

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 <u>gets</u> hot.	否定句	It <u>doesn't</u> get hot.		
	It <u>gets</u> cold.		It <u>doesn't</u> get cold.		
	It <u>rains</u> a lot in spring.		It <u>doesn't</u> rain a lot in autumn.		
	It <u>snows</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 <u>gets</u> warm.			春天是生长的季节。天变暖了。		
4. It usually <u>rains</u> a lot.			天气（春天）通常下很多雨。		
5. The rain <u>helps</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 <u>comes</u> after spring.It <u>gets</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 <u>helps</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 after summer. It gets 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 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 cold and it often snows!	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。
<b>Extend 重点句子(P50)</b>	
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 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.