

Unit 6 Weather

单元必备知识预览

提示:①本部分蓝色方框中的均为四会词汇;
②英汉左右分布,便于用“遮挡法”来记忆单词。

语音	字母 e 在闭音节“辅音+e+辅音”中发/e/音,例如:pen red let bed Wednesday			
词汇	单词	weather cloudy sunny		天气,气象 多云的,阴天的 晴朗的
		cool rainy hot		凉的,凉爽的 阴雨的,多雨的 温度高的,热的
	单词	windy warm		多风的,风大的 温暖的,暖和的
		money park meet		钱 公园 (与……)会面,集合
	单词	umbrella worry there		伞,雨伞 担心,担忧 到那里,在那里
		短语	a rainy day	雨天
	be windy and cloudy		多云且有风的	be rainy 有雨的
	be sunny and warm		晴朗且暖和的	be cool and nice 凉快且宜人的
	go to the park		去公园	meet at ten 在十点见面
	短语	go there	去那儿	want a red toy car 想要一辆红色玩具汽车
fly a kite		放风筝	have lunch 吃午饭	
have an umbrella with me		随身携带一把雨伞		
句型		1. Save your money for a rainy day.		未雨绸缪。
	2. What's the weather like today?		今天天气怎么样?	
	3. It's sunny and hot.		天气晴朗炎热。	
	4. Today is a rainy day.		今天是个雨天。	
	5. It's time to buy the toy car.		到买玩具汽车的时候了。	
	6. It's cool and nice here.		这里凉爽宜人。	
	7. Let's go there.		我们去那里吧。	
	8. Don't worry.		别担心。	
	9. I have an umbrella with me.		我随身携带一把雨伞。	
	10. Let's meet at ten.		我们十点见面吧。	
	11. I like playing outside.		我喜欢在外面玩儿。	
语法	1. “What's the weather like?”用于询问某一时间或地点的天气状况。句型结构为: What + is(或其它时态动词) + the weather+like+[时间/地点] ?			
	2. “It's+形容词(+其他补充成分).”用于描述当前的环境、天气、时间、感受或事物的状态。例如:It's sunny today. (今天天气晴朗。)			

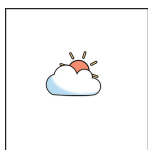


课时提优 | 专项训练(一)

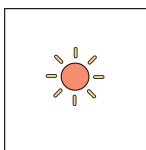
Lead in & Cartoon time

1. 听录音, 选出与所听内容相符的图片。(听两遍)

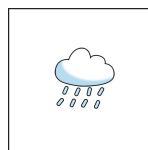
() (1) A.



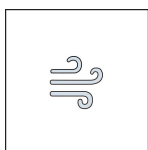
B.



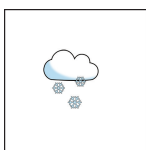
C.



() (2) A.



B.



C.



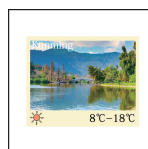
() (3) A.



B.



C.



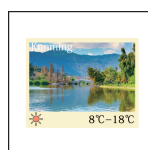
() (4) A.



B.



C.

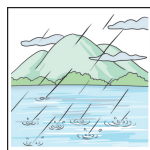


2. 读句子, 找出与所给例词画线部分发音相同的单词, 填在横线上。

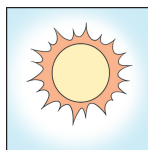
On Wednesday, it is cold and wet. He and she get red pens.

Wednesday _____

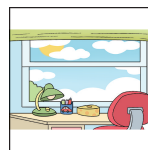
3. 根据图片或首字母提示, 补全句子或对话。



第(1)题图



第(3)题图



第(5)题图

(1) It's a _____ day.

(2) —W_____ is the weather like in summer? —It's sunny.

(3) It's s_____ and hot in Sanya.

(4) I don't like c_____ days. I like warm days.

(5) Look! It is _____ outside.

4. 从方框中选择合适的单词填空, 有一项多余。

sunny rainy windy warm cold hot

(1) It's _____. Let's fly a kite.

(2) —It's a _____ day today.

—Yes. The sun is shining(照耀).

(3) —Is it _____ today?

—Yes, we can go to the park and have a picnic.

(4) Summer(夏天) is _____, we often eat ice creams.

(5) Take an umbrella! It's a _____ day.

5. 单项选择。

() (1) —_____ the weather like?

—It's warm.

A. What

B. How

C. What's

() (2) Bobby wants _____ a toy car.

A. buy

B. to buy

C. buying

() (3) It is often _____ in Kunming. We feel _____.

A. sunny; warm

B. cloudy; cool

C. windy; cold

() (4) —Is it _____ today?

—Yes, we can fly kites.

A. windy

B. rainy

C. cold

() (5) Save your money _____ a rainy day. It means we should be prepared for difficult times in the future. It's like "_____".

A. to; 亡羊补牢

B. with; 守株待兔

C. for; 未雨绸缪

6. 阅读短文, 选择正确的答案。

Weather can be different every day. It makes our days interesting.

Sam likes sunny days. He goes to the zoo with his friends. They can see many animals and play games there. But it's rainy in the afternoon, so Sam is at home. He plays with his toy cars.

Amy loves windy days. On windy days, she flies kites near her home. She has a cute rabbit kite. It looks really nice in the sky. If(如果) it's cloudy, Amy often draws pictures at home. She likes to draw the trees and flowers in the park.

Today in Sam's city(城市), it's sunny. Sam is at the zoo now. And in Amy's city, it's windy. She is flying her kite happily.

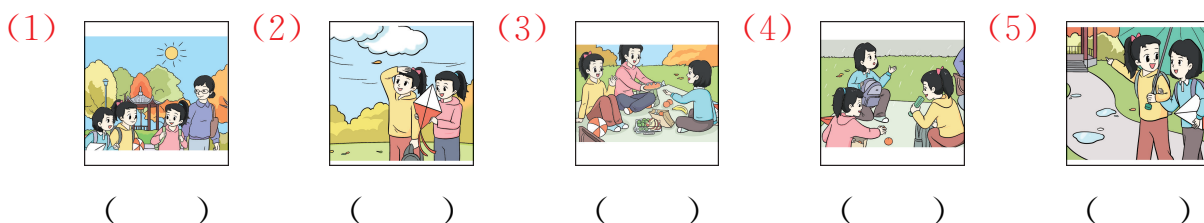
- () (1) What does Sam do on sunny days?
- A. He stays at home. B. He goes to the zoo.
- C. He draws pictures.
- () (2) What does Sam play with on rainy days?
- A. His toy cars. B. His kites. C. His friends.
- () (3) Where does Amy fly kites?
- A. In the park. B. At home. C. Near her home.
- () (4) What shape is Amy's kite?
- A. A cat shape. B. A rabbit shape. C. A bird shape.
- () (5) What's the weather like in Amy's city today?
- A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Windy.



课时提优 | 专项训练(二)

Story time

1. 听录音,判断下列图片与所听内容是(T)否(F)相符。(听两遍)



2. 根据所给提示,完成短文。

Su Hai and her friends go to the park. At first(开始), it is s _____ and warm. It is nice to be outside. Then it becomes w _____ and cloudy. They fly a _____. After that, it get cool and they have l _____ in the park. Suddenly(突然), it starts to rain. But they don't worry because they have u _____. They share them and go to the pavilion(亭子).

3. 从方框中选择合适的句子补全对话,有一项多余。

A: Hi, let's go to the park today.

B: Good idea! (1) _____

A: It's sunny and warm.

B: OK.

Now, they are in the park.

A: It's nice here. Look! (2) _____

B: Great! (3) _____

A: Sure.

Now, they are hungry.

A: Oh, it's cool and nice here.

B: (4) _____

A: OK.

Suddenly, it rains.

A: Oh no! It's rainy.

A. What's the weather like?

B. It's windy and cloudy now.

C. Let's have lunch!

D. Do you want to fly a kite?

E. Don't worry. I have an umbrella with me.

F. How about going home?

B: (5) _____

A: That's great. Let's share.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

4. 单项选择。

() (1) —What's the weather like today? —It's _____.

A. sun B. sunny C. suny

() (2) When it's windy, we can _____.

A. fly a kite B. have a picnic C. swim

() (3) They _____ to the park and have a good time.

A. go B. goes C. went

() (4) —_____ we meet at ten? —OK.

A. Shall B. Do C. Are

() (5) They like _____ outside in the park.

A. play B. plays C. playing

5. 看图,判断正(T)误(F)。



() (1) Boys and girls have a picnic outside.

() (2) We can see a football and a kite in the picture.

() (3) It is windy and rainy.

() (4) The boy eats an orange.

() (5) They are very happy.

6. 阅读短文,选择正确的答案。

It's a sunny day today. Mike and his family are talking about the weather.

Mike: It's so warm and nice here in Nanjing.

Father: But in Harbin, it's very cold and snowy. Your uncle is there. He has to wear a thick(厚的) coat.

Mother: In Sydney(悉尼), it's very hot now. Your aunt is swimming in the sea.

Helen: What about London(伦敦)? Is it hot too?

Mother: No, it's cool and rainy in London. Your cousin is doing his homework at home.

Mike: Oh, different places have different weather.

()(1) What's the weather like in Nanjing?

- A. It's cold. B. It's warm. C. It's hot.

()(2) Where is Mike's uncle?

- A. In Nanjing. B. In Sydney. C. In Harbin.

()(3) What is Mike's aunt doing in Sydney?

- A. She is swimming in the sea.
B. She is wearing a thick coat.
C. She is doing her homework.

()(4) What's the weather like in London?

- A. It's sunny. B. It's cool and rainy.
C. It's cold and snowy.

()(5) What can we know from the passage?

- A. All places have the same weather.
B. Mike doesn't like the weather in Nanjing.
C. Different places have different weather.



课时提优 | 专项训练(三)

Wrap-up time & Assessment time

1. 听录音, 选择正确的应答句。(听两遍)

- () (1) A. It's rainy. B. Good idea! C. I can sing.
- () (2) A. It's spring. B. I like autumn. C. We can pick fruit.
- () (3) A. Thank you. B. OK. C. You're welcome.
- () (4) A. Yes, it is. B. What a pity! C. We like sunny.
- () (5) A. It's fun. B. We like swimming. C. After school.

2. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- (1) —Can Mike _____ (swim)? —Yes.
- (2) It's a _____ (sun) day. Let's go to the zoo.
- (3) It's often _____ (rain) here in spring.
- (4) —_____ (what) the weather like today? —It's cool.
- (5) —Let's go swimming. —OK. It's _____ (not cold) today.

3. 从方框中选择合适的句子完成对话, 有一项多余。

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Where are you? | B. What time is it? |
| C. Can you go outside? | D. What's the weather like? |
| E. Is it hot there? | F. Who are you? |

Amy: Hi, Jake. This is Amy.

Jake: Hi, Amy. (1) _____

Amy: I'm in Shanghai.

Jake: (2) _____

Amy: It's hot and sunny. (3) _____

Jake: No, it isn't. It's 5 degrees. It's snowy.

Amy: (4) _____

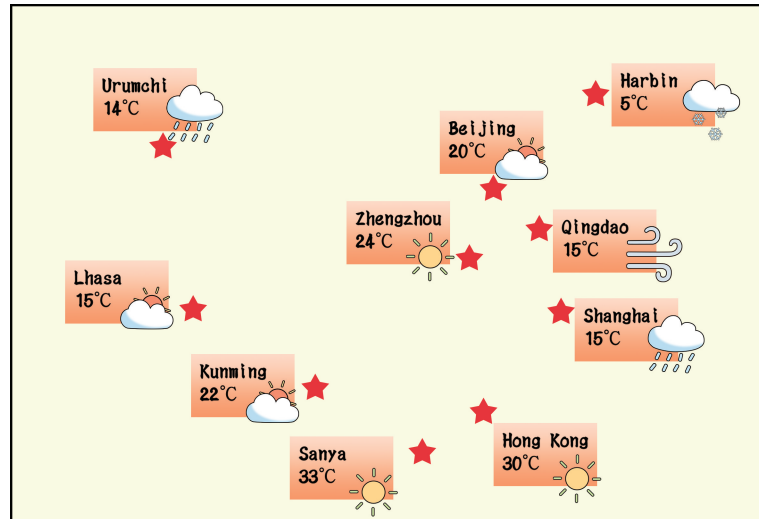
Jake: No, I can't. (5) _____

Amy: It's 12 p. m. It's time for lunch. Goodbye.

Jake: Bye.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

4. 根据所给提示补全短文, 每空一词。



The weather report

Good afternoon. I'm Nancy. Here's the weather report.

Today it's _____ and _____ in Harbin.

It's _____ and _____ in Zhengzhou.

It's _____ and _____ in Qingdao.

It's _____ and _____ in Hong Kong.

Thanks for listening. See you next time.

5. 根据图表信息, 选择正确的答案。

City	Degree	Weather
Beijing	27 °C	Hot and sunny
London	16 °C	Windy
Sydney	24 °C	Warm
Singapore	18 °C	Cool and rainy
Moscow	-11 °C	Cold and snowy

() (1) _____ is 16 °C.

A. Beijing B. London C. Moscow

() (2) The weather is _____ in Singapore.

A. cool B. cool and rainy C. rainy

() (3) What's the weather like in Beijing?

- A. It's hot. B. It's sunny. C. Both A and B.

() (4) Moscow is _____ degrees.

- A. -11°C B. 16°C C. 27°C

() (5) Sydney is _____.

- A. windy B. cool C. warm

6. 书面表达。

南希制作了一张出游卡片。请你根据信息,仿照南希的卡片帮奇奇完成他的出游卡吧。

My name is Nancy.

I want to go to Shanghai.

The weather is warm and sunny.

It's 26°C .

Qiqi

Sanya

hot and sunny

30°C



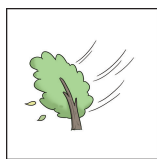
单元提优 | 听力专项训练

提升语感与抓要点的能力

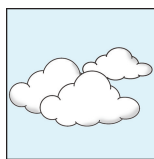
1. 听录音,用数字给下列图片排序。(听两遍)



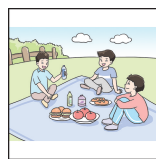
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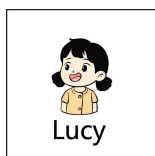


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2. 听录音,将人物与活动图片相匹配。(听两遍)



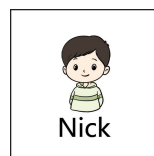
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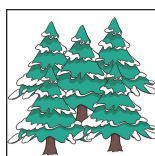
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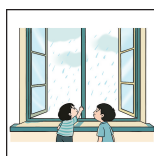
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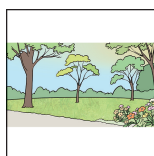
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3. 听录音,根据所听对话,选择正确的答案。(听两遍)

() (1) What time is it?

A. It's eight o'clock.

B. It's twelve o'clock.

C. It's ten o'clock.

() (2) What do Mike and Liu Tao want to do?

A. They want to play football.

B. They want to play ping-pong.

C. They want to play basketball.

() (3) What is the weather like today?

A. It's sunny and warm.

B. It's sunny but windy.

C. It's rainy and windy.

() (4) Does Liu Tao like rainy days?

A. Yes, he does.

B. Yes, he doesn't.

C. No, he doesn't.

() (5) What does Mike like doing in sunny days?

A. He likes having a picnic.

B. He likes to play with his friends.

C. He likes to have English lessons.

4. 听录音, 填入所缺单词。(听两遍)

Hello, my name is Helen. Today is _____. My family and I _____ up at 7:30. And we enjoy a nice _____. What's the _____ like today? Oh, it's _____ and _____. Mike and his friend Liu Tao play _____. They like it very much. What will the weather be like _____? It will be windy and cloudy. We can _____ a _____.



单元提优 | 课外阅读专项训练

提升综合语言与思维能力

1. 阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。(建议完成时间:3分钟)

It's Monday today. It's sunny and cool. Mike gets up at 6:30. He has breakfast at 7:00. He eats some bread and drinks some milk. He goes to school at 7:40. At 8:10, he has an English class. At 10:00, he has a PE class. He and his friends jump and run on the playground. At 11:00, Mike goes to the library with his friends. They like reading books there. At 12:00, they have lunch at school.

- () (1) It's sunny and hot on Monday.
 () (2) It is Sunday today.
 () (3) Mike has an English class at 8:10.
 () (4) Mike has lunch at home.

2. 阅读理解。(建议完成时间:5分钟)

It is cold and snowy in Beijing today. I can make a snowman. John and Mike are playing basketball in the gym. But in Sydney, it's hot and sunny. People have to put on their sunglasses(太阳镜). They can swim in the water outside. It's cool!

(A) 根据短文内容,判断正(T)误(F)。

- () (1) People in Beijing can play basketball in the gym.
 () (2) In Sydney, people stay at home(待在家里) because it's too cold.
 () (3) It's winter in Beijing. It's summer in Sydney.

(B) 根据短文内容,选择正确的答案。

- () (1) The underlined word "cool" means _____.

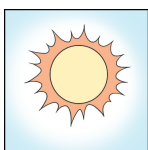
A. 刺激的 B. 不好的 C. 很棒的,很酷的

- () (2) It's _____ in Beijing. And it's _____ in Sydney.

A.



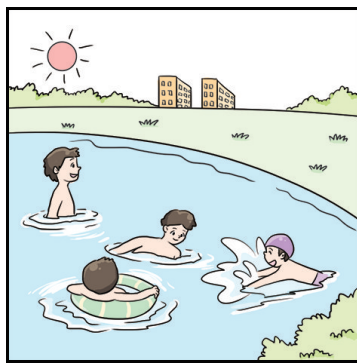
B.



C.



(C) 根据短文内容, 看图补全句子。



(1) It is _____ and _____ in Haikou today.

(2) We can _____ in the sea.

3. 观察天气表, 选择正确的答案。(建议完成时间: 5 分钟)

8:00 a.m.

Chaohu

30°C

34/28°C
sunny

8:00



30°C

Today



sunny

34/28°C

9:00



31°C

Tomorrow



rainy

30/25°C

10:00



32°C

Thursday



cloudy

31/24°C

11:00



32°C

12:00



33°C

Friday



cloudy

32/27°C

() (1) What's the weather like today?

A. It's sunny.

B. It's cloudy.

C. It's windy.

() (2) It's _____ degrees in Chaohu now.

A. thirteen

B. thirty

C. three

() (3) Tomorrow will be _____.

A. rainy

B. cloudy

C. snowy

() (4) Can I fly a kite tomorrow?

A. Yes, you can.

B. No, you can't.

C. I don't know.

() (5) You can wear a _____ tomorrow.

A. T-shirt

B. coat

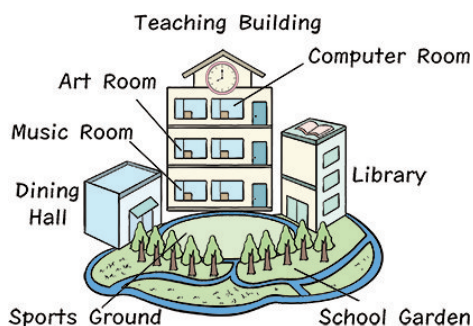
C. sweater

4. 查看学校活动时间表和校园俯瞰图, 完成下列题目。(建议完成时间: 5 分钟)

It's the school open day (开放日) today. Sophie comes to her new school. Here is a picture of the school and a schedule (时间表) for today.

School Open Day

When	What		Where
9 a.m. — 10 a.m.	Welcome Part—meet your teachers		Playground
10 a.m. — 11 a.m.	School Fair—buy things like books, pens and clothes. But no food.		Dining Hall
2 p.m. — 4 p.m.	Games	Football Game	Playground
		Basketball Game	Gym
		Drawing Game	Art Room
4 p.m. — 5 p.m.	Dancing Party		School Garden



(A) 判断下列句子正(T)误(F)。

- () (1) There are five buildings in the school.
- () (2) The computer room is on the second floor.
- () (3) Sophie can meet her teachers and have classes today.
- () (4) Sophie can't buy candies at the school fair this morning.
- () (5) There's a dancing party in the school gym.

(B) 假如你是这所学校的学生, 新同学 Sophie 想向你了解学校的情况。请根据图片和时间表信息回答她的问题。

(1) Do we have a library in our school?

(2) Where is the music room?

单元提优 | 易混重难点突破

易混重难点梳理与训练

01 字母 e 的发音规则 **重难点**

- (1) 在重读闭音节中发短音 /e/, 例如: bed, pen, red, leg, desk, Wednesday。
- (2) 在重读开音节中发长音 /i:/, 例如: be, he, she, we, me。
- (3) 其他常见发音

在非重读音节中时,常弱化为中元音 /ə/, 例如: problem, open, student。

当 e 后接 r 且重读时,发 /ɜ:(r)/ 音,例如: her, person, serve, verb, term。

当 e 在词尾且前面有其他元音字母时,常不发音。

专项训练

选出画线部分发音不同的一项。

- () (1) I want to play with a red toy car on Wednesday evening.
A B C
- () (2) She goes to the bed at ten.
A B C
- () (3) He and she both have black pens.
A B C

02 “What’s the weather like?” 的用法 **拓展点**

(1) 基本结构与含义

“What’s the weather like?” 一句用于询问某一时间或地点的天气状况。

句型结构为: What + is(或其他时态的 be 动词) + the weather + like + [时间/地点]? 例如:

What’s the weather like today? 今天天气如何?

What was the weather like yesterday? 昨天天气怎么样?

注意:不要省略“like”, “What’s the weather?”这句话是不正确的,它不完整,需加“like”。这里的“like”是介词,意为“像”,而非动词“喜欢”。可改成同义句“How is the weather?”

(2) 时态变化

现在时: What is the weather like?

过去时: What was the weather like?

将来时: What will the weather be like tomorrow?

进行时: What is the weather like right now?

(3) 与其他问法的区别

“How is the weather?”此句与“What’s the weather like?”意思相同,但结构不同,“How is the weather?”无需加“like”。例如:

—How is the weather in Paris? 巴黎天气怎么样?

—It’s foggy. 雾天

“What’s the temperature?”比“What’s the weather like?”更具体,询问温度数值。例如:

—What’s the temperature today? 今天多少度?

—Around 25 °C. 大概 25 °C。

(4) 问句常见回答方式。例如:

① 直接描述天气:

It’s sunny/cloudy/rainy/windy/snowy. 晴天/多云/下雨/刮风/下雪。

It’s hot/cold/mild/humid. 热/冷/温和/潮湿。

② 结合细节:

It’s freezing, only - 5 °C. 太冷了,只有零下五度。

It’s pouring outside. Take an umbrella! 外面在下雨。带把伞!

专项训练

单项选择。

() (1) — _____ — It’s sunny but windy.

A. What’s the weather?

B. How’s the weather like?

C. What’s the weather like?

() (2) — What’s the _____? — It’s - 5 °C.

A. weather like

B. temperature

C. weather

03 “It's+adj(形容词).”的用法 **重难点**

(1) 基本结构

句型: “It's+形容词(+其他补充成分)”。

功能: 描述当前的环境、天气、时间、感受或事物的状态。例如:

It's sunny today. 今天天气晴朗。

It's cold in the room. 房间里很冷。

It's important to study hard. 努力学习很重要。

(2) 常见使用场景

① 描述天气: “It's+天气形容词”。直接说明天气状况。例如:

It's rainy/snowy/foggy/windy. 下雨/下雪/有雾/刮风。

② 描述温度: “It's + 温度形容词”。例如:

It's freezing! 冷得要结冰了!

③ 描述时间或环境: “It's + 时间/环境形容词”。例如:

It's late. Let's go home. 天晚了。回家吧。

④ 表达感受或评价: “It's+ 主观感受形容词”。例如:

It's amazing/terrible/perfect. 太神奇了/糟糕了/完美了。

专项训练

用所给词的适当形式填空。

(1) It is _____ (wind) outside. Let's fly a kite.

(2) It's _____ (not cold) outside, I want to eat an ice cream.