

Unit 1 Being polite

学习目的	<div>a. 本课重要指导学生怎样有礼貌地应付多种场所，如碰到陌生人、接 、在拥挤的人群中、等车等等。</div> <div>b. 学会用连词 when 来讨论某地的礼节。</div> <div>c. 学会用情态动词 should 来讨论礼貌问题。</div>
学习规定	纯熟掌握课文生词及句型
掌握内容	<div>a. 生词</div> <div>b. 句型</div> <div>i. When you meet older people, you should shake hand with them and say, ‘my name’s Pat. It’s nice to meet you.</div> <div>ii. We usually don’t hug people when we meet them the first time.</div> <div>iii. They aren’t here.</div>
重点难点	<div>a. When you meet older people, you should shake hand with them and say, ‘my name’s Pat. It’s nice to meet you.</div> <div>i. 该句中 should 表达提议和规定，意味‘应当’，其形式为‘should+动词原形’。若改成一般疑问句，则把 should 提到主语的前面。我们还可以在 should 前面加上 how, when, where, who 等疑问副词，使其变成特殊疑问句。 Eg. I should talk to <u>them</u>. 一般疑问句：Should I talk to them? 特殊疑问句：（划线部分提问）Who should I talk to?</div> <div>ii. When 引导时间状语从句时，表达“当.....的时候”。它引导的时间状语从句一般用一般目前时表达一般未来时。因此该句子中用 meet 而不用 will meet。 Eg. When you wait for a bus, you should line up.</div> <div>iii. Shake hands 意思为‘握手’。‘握某人的手’可以说成‘shake one’s hand’，‘和某人握手’则为‘shake hands with sb.’ Eg. I dreamed of shaking hands with the chairman of my company.</div> <div>b. We usually don’t hug people when we meet them the first time. Don’t 可放在频度副词 usually 前面，也可放在它背面，只是强调内容稍有不一样而已。但放在前面的使用方法较多。 Eg. We don’t usually get up early when we have no classes. We usually don’t get up early when we have no classes.</div> <div>c. They aren’t here. 该句在此为 用语，相称于‘they’re not at home. 或 they’re not in.’此外，我们要注意，在 用语中，you 应当改说成 That，I 应改成 this。 Eg. Hello, this is Mary. Is that Ann? No, sorry. She isn’t here.</div>

Unit 2 Fire and safety

学习目的	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 本课重要指导学生怎样逃离火场，怎样防备火灾，哪些应当做，哪些不应当 b. 学会用 when 来讨论同步发生的事情 c. 能纯熟运用简朴的过去时 d. 学会用序列副词 then, next 等 e. 学会在否认句中用 either 来体现与对方意见一致
学习规定	纯熟掌握课文生词及句型
掌握内容	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 生词 b. 句型 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. When I looked out the window, I saw smoke. ii. – what did you do then? – I left my room. I didn't take my things. iii. – when I was young, I couldn't play with candles. – I couldn't either.
重点难点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. When I looked out of the window, I saw smoke. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. When 引导的时间状语从句在第一单元我们已经学过，在此它表达主句和从句动作同步发生。又由课文对话可知，它描述的是过去发生的事情，因此该句的谓语动词用的都是一般过去时 Eg. When Tim heard the fire alarm, he got up quickly. ii. Look out of the window b. – what did you do then? – I left my room. I didn't take my things. 此前我们学过某些表次序的副词，如 first, next, then, after that. 一般使用方法为 "first, ... Next, ... Then, ... After that, ...", 用于回答 "what did you do ...?" 一类的问题。它们还可用在问句中，如 "what did you do then? / what did you do next?". 其答句的时态应与问句一致。如该讲解句中用的是简朴的一般过去时。 Eg. What did you do next? We went outside quickly. c. – when I was young, I couldn't play with candles. – I couldn't either. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. When 使用方法很广，既可指某一瞬间，又可指某段时间，因此 when 引导的状语从句中的动词可以是瞬间动词，也可以是表达状态的持续性动词。该句体现的是某段时间“小时候”。 ii. Could 是 can 的过去式。 iii. Play with 是玩。 iv. 答句中 either 是“也”的意思，用在否认句中。虽然该句是表同意对方观点的意思，但我们仍然不能用 too，too 只能放在肯定句中。Also 可用在句中。 Eg. - When I lived there, I couldn't play with fire. - I couldn't either.

Unit 3 Let's go shopping

学习目的	<div><div>a. 本课重要指导学生在商场怎样运用英语来体现自己所偏爱的东西。</div><div>b. 学会用 too 来修饰形容词。</div><div>c. 学会用形容词来描述事情。</div><div>d. 学会在肯定句中用 too 来体现与对方意见一致。</div></div>
学习规定	纯熟掌握课文生词及句型
掌握内容	<div><div>a. 生词</div><div>b. 句型</div><div><div>i. It's nice but it's too thick.</div><div>ii. That's not too expensive. I have enough money. I'll take that one.</div><div>iii. Yes, I like it, too.</div></div></div>
重点难点	<div><div>a. It's nice but it's too thick.</div><div>该句是一种转折并列句，but 是表转折的并列连词。Too 用于形容词 thick 之前，意思是“太，过于”</div><div>Eg. The doll is cute but it's too expensive.</div><div>b. That's not too expensive. I have enough money. I'll take that one.</div><div><div>i. 句中 too 不是“也”的意思，而是修饰形容词 expensive，意为“太，过于”。Expensive 意为“昂贵的”，其反义词是 cheap，意思是“廉价的”。</div><div>ii. Enough 可用作副词，也可用作形容词。在此它作形容词，修饰名词 money，此时 enough 放在名词前后均可。当它作副词的时候，只能放在被修饰词之后，如：good enough</div><div>Eg. I have enough food.</div><div>My old car is colourful enough.</div></div><div>c. Yes, I like it, too.</div><div>该句是用来体现和对方意见一致的句子。Too 在此意为“也”，用在肯定句中。若在否认句中，则要用 either。</div><div>eg. I don't like it either.</div></div>

Unit 4 Revision

生词	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Shake hands/ hug/ message/ take a message/ wave/ arrive/ am/ daughter/ sick/ mean/ find out/ person/ seat/ mistake/ make a mistake/ pardon/ pardon me? / helper/ reason/ athlete/ business/ deal/ gun/ hide/ sleeve/ sign/ peace/ friendship2. Alarm/ lift/ put out/ loud/ noise/ heater/ ask/ equipment/ train/ adult/ match/ turn off/ stove/ useful/ raw/ begin/ tasty/ cave/ hunt3. Foreign/ language/ dictionary/ word/ expensive/ cheap/ notebook/ diary/ enough/ colourful/ hippo/ baby/ hope/ pocket/ mini-computer/ e-dictionary/ easily4. Market/ fresh/ souvenir/ Mexico/ coconut/ flea market/ second-hand/ furniture/ garage sale
句型	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. a) When you meet older people, you should shake hands with them and say, "my name's Pat. It's nice to meet you." b) We usually don't hug people when we meet them the first time. c) They aren't here.2. a) when I looked out of the window, I saw smoke. b) – what did you do then? – I left my room. I didn't take my things. c) – when I was young, I couldn't play with candles. – I couldn't either.3. a) it's nice but it's too thick. b) That's not too expensive. I have enough money. I'll take that one. c) Yes, I like it, too.

Unit 5 Active animals

学习目的	<div><div>a. 本课将学到更多的世界珍奇动物，使学生们的视野更开阔。</div><div>b. 学会用形容词来谈论动物。</div><div>c. 学会用副词的比较级和最高级。</div></div>
学习规定	纯熟掌握课文生词及句型
掌握内容	<div><div>a. 生词</div><div>b. 句型</div><div><div>i. I think bees and ants are the most amazing animals. They work so hard.</div><div>ii. Whales live the longest.</div><div>iii. Cheetahs run faster than any other animal.</div></div></div>
重点难点	<div><div>a. I think bees and ants are the most amazing animals. They work so hard.</div><div><div>i. 前一句用了形容词最高级 most amazing。后一句是用来讲解前一句的。句中 amazing 意为“令人惊奇的”，与本课所学新单词 surprising 同义，但 amazing 的语气比 surprising 更强。若以人作主语，则用其被动形式 amazed 或 surprised。</div><div>Eg. I think whales are the most amazing/ surprising animals. They can get very old.</div></div><div><div>ii. So 在此作程度副词，意思是“很，非常”，相称于 very。</div></div><div>b. Whales live the longest.</div><div>该句中 long 是副词，在此用了其副词最高级 longest，其构词法和形容词相似，但别忘了在最高级前要加 the。</div><div>Eg. Deep---deepest; easily---most easily; quickly---most quickly; slowly---most slowly</div><div>Bees and ants work the hardest.</div><div>Cheetahs run the fastest.</div><div>You walk the most slowly.</div><div>c. Cheetahs run faster than any other animal.</div><div><div>i. 该句中 fast 是副词，在此用了其副词比较级 faster，其构词法和形容词相似。</div><div>Eg. Deep---deeper; quickly---more quickly; easily---more easily; slowly---more slowly</div></div><div><div>ii. Any other 意为“其他任何一种（一种）”。因此该句又可写成“cheetahs run the fastest.”</div><div>Eg. Tom jumps higher than any other student in his classroom.</div><div>相称于 Tom jumps the highest in his class.</div><div>You walk more slowly than any other animal.</div><div>相称于 You walk the most slowly.</div><div>Penguins can dive much deeper than people.</div></div></div>

Unit 6 Busy people

学习目的	学会用简朴的一般过去时和过去进行时来讨论过去的行为活动。
学习规定	纯熟掌握课文生词及句型
掌握内容	<div>a. 生词</div> <div>b. 句型</div> <div>i. – where were you? – At 2:30, I was at the gym. I was playing basketball with Peter and John.</div> <div>ii. – were you at the library? – Yes. I was at the library at 3:30. I was reading English newspapers.</div>
重点难点	<div>a. – where were you? – At 2:30, I was at the gym. I was playing basketball with Peter and John.</div> <div>i. 问句用了一般过去时，表达对过去某一段时间状态的提问。答句中第一句的对问句的直接回答，时态与问句一致。第二句是对第一句的补充，是讲解在那个时间点（at 2:30）发生的事情，用的是过去进行时，该时态的本课重点。</div> <div>ii. 其形式为“was/ were + V-ing”，表达在过去某一时刻或某一段时间内进行或发生的动作，还可以表达在过去某个时间点发生的事情。本课接触的重要是最终一种状况。 Eg. Where were you? At 1:00, I was at the gym. I was playing basketball with Bob.</div> <div>b. – were you at the library? – Yes. I was at the library at 3:30. I was reading English newspapers.</div> <div> 该问句是一般疑问句，用了一般过去时，表达对过去某一时间状态的提问。答句同讲解一。</div> <div> Eg. Were you at the gym? Yes. We were at the gym at nine o'clock. We were doing martial arts. (练武术)</div>

Unit 7 Good memories

学习目的	学会用过去进行时连接 when 引导的一般过去时从句，来讨论过去同步发生的事情。
学习规定	纯熟掌握课文生词及句型
掌握内容	<div><div>a. 生词</div><div>b. 句型</div><div>i. What were you doing when China got the 2023 Olympics?</div><div>ii. I was doing homework when I saw the news on TV.</div></div>
重点难点	<div><div>a. What were you doing when China got the 2023 Olympics?</div><div>过去进行时和一般过去时常常在一种句子里同步使用。过去进行时表达过去正在进行的状况或动作，一般过去时则表达比较短暂的动作或事件。该疑问句用了过去进行时，表达过去某个时间点发生的事情。此处 when 引导的从句表达时间点。</div><div>Eg. What was Lily doing when the teacher came in?</div><div> She was reading a magazine.</div><div>b. I was doing homework when I saw the news on TV.</div><div>该句也是过去进行时和一般过去时同步在一种句子里使用的状况。其问句是：What were you doing when you saw the news on TV?</div><div>Eg. What were you doing when China got into the World Cup?</div><div> I was studying at school when China got into the World Cup.</div><div> It was raining when they left the station.</div></div>

Unit 8 Revision

生词	<p>5. Ant/ parrot/ repeat/ eagle/ whale/ surprising/ km/ hour/ voice/ speak/ zero/ spell/ snail/ gorilla/ step/ penguin/ swimmer/ dive/ deep/ breath</p> <p>6. Hair salon/ haircut/ Metro/ martial arts/ gym/ magazine/ newspaper/ hike/ wonder/ janitor/ son/ Spain/ take care/ farmer/ field/ feed plant</p> <p>7. Midnight/ bell/ ring/ World Cup/ slide/ cry/ snake/ cheer/ return/ million/ moment</p> <p>8. Kangaroo/ think of/ protect/ bald eagle/ nearly/ die out/ koala/ visitor</p>
句型	<p>5. a) I think bees and ants are the most amazing animals. They work so hard. b) Whales live the longest. c) Cheetahs run faster than any other animal.</p> <p>6. a) – where were you? – At 2:30, I was at the gym. I was playing basketball with Peter and John. b) – were you at the library? – Yes. I was at the library at 3:30. I was reading English newspapers.</p> <p>7. a) What were you doing when China got the 2023 Olympics? b) I was doing homework when I saw the news on TV.</p>

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