

Unit 2 Ways to go to school

PEP 六年级上册

Part A

建议2个课时完成



话题导入



课时 1

Let's try & Let's talk



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



知识点 1 抓关键词/句法

在听录音时，没有必要听懂每个词，我们可以抓关键词/句，既能节约时间，准确率又高。例如：首先看所给的题目和句子，进行预测，然后在听的时候抓关键句，从而很容易地判断出答案。如1题：在听录音时，抓住关键词“nature park (自然公园)”而不是“a sports meet (运动会)”。2题：抓住关键词组“By bus. (乘坐公共汽车。)", 从而能判断出正确答案。



Let's talk



Mike: Good morning, Mrs Smith!

Mrs Smith: Hi, children. You are early.

How do you come to school?

Amy: Usually, I come on foot. Sometimes I come by bus.

Mike: I often come by bike.

Amy: How do you come to school, Mrs Smith? By car?

Mrs Smith: Sometimes, but I usually walk.

Mike: That's good exercise.



Let's talk

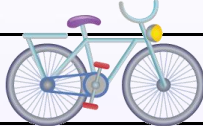



Question

How do Mike, Amy and Mrs Smith come to school?



What about your classmates and teachers? Do a survey.

			
usually	✓ ✓ ✓		
often			
sometimes			

Three students usually come to school by bike .



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



知识点 2

How do you come to school?

重点

你们怎么来学校的？



考向

how意为“怎样”，引导特殊疑问句，构成下面的句型用来询问对方来某地或去某地的出行方式。

常用句型为：

问句：How do you come/go (to)+地点？

答语：I/We come/go (to)+地点+表示出行方式的介词短语。



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

例句：—How do you go to the zoo?

你怎样去动物园？

—I go on foot.

我步行去。

易错点
提示

come/go后面接的是地点名词时，需用“to+地点名词”；后面接副词home, here, there等时，要省略掉介词to，表示“来/去……”。



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

例句：How do we go home?

我们怎样回家？



典例

Can you come A by bike?

A. here

B. to here

C. school



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》



知识点 3

usually /'ju:ʒʊəli/ adv. 意为“通常；一般”，发生频率为80%。

例句：I usually come to school by bike.

我通常骑自行车来学校。



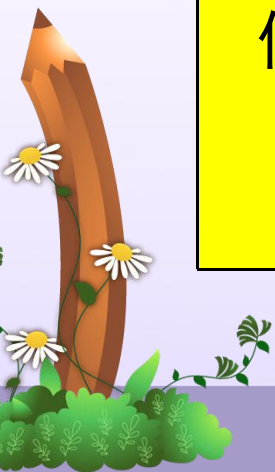
知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

 **考向** 用对比记忆法记住“频度副词”

频率	频率副词	用法
高 ↓ 低	always	意为“总是”，发生频率为100%。
	usually	意为“通常；一般”，发生频率为80%。
	often	意为“经常”，发生频率为60%。
	sometimes	意为“有时”，发生频率为40%。
	never	意为“从不”，发生频率为0%。



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

易错点
提示

频度副词在句子中一般位于实义动词之前，
be动词、助动词或情态动词之后。但有时
候也放在句首用来强调频率。



知识讲解



讲解来自《点拨》

例句： I often do my homework in the evening.

我经常晚上做作业。

Peter is never late for school.

彼得上学从不迟到。

Sometimes, we go to the bookstore on foot.

有时，我们步行去书店。



Pairwork







同桌两人结对练习对话。

A: How do you come to school?

B: I usually come to school on foot. Sometimes I come to school by bus. What about you?

A: Sometimes I come by bus. I usually walk.

				
usually				
often				
sometimes				



当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

一、选出每组中不同类的选项。

(B) 1. A. younger B. singer C. older

(A) 2. A. hall B. tall C. short

(C) 3. A. longer B. thinner C. metre

(A) 4. A. dinosaur B. first C. second

(B) 5. A. how B. small C. who



当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

二、单项选择。

(A) 1. Jim is 1.57 metres _____.

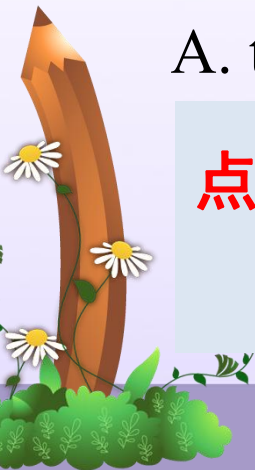
A. tall B. taller C. old

点拨：用来表示某人身高的句型为：“主语+be+数量词+(tall).”。

(C) 2. I'm shorter _____ you.

A. then B. or C. than

点拨：由单词shorter可知此句是用来比较两者之间的身高，故用than。



当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

(B) 3. John is 12 years old. Tom is 14 years old. Tom is _____ than John.

A. younger B. older C. stronger

点拨：由John is 12 years old. Tom is 14 years old. 可知汤姆比约翰年龄大。

(C) 4. This boy is very _____.

A. taller B. shorter C. tall

点拨：单词very后应接形容词的原级。



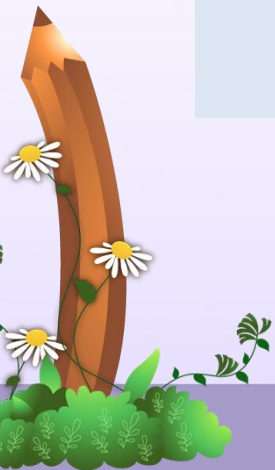
当堂检测



习题来自《点拨》

- (B) 5. I have _____ books than Wu Yifan.
A. many B. more C. much

点拨：由单词than可知此处应用形容词的比较级形式。



课堂小结



本节课我们学习了以下知识，请同学们一定加强巩固，以便能和同学们进行灵活交流哦！

重点词汇： usually

重点句式： How do you come to school?

频度副词的用法



课后作业



**1熟记本节课所学的四会句型、短语和单词，
必须会听、说、读、写。**

2将Let's talk的对话朗读流利。



听力原文



Amy: Morning, Mike.

Mike: Morning. Hey! Don't forget! Mrs Smith will take us to the nature park next Wednesday.

Amy: Oh, yes! How do we get to the nature park?

Mike: By bus.

Amy: Look! There's Mrs Smith now!



THANK YOU!



Unit 2 Ways to go to school

PEP 六年级上册

Part A



课时 1

Let's try & Let's talk



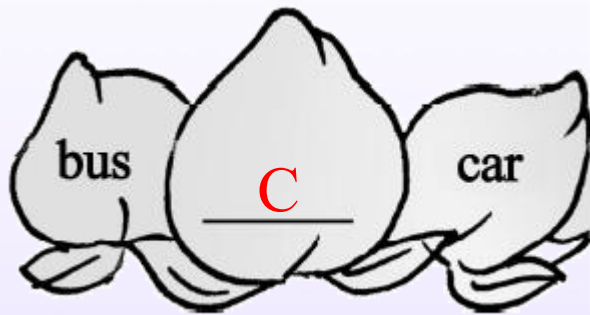
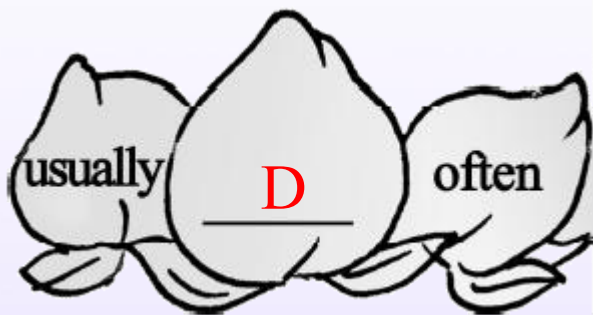
课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

一、从方框中选择和下列每组单词同类的一个，将其序号填在相应的横线上。

A. come B. Miss C. bike D. sometimes

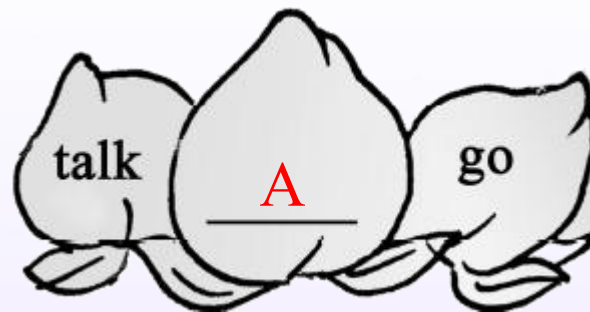
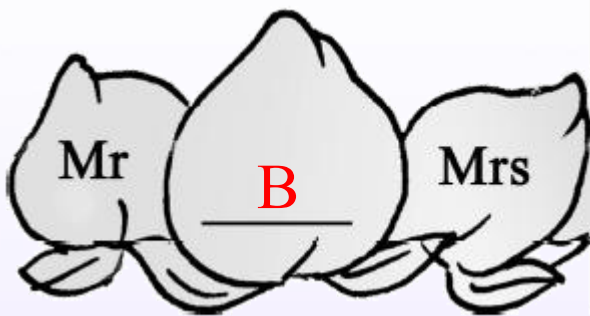


课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

A. come B. Miss C. bike D. sometimes



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

二、情景交际。

(**A**) 1. 你想知道同学是怎么来学校的，你会问：

A. How do you come to school?

B. How can I get to the school?

(**B**) 2. 你的同学想表达“我通常走路来”，他会说：

A. Sometimes I walk to school.

B. Usually, I come on foot.



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

(**A**) 3. 你朋友每天步行上学，你认为那是好的锻炼，你会说：

A. That's good exercise. B. Good morning.

(**B**) 4. 当你的同学到校很早时，你会说：

A. You're late.

B. You're early.



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

三、阅读对话，完成任务。（建议用时：5分钟）

Mrs Smith: How do you come to school?

Peter: I usually walk, but sometimes I come by bus.

Mary: I often come by bike. Sometimes I come by car.

Lily: Usually, I come on foot.





阅读对话，完成表格。（“√”表示“usually”，“△”表示“often”，“○”表示“sometimes”）



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

				
Peter		○		✓
Mary	△		○	
Lily				✓



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

四、按要求完成下列各题。

1. I often come to school by bike. (对画线部分提问)

How do you often come to school?

2. I go to the park on foot. (改为一般疑问句)

Do you go to the park on foot?



课后作业



习题源于《典中点》

3. They are watching TV. (对画线部分提问)

What are they doing ?

4. by, the, Sometimes, park, I, go, bike, to (连词成句)

Sometimes I go to the park by bike.



THANK YOU!

