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苏教金牌助学

名师原创

精讲精练 自主检测

课标江苏版

小学英语

6B



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江苏教育出版社

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致读者

亲爱的教师、家长和学生朋友，“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”丛书欢迎您的眷顾。

江苏教育出版社是一家专门出版教育类图书的出版社，自2001年开始的新一轮国家课程改革，使江苏教育出版社经历了跨越式发展，从一家地方出版社成为一家具有全国影响的出版社。到目前为止，江苏教育出版社共有12种国家课程标准实验教材通过教育部审查，获准在全国使用，范围遍及全国28个省份，使用学生人数达到1000多万。江苏教育出版社已经成为我国基础教育教材出版的一个重要基地，“苏教版”也是许多教育工作者耳熟能详的名字。

在教辅图书市场中，“江苏教育出版社”就是一块响当当的品牌。

您现在所看到的这套“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”丛书是江苏教育出版社在教辅图书市场上精心打造的名牌产品，是一套紧密结合学生学习过程的助学读物。江苏教育出版社在这几年成功开发新课标教材的过程中，积累了一批优质的教科研资源和作者资源，培养了一支一流的编辑队伍。然后，再以这样的实力来开发助学读物“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”。也许，用两个成语可以最贴切地形容这一过程，那就是“厚积薄发”、“水到渠成”。

关于栏目设计，我们首要考虑的就是实用，即能和学生实际学习过程紧密配合，在帮助学生学习课堂基础知识的基础上，对教学内容进行总结和提炼，使学生深化对课堂内容的理解，提高解决问题的能力。因此，我们通常以课本中的自然单元为一个编写单位。在“学情预报”栏目，我们让学生整体了解单元中出现的重点短语、句型和相关语法，对相关语言点作简要点拨。在随后的讲解栏目“名师小贴士”中，我们要求作者所讲解的内容必须是对课本内容的挖掘和提炼，同时要做到简明扼要、要言不烦。这中间还穿插着语言知识和文化背景知识介绍。最后，我们编排设计了“完美集训”一栏，帮助学生巩固、加深已学知识，切实提高“双基”水平。

我们这套书是在新课程改革在全国广泛推开的背景下出版的，配套的也是新课

标教材,我们要求作者自始至终按照新课标的理念进行编写。因此编写内容呼应新课标对学生在情感、态度、价值观方面的要求,有助于培养学习兴趣,拓展知识面。

读者朋友,以上就是有关“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”丛书的一些情况,希望能有助于您对它的了解。对于这套书,出版社和作者做了精心构思,并且为此付出了巨大的努力,也对它的质量充满自信,但最权威的评价应该来自于我们的上帝——读者。因此,我们热切期待您的宝贵意见,以使我们不断改进。您可以通过以下方式联系我们:南京市马家街 31 号江苏教育出版社,邮编:210009,电子信箱:wjj@1088.com.cn,联系人:王家俊。

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Unit 1 Who is younger?




学情预报

1. tall /tɔ:l/ *adj.* 高的; 长的
2. young /jʌŋ/ *adj.* 年轻的
3. old /əʊld/ *adj.* 年老的; 旧的
4. heavy /'hevi/ *adj.* 重的; 沉重的
5. as ... as... 和……一般……

四会

6. twin /twin/ *n.* 孪生子; 双胞胎中的一个
7. minute /'mɪnɪt/ *n.* 分钟
8. centimetre /'sentɪmɪtə(r)/ *n.* 厘米
9. child /tʃaɪld/ *n.* 孩子; 儿童
10. cute /kjʊt/ *adj.* 可爱的; 聪明的
11. also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ *adv.* 同样; 也
12. chat /tʃæt/ *n. & v.* 聊天
13. go for a walk 去散步
14. have a chat 聊天
15. twin sister 孪生姐妹
16. look the same 看起来相像

三会



名师小贴士

1. Su Hai went for a walk in the park. 苏海在公园里散步。

1) 在英语表达中 go for a walk 意思为“出去散步”。此外, take a walk, have a walk 都有相同的意思。

2) walk 还可作名词, 意为“步行, 距离”。如:

It is a long walk to the town. 到城里要走很长的路程。

3) walk 也可作动词, 有“走, 步行”的意思。如:

We walk to school every day. 我们每天走着去上学。

2. They sat down under a big tree and had a chat. 他们坐在一棵大树下聊天。

- 1) 因为是叙述过去所发生的事情,所以句子中的动词 sit 和 have 都用的是过去式 sat 和 had,这两个词和第一个例句中的 went 一样,都属于不规则变化的动词,需要我们在运用中记忆。
- 2) have a chat 聊天,英语表达中有许多表示动作的短语都是由 have 引导。如: have a look 瞧瞧,看看; have breakfast/lunch/supper 吃早/中/晚餐; have a rest 休息一下; have an English lesson 上英语课。如果我们系统地回顾整理一下,将会对总复习很有帮助。

3. Really? Do you look the same, Su Hai? 真的吗? 你们看起来一样吗,苏海?

- 1) Really? 在此表示惊奇或惊讶。如:
— I'll go to the USA with my family next month. 我和家人下个月去美国。
— Really? How happy you are! 是吗? 你真幸福!
- 2) look the same 意为“看起来一样”。如:
Our school bags look the same. 我们的书包看起来一模一样。
- 3) 如果想表达“看起来相像”,可以用 look like。如:
David looks like his father. 戴维长得像他父亲。

4. Are you as tall as your twin sister? 你和你的孪生姐妹一样高吗?

- 1) 英语表达中,常用 as ... as... 来描述两个人或物品间的相同之处。在具体表述时我们需要注意:as...as 之间的形容词只能用它的原级。如:
My English is as good as you, I think. 我认为咱俩的英语一样好。
My uncle is as strong as my father. 我叔叔和我爸一样强壮。
- 2) 描述两个人或物品不同时,常用 not as ... as ... 或者 not so ... as ... 来表达。如:
My English isn't as/so good as you. 我的英语不如你好。
My uncle isn't as/so strong as my father. 我叔叔没有我爸强壮。

5. No, I'm taller than Su Yang. 不,我比苏阳高。

- 1) 在英语中,当描述人或物之间“……比……”或“……最……”时,我们用形容词的比较级和最高级来表示。如:
I'm taller than you, you are taller than Mary, so I'm the tallest. 我比你高,你比玛丽高,所以我最高。
I'm younger than you and Mary, you are older than Mary, so you are the oldest. 我比你 and 玛丽小,你比玛丽大,所以你最大。
- 2) 形容词比较级和最高级的构成主要有三种形式:
① 单音节词和少数双音节词(如以 y 结尾的)以加词尾 -er 或 -est 的方式

构成:

情 况	加 法	词 例		
		原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
一般情况	直接加词尾	tall	taller	tallest
以 e 结尾的单音节词	加 -r, -st	late	later	latest
以“辅音 + y”结尾的词	变 y 为 i, 再加词尾	busy heavy	busier heavier	busiest heaviest
单音节词中只有一个元音字母, 并以一个辅音字母结尾	双写辅音字母, 再加词尾	big thin	bigger thinner	biggest thinnest

- ② 大多数较长的形容词都以在前面加 more/less, most/least 的方式构成:

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
beautiful	more/less beautiful	most/least beautiful
difficult	more/less difficult	most/least difficult
useful	more/less useful	most/least useful

- ③ 一些形容词的不规则比较级和最高级形式:

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
good, well	better	best
bad, ill	worse	worst
many, much	less	least

- 3) 我们在运用形容词作比较的时候除了用 as...as...外, 还可以用 than 进行比较。如果有一定的情境或上下文, than 可省略。如:

— Who's stronger, you or me? 我们俩谁最强壮?

— You are stronger (than me), I think. 你比我壮吧, 我想。

6. Su Yang's twenty minutes younger than me! 苏阳比我小 20 分钟!

- 1) 在形容词比较级前可以用量词来进行具体的比较。如:

Tom's two years older/younger than me. 汤姆比我大/小两岁。

This ruler is two centimeters longer than that one. 这把尺比那把尺长两厘米。

- 2) 在形容词比较级的前面还可以加上 a little, much 等词来表示程度。如:

Your hair is a little longer than mine. 你的头发比我的稍长一点。

This apple is much bigger than that one. 这只苹果比那只大得多。

7. So you're the only child in your family. 所以你是你家唯一的孩子。

so 在英语中具有“所以”的含义。汉语表述中“因为”和“所以”通常是搭配使用,而在英语表述中“因为”和“所以”不同时出现。在语言表述中有 because 就没有 so,有 so 就没有 because。如:

I went to the library because I wanted some books. 我去了图书馆,因为我需要一些书。

I wanted some books, so I went to the library. 我需要一些书,所以去了图书馆。

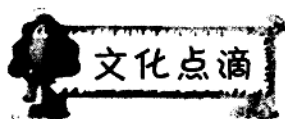
8. My mum says Jimmy is also her child. 妈妈说吉米也是她的孩子。

also 是副词,与 too 一样意为“还,也,同样”。在具体使用时它们在句子中的位置不一样,also 可以置于句首或句中,而 too 则置于句末。如:

We also went to see the film. 我们也去看了电影。

Also, we went to see the film. 我们也去看了电影。

We went to see the film, too. 我们也去看了电影。



来自英语的汉语词汇

有些汉语听起来似乎带有英语的腔调,其实,这些词是从英语中来的。当他们成为汉语家庭成员时,仍然保留着原来的读音,这些词一般称为外来词。如:

1. 饮食

白兰地 brandy 可可粉 cocoa 可乐 cola 啤酒 beer
咖啡 coffee 咖喱粉 curry 香槟 champagne 巧克力 chocolate

2. 衣着

夹克衫 jacket 迷你裙 miniskirt 尼龙 nylon

3. 娱乐

高尔夫 golf 华尔兹舞 waltz 迪斯科舞 disco 探戈 tango

4. 车辆

坦克 tank

吉普 jeep

巴士/公共汽车 bus

5. 其他

台风 typhoon

逻辑 logic

拷贝 copy

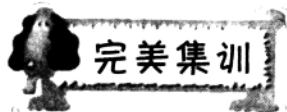
沙龙 salon

模特儿 model

沙发 sofa

幽默 humour

麦克风 microphone



口语测试

- 一、看图说出 B 部分形容词以及它们比较级的名称。
- 二、用自己的语言复述 A 部分 Ben 和 Su Hai 的对话内容。
- 三、用自己的语言和同学进行有关人物、物品外形比较的谈论。
- 四、熟练并有表情地演唱歌曲 I wish I was taller.

听力测试

- 一、听录音, 选择符合所听内容的图片, 并在图片下方的括号内打“√”。(听两遍)

1. A.



()

B.



()

2. A.



()

B.



()

3. A.



()

B.



()

4. A.



()

B.



()

5. A.



()

B.



()

6. A.

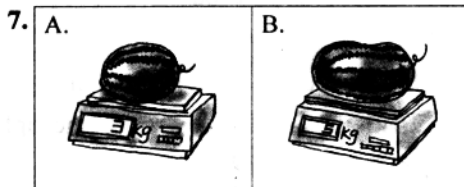


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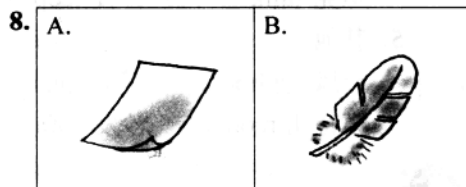
B.



()



() ()



() ()

二、听录音,选择正确的应答。(听两遍)

- () 1. A. She's Liu Ying. B. He's my father.
C. Which one? D. He's near Wang Bing.
- () 2. A. Yes, I do. B. No, I don't like them.
C. My brother's taller. D. My sister is at home.
- () 3. A. Do you think so? B. Thank you very much.
C. Your bedroom is bigger. D. I don't think so.
- () 4. A. I'm stronger than her. B. No one.
C. David is fatter, too. D. He can run fast.
- () 5. A. Who's younger?
B. You are older than me.
C. I like swimming very much.
D. No, I'm 167 centimetres and I'm taller.

三、听录音,完成对话并回答问题。(听三遍)

1. M: I've two cousins.

W: Really, David?

M: Yes, Jack and Tom. Jack is _____ . Tom is _____ but _____ than me.

W: Who's stronger?

M: _____ is stronger than _____ , but _____ stronger than Jack.

Q1: Who are they talking about? _____

Q2: Who's the tallest and who's the strongest?

2. M1: Morning, David. Your school bag _____ .

M2: Yes, Tom. There are many _____ .

M1: Look, _____ than yours.

M2: Oh, yes. What's in it?

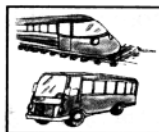
M1: Ten books and six _____ apples.

M2: Why are you carrying _____ apples to school?

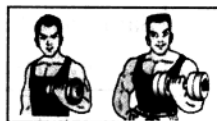
2. The cat is _____ the dogs.
The _____ than the cat.



3. The train is _____ the bus.
The _____ is _____ than the train.

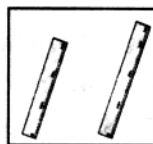


4. A: _____, the man on the
_____ the man _____
the _____?



B: The man _____ the _____.

5. A: _____ ruler is _____, yours
_____?



B: Of course, yours _____.

四、根据问题,选出适当的应答。(可多选)

- () 1. Lily, this is my classmate, Wang Dong.
A. Hello, Wang Dong.
B. Nice to meet you, Wang Dong.
C. This is Lily, my good friend, Wang Dong.
D. This is Wang Dong speaking.
- () 2. Who's younger, you or David?
A. Yes, I am younger.
B. No, she is younger and shorter.
C. Perhaps he is.
D. I'm two weeks younger than him.
- () 3. Do you have any hobbies?
A. No, we don't.
B. Yes. I like maths and English.
C. Yes. I like growing flowers.
D. My father likes taking photos.
- () 4. Whose school bag is heavier, yours or mine?
A. Yours looks heavier. B. Hers is bigger and heavier.
C. Of course, mine. D. Yours is as heavy as mine.
- () 5. What did you do last Sunday?
A. Stayed at home and read some books.

B. We shall go climbing with our new friends.

C. I did a lot of homework and some housework.

D. They played table tennis and football.

五、阅读对话,回答问题。

(T = Miss Liu, L = Liu Hai, W = Wu Bing, H = Helen, Z = Zhang Ping, N = Nancy, A = all boys and girls)

This is Monday morning. It's fine today. It's the second lesson and Miss Liu and her students are having an English lesson now.

T: Good morning, boys and girls.

A: Good morning, Miss Liu.

T: Would you like to tell me what you did last weekend?

A: All right. Liu Hai, you first.

L: OK. I went to Wu Bing's house last Friday evening and we watched TV together. Right, Wu Bing?

W: Yes, Liu Hai. And we made and flew kites with David and Mike on Saturday morning.

T: What else did you do, Wu Bing?

W: I went swimming with Liu Hai on Sunday afternoon.

T: What about you, Helen?

H: David and I went swimming too, but on Sunday morning. On Saturday afternoon, David, Nancy, Mike and I went to see a film. It was very interesting.

T: What did you do, Zhang Ping?

Z: I did some housework with my mother on Sunday morning. Then Nancy, Helen and I did some Chinese dances at school on Sunday afternoon.

T: What a good girl you are! Who also did housework last weekend?

N: David and I did and our parents were very happy.

T: You are a good girl too, Nancy. Thank you, boys and girls. Now, let's begin our class.

1. What day is it today? Is it a sunny day?

2. How many students swam on Sunday? Who were they?

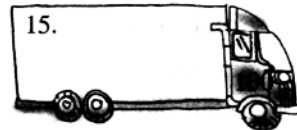
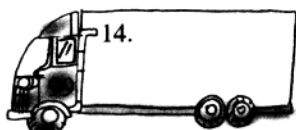
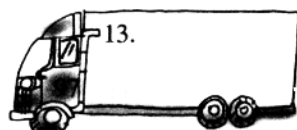
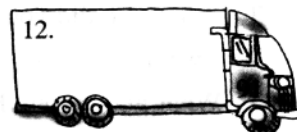
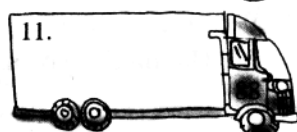
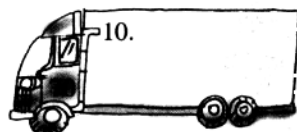
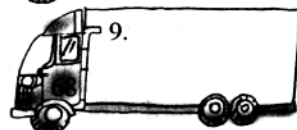
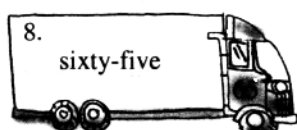
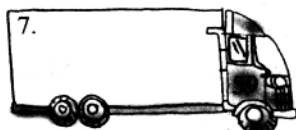
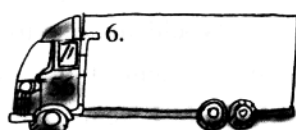
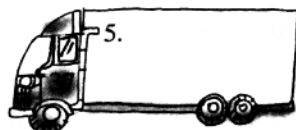
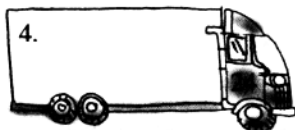
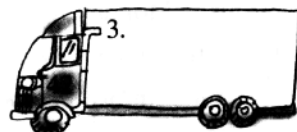
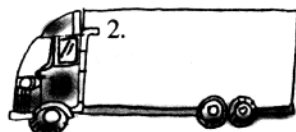
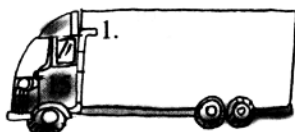
3. Did David see the film? What else did he do?

4. Did Zhang Ping do Chinese dances at school? Who danced with her?

5. What did you do last weekend? Did you do any housework?

六、想一想。

A. 写出下列数字的英语单词。



B. 仿照例子写出以上基数词的序数词形式。

1. fifteenth

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

Unit 2 More exercise

学情预报

1. strong /strɒŋ/ *adj.* 强壮的;结实的
2. slow /sləʊ/ *adj. & adv.* 慢;缓慢
3. low /ləʊ/ *adj.* 低的;微弱的
4. fish /fɪʃ/ *n. & v.* 鱼;钓鱼
5. late /leɪt/ *adj. & adv.* 迟的;晚
6. be good at... 善于……

四会

7. far /fɑ:(r)/ *adj. & adv.* 远的;远
8. well /wel/ *adj. & adv.* 健康的;好
9. jog /dʒɒg/ *n. & v.* 慢步
10. do well in... 做得好
11. need help with... 需要……帮助
12. do more exercise 多做锻炼/练习
13. animal show 动物表演
14. visit a zoo 参观动物园
15. have a lot of fun 有很多趣事
16. complete the sentences 完成句子
17. start our lesson 开始上课

三会

名师小贴士

1. Jim is good at English and Maths, but he does not do well in PE. 吉姆的英语和数学很棒,但是他的体育不行。

be good at 和 do well in 都具有“擅长(做)某事”的意思。在介词 at 和 in 后面可以接名词,也可以接动名词。它们的比较级形式为 be better at 和 do better in。如:

Tom's good at swimming and he also does well in high jumping. 汤姆不仅擅长游泳,也擅长跳高。

You're not good at PE. You need to do more exercise and you'll be better at PE soon. 你不擅长体育,需要加强锻炼。这样,很快你就会好起来的。

You should do more listening, speaking, reading and writing if you want to do well in English learning. 如果想学好英语,你应该多听、说、读、写。

2. He is not as strong as the other children. 他不如其他孩子健壮。

1) 上一单元我们学习了用 as... as... 来描述两个人或物品间的相同之处。如:

Su Hai's as tall as Su Yang and they look the same, too. 苏海和苏阳一样高,她们看起来也一样。

2) 表示不同时,我们可以用 not as/so... as... 来描述。如:

This building isn't as/so tall as that one. 这座大楼没有那座高。

Your school bag isn't as/so heavy as mine. Mine is a little heavier than yours. 你的书包没有我的重。我的比你的重一些。

3. He wants to do better but does not know how. 他想做得好一些,但不知如何做。

因为有上下文,这个句子省略了两处,它也可以这样说:He wants to do better in PE but he does not know how to do it. 句中 better 是 well 的比較级形式。

4. What's the matter? Do you need some help with your homework? 怎么啦? 你的家庭作业需要一些帮助吗?

1) What's the matter? 意为“怎么啦? 哪儿不舒服? 有什么事吗? 出什么问题了?”用于表示关心别人。如:

— What's the matter? 怎么啦?

— My bike's broken. / My mother's ill. / Nothing, I'm waiting for you. / I want to go to the toilet but I don't know where it is. 我的自行车坏了。/我妈妈生病了。/没事,我在等你。/我想上厕所,但我不知它在哪。

2) help 意为“帮助,帮忙”,在这里作名词。need help with 表示“需要……帮助”。如:

I need your help with my English. 在英语学习中,我需要你的帮助。

5. Ben runs faster than me. 本跑得比我快。

I think you do other things better than your classmates. 我想你在别的方面做

得比你的同学好。

- 1) 在以上的两个句子中 faster 和 better 为修饰动作的副词比较级。一些副词与形容词一样也有比较级和最高级形式。如:

You run very fast but I run faster than you and David runs fastest of all. 你跑得很快,但是我跑得比你快,不过戴维是我们中跑得最快的。

— Who jumps higher, you or David? 你和戴维谁跳得高?

— David jumps higher but I jump farther. 戴维跳得高,但我跳得远。

- 2) 副词的构成与形容词相似,也有三种常见的形式:

- ① 单音节词和少数双音节词(如以 y 结尾的)以加词尾-er 或-est 的方式构成:

情 况	加 法	词 例		
		原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
一般情况	直接加词尾	fast slow	faster slower	fastest slowest
以“辅音 + y” 结尾的词	变 y 为 i, 再加 词尾	early	earlier	earliest

- ② 大多数较长的副词都以在前面加 more, most 的方式构成:

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
carefully	more carefully	most carefully
quietly	more quietly	most quietly
loudly	more loudly	most loudly

- ③ 一些副词的不规则比较级和最高级形式:

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
much	less	least
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
little	less	least