

义务教育教科书同步教学资源

课时练

人民教育出版社教学资源编辑室 组编

英语

(PEP)

六年级 下册

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

课时练：PEP 版·英语·六年级·下册 / 人民教育出版社教学资源编辑室组编. —2 版. —北京：人民教育出版社，
2014.10
义务教育教科书同步教学资源
ISBN 978-7-107-29481-5

I. ①课… II. ①人… III. ①英语课—小学—习题集 IV. ① G624

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2014）第 256457 号

课时练 英语 六年级 下册

出版发行 人民教育出版社
（北京市海淀区中关村南大街 17 号院 1 号楼 邮编：100081）

网 址 <http://www.pep.com.cn>
经 销 全国新华书店
印 刷
版 次 2014 年 10 月第 2 版
印 次 年 月第 次印刷
开 本 890 毫米 × 1240 毫米 1/16
印 张 6.5
字 数 134 千字
定 价 9.23 元

版权所有·未经许可不得采用任何方式擅自复制或使用本产品任何部分·违者必究
如发现内容质量问题、印装质量问题，请与本社联系。电话：400-810-5788

编委会

丛书策划 左海芳 陈 晨 李建红 赵 颖

丛书主编 牛曼漪 李菁华

丛书编委 (以姓氏笔画为序)

牛曼漪 孔令法 左海芳 白成友 刘大同

刘宗立 刘德斌 齐雪梅 李建红 李葆重

张玉骞 陈 晨 赵 颖 谭 飞 熊作勇

颜其鹏

本册主编 李 霜

本册编写 李 霜

责任编辑 熊作勇

责任校对 王海兰



一滴水,要穿越荆棘和山谷,融入小溪与河流,才能最终投入大海的怀抱。

一粒沙,要经历无数次冲击,承受岁月的打磨,才能闪耀出珍珠般的光华。

一段童年,要在科学的海洋里游弋过,经历了挫折与磨炼,才能放飞五彩缤纷的梦想。

“课时练”——让你的童年拥有快乐学习的时光,在灿烂的季节放飞多彩的梦想。

同学们,让我们一起,在成长路上,播撒欢笑,共享阳光。

本丛书以科学的设计、严谨的态度、活泼的形式,为你搭建了一个学与练完美结合的平台。其主要特色及使用指南如下:

功能定位	特色提炼	使用指南
练习题	习题做一做,知识 牢 起来	课时目标达成练习
学知识	核心点一点,思维 动 起来	核心知识随堂突破
记方法	方法用一用,学习 易 起来	学法解法及时指导
建体系	知识理一理,体系 建 起来	单元知识总结梳理
拓文化	中西比一比,视野 宽 起来	文化素材补充了解
爱阅读	趣味读一读,兴趣 提 起来	单元阅读专项提升
做测试	阶段测一测,技能 活 起来	阶段综合回顾训练

在本丛书的编写过程中,得到了多地教研室的支持和帮助,在此,我们表示衷心的感谢!同时,殷切希望广大师生提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们及时修订。

编者



目录

Unit 1 How tall are you?

Part A	1
Let's try & Let's talk	1
Let's learn & Do a survey and report	2
阶段训练	3
Part B	4
Let's try & Let's talk	4
Let's learn & Match and say	5
Read and write, Let's check & Let's wrap it up	6
阶段训练	7
Part C	8
Story time	8
单元小结	9
阅读达人秀	10

Unit 2 Last weekend

Part A	12
Let's try & Let's talk	12
Let's learn & Do a survey and report	13
阶段训练	14
Part B	15
Let's try & Let's talk	15
Let's learn & Look and talk	16
Read and write, Let's check & Let's wrap it up	17
阶段训练	18
Part C	19
Story time	19
单元小结	20
阅读达人秀	21

Unit 3 Where did you go?

Part A	23
Let's try & Let's talk	23
Let's learn & Listen, answer and write ...	24
阶段训练	25
Part B	26
Let's try & Let's talk	26
Let's learn & Look and say	27
Read and write, Let's check & Let's wrap it up	28
阶段训练	29
Part C	30
Story time	30
单元小结	31
阅读达人秀	32

Unit 4 Then and now

Part A	34
Let's try & Let's talk	34
Let's learn & Find the mistakes	35
阶段训练	36
Part B	37
Let's try & Let's talk	37
Let's learn & Listen, match and say	38
Read and write, Let's check & Let's wrap it up	39
阶段训练	40
Part C	41
Story time	41
单元小结	42
阅读达人秀	43

Recycle Mike's happy days

Day 1	A beautiful farm	45
Day 2	Farmers' market	46
Day 3	Life on the farm	47
Day 4	Mike's day on the farm	48
Day 5	Mike and his new friends: Part 1	49

Day 6	Mike and his new friends: Part 2	50
Day 7	Mike's surprise	51
Day 8	A farewell party	52
	Story time	53
	专项训练——字母、语音、词汇	54
	专项训练——句子	55
	专项训练——阅读	57

检测卷及参考答案(另册)

Unit 1 检测卷	1
Unit 2 检测卷	5
Unit 3 检测卷	9
期中检测卷	13
Unit 4 检测卷	17
Recycle 检测卷	21
期末检测卷	25
小升初检测卷	29
参考答案	33

Unit 1 How tall are you?



Let's try & Let's talk

一、读一读,判断下列对话或句子与图片是(√)否(×)相符。

- () 1. —Who is older? The first woman or the second?
—The first woman.



- () 2. This dinosaur isn't taller than you.



- () 3. The mother is the tallest.



tallest的意思是“最高的”,它是tall的最高级形式,前面一般要加定冠词the。

二、选择正确的选项,补全对话。

A. Maybe 4 metres. B. I'm taller than this one. C. I'm 1.65 metres.

Peter: How tall are you?

Leo: 1. _____

Peter: How tall is that dinosaur?

Leo: 2. _____

Peter: Wow! It's taller than both of us together.

Leo: This dinosaur isn't tall. 3. _____

Peter: Yes. Oh, there are more dinosaurs over there. Let's go and see.

“How tall+be+主语?”
可用来询问身高,答语
一般用“主语+be+数
值+metre(s).”。

三、阅读短文,选择正确的答案。

Look! There are some dinosaurs in this hall. They are so big and tall. Look at that one. It is the tallest in this hall. How tall is it? Let's have a look. It is about 4 metres. What about this one? It is a baby dinosaur. It is almost 2 metres. It is taller than you, Peter.



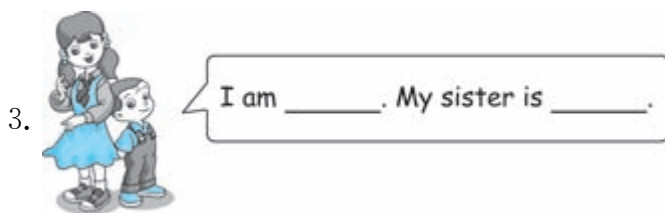
- () 1. The dinosaurs are in the _____.
A. school B. hall
- () 2. The tallest dinosaur in this hall is about _____ metres.
A. 2 B. 4
- () 3. Peter is _____ than the baby dinosaur.
A. taller B. shorter

Part A

Let's learn & Do a survey and report

一、比一比,选一选,说一说。

A. younger B. older C. bigger D. smaller E. longer F. shorter



二、选择正确的答案。

- () 1. —How _____ are you?
—I'm 1.6 metres.
A. taller B. tall C. old
- () 2. You are _____ than me.
A. fat B. tall C. older
- () 3. My baby brother is _____ than me.
A. older B. younger C. small

metre是长度单位,表示“米”,缩写形式为m。metre在美式英语中一般写作meter。

三、完成你的家庭成员信息表,并根据实际情况回答问题。

	Age	Height
Father		
Mother		

1. How tall are you?

2. Who is taller than you in your family?

3. How old are you?



阶段训练

一、根据汉语提示补全单词,并写出它们的原级。

1. 更高的 t _ ll _ _



2. 更年长的 _ _ der



3. 更矮的 sh _ _ ter



4. 更年轻的 y _ _ nger



二、根据问句选答语。

() 1. Who is taller than you?

A. I'm 13 years old.

B. Wu Yifan.

() 2. How tall is Zhang Peng?

A. He is 1.65 metres.

B. I'm 1.65 metres.

() 3. How old are you?

A. I'm 1.60 metres.

B. I'm 12 years old.

做题时一定要读懂
问句,抓住关键词,
这样才能选出正确
的答语。

三、仿照例子,写句子。

例:



Chen Jie is younger than Miss White.

1.



2.



四、阅读短文,回答问题。

My name is Li Ling. I am a Chinese girl. I am 12 years old. I have a brother. His name is Li Liang. He is younger than me, but I am shorter than him. I am 1.58 metres. He is 1.60 metres. Both of us are getting taller and taller. My mother is taller than both of my brother and me. She is 25 years older than me. She is getting older and older, but she is still beautiful. I love my mother. I love my family.

1. How old is Li Ling? _____

2. How tall is Li Liang? _____

3. Who is taller, Li Ling or Li Liang? _____

4. Who is shorter, Li Ling or her mother? _____

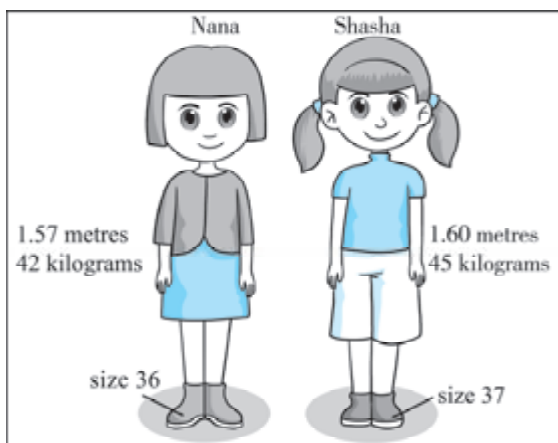


Let's try & Let's talk

一、选出每组中不同类的一项。

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. hiking | B. sing | C. swimming |
| () 2. A. bigger | B. teacher | C. smaller |
| () 3. A. three | B. first | C. second |
| () 4. A. your | B. my | C. me |

二、根据所给信息,判断正(T)误(F)。



询问别人的体重时,常用“**How heavy+be+主语?**”,答语一般用“**主语+be+数值+kilograms.**”。

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| () 1. —How tall is Shasha? | —She is 1.60 metres. |
| () 2. —How heavy is Nana? | —She is 45 kilograms. |
| () 3. —Who's shorter? | —Nana. |
| () 4. —Who's heavier? | —Shasha. |
| () 5. —Who has bigger feet? | —Nana. |

三、选择正确的选项,补全对话。(每词限用一次)

A. size B. heavy C. feet D. shoes E. heavier

Li Ping: Those 1. _____ in the window are nice!

Wang Lan: What 2. _____ do you wear?

Li Ping: Size 37.

Wang Lan: Your 3. _____ are bigger than mine.

Li Ping: What size are your shoes?

Wang Lan: They are size 36.

Li Ping: How 4. _____ are you?

Wang Lan: I'm 46 kilograms. What about you?

Li Ping: I'm 48 kilograms. I'm 5. _____ than you.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____





Let's learn & Match and say

一、仿照例子写一写。

1. tall	taller	2. small	
3. heavy		4. long	
5. big		6. thin	

形容词比较级的规则变化口诀：
原级变为比较级，通常-er加上去。
一辅重读闭音节，辅音双写要牢记。
辅音加y结尾时，把y变i是必须。
原级若以e结尾，直接加-r不后悔。

二、圈出单词所对应的图片。



thinner



smaller



heavier

三、连词成句。

1. brother You your taller than are (.)

2. you stronger is than Mike (.)

3. My Jim's is fish than smaller (.)

四、看图，选词填空，完成句子。

1. Look at the lion. It's so _____.

It's _____ than the mouse.

It's _____, too.

(bigger/big/stronger)



当我们对两者的特征进行比较时，常用句型“A+be+形容词比较级+than+B。”

2. Look at the giraffe. It's _____ than the rabbit.

The rabbit is _____ than the giraffe. It's _____, too.

(shorter/taller/smaller)

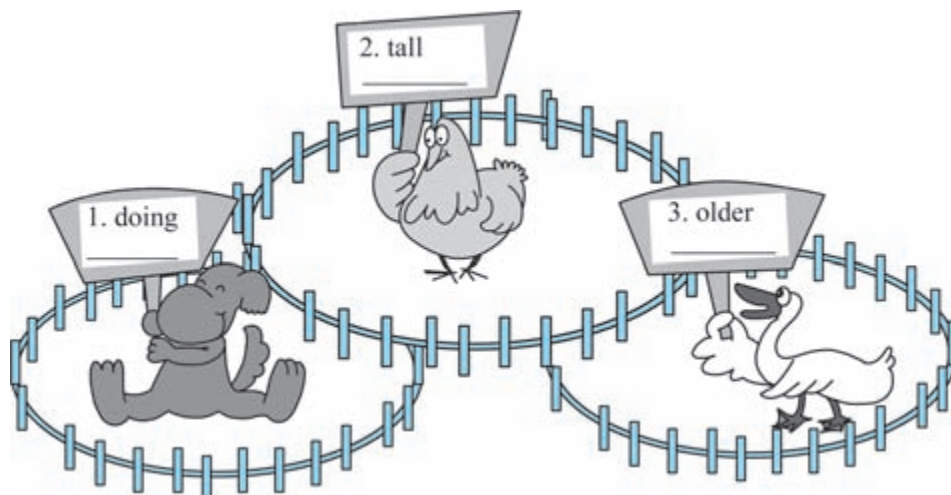




Read and write, Let's check & Let's wrap it up

一、给下列单词分类。

A. lower B. heavier C. becoming D. shorter E. fat F. long G. getting



二、选择正确的单词填空,完成句子。

- The sun is _____ (get/getting) lower and lower.
- You are _____ (old/older) and _____ (smart/smarter) than me.
- The sun _____ (go/goes) down every day, and we grow _____ (old/older) every day.

“比较级+and+比较级”意思是“越来越……”，如“bigger and bigger (越来越大)”。

三、阅读短文,选择正确的答案。

It is a sunny day. Little Cat is walking in the park. It is spring now. The sky is getting clearer and the sun is brighter. Little Cat is watching the sun go down. It is getting lower and lower. But the tree's shadow is getting longer and longer. Why is that? Little Cat is puzzled(困惑的). He asks his friend Little Bird, “Why is the tree's shadow longer when the sun gets lower?” Little Bird shakes her head. She doesn't know, either. “You can ask your mother,” the bird says, “maybe she can tell you. Because she is a teacher and she is older and smarter than us.” Little Cat says, “Good idea!”

- Little Cat is walking in the _____.
A. forest B. park C. school
- The tree's shadow gets _____ when the sun gets lower.
A. lower B. taller C. longer
- _____ is older and smarter than Little Bird.
A. Little Cat's mother B. Little Cat C. Both A and B



阶段训练

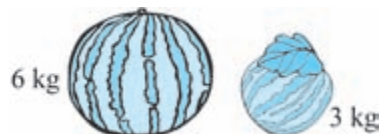
一、小魔镜照一照,看看哪个才是形容词比较级,把它圈出来吧!

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. sister | B. longer | C. father |
| 2. A. fatter | B. singer | C. worker |
| 3. A. thinner | B. heavy | C. her |



二、根据图片选择相应的单词,并用其正确形式补全句子。

1. The first watermelon is _____ (heavy/small) than the second one.



2. The fish is _____ (big/small) than the frog.



3. The elephant is _____ (strong/thin) than the sheep.



三、连词成句。

1. getting is longer longer and It (.)

2. You becoming a are girl beautiful (.)

3. You thinner shorter than me are and (.)

四、阅读对话,回答问题。

Ann: Hello, Sally! How are you?

Sally: Fine, thank you. Oh, you are taller than before. How tall are you now?

Ann: I'm 1.66 metres. How about you?

Sally: I'm 1.64 metres. But I think I'm heavier than you.

Ann: How heavy are you now?

Sally: I'm 46 kilograms. What about you?

Ann: Haha! I'm 48 kilograms. I wear size 38 shoes. What size are your shoes?

Sally: Size 37. I know a great shoe store. Let's go there together.

Ann: Great!

1. How tall is Sally? _____

2. Who is taller? _____

3. Who is heavier? _____

4. Whose shoes are smaller? _____



Story time

一、阅读教材 P11 的故事,判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Zoom is 1.8 metres tall.
- () 2. Mr Zebra is shorter than Mr Giraffe.
- () 3. Mr Deer is the tallest one.
- () 4. Mr Zebra is an excellent goalkeeper.

二、选词填空,完成短文。(每词限用一次)

taller long bigger tallest playing

In the forest, there is a football team. They want a goalkeeper. Mr Zebra, Mr Deer, Mr Giraffe and Mr Dog want to have a try. Mr Deer is 1.8 metres tall and 86 kilograms. Mr Zebra is 10 centimetres 1. _____ than Mr Deer, and he is stronger. But he can't catch the ball. Mr Giraffe is the 2. _____ one. But his neck is too 3. _____. The others can't reach him. Later, Mr Hippo comes. He is a big guy. He is almost 4. _____ than the goal. Look! They are 5. _____ football now. Mr Hippo is an excellent goalkeeper.



Zip和Zoom招聘足球守门员,长颈鹿先生、鹿先生和斑马先生都跑来应聘。可是因为技术不好或自身条件的限制,它们都没有入选。最后,又高又壮的河马先生当上了守门员。如果我们做事情时能够充分发挥自己的优势,就会更容易成功。

单元小结

固定搭配和短语

☆疑问词短语

how tall 多高

how heavy 多重

how old 几岁

what size 什么尺码

☆动词短语

go hiking 去远足

go shopping 去购物

have a look 看一看

go down 落下

have a try 试一试

catch the ball 接住球

☆其他

big and tall 又大又高

lower and lower 越来越低

longer and longer 越来越长

常用句型

☆询问对方的身高、年龄、体重并做出回答

—How tall/old/heavy are you? 你多高/几岁/多重?

—I'm+数值+metre(s)/year(s) old/kilograms. 我……米/岁/千克。

☆询问对方鞋子或衣服的尺码并做出回答

—What size+be+your+鞋子或衣服? 你的……是什么尺码的?

—My+鞋子或衣服+be+size+数字./Size+数字. 我穿……码的……/……码的。

☆两者之间进行比较

A+be+形容词比较级+than+B. A比B……

younger 更年轻的 older 更年长的 taller 更高的 shorter 更矮的;更短的
longer 更长的 thinner 更瘦的 heavier 更重的 bigger 更大的 smaller 更小的
stronger 更强壮的 smarter 更聪明的 ……

☆表示“三者或三者以上最……”

主语+be+the+形容词最高级+比较的范围. ……是……中最……的。

youngest 最年轻的 tallest 最高的 longest 最长的
thinnest 最瘦的 biggest 最大的 ……

情感与文化

1. 了解常见的中西方鞋码标注法;
2. 了解太阳的位置和影子的关系。

谚语

Less is more. 少即是多。



阅读达人秀

Who is the strongest? 谁是最强大的?

蚂蚁是一种勤劳勇敢的小动物。下面这个故事中有一只小蚂蚁想嫁给世界上最强大的事物,它认为风最强大,可是风却说塔比它强大,而塔又说自己不是最强大的。那么到底谁才是最强大的呢?

There is a little ant in the forest. She wants to **marry**^① the strongest thing.

She sees the wind **blow**^② houses down, so she thinks the wind is the strongest thing. She wants to marry the wind.

I'm not the strongest thing. There is a **tower**^③ in the forest. The tower is stronger than me.

Why do you want to marry me?

Because you are the strongest thing in the world. You are stronger than the wind.

You're right. I'm stronger than the wind. But I'm not the strongest thing. Look! I'm **badly**^④ **damaged**^⑤! Do you know who did this to me? It's you, the ant.

At last, the little ant marries her own **kind**^⑥. Because they are the strongest things.

注释卡

- ①marry /'mæri/ (动词)(和某人)结婚 ②blow /bləʊ/ (动词)吹
 ③tower /'taʊə(r)/ (名词)塔 ④badly /'bædli/ (副词)严重地;厉害地
 ⑤damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ (动词)损害;破坏
 ⑥kind /kaɪnd/ (名词)种类;同类的人(或事物)

kind 的两种词性及意思

疑难
点一点

文中有这样一句话“At last, the little ant marries her own kind.”这里的 kind 是什么意思呢? 我们学过 kind 做形容词时,表示“慈祥的;友好的;宽容的”。不过在本文中 kind 做名词,意思是“种类;同类的人(或事物)”。

基础练一练

阅读文章时,理解其中的细节信息是非常重要的。根据短文内容,判断下面这些细节信息的正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. The little ant wants to marry the smallest thing.
 () 2. The wind is stronger than the tower.
 () 3. Ants are stronger than the tower.
 () 4. The little ant marries the tower.

思维拓一拓

用适当的形容词比较级来描述以下事物吧!



1. The hen is _____ than the chick(小鸡).



2. The pen is _____ than the pencil.



3. The duck is _____ than the elephant.

文化博览

常见的长度单位及质量单位

Units of length 长度单位	Units of mass 质量单位
millimetre(mm) 毫米	gram(g) 克
metre(m) 米	kilogram(kg) 千克;公斤
kilometre(km) 千米	ton(t) 吨
foot(ft) 英尺	

Unit 2 Last weekend



Let's try & Let's talk

一、开心打地鼠。有两只地鼠所举着的牌子与其他的类别不同，快速找到它们吧。



二、给下列对话或句子选择相应的图片。

1. —What did the boy do last weekend?

—He played football. ()



2. —Did you watch TV last night?

—Yes, I did. ()



3. —What did the girl do last weekend?

—She cleaned her room. ()



4. I washed my clothes last Sunday. ()



5. Xiaolin had dinner with her dad and mum. ()



三、选择相应的单词并用其适当形式填空，完成对话。

play watch do is visit drink clean

Mike: What 1. _____ you do last weekend, John?

John: I 2. _____ some shows and 3. _____ computer games. How 4. _____ your weekend?

Mike: It was good. I did my homework and 5. _____ my room on Saturday. On Sunday, I 6. _____ my grandpa. We 7. _____ tea together.

John: How is your grandpa?

Mike: He is fine. Thank you.


“What did you do+过去的时间?”是用来询问对方过去某个时间做了什么事情的常用句型，其中did是助动词do的过去式。



Part A

Let's learn & Do a survey and report

一、仿照例子写一写。

例: watch watched 

1. clean 

2. wash 

3. look 

4. stay 


5. visit 

二、选择正确的答案。

1. I stayed at home _____.

 A. next day

 B. tomorrow

 C. last weekend


2. What _____ you do yesterday?


 A. do

 B. did

 C. are

3. _____ you _____ them clean their room last weekend?

 A. Was; help

 B. Do; helped

 C. Did; help

4. —Did you visit your grandparents?

—Yes, I _____.

 A. did

 B. was

 C. do

三、看图,选择恰当的词组,并用其适当形式填空,补全对话。

wash the clothes

watch TV

play football

1. —What did you do yesterday afternoon?

—I _____.



2. —What did you do last Saturday?

—I _____.



3. —Did you _____ yesterday evening?

—Yes, I did.





阶段训练

一、下面是几个同学上个周末所进行的活动,请你用过去式写出来吧!

1.



2.



3.



4.



二、根据交际情景写单词,补全句子。

1. 你想告诉同学上个星期一你和爸爸妈妈一起去看望爷爷奶奶了,你应该说:

I _____ my grandparents _____ my parents last Monday.

2. 你想告诉怀特老师 Mike 昨天待在家里了,你应该说:

Mike _____ yesterday.

3. 晚上爸爸下班回到家,你想问他这一天过得怎么样,你应该说:

_____ your day, Dad?

4. 张鹏告诉你他上个周末打篮球了,你想问他有没有做别的事情,你应该说:

_____ anything else?

三、阅读对话,判断正(T)误(F)。



Xiaoqiang: Hi, Grandpa. How are you? How was your weekend?

Grandpa: I am fine, Xiaoqiang. It was busy and good. Thank you.



Xiaoqiang: What did you do?

Grandpa: Well, I stayed at home and watched TV on Saturday morning. On Saturday afternoon, I drank tea with your grandma. On Sunday, I cleaned our room. Your grandma washed the clothes. How was your weekend?

Xiaoqiang: I stayed at home, too. I played computer games on Saturday evening.

Grandpa: What else did you do?

Xiaoqiang: I did my homework and washed my clothes.

Grandpa: You are a good boy!

() 1. Grandpa stayed at home and watched TV on Sunday.

() 2. Grandma drank tea on Saturday afternoon.

() 3. Xiaoqiang played computer games on Saturday evening.

() 4. Xiaoqiang didn't do his homework.



Part B

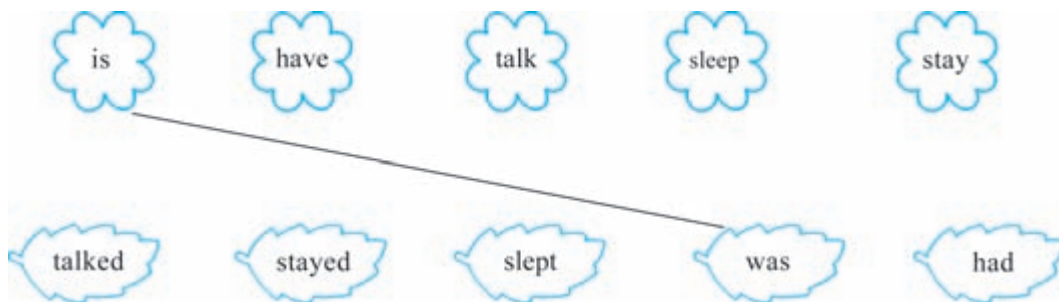
Let's try & Let's talk

一、选择正确的答案。

- () 1. I want _____ a new dictionary.
A. buy B. buying C. to buy
- () 2. He _____ a new film magazine yesterday.
A. reads B. reading C. read
- () 3. Did you _____ the new film?
A. see B. look C. saw
- () 4. The plane is _____ than the train.
A. fast B. faster C. slower

“Did you+动词(短语)...?”
可用来询问对方是否做过某事。肯定回答用“Yes, I did.”,
否定回答用“No, I didn't.”。

二、仿照例子连线。



三、选择正确的选项, 补全对话。(每词限用一次)

A. was B. talked C. had D. buy E. stayed F. read

Wang Hao: This film magazine is nice! Where did you

1. _____ it?

Li Jie: In the Star Bookstore.

Wang Hao: I want to buy the newest one. Did you

2. _____ it?

Li Jie: Yes, I read it last weekend.

Wang Hao: How 3. _____ it?

Li Jie: It was very interesting. It 4. _____ about a lot of new films. What did you do last weekend?

Wang Hao: I had a bad weekend. I 5. _____ a cold. I 6. _____ at home all weekend. I slept a lot.

Li Jie: How are you now?

Wang Hao: I feel better. Thank you.



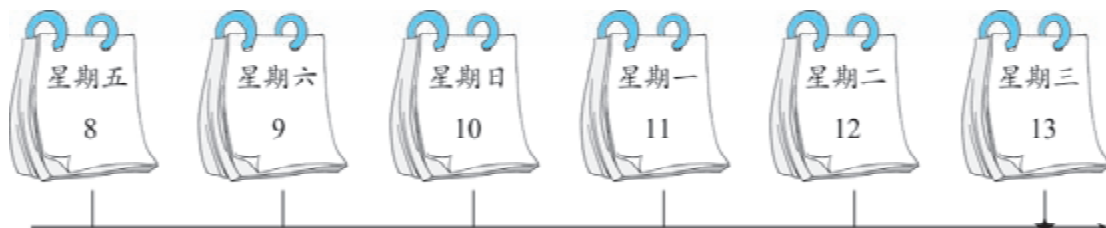


Part B

Let's learn & Look and talk

一、选择合适的一项,完成时间轴。

A. last Sunday B. last Friday C. yesterday D. the day before yesterday



1. _____ last Saturday 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ today

二、看图,补全对话。

1. —What did you do last night?

—I _____ a book.



2. —What did you do last weekend?

—I _____ and _____ all weekend.



英语中常用“last+时间词”来表示刚刚过去的时间,比如 last week (上周), last month (上个月), last year (去年) 等。

三、粗心的 Zoom 不小心把调查表涂黑了,他只好重新做调查。你能帮他把涂掉的内容补上吗?

	John	Chen Jie	Amy	Zip
yesterday afternoon	went boating	2	3	slept
yesterday evening	1	drank tea	cleaned her room	4

Did you see a film yesterday evening?



Yes, I did.



What did you do yesterday afternoon?



I washed my clothes.



Did you read books yesterday afternoon?



No, I watched TV.



What did you do yesterday evening, Zip?



I played football.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____



Part B

Read and write, Let's check & Let's wrap it up

一、读一读,连一连。



1. cook dinner
2. make the bed
3. a broken chair
4. loud music
5. a small lamp
6. clean the room



二、读一读,用所给动词的适当形式完成句子。

1. I _____ (cook) dinner last weekend.
2. He _____ (play) football yesterday.
3. I _____ (visit) my grandparents last Monday.
4. She _____ (study) English last night.

动词过去式变化口诀:
规则变化加 -ed, 结尾
哑e只加 -d; 结尾若是
“辅+y”, 变y为i加 -ed;
“一辅重闭”作尾巴, 双
写之后加 -ed。

三、阅读对话,选择正确的答案。

Lingling: Hello, Grandma! How are you?

Grandma: Fine, thank you. My dear, how was your weekend? Was it a happy time?

Lingling: Yes, it was.

Grandma: Did you get up early? Did you make the bed?

Lingling: No, I got up late. But I made the bed.

Grandma: Did you see a film?

Lingling: No, I didn't. I stayed at home on Saturday. I did my homework and did something else. On Sunday, I went boating and played ping-pong in the park. What did you do?

Grandma: I cleaned the room and cooked the food. Your grandpa fixed a broken table.

Lingling: Did you watch TV?

Grandma: No. I wanted to watch TV, but it didn't work. So I listened to music.

() 1. Lingling _____ last weekend.

A. saw a film

B. got up early

C. made the bed

() 2. Who fixed a broken table?

A. Lingling.

B. Grandpa.

C. Grandma.

() 3. Why didn't Grandma watch TV?

A. Because she was busy.

B. Because she didn't want to watch.

C. Because the TV didn't work.





阶段 训练

一、快让下列单词现出原形吧。

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. faster _____ | 2. was _____ | 3. slept _____ |
| 4. fixed _____ | 5. did _____ | 6. had _____ |

二、读一读,选择正确的一项完成句子。

- | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Did he see a film _____? | A. yesterday | B. tomorrow |
| 2. I went _____ the day before yesterday. | A. boat | B. boating |
| 3. Sarah _____ her clothes last weekend. | A. washed | B. wash |
| 4. Our room was big, but everything _____ old. | A. was | B. were |
| 5. My dad _____ some small lamps last year. | A. get | B. got |
| 6. The hamburgers were cold and _____ bad. | A. taste | B. tasted |
| 7. My brother _____ a new magazine yesterday. | A. read | B. reads |

三、阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

I am Xiaoyu. I am a student in Class Two, Grade Six. Last weekend, I had a happy time with my friends and my aunt. We visited the old people in the Home for the Aged(敬老院). They were very happy to see us. We took some fruit and cake for them. My friends and I helped them clean the



rooms. My aunt is a housekeeper. She made the beds and cooked lunch for them. My friend Bob fixed a broken chair. We had lunch together. After lunch, we wanted to watch TV, but it didn't work. So we listened to music. We were very happy.

- () 1. The old people were very happy when they saw the students.
- () 2. Xiaoyu's aunt cleaned the rooms.
- () 3. The old people made the beds.
- () 4. Bob fixed the broken chair.
- () 5. They didn't watch TV because they didn't like TV shows.
- () 6. Xiaoyu's aunt is a nurse.



Story time

一、阅读教材 P21 的故事,判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Zoom was busy last weekend.
 () 2. Zoom washed his clothes on Saturday morning.
 () 3. Zoom did his homework on Saturday afternoon.
 () 4. Zoom visited his grandparents on Sunday afternoon.
 () 5. Zoom stayed at home all day last Sunday.
 () 6. Zoom wants to have another weekend now.

二、阅读短文,选词填空。

Zoom 1. _____ { A. is B. was } busy last weekend. On Saturday morning, he 2. _____ { A. washes B. washed } his schoolbag. Then he went to the park. On Saturday afternoon, he did his homework. Then he went 3. _____ { A. fish B. fishing }. On Sunday morning, he cleaned his room and visited his grandparents. He played 4. _____ { A. / B. the } football and watched TV 5. _____ { A. in B. on } the afternoon.



Zoom度过了一个忙碌的周末,他做了很多事情:洗书包,去公园,做作业,钓鱼,打扫房间,拜访爷爷奶奶,踢足球,看电视。你周末一般都做些什么事情呢? 要注意劳逸结合哦!

单元小结



固定搭配和短语

☆表示过去时间的短语

last weekend 上周末

last Monday 上周一

☆动词短语(过去式)

cleaned my room 打扫我的房间

stayed at home 待在家里

drank tea 喝茶

read a book 读书

had a cold 感冒

cooked the food 做饭

last night 昨天晚上

the day before yesterday 前天

washed my clothes 洗我的衣服

watched TV 看电视

fixed a broken chair 修理一把坏了的椅子

saw a film 看电影

made the beds 铺床

listened to music 听音乐

☆其他

film magazine 电影杂志

all night 整个晚上

all weekend 整个周末



常用句型

☆询问对方过去的某个时间过得怎样并做出回答

—How was your+时间? 你的……怎么样?

last weekend 上周末 last night 昨天晚上 last Monday 上周一 ……

—It was+形容词, thank you. 它……,谢谢。

☆询问对方做了什么并做出回答

—What did you do? 你做什么了?

—I+动词(短语)过去式+其他. 我……

cleaned my room 打扫我的房间 washed my clothes 洗我的衣服 stayed at home 待在家里
watched TV 看电视 drank tea 喝茶 read a book 读书 saw a film 看电影
had a cold 感冒 made the bed 铺床 cooked the food 做饭 ……

☆询问对方是否做了某事并做出回答

—Did you+动词(短语)? 你做……了吗?

—Yes, I did. 是的,我做了。/No, I didn't. 不,我没做。

☆表达自己想要做某事

I want to+动词(短语). 我想要……



情感与文化

1. 了解英国人有喝下午茶的生活习惯;
2. 培养合理安排周末活动的意识。



谚语






All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. 只工作不玩耍,聪明杰克也变傻。



阅读达人秀

Miss Brown and the mouse 布朗小姐和老鼠

生活中有时候会发生一些我们意想不到的事情。下面我们看看布朗小姐在捕捉老鼠的过程中,遇到了什么奇怪的事情吧。

<p>One day, Miss Brown saw a mouse in her kitchen. She was very afraid of the mouse and she ran^① out of the house.</p> 	<p>Miss Brown went to a shop and bought^② a mousetrap^③ there.</p>  <p>Put some cheese in it and you will catch that mouse soon.</p>	
<p>Miss Brown went home with the mousetrap, but she could not find any cheese at home. She did not want to go back to the shop.</p> 	<p>Miss Brown cut a picture of some cheese out of a magazine and put it in the mousetrap.</p> 	<p>The next morning, Miss Brown came into the kitchen. She found^④ a picture of a mouse beside the mousetrap!</p> 

注释卡

- ①ran /ræn/ (动词)(run 的过去式)跑
 ②bought /bɔ:t/ (动词)(buy 的过去式)买
 ③mousetrap /'maustræp/ (名词)捕鼠器;老鼠夹
 ④found /faʊnd/ (动词)(find 的过去式)找到



cut 和 put 的过去式

在句子“Miss Brown cut a picture of some cheese out of a magazine and put it in the mousetrap.”中,大家可能觉得单词 cut 和 put 没有用过去式,事实上,cut 和 put 的过去式仍然是它们本身,就像我们本单元学习的动词 read 的过去式仍然是 read 一样。不同的是,read 作为过去式的时候读音发生了改变,由原来的 /ri:d/ 变为了 /red/,而 cut 和 put 连读音都没有发生改变。

基础练一练

寻读是非常重要的阅读技巧,指的是根据题干在文章中快速查阅所需的信息。试着采用寻读法,快速找到这些问题的答案吧。

1. What did Miss Brown see in her kitchen one day?

2. What did Miss Brown buy in the shop?

3. When Miss Brown came into the kitchen the next morning, what did she find?

思维拓一拓

用所给动词的适当形式完成下列句子或对话。

1. The lady _____ (go) home very late last night.

2. —Did he _____ (watch) TV yesterday?

—Yes, he did.

3. —What did he do?

—He _____ (play) football.

4. I _____ (visit) my grandparents last Sunday.

5. Sarah _____ (read) a book last weekend.

文化博览

德国孩子的课余生活

德国孩子爱上“儿童大学”。德国目前有 100 多所儿童大学,在儿童大学注册的小学生达到百万以上。到大学听讲座、与知名学者讨论科学问题,在德国儿童中颇为流行。2002 年,世界上第一所儿童大学在拥有 500 多年历史的德国巴登—符腾堡州图宾根大学成立。其发起者是当地《斯瓦本日报》的两名编辑以及图宾根大学的新闻发言人。

儿童大学面向 8 岁到 12 岁的儿童,授课教师都是图宾根大学各系的知名教授,从开学之日起,每周上一次课。教授用浅显的语言向“小大学生”讲解天文、地理、哲学等各科知识。这些孩子甚至拥有一张正式的图宾根大学的学生证,凭此证“小大学生”可以去大学食堂就餐。听完所有讲座后,他们还会获得一份盖有图宾根大学印章的结业证书。