

JJ 六年级上册



Lesson 20 Christmas Tree





# 话题导入



### 1. let's put up a Christmas tree!

Jenny: Yesterday my dad bought a Christmas tree! Let's put it up. It's fun.

Li Ming: First, I'm going to put the lights on the tree.

**Jenny:** Then I'm going to put Christmas things on the tree.

**Danny:** The star always goes on top!

Jenny: Now, we put our gifts under the tree.

Danny: There! It's done!

Li Ming: It's beautiful.



讲解



知识点 1

Yesterday my dad bought a Christmas tree!

昨天我的爸爸买了一棵圣诞树!

此句时态为一般过去时, bought是buy的过去式。一般过去时的意义及用法如下:

意义:一般过去时表示过去某个时间里发生的动作或存在的状态,常与表示过去的时间状语连用,如:yesterday, last week, in 1993等。

用法: (1) 含有be 动词的一般过去时:

①肯定句:主语+was (were) + 其他. 例句: I was late yesterday. 昨天我迟到了。

②否定句:主语+was (were) + not + 其他. 例句: We were not busy yesterday. 我们昨天不忙。

③ 一般疑问句: Was (Were) + 主语+ 其他? 例句: Were you ill yesterday? 你昨天生病了吗?

肯定回答: Yes, I was. 是的, 我生病了。

否定回答: No, I wasn't. 不, 我没生病。



#### 讲解

# 知识讲解

- (2) 含有实义动词的一般过去时:
- ①肯定句:主语+动词过去式+其他.

例句: I went home at nine o'clock yesterday.

我昨天九点钟回家的。

②否定句: 主语+ didn't + 动词原形+ 其他.

例句: I didn't go home yesterday. 我昨天没回家。

③ 一般疑问句: Did+主语+动词原形+其他?

例句: Did you go home yesterday? 你昨天回家了吗?

肯定回答: Yes, I did. 是的, 我回家了。

否定回答: No, I didn't. 不, 我没回家。

### (3) 动词变过去式的规则变化:

讲解

变化规则	例词
一般动词词尾加-ed	look — looked
	wash — washed
以不发音的字母-e结尾的动词词尾	live — lived
加-d	dance — danced
以重读闭音节结尾,且末尾只有一	stop — stopped
个辅音字母的动词要双写辅音字母	shop — shopped
再加-ed	put —putted
以"辅音字母 +y"结尾的动词要变 y	study — studied
为 i 再加-ed	carry — carried

蕢魔法记忆:

过去式构成有规律,一般词尾加-ed。 词尾若有哑音-e,只要直接加上-d。 词尾若是"辅音+y",变 y为 i加-ed。 "一辅重闭"作结尾,双写之后加-ed。 特殊变化特殊记,争分夺秒乐哈哈。



### (4) 动词变过去式的不规则变化:

原形→过去式	原形→过去式	原形→过去式
have/has→had	do/does → did	come → came
am/is → was	go→ went	are → were
put → put	see→ saw	run → ran

#### 讲解





知识点 2

put up 装饰; 张贴

例句: Let's put up the Christmas tree.

让我们装饰圣诞树吧。

易错点 提示

put up 是动词put和副词up构成的"动副型"短语,如果要接名词,名词可以放在 put 和 up 的中间,也可以放在up的后面;如果要接代词,代词必须放在put和 up的中间。

例句: This is a Christmas tree. Let's put it up.

这是一棵圣诞树。让我们装饰它吧。

▽拓展 put up 还有"举起"的意思。

讲解



知识点 3

then /ðen/ adv. 然后:接着

例句: First we make a big snowball. Then we make a small snowball. 首先我们制作一个大的雪球。然后我们制作一个小的雪球。

加法记忆法: t + hen (母鸡) = then

形近词: than (prep.) 比 they (pron.) 他 /她/它们

### 2. Let's do it!

#### Draw and write.



Yesterday I bought a Christmas tree.

Tomorrow I'm going to put it up.





Yesterday I bought a Christmas lights.

Tomorrow my father and I are going to put them on our Christmas tree.



讲解



知识点 4 ) tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/ n. & adv. 明天;

明日;在明天,在明日

例句: Tomorrow I'm going to buy a dress.

明天我打算买一件连衣裙。

短语: tomorrow night 明天晚上

tomorrow morning 明天早上

用法: tomorrow常与一般将来时连用。

讲解

### 黉魔法记忆:

today, today 是今天, tomorrow, tomorrow 是明天。 yesterday, yesterday 是昨天, 我们 happy 每一天。

### 3. Walk, walked and be going to walk

Let's find the differences!

Yesterday

Danny walked to school.

Mrs. Smith bought a scarf.

I brought a Christmas tree to my family.

Often

Danny walks to the bus stop.

Mrs. Smith buys some gifts.

I bring some lights for the Christmas tree.

**Tomorrow** 

Danny is going to walk to the park.

Mrs. Smith is going to buy some food.

I am going to bring a star for the tree.



讲解



知识点 5

一般现在时、一般将来时的用法

### 一般现在时

一般现在时表示经常发生的动作或存在的状态,通常与表示频率的副词(如: often, sometimes, usually, always等)连用。如果句子中的动词是be动词,可以用am, is, are。如果句子中的动词是行为动词,主语是非第三人称单数,那么行为动词要用原形。



如果句子中的动词是行为动词,且主语是第三人称单数时,那么句子中的行为动词也要用第三人称单数形式。Jenny likes to sing songs.詹妮喜欢唱歌。

讲解

**黃典例** Mr. Li <u>likes</u> (like) to go for a walk with his family.

点拨:这句话的主语Mr. Li是第三人称单数,句中的谓语动词like也要用第三人称单数形式,即likes。句意为:李先生喜欢和他的家人一起去散步。

讲解

### 一般将来时

一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或将来存在的状态,通常与表示将来的时间状语(如:tomorrow)连用,其结构是"主语+am/is/are going to+动词原形+其他."。其中begoing to是现在进行时表将来,表示"将要……"。

例句: I'm going to make breakfast tomorrow. 明天我将要做早饭。



<b>—</b> ,	用所给单词的适当形式填空。
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- (1) Were (are) they at school yesterday?
  —Yes, they were (are) ./
  No, they weren't (are) .
  (2) Did (do) you go (go) to work last weekend?
  (3) Did (do) he buy (buy) a gift for hi
  - (3) <u>Did</u> (do) he <u>buy</u> (buy) a gift for his mother?
    - -Yes, he did. / No, he didn't (do).



二、按要求完成下列句子。

(1) She ate good food last Sunday.(变为一般疑问句)

**Did** she **eat** good food last Sunday?

(2) did, do, yesterday, you, what (?) (连词成句)

What did you do yesterday?

# 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: tomorrow, then

重点短语: put up

重点句式: Yesterday my dad bought a Christmas tree!

# THANK YOU!

