

Unit 1 The king's new clothes

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。

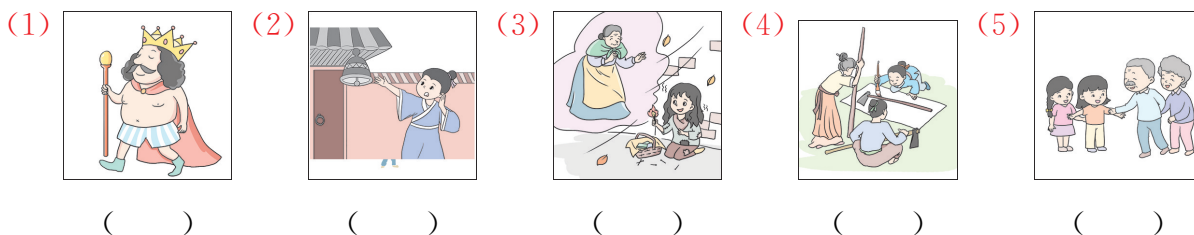
语音	字母组合 ar 在单词中发/ɑː/音:arm card hard park party				
词汇	单词	laugh child wear little say next turn tell		笑,大笑 孩子 穿 小的,年幼的 说 下一个 机会 讲,叙述	
		each magic clever sentence foolish quick think through hard grandchildren		每个 有魔力的,神奇的 聪明的 句子 愚蠢的 迅速的,快的 想,思考 穿过 努力地,费劲地 孙子,孙女;外孙,外孙女	
	短语	one day a little boy fit well have to	一天 一个小男孩 非常合适 不得不	make new clothes in the street tell a story laugh at him	做新衣服 在街上 讲一个故事 嘲笑他
		long long ago point at clever people each student think hard on the mountain	很久以前 指着 聪明的人 每个学生 努力地想 在山上	try on move... away walk through the city say the next sentence start the story again	试穿 把……搬走 走过城市 讲下一句 重新开始(讲)这个故事
句型	1. Long long ago, there was a king. 2. He liked new clothes. 3. One day, two men visited the king. 4. They looked at the king and shouted. 5. What beautiful clothes! 6. A little boy pointed at the king and laughed. 7. It is Bobby's turn.		很久很久以前,有一位国王。 他喜欢新衣服。 一天,两个男人拜访了国王。 他们看着国王,大声呼喊。 多么漂亮的衣服啊! 一个小男孩指着国王大笑。 轮到博比了。		
语法	1. 一般过去时表示在过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。 2. “It is one's turn.”是表示轮到某人做某事的常用句型。 3. 动词的过去式一般是在词尾加-ed,但也有许多不规则的情况。 4. each 表示“每一个”,后跟可数名词单数形式,谓语动词也用第三人称单数形式。				



课时提优 | 专项训练(一)

Story time & Grammar 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. 从方框中选择适当的词,并用其适当形式填空。

point clever show laugh be wear

- (1) Nancy _____ her paper cutting to us at yesterday's class meeting. They _____ very special.
- (2) Miss Chen _____ at the whiteboard and shouted, "Don't talk! Listen carefully!"
- (3) Mike is _____ a black coat today. He looks cool.
- (4) The children watched a funny cartoon and _____ happily.
- (5) Linda is a _____ girl. She is good at Maths and Science.

3. 单项选择。

- () (1) —The jeans are cool. Please _____. —OK, Mum.
A. try on them B. try it on C. try them on
- () (2) —_____ interesting story it is! —Yes, it's so funny.
A. How B. What C. What an
- () (3) The girl looks beautiful _____ this dress.
A. on B. in C. wears
- () (4) There _____ any monkeys in the mountain long long ago.
A. were B. are C. weren't
- () (5) Sam isn't good at English. But we shouldn't _____ him. We should help him.
A. point at B. shout at C. laugh at

4. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

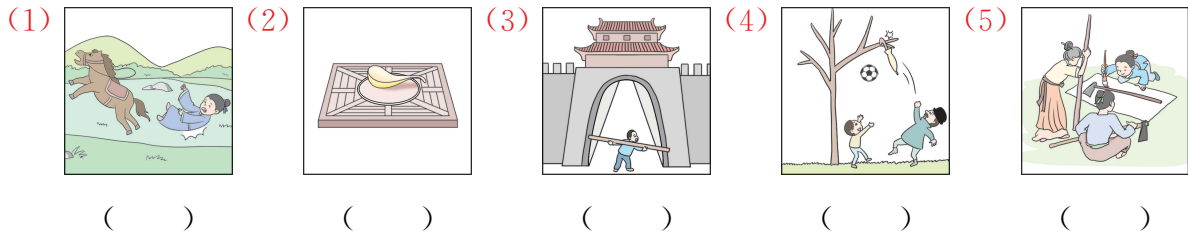
- (1) He often _____ (show) his stamps to me ten years ago.
- (2) Don't do _____ (fool) things.

(3) There are many _____ (people) in the zoo today.

(4) The sweaters fit me _____ (good).

(5) The baby isn't wearing _____ (some) clothes.

5. 看图读句子,选择相应的句子,将其序号填入图下括号内。



A. The man couldn't go through the gate. How foolish he was!

B. Ma Liang was good at drawing. One day, he helped poor men with his magic brush.

C. The compass called Sinan in ancient times, appeared as early as the Warring States Period(战国时期).

D. Father threw an umbrella at the football in the tree. They got their ball.

E. The old man's son fell off the strong horse and broke his leg.

6. 阅读短文,完成表格信息并回答问题。

Long long ago, a farmer was working in the field. Suddenly, a hare ran very fast and crashed into a tree. It fell to the ground and died. The farmer was happy. He picked up the hare and took it back home. He cooked it and had a delicious meal.

"Working in the field every day is hard work. But picking up a hare is so easy," he said to himself. From then on, the farmer stopped working. All day long, he sat in the field and waited for a hare to appear. All his vegetables died. All his animals ran away. But another hare never came, so the farmer had nothing to eat. Don't be like the farmer. Don't wait for another hare. Go for it!

When	Where	Who	What
long long ago	in the field	a farmer	(1) _____ in the field (2) _____ up a hare and took it back home sat in the field and (3) _____ for a hare to appear all his vegetables died and all his animals ran away
		a hare	crashed into a tree and (4) _____ to the ground and died

(5) What do you think of the farmer?



课时提优 | 专项训练(二)

Fun time—Cartoon time

1. 听录音,判断下列句子与所听内容是(T)否(F)相符。(听两遍)

- () (1) Tom is a tall boy.
 () (2) Tom likes wearing his father's clothes.
 () (3) One day, Tom wore his father's new coat.
 () (4) The trousers weren't Tom's father's.
 () (5) Tom's father was happy.

2. 从方框中选择画线部分发音一致的单词完成句子,有两个多余。

farm quarter March party bar hard card warm

- (1) The farmer worked very _____ on the _____.
 (2) The boy gives the _____ to his friend at the snack _____.
 (3) On the 8th of _____, there is a _____ for the women teachers in our school every year.

3. 从方框中选择适当的短语,并用其适当形式填空。

look at look for walk through try on have to look carefully

- (1) The girl is _____ her dog, but she can't find it.
 (2) —_____ my new T-shirt.
 —How nice!
 (3) The boy _____ finish his homework before watching TV.
 (4) _____! Which animal is missing?
 (5) The king _____ his new clothes that day.
 (6) Now a lot of people _____ the city. They are very happy.

4. 单项选择。

- () (1) Please _____ this coat. It's cold outside.
 A. put on B. try on C. take off
 () (2) The princess tried on the shoes just now. _____ the shoes fit well?
 A. Are B. Do C. Did
 () (3) Each boy _____ the sentence in turns.
 A. says B. say C. saying
 () (4) The king didn't _____ clothes.
 A. wore some B. wear any C. wear some

() (5) Look at the _____. He's wearing _____. He's cool!

- A. American cowboy; jeans
B. Scottish man; a kilt
C. Scottish cowboy; jeans



() (6) There _____ a lot of cars in the street in 1995.

- A. weren't B. wasn't C. aren't

5. 用括号内所给词的适当形式补全短文。

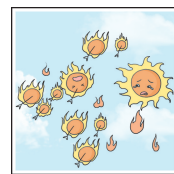
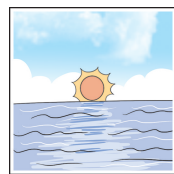
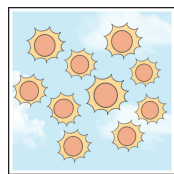
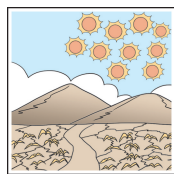
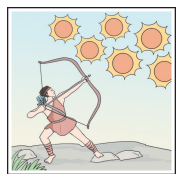
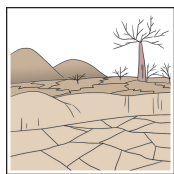
An old tiger _____ (live) in the forest. He _____ (could) look for food himself. One day, he _____ (is) very hungry. He said to the monkey, "Please go and _____ (look) for food for me!" "Sorry, I can't. There is a tiger over there too. I'm afraid of _____ (he)!" "What?" the old tiger was angry, "_____ (show) me that tiger." "Come with _____ (I), please," said the monkey. They came to a river. "Look, he's in the river! He says he's the No. 1 in the forest!" The old tiger was very angry, "I'll eat him up!" With these words, the tiger _____ (jump) into the river.

6. 阅读故事,完成下列题目。

Long long ago, there were ten suns in the sky. They played together every day. But it was so hot that the crops(庄稼) died. The rivers and trees dried up too. At this time, a young hero named Hou Yi appeared.

Hou Yi was good at shooting. He decided to shoot the suns. He climbed to the top of Kunlun Mountain and took his arrows(弓箭) and aimed at the suns. Soon, he shot(射) down nine suns. From then on, there was only one sun in the sky. People could live happily.

(A) 用数字将下列图片根据故事情节排序。



() () () () () ()

(B) 根据故事内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- () (1) At this moment, a hero named Chang'e appeared.
() (2) Hou Yi climbed to the top of Kunlun Mountain to chase the sun.
() (3) Hou Yi drew the bow string and aimed at the suns in the sky.
() (4) This story tells us that courage and wisdom can overcome any difficulty(困难).



课时提优 | 专项训练(三)

Checkout time & Ticking time

1. 听录音,用数字给下列图片排序。(听两遍)



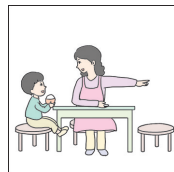
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2. 根据首字母提示或用单词的适当形式填空。

- (1) The l_____ boy pointed at the funny monkey and l_____.
- (2) Lucy is the only c_____ in her family. Everyone loves her very much.
- (3) Each boy _____ (tell) a story in the English class yesterday afternoon.
- (4) There _____ (be) a lot of rain last night.
- (5) It was too late. My cousin had to _____ (go) to work by taxi.
- (6) It is _____ (she) turn to play this game. She is thinking _____ (hardly) about the game.

3. 从方框中选择适当的短语,并用其适当形式填空,有两项多余。

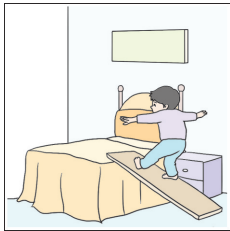
think hard move... away make clothes show... to make a sentence live in

- (1) Yugong believed they could _____ the mountains _____.
- (2) The two bad men said to the king that they could _____ for him.
- (3) AI robots _____ their nice dances _____ us at the Spring Festival Gala (春晚) of 2025.
- (4) Mike _____, but he still didn't know the answer to this question.

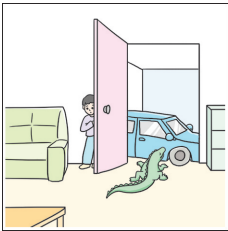
4. 阅读故事,给下列图片匹配正确的句子。

- (1) This is my bedroom. When it was time to sleep, I had to be very careful.
- (2) Because I knew there was an alligator(鳄鱼) under my bed.
- (3) I had to do something about that alligator. So I went to the kitchen to get some food.
- (4) I put some cookies(曲奇饼) down the hall. I put some fruit and sandwiches in the garage.
- (5) I left vegetables on the stairs and I put some candy next to my bed. After that I watched and waited.
- (6) The alligator came out to eat. I followed him downstairs.

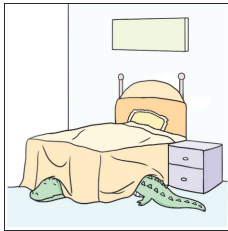
- (7) I followed him down the hall and he walked into the garage.
- (8) When he was in the garage, I closed the door and locked it. I was happy.



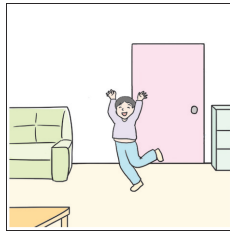
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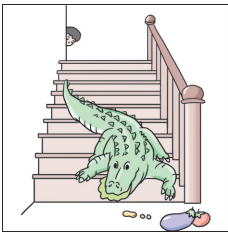
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5. 书面表达。

请根据表格信息，以“A happy family”为题写一篇短文。


要求：语句通顺，书写认真，不少于 5 句话。

Time	Place	People	Activities	Feelings
long long ago	on the mountain	a man	work hard on the farm	busy, happy
		a woman	wash clothes, cook, look after the child	

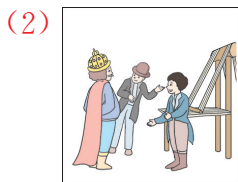


提升语感与抓要点的能力

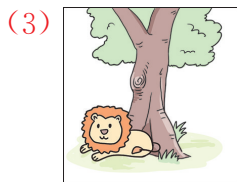
(1)

A cartoon illustration of a man with dark hair and a light blue shirt, shouting with his mouth wide open and hands near his face. Three yellow lightning-bolt-like sound waves emanate from his mouth. The illustration is enclosed in a black rectangular frame.

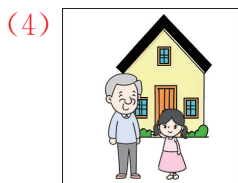
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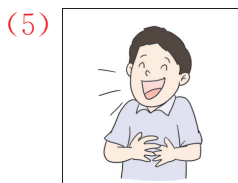
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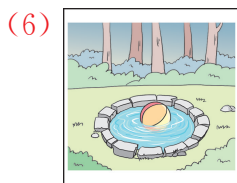
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4. 听录音, 补全表格, 每空一词。(听两遍)

Characters Mr & Mrs White	Setting the (1) _____ park of a shopping centre
Problem wanted to (2) _____ a lot of things into the (3) _____ (4) _____ to (5) _____ the (6) _____ of the car	Solution (7) _____ the policeman for help a man (8) _____ up and shouted Mr White (9) _____ a mistake and opened the (10) _____ car







单元提优 | 课外阅读专项训练

提升综合语言与思维能力

1. 根据图片提示,选择正确的内容将故事补充完整并回答问题。(建议完成时间:5分钟)

A. asked B. met C. princess D. kind E. because

	Long long ago, there was a (1) _____. She was Snow White. Her mother died when she was a baby. The king got married again.
	But the new queen didn't like Snow White, (2) _____. Snow White was very beautiful. One day, the queen (3) _____ a hunter(猎人) to kill Snow White.
	The hunter was kind and he didn't kill her. Snow White escaped(逃跑) and she (4) _____ seven little dwarfs(矮人).
	The dwarfs were (5) _____ to her. They lived in the house happily.

(6) What do you think of the seven little dwarfs?

2. 阅读故事,完成下列题目。(建议完成时间:5分钟)

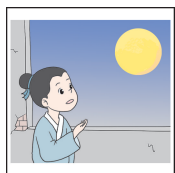
Kuang Heng was born in a poor(贫穷的) family. He liked reading books very much. He needed to work at daytime, so he had to read books during night. But he was too poor to buy a candle. One day, he found his neighbour(邻居) had candles, but the light couldn't go through his room. So he dug(挖) a small hole in the wall so that he could use the light to read books. From that day, he read books every night until the light went out.

However, he finished reading all his books and there were no books for him to read. Then he went to a rich(富裕的) man's house and worked for him without payment(报酬). The rich man asked, "Why don't you want the money?" Kuang Heng said, "Because I only want to borrow your books." The rich man agreed. Kuang Heng read the books one by one. Finally, he became a great scholar(学者).

(A) 根据故事发展顺序,给下列图片排序。



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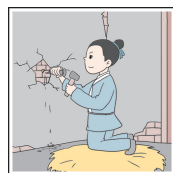
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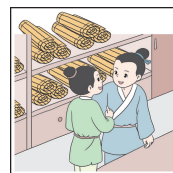
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(B) 根据故事内容,选择正确的答案。

() (1) Why couldn't Kuang Heng buy a candle?

A. Because he didn't like candles. B. Because his family was poor.

C. Because he thought reading in the dark was good.

() (2) How did Kuang Heng get the light to read books?

A. He bought a small lamp. B. His neighbour gave him a candle.

C. He chiseled a hole in the wall to get the neighbour's light.

() (3) What can we learn from the story of Kuang Heng?

A. We should be eager to learn and never give up learning although in difficult situations.

B. We should always ask for help when in trouble.

C. We should work hard to make money.

3. 阅读故事,完成下列题目。(建议完成时间:6分钟)

It was Sunny. Bronny and Nick played in the park. They felt hungry. They wanted to buy some *tanghulu* in Chinatown. But they didn't know the way. They asked a boy for help.

Bronny: Excuse me, how can we go to Chinatown?

Boy: You can take the No. 8 bus over there. It is in front of a bookshop.

Nick & Bronny: Thank you.

(After fifteen minutes, Bronny and Nick were in front of Chinatown.)

Nick: I want three skewers of *tanghulu*.

Bronny: No, no. One is enough.

(After eating the *tanghulu*, Nick found it was very sour and he felt bad.)

Bronny: I always tell you, "Look before you leap."

(A) 根据故事内容判断正(T)误(F)。

() (1) Bronny and Nick played on the farm.

() (2) They wanted to buy some *tanghulu* but didn't know where to buy.

() (3) They could take a metro to Chinatown to buy *tanghulu*.

() (4) Each of them ate one *tanghulu*.

(B) 根据故事内容完成布朗尼的日记。

Nick and I played in the _____ today. We were hungry, so we planned to buy some *tanghulu* in _____. We didn't know the way. A boy _____ us. He told us we _____ get there _____ bus. There was a bookshop _____ Chinatown. Fifteen minutes later, we were in front of Chinatown. Nick bought _____ skewers of *tanghulu* and ate them all. But they were too _____. After _____ them, he felt _____. Next time, I think he will think it over before doing anything.

4. 阅读短文,选择正确的答案并回答问题。(建议完成时间:7分钟)

One day, a little cat went fishing. He saw an egg near the river. It was round, like a ping-pong. "Whose egg is it?" he shouted and shouted.

A bird heard it. She looked at the egg and said, "My egg is not round. So it's not my egg."

A turtle and a goose heard it. They came and had a look. But the turtle's egg is smaller than the egg and the goose's egg is much bigger than it.

A duck was at home. She heard it too. "I have had thirty eggs this month. That is going to be my thirty-first egg." So she came.

"Where did you lose your egg?" asked the little cat. The duck was very clever. She asked, "Where did you see it, then?" "Near the river," the cat answered. "That's right! I lost my egg there," said the duck. Then the cat gave the egg to her.

The duck was very happy. She put all the thirty-one eggs in the sun. Suddenly, the thirty-first egg was broken and a small snake came out.

() (1) Where did the cat go fishing?

- A. Near the lake. B. Near the sea. C. Near the river.

() (2) What did the cat see?

- A. A ping-pong. B. An egg. C. A bird.

() (3) Which sentence is RIGHT?

- A. The goose's egg is bigger than the turtle's egg.
B. The duck laid(下蛋) 31 eggs this month.
C. The bird said she lost an egg near the river.

(4) Who got the egg at last?

(5) Whose egg was it?

单元提优 | 易混重难点突破

易混重难点梳理与训练

01 一般过去时的用法 **重难点**

(1) 一般过去时的概念:

一般过去时表示在过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态,常和表示过去的时间状语连用。

(2) 常见的表示过去的时间状语:

yesterday 昨天	... year(s) ago年之前	a moment ago 刚才
just now 刚才	last year 去年	last night 昨晚
in 1996 在 1996 年	one day 一天	that day 那天
then 后来	before 在.....之前	this morning 今天早上

(3) 在肯定句中,一般过去时的 be 动词和谓语动词必须用过去式。be 动词和规则动词的变化形式如下:

① be 动词: am 和 is 的过去式为 was; are 的过去式为 were。

② 规则动词:

- 一般情况下,在动词词尾直接加-ed,如: watch→watched、look→looked、show→showed。
- 以不发音的字母 e 结尾的动词,加-d,如: like→liked、live→lived。
- 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词,变 y 为 i,再加-ed,如: study→studied、cry→cried。
- 以重读闭音节结尾且末尾只有一个辅音字母的动词,先双写这个辅音字母,再加-ed,如: stop→stopped、chat→chatted。

专项训练

1. 按要求完成句子。

(1) Tom does his homework every day. (用 just now 替换 every day)

(2) Helen is making the bed now. (用 yesterday 替换 now)

2. 单项选择。

() (1) There _____ a lot of people in the street yesterday.

A. is B. was C. were

() (2) —Where _____ Tom and his sister just now?

—They _____ in the park.

A. were; were B. was; were C. are; are

02 动词 show 的用法 **重难点**

show 后通常接双宾语结构,即“show sb. sth.”,意为“给某人看某物”。也可将表示物

的宾语放在表示人的宾语的前面,但此时要在表示人的宾语前加上介词 to,即“show sth. to sb.”。例如:

I showed my toy cars to him. 我给他看我的玩具小汽车。

He showed us his new bike. 他给我们看他的新自行车。

专项训练

1. 按要求完成句子。

The girl showed me her new dress. (改为同义句)

_____.

2. 单项选择。

() The old man showed _____ photos _____ me.

A. his; /

B. his; to

C. him; to

03 感叹句的用法 易混点

(1) 由 what 引导的感叹句:

如果 what 后面接的名词是可数名词复数或不可数名词,其结构为“**What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数/不可数名词(+其他)!**”。例如:

What beautiful clothes! 多么漂亮的衣服啊!

如果 what 后面接的是可数名词单数,其结构为“**What + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数(+其他)!**”。例如:

What a nice girl she is! 她真是个好女孩啊!

(2) 由 how 引导的感叹句:

结构为“**How + 形容词/副词(+其他)!**”。例如:

How big it is! 它好大啊!

(3) 由 what 引导的感叹句和由 how 引导的感叹句可以互相转换。例如:

What a big apple! = How big the apple is! 多么大的一个苹果啊!

专项训练

1. 按要求完成句子。

(1) What beautiful clothes they are! (改为同义句)

(2) What a beautiful house it is! (改为同义句)

2. 单项选择。

() (1) —Listen! _____ beautiful music he is playing!

—He is such a wonderful pianist!

A. What

B. What a

C. How

() (2) _____ lovely doll!

A. What

B. What a

C. What an

04 “It is one's turn...”句型的用法 拓展点

“It is one's turn...”是表示轮到某人做某事的常用句型。句中的 one's 可用形容词性物主代词或名词所有格来替换,其完整的句型结构为“It is one's turn to do sth.”。

专项训练

1. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

(1) It's _____ (Mike) turn to play a game.

(2) It's _____ (I) turn to read the story.

2. 单项选择。

() (1) It is _____ turn to sweep the floor.

A. me

B. mine

C. my

() (2) It is _____ turn _____ answer the question.

A. his; /

B. his; to

C. his; of

05 wear、put on 和 in 的区别 易混点

wear、put on 和 in 都有“穿;戴”的意思,但是它们的用法不同,具体如下:

(1) wear 是动词,强调“穿着”的状态。例如:

My sister often wears a red dress in summer. 我的妹妹在夏天经常穿红色的连衣裙。

(2) put on 是动词短语,强调“穿上”的动作。例如:

It's cold. Please put on your coat. 天气冷,请穿上你的外套。

(3) in 是介词,后接颜色表示穿着某种颜色的衣服,接衣服类名词表示穿戴着某种服饰。

例如:

The boy in blue is Mike. 穿蓝色衣服的男孩是迈克。

Who is the man in a black coat? 穿黑色外套的男人是谁?

专项训练

1. 从方框中选择合适的单词或词组,并用其正确形式填空。

wear put on in

(1) Lily often _____ a red coat.

(2) The woman _____ red is my aunt.

(3) The girl _____ her new dress and went to the party.

2. 单项选择。

() (1) I _____ a tie to work every day.

A. wear

B. put on

C. in

() (2) _____ your sweater. It's cold outside.

A. Put on

B. Putting on

C. Wear