

JIAOCAIJIEDU

# 教材 解读

源于教材 高于教材

英语 六年级上册 XS 版

6

《教材解读》编写组 编

CTS 湖南教育出版社

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### 教材解读

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《教材解读》编写组 编

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(本书若有印刷、装订错误, 可向承印厂调换)

《教材解读》是一套与现行小学、初中最新教材同步的助学助教类系列丛书。本丛书以“全、细、新、实”为宗旨，内容覆盖教材上所有知识点，对重点、难点、考点详尽解读，兼具知识性与趣味性、典型性与拓展性。

《教材解读》系列丛书集合了众多名牌中小学特级教师和资深教研员的优秀成果，为学生打造一个自主互动的学习平台。本丛书是学生夯实基础知识、掌握方法技巧的重要辅导资料，也是老师把握教材知识的优秀参考资料；是学生学习和考试的良师，是老师备课和教学的益友。本丛书具有以下几个鲜明特点：

### 1. 内容全

对教材知识全方位、立体化归纳总结。真正做到了“一册在手，学习内容全都有”，不仅整合了教材上明确列出的必学内容，而且提炼了和实际运用息息相关的隐含知识，注意了课内与课外、课本与生活的联系，触类旁通，形成知识点的全面覆盖。

### 2. 讲解细

对教材细致入微地讲解。对重点、难点、易错易混点、拓展延伸点等都进行了详细分析。全面讲解了教材中的每一个知识点，由表及里，由易到难，真正做到了教材讲解周密细致，重难点梳理精准易懂，易错易混点剖析透彻，拓展延伸点深入浅出。

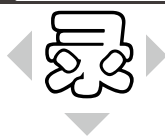
### 3. 题目新

以新课标为导向，以新考纲为依据，结合最新教材来设置题目，讲练结合，以巩固所学知识。所设题目均为近年来考试中的最新题型，以及生活中出现的最新问题，做到紧扣考题趋势，紧贴能力要求，紧跟时代特点，巩固练习、讲练结合。

#### 4. 体例实

结合教学要求和课程进度安排设计体例，包含了课堂、课后等环节，对学生学习的全过程进行了指导，科学实用，既有利于学生随堂学习，又有利于学生课后自主学习。

全解精练、自主互动、整合突破、拓展创新是《教材解读》撰写的四大理念，它充分体现了新课标生本位的自主学习、学用结合、知能结合、发散思维、培养创新能力的目标要求，充分体现了学习的科学程序和认知规律。在这个基础上，《教材解读》已经形成了一整套切实有效的创新学习方法，能够真正帮助学生解疑答惑，提高学习成绩。



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# Unit 1

## What did you do during the holidays?

### 在假期里你做了什么？



#### 目标知识储备

知识目标	语音	了解 /ju:/, /aɪ/, /ɒ/, /æ/, /i:/ 等音素的发音规律。
	词汇	during the holidays 在假期里 learn writing 学习写作 practise 练习 practise listening 练习听力 in English 用英语 an English book 一本英语故事书
	句型	1. What did you do during the holidays? 询问“在假期里你做了什么？” 2. 主语 + 动词的过去式 + 其他 用来描述做过的事情
	语法	1. 一般过去时 2. 一般过去式的规则变化和不规则变化
情感目标		能够与他人交流自己做过的事情



#### 课文对译全析

### A

#### Let's Listen and Say

#### 让我们听一听，说一说

The new school year begins after the summer holidays. The students are talking about their holidays.

- Good morning, Mingming. Glad to see you again.  
— Glad to see you too, Anne.
- What are you reading?

新学年在暑假之后开始了。学生们正在谈论他们的假期。

- 明明，早上好。真高兴又见到你。  
安妮，见到你我也很高兴。
- 你在读什么？

- I'm reading an English storybook.<sup>①</sup> I read many books during the holidays.
3. — What did you do during the holidays?  
— I learnt writing.
4. — I wrote<sup>②</sup> a little storybook.  
— Wow! That's good!
5. — Anne wrote a storybook in English during the holidays.  
— Oh, great, Anne!  
— Read it to us!<sup>③</sup>

- 我正在看英语故事书。在假期里我读了许多书。
3. 你在假期里做了什么?  
我学习了写作。
4. 我写了一本小故事书。  
哇! 那太好了!
5. 在假期里, 安妮用英语写了一本故事书。  
  
哦, 太棒了, 安妮!  
把它读给我们听!

## 课文精讲

### ① 现在进行时的用法

现在进行时的构成: 主语+be动词+动词的现在分词+其他。用来表示正在进行或发生的动作。

\* 例句: Look! He is flying a kite! 看! 他正在放风筝。

现在进行时的一般疑问句及回答: 在陈述句的基础上将be动词提前, 其他的不变。肯定回答: Yes, 主语+be。否定回答: No, 主语+be not。

\* 例句: His father is making a cake. 他的爸爸正在制作蛋糕。

— Is his father making a cake?

— Yes, he is. 是的, 他在做。/ No, he isn't. 不, 他没做。

### ② 动词的一般过去式

动词过去式规则变化的构成:

(1) 直接加-ed。例如: work — worked

(2) 以不发音的字母e结尾的词, 直接加-d。例如: love — loved

(3) 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词, 变y为i再加-ed。例如: study — studied

(4) 以重读闭音节结尾的词, 且末尾只有一个辅音字母, 双写最后一个辅音字母再加-ed。

stop — stopped

动词过去式的不规则变化需要单独记忆。

### ③ 祈使句的用法

祈使句是用来表示请求、命令、叮嘱、邀请、劝告的句子, 句末一般用感叹号或句点, 朗读时一般用降调。

肯定祈使句: 一般祈使句的肯定句通常由动词原形开头。

\* 例句: Sit down, please! 请坐!

否定祈使句有以下3种形式: Don't/Never+动词原形, No+动词-ing和No+名词

\* 例句: Don't make any noise. 不要制造噪音。

Never play beside the river. 不要在河边玩耍。

No smoking! 禁止吸烟!



## C

## Let's Practise

## 让我们练一练

What did you do during the holidays? <sup>①</sup>
I read many books.

What did you do during the holidays?

I visited my grandparents.

I read many books.

I played games with my friends.

**Word Bank**

talk — talked practise — practised

listen — listened

do — did have — had go — went

learn — learnt take — took read — read

speak — spoke teach — taught

在假期里你做了什么?
我读了许多书。

在假期里你们做了什么?

我看望我的祖父母了。

我读了许多书。

我和朋友做游戏了。

**词库**

讲话 练习

听

做 有 去

学习 拿 读

讲话 教

## D

## Let's Read

## 让我们读一读

Last week, Tim and Dino played an<sup>①</sup> interesting game in class. Tim said,<sup>②</sup> “Simon says, ‘Stand up!’” Dino stood up. Tim said, “Simon says, ‘Sit down!’” Dino sat down. Tim said, “Take out<sup>③</sup> your book.” Dino did not take it out.

The bell rang. Tim and Dino went out of the classroom. Dino said to Tim, “Simon says, ‘Run to the tree and climb it.’” Tim ran to the tree and climbed it. And then Tim said to Dino, “Simon says, ‘Run around the tree!’” But Dino didn't. “Why didn't you run around the tree?” asked Tim. Dino said, “Class is over!”

上周,蒂姆和迪诺在课堂上玩了一个有趣的游戏。蒂姆说:“西蒙说‘起立!’”迪诺站起来。蒂姆说:“西蒙说‘坐下!’”迪诺坐下。蒂姆说:“拿出你的书。”迪诺没有拿出来。

铃响了。蒂姆和迪诺走出教室。迪诺对蒂姆说:“西蒙说‘跑向那棵树,爬上去!’”蒂姆跑向树,爬上去。之后,蒂姆对迪诺说:“西蒙说‘绕着树跑!’”但是迪诺没有。“你为什么不绕着树跑?”蒂姆问。迪诺说:“下课了!”



## E

## Let's Write

## 让我们写一写

## Write down your answers.

1. What did you do during the summer holidays?

I went to swim.

2. What did you learn?

I learnt new sentences.

3. What did you read?

I read English books.

4. What did you listen to?

I listened to music.

5. What did you write?

I wrote a story.

Word Bank

wrote a story English books new sentences  
listened to music to swim

写出你的答案。

1. 在暑假期间你做什么了?

我去游泳了。

2. 你学习什么了?

我学习新句子了。

3. 你读什么?

我读英语书了。

4. 你听什么了?

我听音乐了。

5. 你写什么了?

我写了一个故事。

词库

写一个故事 英语书 新句子  
听音乐 游泳

## F

## Let's Have Fun

## 让我们快乐地玩吧

## Talk about your holidays.

I had happy summer holidays.

I went to the beach with my mother.

I became a good swimmer.

I could swim faster and faster.

I had happy summer holidays.

I went to the library with my father.

I became a good reader.

I read a book about Helen Keller.

We had happy summer holidays.

We enjoyed playing with our friends.

We learnt from each other.

We felt happy playing together.

谈一谈你的假期。

我度过了快乐的暑假。

我和妈妈去海滩了。

我成为一名好的游泳者。

我能游得越来越快了。

我度过了快乐的暑假。

我和爸爸去图书馆了。

我成为一名好的读者。

我读了一本关于海伦·凯勒的书。

我们度过了快乐的暑假。

我们喜欢和朋友一起玩。

我们互相学习。

我们一起玩得很开心。



## 单元学习重点

### 不规则动词的过去式的构成

1. 将动词中的 i 改为 a 或 o。如：begin—began ride—rode
2. 将动词中的 aw/ow 为 ew。如：draw—drew grow—grew
3. 将动词中的 e 改为 o, ee 改为 e。如：get—got meet—met
4. 将动词中的 eep 改为 ept。如：keep—kept sleep—slept
5. 将动词中的 eak 改为 oke, ell 改为 old。如：break—broke tell—told
6. 将动词中的 an 改为 oo。如：stand—stood understand—understood
7. 将动词中的 o 改为 a。如：come—came become—became
8. 动词的过去式与动词原形一样。如：let—let must—must put—put
9. 不符合上述规律的动词过去式。如：am, is—was are—were build—built do—did  
eat—ate fall—fell feel—felt find—found fly—flew go—went 等。



## 相关知识拓展

### My Holiday

Mary: Hello, Mike. You look so happy.

Mike: Yes. I went on a trip<sup>①</sup> during my holiday.

Mary: Where did you go on your holiday?

Mike: I went to Beijing.

Mary: Is Beijing far from here?

Mike: No, it's about two hours by plane.

Mary: Did you visit different places?

Mike: Yes, I went to the Great Wall and the Summer Palace.

Mary: Can you tell me something about the Great Wall?

Mike: The Great Wall is over six thousand<sup>②</sup> kilometers long. It is about six metres high, and about five metres wide. People all over the world visit the Great Wall every year.

Mary: That's great! What's the weather like there?

Mike: It's very warm in spring.

① went on a trip 进行一次旅行 (went 是 go 的过去式)

② thousand 一千; 成千的, 无数的。常用搭配: thousands of 数以千计



## 单元自我检测

### 一 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. My family \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my grandparents last week. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ (make) some cakes for us.
2. Anne and Jim are \_\_\_\_\_ (play) a game. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) many interesting games last Sunday.
3. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ (practise) \_\_\_\_\_ (listen).
4. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) in the classroom.

### 二 单项选择。

1. — What did you do during the holidays?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ with my family.  
A. go to the beach  
B. went to the beach  
C. goes to the beach  
D. went to a beach
2. — What is Jame doing?  
— He \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plays basketball  
B. played basketball  
C. is playing basketball  
D. is playing the basketball

### 三 根据短文内容，判断下列说法是(√)否(×)正确。

Everybody wants to be healthy. Food is very important (重要的). There are many healthy foods. You can have more bananas, apples, oranges and tomatoes, because fruits and vegetables are good for you. But don't eat too much chocolate.

Healthy food can make you strong. Remember there is a saying (谚语), "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

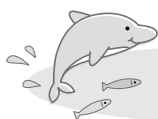
Sports can keep you healthy. Get up early and do some sports every day. Don't be lazy (懒惰的). You will be healthy.

Good mood (心情) can also keep you healthy. A happy man is a healthy man. Make friends with your classmates. Play and study with them. You will be happy and healthy.

- (     ) 1. We can eat more fruits.
- (     ) 2. Vegetables are not good for you.
- (     ) 3. Get up late and do some sports.
- (     ) 4. Don't make friends with your classmates.

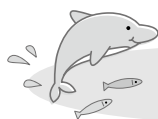
## Unit 2

# Katie always gets up early 凯蒂总是起得很早



### 目标知识储备

知识目标	语音	了解 /ɑ:/, /ɔ:/, /ə/, /ɜ:/, /ɒ/, /ʌ/, /aɪ/ 的发音规律。
	词汇	weekday 平日（除周末以外的日子） sometimes 有时 always 总是 wave goodbye 挥手告别 be late for school 上学迟到 take a walk 散步 play chess 下棋 read a newspaper 读报纸 do one's homework 做作业
	句型	He/She/It/Mingming always/often/usually/never+ 动词的第三人称单数形式 + 其他。 他、她 / 它 / 明明总是 / 经常 / 通常 / 从不……
	语法	一般现在时主语为第三人称单数时，谓语动词的变化。
情感目标	养成好的学习和生活习惯	



### 课文对译全析

## A

### Let's Listen and Say

### 让我们听一听，说一说

#### Katie's day.

1. Katie always gets up early. On<sup>①</sup> weekdays, she always gets up at 6:30 a.m.<sup>②</sup>
2. Her family<sup>③</sup> often has breakfast at 6:45 a.m.
3. After breakfast, she waves goodbye<sup>④</sup> to her mother and goes to school.

#### 凯蒂的一天。

1. 凯蒂总是起床很早。在工作日，她总是早上 6:30 起床。
2. 她全家经常在早上 6:45 吃早饭。
3. 早饭后，她向妈妈挥手再见，去上学。

4. Katie returns home at 5:00 p.m. She often does her homework before dinner. She plays chess with her father after dinner.

4. 凯蒂在下午 5:00 回家。她经常晚餐前写作业。晚餐之后，她和她的爸爸下棋。

### 课文精讲

① on 在此处表示“在(某一天)”，用于表示时间，用在星期或具体的某一天的前面。

\* 短语: on November 1st 在十一月一日

\* 短语: on Thursday 在星期四

② at 在此处表示时间，指“几点钟。”

\* 例句: I go to school at 7:00 o'clock. 我七点钟去上学。

③ family 是集合名词，意为“家庭，家人”；指整体时，指家庭，谓动词用单数；指家庭成员时，指家人，谓动词用复数。有时 family 本身可用复数形式，但它表示的不是家里的多个人，而是指多个家庭。

\* 例句: My family is going to move. 我家就要搬走了。

\* 例句: His family are very well. 他家人都很好。

④ wave goodbye to sb = wave sb goodbye, 意为“向……挥手告别”。

\* 例句: She waved us goodbye. 她向我们挥手告别。

### 小试牛刀

单项选择。

- My mother usually \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ when I go to school.  
A. wave; goodbye                      B. waves; goodbye                      C. waved; goodbye
- My family \_\_\_\_\_ TV now.  
A. are watching                      B. is watching                      C. watches
- I must get to school \_\_\_\_\_ 7:00. because we have class \_\_\_\_\_ 7:30 \_\_\_\_\_ weekdays.  
A. on; on; at                      B. at; at; on                      C. at; on; on

## B

### Let's Learn 让我们学一学

always often sometimes never<sup>①</sup>

wave goodbye                      be late for<sup>②</sup> school  
do her homework<sup>③</sup>                      read a newspaper  
play chess<sup>④</sup>                      take a walk

总是 经常 有时 从不

挥手再见                      上学迟到  
做作业                      读报纸  
下棋                      散步