)

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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，所有这些都深深地将吸引着我们，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了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”简洁精到、“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。2006 年秋季, 将先期推出《名师课堂》小学 1~3 年级语文、数学、1~5 年级英语, 初中 6~7 年級的语文、数学、英语, 高一年级的语文、数学、英语、物理、化学, 共 22 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。

华东师范大学出版社

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Week One (Module One)

Unit One



【知识与方法】

【Sentence patterns】

It's time for sth. 意思相当于 It's time to do sth.
 e. g. It's time for bed. = It's time to go to bed.
 It's time for lunch. = It's time to have lunch.

【Grammar】

1. 形容词的比较级、最高级

英语里形容词有三个比较等级,即原级(positive degree)、比较级(comparative degree)和最高级(superlative degree)。

形容词比较等级的规则变化

构 成 法	原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
(1) 单音节词末尾加-er 和 -est	short tall young old	shorter taller younger older	shortest tallest youngest oldest
(2) 单音节词如以 e 结尾,只加-r 和 -st	fine	finer	finest
(3) 闭音节单音节词如末尾只有一个辅音字母,须先双写这个辅音字母,再加-er 和 -est	thin big	thinner bigger	thinnest biggest
(4) 以-y 结尾的词,如-y 前是辅音字母,则变 y 为 i, 再加-er 和 -est	heavy healthy	heavier healthier	heaviest healthiest
(5) 其他双音节和多音节词皆在前面加单词 more 和 most	difficult expensive	more difficult more expensive	most difficult most expensive

2. 比较状语从句

表示两者的比较时用比较级,关联词 than

e. g. Tom is 12 years old. Tim is 10 years old.

Tom is (two years) older than Tim.

Tim is (two years) younger than Tom.

3. 人称代词

形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词
my	mine	its	its
your	yours	our	ours
his	his	your	yours
her	hers	their	theirs

形容词性物主代词相当于形容词,置于名词之前,在句中只能用作定语。

e. g. (1) Thank you for *your* present.

(2) Lanny had *his* meal at school.

名词性物主代词相当于名词,不能用于名词之前,在句中可用作主语、动词宾语、介词宾语和表语等。

e. g. (1) This is your pen. *Mine* is in the box.

(2) My watch is broken. Can you give me *yours* ?

(3) Your toy train is not in my bag. It's in *his*.

(4) This garden is *ours*.



【拓展与提高】

称呼还有 husband, wife, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, cousin。在 father, mother 前面加上 grand 组成 grandmother 和 grandfather,就是祖父祖母或外公外婆,口语当中常用 grandma, grandpa。跟汉语不同的是,一般在西方家庭兄弟姐妹之间都可以直呼其名。那么当你必须说明你和你的兄弟姐妹之间的长幼关系时怎么办呢?可以在 brother 或 sister 前面加上 elder 这个词,elder brother 或 elder sister,就表示哥哥、姐姐了,或者也可以加上 big,这个词也能表示同样的意义。那么在 brother 或者 sister 前面加上 younger 就可以表示“弟弟、妹妹”了,就是 younger brother, younger sister。

英语中对亲戚的称呼跟中文也是有区别的,结婚以后,双方的直系亲属也就是 immediate family 就都变成了对方的姻亲 in-laws,比如 father-in-law 就是指岳父或者是公公, mother-in-law 指岳母或婆婆, sister-in-law 嫂子、弟媳等等, brother-in-law 指内兄、内弟、小叔子、姐夫、妹夫等等。一看中英文的对照,就知道英语对亲属的称谓比起中文要简单得多。中文按年龄、男方还是女方的关系等等为亲属冠之以不同的称呼,而西方人似乎不太在乎这位亲戚是父亲这边的(on the father's side)还是母亲那边的(on the mother's side),一视同仁,用一个称呼。

更有意思的是对 distant relatives,也就是“远亲”的称呼。cousin 一词不分男女,概括了所有“堂兄弟和堂姐妹或者表兄弟和表姐妹”。而“侄子或外甥”都是 nephew;“侄女或外甥女”则都是“niece”。不过,尽管英语中的称谓不如中文的分工细致,“Blood is thicker than water”(血浓于水)是东、西方人都认同的。



Part 1 Listening(共 30 分)

I. 根据你所听到的句子,选择正确的单词或词组(共 5 分)

- () 1. A. meat B. meet C. eat D. beat
 () 2. A. right B. write C. white D. night
 () 3. A. then B. that C. than D. them
 () 4. A. number B. rubber C. footballer D. member
 () 5. A. after school B. after class C. at school D. in class

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,选择相应的应答句(共 5 分)

- () 11. A. I'm fine. B. We come from China.
 C. I am in the garden. D. It's over there.
 () 12. A. Yes, I am. B. Yes, I can.
 C. Yes, I do. D. Yes, I did.
 () 13. A. How do you do? B. How are you?
 C. I'm very well. D. You're welcome.
 () 14. A. It's September 20. B. It's four.
 C. It's Sunday. D. It's going to be cloudy.
 () 15. A. Let's go to the classroom. B. We can play in the playground.
 C. You may ask the teacher. D. We are good friends.

IV. 根据你所听到的对话和问题,选择正确的答案(共 5 分)

- () 16. A. Peter. B. Jenny.
C. The boy. D. Penny.
- () 17. A. 9 yuan. B. 19 yuan.
C. 90 yuan. D. 99 yuan.
- () 18. A. In the street. B. Inside the box.
C. Inside the police station. D. In the station.
- () 19. A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
- () 20. A. By underground. B. By bus.
C. By underground, then by bus. D. By bus, then by underground.

V. 根据你所听到的短文内容,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. Mike is my brother.
- () 22. Jane is thirteen years old.
- () 23. Mike is good at maths, but Jane is good at Chinese.
- () 24. Both Mike and Jane study hard.
- () 25. Jane often goes to the People's Park to talk with the English teacher.

VI. 根据你所听到的短文内容,完成表格(共 5 分)

Time	Things Harry does
Monday	goes running with some friends for about an <u>26</u>
Tuesday	goes swimming in the Swimming Club
Wednesday	plays football at school with his classmates
Thursday <u>27</u>	plays table tennis with his friends
<u>28</u>	enjoys playing basketball in the playground
Saturday	goes <u>29</u>
Sunday	calls it a “ <u>30</u> ” and sleeps

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 “strange” doctors have no mouth, _____ (and, but) they can speak.
32. Ben and I live in _____ (the same, different) flat(s). We are next door neighbours

(邻居).

33. My grandmother is old, but your grandmother is _____ (old, older).
34. I always go to school early. I am _____ (usually, never) late for school.
35. It's nine o'clock. It's time _____ (for, to) bed.

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空(共 5 分)

36. There are five _____ (people) in Ben's family.
37. Your dog is taller and bigger than _____. (I)
38. Simon's housing estate is _____ (new) than Ben's.
39. Kitty _____ (usual) goes to the supermarket with her mum.
40. My family is very big. I have two brothers and one _____ (young) sister.

III. 选择最恰当的答案(共 10 分)

- () 41. — What are you doing, Wendy? — I am making _____ kite.
A. a B. an C. / D. the
- () 42. My party's _____ Saturday.
A. in B. on C. at D. of
- () 43. My father has two brothers and one sister. They are Jeff, Jerry and Lucy.
So Jerry is my _____.
A. sister B. brother C. aunt D. uncle
- () 44. — _____ Ben and his parents live in the same flat? — I think so.
A. Does B. Is C. Do D. Are
- () 45. — Jack, this is my sister. Kitty, this is my friend, Jack. — _____.
Which of the following is *Not Right*?
A. Nice to meet you, Kitty. B. Hello, Kitty.
C. How do you do, Kitty? D. How old are you, Kitty?
- () 46. — Have you got _____ grapes? — Yes, I've got _____.
A. any ... some B. some ... some
C. some ... any D. any ... any
- () 47. This is my puppy. _____ name is Sam.
A. Its B. It's C. It D. It is
- () 48. — What do you think of my new knife? — Cool! It's _____ than Simon's.
A. noisier B. fluffier
C. sharper D. younger
- () 49. — What do you do with your family? — _____.
A. We walk in the park. B. We live in the same flat.
C. I can't do it well. D. I have no friends here.
- () 50. — Where are we going this weekend? — _____.
A. I'm going there with my mum.

- B. Let's go to the Ocean Park.
- C. It's going to be windy this weekend.
- D. We're going to visit Grandma.

IV. 选择动词的适当形式填空(共 5 分)

51. Kitty and I _____ (am, are) in the same school, but in different classes.
52. Can you _____ (see, seeing) the words on the blackboard?
53. My mum and I sometimes _____ (watch, watches) television together.
54. Long ago, there was an old woman. She _____ (lives, lived) in a shoe.
55. Alice _____ (go, goes) to the beach on Saturdays and Sundays.

V. 根据要求改写句子(共 10 分)

56. I always play football after school. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you always _____ football after school?
57. I have two dogs. (对划线部分提问)
_____ dogs do you have?
58. Ben is in Grade Eight. (对划线部分提问)
_____ is Ben in?
59. It's time for supper. (保持原意)
It's time _____ supper.
60. Ben is 165 cm. Simon is 160 cm. (两句合并成一句)
Simon is _____ Ben.

Part 3 Reading and Writing(共 35 分)

I. 阅读理解(共 10 分)

(A)

Hi! I'm Susan, and I have a big red dog, Ken. Every morning, my alarm clock (闹钟) rings (响) at seven o'clock. I wake up. First I have my breakfast. Then I feed Ken. On school days, we go all the way to the school building. Some children in my school take a school bus. After school, I have a lot of homework to do. But when my homework is all done, I can play with Ken. Ken would like to fetch (拿来) sticks and balls like other dogs. After Ken and I play, I eat dinner and get ready for bed. I say good night to my big red dog and dream (做梦) sweet dreams.

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. Susan's dog is called Ken.
- () 62. Susan sets her alarm clock at seven AM.
- () 63. Susan takes a school bus to school with Ken.
- () 64. Other dogs like to fetch sticks and balls, but Ken doesn't.
- () 65. Susan really enjoys her life with Ken.

(B)

M: Let me see now. Which bus do I need to get on?

W: Excuse me. Do you need any help?

M: Yes, I want to go to Jinjiang Park, but I'm really lost (迷路). This is my first visit to Shanghai, so I have no idea on how to take the bus.

W: First, you need to take No. 49 bus to People's Square. Then, take the underground to Jinjiang Park.

M: All right. Oh, and how often do the underground come around this time of the day?

W: Usually, they come about every five minutes or so.

M: All right. And where do I get off?

W: Get off at Jinjiang Park Station, eight stops from People's Square. The sign at the station is written in English, so you'll be able to read it.

M: Eight stops. Got it. Thanks for your help.

W: You're welcome.

阅读对话,选出最合适的答案。(5分)

- () 66. Where does the man want to go?
A. People's Square. B. Shanghai Museum.
C. Jinjiang Park. D. Shanghai Zoo.
- () 67. Which bus should the man take to People's Square?
A. No. 1. B. No. 9.
C. No. 49. D. No. 94.
- () 68. How often do the trains come?
A. About every five minutes. B. About every six minutes.
C. About every seven minutes. D. About every eleven minutes.
- () 69. Where should the man get off the train?
A. At People's Square Station. B. At Jinjiang Park Station.
C. At Shanghai Stadium Station. D. At Xujiahui Station.
- () 70. Can the man understand the sign at the station?
A. Yes, he can. B. No, he can't.
C. Yes, he did. D. No, he didn't.

II. 根据上下文内容,选择最恰当的答案(共5分)

This is Ann. Her father and mother are with their family in New York. Her 71 is very old and his hair is white. He is about 85 years old. He likes sitting 72 in the garden. He sometimes 73 Ann and her sisters. They like listening to his stories. Ann's mother is a 74 and her father is a dentist. Her father likes playing games with his children and her mother likes 75 when she comes home from school and when she is on holiday. She reads very quickly. Sometimes she reads four books a week.

- () 71. A. grandmother B. grandfather

- | | | |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | C. granddaughter | D. grandson |
| () 72. | A. quietly | B. quickly |
| | C. slowly | D. loudly |
| () 73. | A. plays football with | B. sings songs for |
| | C. gives presents to | D. tells stories to |
| () 74. | A. shop assistant | B. policewoman |
| | C. school teacher | D. nurse |
| () 75. | A. cooking | B. reading |
| | C. swimming | D. singing |

Ⅲ. 根据上下文内容,完成对话,每空格限填一词,首字母已给出(共 5 分)

A: What t 76 is it now, Kitty?

B: It's half p 77 nine.

A: W 78 are we going?

B: Let's go to Shanghai Museum.

A: OK. We can see a lot of interesting things. But h 79 can we go there?

B: We can t 80 the underground.

A: Then we can go to KFC for lunch.

B: Good! Ah! There is a party at 7 o'clock this evening. I'm going home before 7 o'clock.

A: All right.

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

Ⅳ. 选择最恰当的句子,完成对话(共 10 分)

(A)

Girl: Dad, can I go to a movie (电影) today?

Dad: 81 Well, I don't know.

Girl: Jeff always takes me to a movie.

Dad: Well, I know your uncle Jeff always takes you, but what movie would you like to see today, Nancy?

Girl: Finding Nemo.

Dad: Finding Nemo. 82 Ah, here it is. It starts at 2:45 in the afternoon. We have to wait for Mum because (因为) she's at a meeting now.

Girl: OK.

Dad: 83

Girl: Umm... go for a walk.

Dad: Go for a walk. 84

Girl: To the beach.

Dad: To the beach. 85

- A. And what are we going to do after the movie ?
B. A movie today ? C. Well, that sounds (听上去) good.
D. Let me look at the newspaper.
E. Would you like to go down to the beach or through the park ?

(B)

Helen is an American girl. She is talking about the weather in Shanghai with Li Lei.

Helen: Hello, Li Lei ! 86

Li Lei: It's warm most of the time.

Helen: 87

Li Lei: It's very hot. I usually go swimming in the swimming pool.

Helen: Which season in Shanghai do you like best ?

Li Lei: 88

Helen: The weather here in winter is cold, isn't it ?

Li Lei: Yes, it is. 89

Helen: Does it often snow in winter ?

Li Lei: No, but sometimes. 90

Helen: What do you usually do then ?

Li Lei: We usually make snowmen.

- A. We need some thick clothes on snowy days.
B. What's the weather like in spring here ?
C. I think it is colder than in America.
D. What about summer here ? E. I like autumn best.

V. 91. 以“我的家庭”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) How many people are there in your family ?
- (2) Who are they ?
- (3) What do you usually do with your family ?
- (4) Do you live a happy life ?

Week Two (Module One Unit Two & Three)



【知识与方法】

【Sentence patterns】

Let's+do/do sth. .

e. g. Let's go.

Let's do our homework now.

【Grammar】

1. be (am, is are) going to do something. 一般将来时的用法,表示某一时刻将要发生的动作或有的状态。常与时间状语 tomorrow, this afternoon/evening, next+名词,soon 等连用。

e. g. My mum is going to buy a big cake for me this afternoon.

They are not going to visit the park tomorrow.

2. quick *adj.* 快的 quickly *adv.*

quiet *adj.* 安静的 quietly *adv.*

loud *adj.* 大声的 loudly *adv.*

slow *adj.* 慢的 slowly *adv.*

形容词一般跟 be 动词后作表语,或放在名词前作定语。而修饰动词,则用副词。对副词提问常用 How。

e. g. Please be quiet.

How does the little boy run? He runs quickly.

She often speaks in a loud voice.



【拓展与提高】

用英语问路的方法:

无论你怎么问,最好的开场白就是这样的短语“Excuse me”或者说“Could you help me?”. 这样对方将会对你的礼貌非常满意并常常会为你提供更多的帮助!

1. “Could you tell me how to get to _____?”是问去具体某个地方,如博物馆,酒店或街道的标准句型。

2. 如果你不是问一个具体的地方,但需要找到附近的银行,地铁站,厕所等地方,那么最好的方式就是用这样的短语“Where is the closest _____?”

3. 人们解释事物所在地最常用的一种方式就是使用术语“block”。block 是在两个十字

路口之间的一段街区。因此“the next block”意味着下个路口之后的那段街区,而“three blocks ahead”意味着在同一条街道上但过接下来的三个路口。

另一种表示距离有多远的方式即是使用像这样的短语“the third right”或“the next left”。因此如果有人说“Take the third street on the left.”意思是你应该走过两个路口然后在第三个路口左转。

叫别人左转或右转的表述方式有好几种。“take a left”、“go left”、“turn left”和“make a left”都代表同样的意思:左转。“Go around the corner.”意思是在下个街道转身但不跨越。

4. 用建筑或标志物的指向。“It’s just past the bank.”意思是如果你走过银行,你要找的地方就在接下来的几幢建筑物中。“opposite”、“across from”和“facing”都代表同一个意思——在同一条街道上,但在另一边。



Part 1 Listening (共 30 分)

I. 根据你所听到的句子,选择正确的单词或词组(共 5 分)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. wait | B. write | C. weight | D. weigh |
| () 2. A. quite | B. quiet | C. quietly | D. quitely |
| () 3. A. high | B. height | C. hello | D. higher |
| () 4. A. pitch | B. beach | C. pick | D. park |
| () 5. A. in a block | B. in black | C. have a break | D. have bread |

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. _____