

班级: _____ 姓名: _____ 学号: _____

U5 重难点纸张

Unit 5 How are the seasons different?

单元核心词汇

spring	春天	warm	温暖的	summer	夏天
hot	炎热的	autumn	秋天	cool	凉爽的
winter	冬天	cold	寒冷的	parent	父亲或母亲
season	季节	year	年	grow	(使)生长
get	变得	usually	通常	after	在...之后
fall	落下	turn	(使)变成	often	经常
snow	下雪	then	然后	begin	开始

课本补充词汇/词组

different	不同的	caption	文字说明	kid	孩子
take a trip	短途旅行	leaf (leaves)	树叶	change	改变
each	每个	favourite	最喜欢的	wait	等待
until	直到	outside	在外面	weather	天气
activity	活动	build	建造		

单元核心句子

1. 问答季节:

-What season is it?

-It's spring/summer/autumn/winter.

2. 问答不同季节的天气如何?

-How's the weather in spring?	-It's warm and rainy.
-How's the weather in summer?	-It's hot and sunny.
-How's the weather in autumn?	-It's cool and windy.
-How's the weather in winter?	-It's cold and snowy.

3. 对天气情况的肯定及否定表述:

肯 定 句	It gets <u>s</u> hot.	否 定 句	It <u>doesn't</u> get hot.
	It gets <u>s</u> cold.		It <u>doesn't</u> get cold.
	It rains <u>s</u> a lot in spring.		It <u>doesn't</u> rain a lot in autumn.
	It snows <u>s</u> in winter.		It <u>doesn't</u> snow in summer.

Explore 重点句子 (P44-45)

1. There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.	一年有四季: 春夏秋冬。
2. Plants grow in spring.	植物在春天生长。
3. Spring is a season for growing. It gets <u>s</u> warm.	春天是生长的季节。天变暖了。
4. It usually rains <u>s</u> a lot.	天气(春天)通常下很多雨。
5. The rain helps <u>s</u> plants grow.	雨水帮助植物生长。
6. Summer days are long and hot.	夏天的白天又长又热。
7. Summer comes <u>s</u> after spring. It gets <u>s</u> hot.	夏天在春天之后到来。天变热了。
8. The days are long and nights are short.	(夏天)白天很长晚上很短。
9. The sun helps <u>s</u> fruit and flowers grow.	太阳帮助果实和花朵生长。(fruit 不可数)

10. Leaves fall in autumn.	树叶在秋天凋落。
11. Autumn comes <u>s</u> after summer. It gets <u>s</u> cool.	秋天在夏天之后到来。天变凉快了。
12. Leaves turn red, yellow and orange.	树叶变红、变黄或变橙色。
13. Winter days are short and cold.	冬天的白天又短又冷。
14. Winter comes <u>s</u> after autumn.	冬天在秋天之后到来。
15. The days are short and the nights are long.	(冬天) 白天很短晚上很长。
16. It gets <u>s</u> cold and it often snows <u>!</u>	天变冷并且经常下雪。
17. Many trees don't have leaves.	许多树没了树叶。
18. The seasons begin again.	四季(循环)又开始了。

Extend 重点句子(P50)

1. I have an apple tree.	我有一颗苹果树。
2. There are lots of flowers on my apple tree.	我的苹果树上有大量的花。(lots of=a lot of)
3. Honeybees look for food.	蜜蜂寻找食物。
4. I build a tree house in my apple tree.	我在我的苹果树上建造了一座树屋。
5. I watch small apples grow.	我观看小苹果的生长。
6. My apple tree now has big, red apples.	我的苹果树现在结了有大又红的苹果。
7. My family and I make apple pies.	我的家人和我一起制作苹果派。
8. There is lots of snow.	(地上) 有好多的雪。
9. I make a snowman.	我做了个雪人。
10. There are no leaves on the apple tree now.	苹果树上现在没有树叶了。

Grammar 语法总结

1. “帮助某人/某物做某事” help sth./sb. do sth. help 后接动词原形

例如: The rain helps plants grow. 雨水帮助植物生长

The sun helps fruit and flowers grow. 太阳帮助水果和花儿生长

2. “三单”的用法: 当句子主语是第三人称单数时, 谓语动词需要用三单形式。

(1) 明确三单主语范围:

第一人称	单数	我 I
	复数	我们 we
第二人称	单数	你 you
	复数	你们 you
第三人称	单数	他/她/它: he/she/it 代指单个的人或物: Tom(he), my mother(she), this book(it) 不可数名词: water(it), money(it), time(it)
	复数	他/她/它们: they 代指复数的人或物: the apples (they), a lot of people(they)

(2) 动词三单构成规则:

规则	例词	例句
一般情况直接在动词后加 s	get-gets	It gets <u>s</u> cold.
以 s,x,sh,ch 结尾的动词后加 es	pass-passes fix-fixes wash-washes watch-watches	Tom usually watches TV on Sunday.
部分以 o 结尾的动词加 es	do-does go-goes	It does not get hot.
辅音字母+y 结尾, 改 y 为 i 加 es	study-studies fly-flies	She studies hard.
特殊变化	have-has	Rosa has a lovely cow.