

# 译林版六年级英语下册知识梳理

## 6B Unit 1 The lion and the mouse 知识点梳理

### 一、词组

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. in the forest 在森林里                       | 2. walk by 走过；路过            |
| 3. wake up 醒，醒来                             | 4. wake sb up 把某人叫醒         |
| 5. be angry with sb 对某人生气                   | 6. the next day 第二天         |
| 7. be angry at sth 对某事生气                    | 8. want to do sth 想要做某事     |
| 9. want sb to do sth 要某人做某事                 | 10. some day 某一天            |
| 11. say quietly 小声地说                        | 12. sit quietly 静静地坐着       |
| 13. laugh loudly 大声地笑                       | 14. let sb do sth 让某人做某事    |
| 15. catch the lion with large net 用一口大网捉住狮子 |                             |
| 16. bite the net with sharp teeth 用锋利的牙齿咬网  |                             |
| 17. ask sadly 难过地问，伤心地问                     | 18. just then 就在那时          |
| 19. say happily 开心地说，                       | 20. from then on 从那时起       |
| 21. become friends 成为朋友                     | 22. say excitedly 兴奋地说，激动地说 |
| 23. make a study plan 制定学习计划                | 24. It doesn't matter. 没关系。 |
| 25. the boy over there 那边的那个男孩              |                             |
| 26. play table tennis happily 开心地打乒乓球       |                             |
| 27. cheer for sb loudly 大声地为某人欢呼            |                             |
| 28. be excited at / about... 对.....很兴奋// 激动 |                             |
| 29. in the ground 在地下                       | 30. reach the apple 够得着那个苹果 |
| 31. reach the park 到达公园                     | 32. have an idea 有一个主意      |
| 33. bring some water quickly 很快拿来水          |                             |
| 34. pour...into.... 把.....倒入.....           |                             |
| 35. Well done. 干得很好。做的不错                    |                             |
| 36. so many balls 如此多的球                     |                             |
| 37. so much bread 如此多的面包                    |                             |
| 38. take ... to... 把.....带到.....            |                             |
| 39. become happy 变得很开心                      |                             |
| 40. get out 出来，出去                           |                             |

### 二、难点句子

1. The lion was angry and wanted to eat the mouse. 这只狮子很生气想要吃那只老鼠。
2. The lion bit the net with his sharp teeth. 那只狮子用它的厉牙咬那个网。
3. From then on, the lion and the mouse become friends. 从那以后，这只狮子和那只老鼠成了朋友。
4. The next day, two men caught the lion with a large net. 第二天，两个男人用一张大网抓住了那只狮子。
5. The lion bit the net with his sharp teeth, but that did not help. 那只狮子用他的厉牙咬网，但是那无济于事。
6. Here comes the lion. 狮子来了。
5. One day, a mouse walked by and woke the lion up.  
一天，一只老鼠从狮子身边经过，弄醒了狮子。
6. The mouse said quietly. 老鼠小声地说。
7. "How can I get out ? " asked the lion sadly. " 我怎么能出去呢？"狮子难过地问。
8. Soon, the mouse made a big hole in the net with his teeth. 很快，老鼠用他的牙齿把网咬了一个大洞。

### 三、语法知识点

#### 修饰动词的必须用副词

1. The lion asked sadly. 狮子伤心地问。
2. The mouse said quietly. 老鼠平静地说。

3. He laughs happily.他开心地大笑。

4. 词性转换

excited---- excitedly

quiet---- quietly

loud ---- loudly

happy----happily

sad ---- sadly

quick ---- quickly

careful----carefully

slow ---- slowly

6B Unit 2 Good habits

单词辨析运用: hobby 爱好; 业余爱好; 喜欢      habit 习惯—指某人规律地经常做某事

①Telling the truth is a very good \_\_\_\_\_and telling lies is a bad\_\_\_\_\_.

②Reading is a good\_\_\_\_\_ as well as a nice \_\_\_\_\_to keep.

③My cousin has a \_\_\_\_\_ of\_\_\_\_\_stamps.

④—What's another girl's hobby?   —She is interested in r\_\_\_\_\_ books.

⑤吃太多的糖果对人们的牙齿没有好处。

Eating too much \_\_\_\_\_(糖果) is not good for people's teeth. It's a bad\_\_\_\_\_.

⑥This is not a match. We're playing chess just for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. habit      B. hobby      C.fun      D. Game

⑦---Don't have so much junk food, Andy.

---Sorry, I won't. I'll have more fruits and form a good eating \_\_\_\_\_.

A. hobby      B. habit      C. list      D. menu

一、词组、短语或句子

1. ★try to form good learning habits 试着形成好的学习习惯
2. have many good habits 有许多好的习惯
3. ★get up early in the morning 早上早早地起床
4. ★never go to bed late 从不晚睡觉
5. brush his teeth 刷牙
6. ★before bedtime 睡觉前
7. ★at home 在家
8. ★put his things in order 把他的东西放得井井有条
9. finish his homework before dinner 在晚饭前完他的作业
10. listen to his teachers at school 在学校听他老师的话
11. ★do well at home 在家做得好
12. ★keep his room clean and tidy 保持他的房间又干净又整洁
13. help his parents 帮助他的父母
14. have some bad habits 有一些坏习惯
15. do his homework late at night 晚上很晚做他的作业
16. go to bed early 早睡觉
17. ★feel sleepy in the morning 早上觉得困
18. ★know Liu Tao well 很了解刘涛
19. went to bed late last night 昨晚睡觉很晚
20. ★I'm not sleepy. 我不困。
21. walk fast 走得快
22. You shouldn't go to bed late. 你不应该晚睡觉。
23. ★What habits do Wang Bing and Liu Tao have? 王兵和刘涛有什么习惯?
24. walk fast in the street 在街上走得快
25. ★have breakfast on time 准时吃早饭
26. do their homework in the evening 晚上做他们的作业
27. ★pick one 选一个
28. four short horses 四匹矮马
29. run through the grass 跑过草地
30. run very fast 跑得很快
31. ★This is the way we wash our face. 这是我们洗脸的方式。
32. come to see her 来看她
33. ★show you around our house 带你参观我们的房子

34. Let me show you around our house. 让我带你参观我们的房子。
35. go into the living room 进入客厅
36. go into Tina's bedroom 进入蒂娜的卧室
37. They are in Bobby's bedroom. 他们在波比的卧室。
38. see a lot of books and toys on the floor 看见很多书和玩具在地板上
39. ★Whose bedroom is this? 这是谁的卧室?
40. ★my brother's 我哥哥的
41. put your books and toys in order 把你的书和玩具放的井井有条
42. under the bed 在床下
43. look at the pictures 看着图片
44. run slowly 跑得慢
45. walk slowly 走得慢
46. sing badly / well 唱得不好/ 好
47. do badly at school 在学校做得不好
48. get up at six o'clock in the morning 早上 6 点起床

### 6B Unit 3 A healthy diet 重点词汇、句型、语法知识

#### Story time

1. a healthy diet 健康的饮食
2. like eating sweets, cakes and ice cream 喜欢吃糖、蛋糕和冰淇淋  
an ice cream (单数) ice creams (复数)
3. He does not like drinking water. 他不喜欢喝水
4. He only drinks a little water every day. 他每天只喝一点点水  
drink a little water every day 每天喝一点儿水
5. Mike has some bread and milk for breakfast. 迈克早饭吃些面包和牛奶。  
have some bread and milk for breakfast 早餐吃面包喝牛奶
6. for lunch and dinner 对于午餐和晚餐
7. have a lot of rice 吃许多米饭 some fish and some meat 一些鱼和一些肉
8. He has a few eggs every week. 他每周吃几个鸡蛋 a few eggs 几个鸡蛋
9. Does Mike have a healthy diet? 迈克有一个健康的饮食吗? have a healthy diet 有一个健康的饮食
10. Yang Ling often has a lot of noodles for breakfast. 杨玲早饭经常吃许多面条。  
have a lot of noodles for breakfast 早餐吃许多面条
11. She sometimes eats an egg too. 她有时也吃一个鸡蛋。 eat an egg 吃一个鸡蛋
12. For lunch and dinner, she eats some meat and some vegetables. 中饭和晚饭, 她吃一些肉和一些蔬菜。  
eat some meat and some vegetables 吃一些肉和一些蔬菜
13. She only eats a little rice. 她只吃一点米饭。 only eat a little rice 只吃一点米饭
14. Yang Ling likes sweet food too. 杨玲也喜欢甜食。 like sweet food 喜欢甜食
15. She eats a little at a time. 她一次吃一点点。 at a time 一次 = once
16. She eats some fruit every day. 她每天吃一些水果。  
eat some fruit 吃一些水果 every day 每天 every week 每周
17. Does Yang Ling have a healthy diet? 杨玲有一个健康的饮食吗?
18. Do you have a healthy diet? 你有一个健康的饮食吗?
19. Mike doesn't eat any cakes. 迈克不吃一些蛋糕。

#### Grammar time (语法)

1. a few, a little 的区别。  
a few 几个 + (可数名词复数) 如: a few eggs  
a little 一些 + (不可数名词) 如: a little rice, a little water  
如果后面加了可数名词单数的话, 则翻译为: 一个(只)小的.....  
a little dog: 一只小狗
2. 不可数名词

六液体: water, milk, juice, coffee, tea, cola

六食物: bread, rice, food, meat 肉, fruit, fish 鱼肉

五资源: coal, oil, energy, plastic, wood,

3. a lot of 许多+ (可数名词、不可数名词)

4. some 一些+ (可数名词、不可数名词)

5. Some 和 any 的区别: some 用于肯定句, any 用于否定和疑问句中。但是在表示委婉语气的问句中, 要用 some 委婉句有: What about 、How about、Would you like..

6. many 许多+ (可数名词复数)

much 许多+ (不可数名词)

7. 名词变复数:

(1) 词尾直接加 s, 如: books

(2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的加 es, 如: classes, boxes, peaches, fishes

(3) 元音字母+y 结尾直接加 s, 如: days。辅音字母+y 结尾, y 变 i 加 es, 如: factories

(4) 以 f, fe 结尾, 把 f, fe 变为 v, 再加 es 如: knife--knives

(5) 以 o 结尾, 可以吃的加 es, 如: potatoes。不可以吃的加 s, 如: photos (照片) mangoes 芒果 potatoes 马铃薯 tomatoes 番茄, 西红柿

(6) 单复数一致, sheep, chinese, people

(7) 不规则: child--children, woman-- women, man--men, foot--feet, tooth--teeth mouse--mice

#### Fun time /Sound time /song time

1. What do you have for breakfast? 你早饭吃什么?

2. I have some noodles. 我吃些面条。

3. What about lunch and dinner? 午饭和晚饭呢?

4. For lunch and dinner, I have a lot of rice, some meat and some vegetables.

中饭和晚饭, 我吃许多的米饭, 一些肉和一些蔬菜。

5. What does Mary have for breakfast? 玛丽早饭吃什么?

6. Mary has some noodles for breakfast. 玛丽早饭吃些面条。

7. She has a lot of rice, some meat and some vegetables for lunch and dinner.

中饭和晚饭, 她吃许多的米饭, 一些肉和一些蔬菜。

8. get out 出去

9. There's a little mouse in her house. 有只小老鼠在她房子里。

10. a little mouse 一只小老鼠

11. Chinese people 中国人

12. have some porridge and steamed buns for breakfast 早饭吃些粥和馒头

have some porridge 吃一些粥 steamed buns 馒头

13. western people 西方人

14. have cereal, bread, eggs and sausages for breakfast

早饭吃谷物, 面包, 鸡蛋和香肠

15. much cereal 许多麦片 many sausages 许多香肠

16. the following words 下面的单词

#### Cartoon time

1. There is not much food in the fridge. 冰箱里没有许多食物。

in the fridge 在冰箱里

2. I have to go to the supermarket. 我不得不去超市。

have to+动词原形 不得不(必须)做某事

have to go to school 不得不(必须)去上学

3. Do you want to come with me? 你想要和我一起来吗?

want to come with me 想要和我一起来



4. see some drinks 看见一些饮料
5. Can I have some cola? 我可以喝一些可乐吗?
6. take a small bottle 拿一小瓶
7. You shouldn't drink too much cola. 你不应该喝太多的可乐。  
drink too much cola 喝太多的可乐
8. want some fish = would like some fish 想要一些鱼
9. want this big fish 想要这条大鱼
10. Do we need rice? 我们需要大米吗?
11. We need a lot of rice. 我们需要很多大米。
12. take the big bag 拿这个大包的
13. too heavy 太重
14. have a rest 休息一下

#### Checkout time

1. Are there a lot of vegetables? 有很多蔬菜吗? Yes, there are. 是的,有
2. Is there any water? 有一些水吗? No, there isn't. 不, 没有。
3. in a healthy diet 在一个健康的饮食中
4. a lot of fruit and vegetables 许多水果和蔬菜
5. There is also a lot of rice and bread. 也有许多米饭和面包。
6. have some meat and fish in your meals 在吃饭时吃些肉和鱼
7. Milk is good for your body. 牛奶对你的身体有好处。  
be good for your body 对你的身体有好处  
be good for..... 对...有好处  
be bad for..... 对...有坏处
8. You can have some milk every day. 你可以每天喝一些牛奶
9. Sweet food is nice, but it is not good for your teeth. 甜食虽好, 但对你的牙齿没有好处。  
Sweet food is nice. 甜食很美味。  
It is not good for your teeth. 它对你的牙齿不好。
10. Eat only a little sweet food every day. 每天只吃一点甜食。

### 6B Unit 4 Road safety 重点词汇、句型、语法知识

#### Story time

1. Road safety 道路安全, 马路安全
2. There are many busy roads in the city. 在城市里有许多繁忙的马路。  
many busy roads 许多繁忙的马路 in the city 在城市里
3. How can you cross the road safely? 你怎样安全过马路?  
cross the road safely 安全地过马路
4. You must look for a zebra crossing. 你必须找一条斑马线。  
look for a zebra crossing 寻找一条斑马线
5. You must look at the traffic lights and wait for the green man. 你必须看交通灯, 并且等待绿灯。  
look at the traffic lights 看交通灯 wait for the green man 等待绿灯 wait for the bus 等待公交车  
wait for me 等我
6. Can you see the red man? 你看见红灯了吗? see the red man 看见红灯
7. You mustn't cross the road now. 现在你禁止过马路。cross the road 过马路
8. You can cross the road now. 你现在可以过马路了。
9. find a zebra crossing near you 在你附近找到斑马线
10. To keep safe, you can wait on the pavement and look out for cars and bikes.  
为保证安全, 你可以在人行道上等, 并且当心小汽车和自行车。  
句首用 to 表目的, 意为“为了.....”  
keep safe = stay safe 保持安全 wait on the pavement 在人行道上等待

look out for cars and bikes 当心小汽车和自行车

look out for 当心, 当心

11. You must first look left, then right and then left again.

你必须先看左边, 然后看右边, 再看左边。

look left 向左看 look right 向右看 look left and right 左右看看

12. You can also cross the road with other people. 你也可以和其他人一起过马路。

cross the road with other people 和其他人一起过马路

13. see you easily 很容易看见你

14. some children 一些孩子们 a child 一个孩子

15. run or play football on the road 在马路上奔跑或踢足球

16. You must not play on the road because there are many cars and bikes.

你禁止在马路上玩耍, 因为有很多小汽车和自行车。

play on the road 在路上玩 many cars and bikes 许多小汽车和自行车

17. follow the rules 遵守规则

18. stay safe on the road 在路上保持安全 on the road 在马路

19. What must you do to cross the road safely? 你必须做什么来安全过马路?

20. What must you not do? 你禁止做什么?

### Grammar time (语法部分)

#### 情态动词

1、情态动词没有人称和数的变化, 后面跟动词原形, 它们的否定式后面同样跟动词原形。本单元重点学习情态动词 **can** 和 **must** 以及 **can't** 和 **mustn't**。

例如:

**You can wait on the pavement.**

**You mustn't run on the road.**

在一般疑问句中, 情态动词放句首。例如: **Can you wait for me?**

在特殊疑问句中, 情态动词放在疑问词之后, 例如: **What must you do on the road?**

注意:

**Must I go to see the doctor?**

肯定回答: **Yes, you must.**

否定回答: **No, you needn't.**

2、**must**、**can**、**should** 都是情态动词, 后跟动词原形。这三个词中 **must** 语气最强, 表示命令或权威; **can** 表示允许, 能力或可能; **should** 语气最弱, 表示建议。

#### 句型回归

1. A: How can you cross the road safely? 你如何安全地过马路?

B: I must look for a zebra crossing. 我必须寻找一条斑马线。

2. A: What must you do to cross the road safely? 为了安全地过马路, 你必须做什么?

B: I must look at the traffic lights. 我必须看交通灯。

3. A: What must you not do on the road? 在马路上你们绝不能做什么?

B: We mustn't play on the road. 我们绝不能在路上玩耍。

4. You can't cross the road here. 你不能在这儿过马路。

### Fun time /Sound time /song time

1. Red man , stop! 红灯停! Green man ,go! 绿灯行!

2. What must you do on the road? 在马路上你必须做什么?

I must look out for cars. 我必须当心小汽车。

3. run quickly on the road 在路上快速地跑

4. You mustn't run quickly on the road! 你禁止在路上快速地跑。

5. We mustn't walk now. 我们现在绝不能行走。

6. We must wait for the green man. 我们必须等待绿灯。
7. There he is. 他在那儿。
8. In the UK, people drive on the left side of the road. 在英国。人们驾车靠左行驶。  
drive on the left side of the road 驾车靠左行驶  
on the left side of the road 在马路的左边
9. In China, except Hong Kong and Macau , people drive on the right side of the road.  
在中国，除了香港和澳门，人们驾车靠右行驶。  
drive on the right side of the road 驾车靠右行驶  
on the right side of the road 在马路的右边  
except Hong Kong and Macau 除了香港和澳门

#### Cartoon time

1. go to see their aunt 去看望他们的阿姨
2. How do we get to your house? 我们怎样才能到达你家?  
get to your house 到达你家  
get to... 到达..... get her 到这儿  
get there 到那儿 get home 到家

**注意：副词“here, there, home”前不加“to”。**

3. take a/the bus 乘公交车
4. get on the bus 上车(公交车) get off the bus 下车(公交车)
5. There are so many cars on the road. 马路上有如此多的汽车。  
so many cars 如此多的小汽车 so much water 如此多的水
6. go fast 走得快(开得快)
7. a red light 一个红灯
8. Why does the bus stop here? 公交车为什么停在这儿?
9. Look at the red light . 看红灯  
It means we must stop. 它的意思是我们必须停下来。
10. go on 继续，继续前进 stop again 再次停下来
11. There aren't any traffic lights here. 这儿没有交通灯。
12. Why is the bus stopping again? 公交车为什么又停下来?
13. Some elephants are crossing the road. 一些大象正在穿马路。
14. We must stop and wait. 我们必须停下来等待。

#### Checkout time

1. A: Can I watch TV? 我能看电视吗?  
B: No, you can't. It's late. 不，你不能。 现在晚了。  
You must go to bed. 你必须去睡觉。
2. A: What can you do ? 你能做什么?  
B: I can run fast . 我能跑得快。  
A: You mustn't run fast on the road. 你禁止在路上快速地跑。
3. A: Must I go to see the doctor? 我必须去看医生吗?  
B: Yes, you must. 是的，你一定要去。  
You can't go to school because you are sick. 你不能去上学因为你生病了。  
be sick 生病了
4. 我能看电视吗？不，你不能。  
Can I watch TV? No, you can't.
5. 我必须去看医生吗？是的。 Must I go to see the doctor? Yes, you must.  
go to see the doctor 去看医生
6. Classroom rules 班级公约
7. run in the classroom 在教室里跑
8. keep your desk clean and tidy 保持你的课桌干净和整齐

9. play ball games 玩球类游戏
10. talk loudly 大声地谈论
11. keep the classroom clean 保持教室干净
12. listen to your teachers in class 在课堂上听你们老师讲课

### 6B Unit 5 A party 重点词汇、句型、语法知识

#### Story time

1. Children's Day 儿童节 on Children's Day 在儿童节
2. this Sunday 本周日, 这个星期日
3. The children are going to have a party at Mike's house. 孩子们将要在迈克的家里举办一个聚会  
have a party 举行一次聚会 at Mike's house 在迈克的家里
4. Su Hai is going to buy some snacks and drinks. 苏海准备买一些零食和饮料。  
buy some snacks and drinks 买一些零食和饮料
5. Wang Bing is going to bring some fruit from home. 王兵准备从家里带来些水果。  
bring some fruit from home 从家里带一些水果来
6. Yang Ling is going to bring some toys and play with her friends at the party.  
杨玲准备带来些玩具, 并在聚会上和她的朋友们玩。  
bring some toys 带一些玩具来 play with her friends 和她的朋友们玩 at the party 在聚会上
7. What is he going to do for the party? 他准备为聚会做什么?
8. Sunday morning 周日上午 on Sunday morning 在周日上午  
on Tuesday afternoon 在周二下午 on Thursday evening 在周四晚上
9. bring their things to Mike's house 带他们的东西到迈克的家  
bring...to.... 把.....带到.....  
bring some snacks to the party 把一些零食带到聚会
10. Just then, a clown appears. 就在那时, 一个小丑出现了。 just then 就在那时
11. Here are some balloons for you. 这儿有一些气球送给你。
12. Now the party begins. 现在聚会开始了。
13. Are we going to eat or play with the toys first? 我们打算先吃东西呢, 还是先玩玩具?  
play with the toys 玩玩具
14. Let's have some fun first. 让我们先娱乐一下。
15. have fun 玩的开心, 玩得愉快  
have some fun 玩的开心, 玩得愉快  
have great fun 玩的开心, 玩得愉快  
have a lot of fun 玩的开心, 玩得愉快  
have a good time 玩的开心, 玩得愉快

#### Grammar time (语法部分)

1. What are you going to bring to the party? 你/ 你们打算带什么来参加聚会?
2. I'm /we're going to bring some snacks to the party. 我/ 我们打算带一些零食来参加聚会。
3. What is he /she going to do at the party? 他/ 她打算在聚会上做什么?
4. He /She is going to play with some toys at the party. 他/ 她打算在聚会上玩一些玩具
5. Are you going to bring some drinks to the party? 你们将要带一些饮料到聚会上吗?  
Yes, we are. 是的, 我们是。

#### 语法

1. 一般将来时的定义: 表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态。
2. 一般将来时的结构: "be going to +动词原形", 这个结构主要表示计划、打算做某事。
3. 一般将来时的时间: 如: tomorrow, next day(Sunday, week, month, year...), soon, the day after tomorrow(后天), in+一段时间(in a few days) 等。



4. 一般将来时的句型: (1) 肯定句结构: 主语+ be going to +其他。

如: I am going to go swimming tomorrow afternoon.

(2) 否定句结构: 主语+be + not + going to +其他。如: I am not going to go swimming tomorrow afternoon.

(3) 一般疑问句结构: Be 动词+ 主语+ going to +其他。如: Are you going to go swimming tomorrow afternoon?

(4) 特殊疑问句结构: 特殊疑问词+一般疑问句。如: What are you going to do tomorrow afternoon? (对所做事物的提问)When are going to go swimming? (对时间的提问)

(5) 特殊疑问词: what 问“什么”, where 问“地点”, who 问“谁”, whose 问“谁的”,when 问“时间”等等。

### Fun time /Sound time /Culture time

1. When are we going to have the party? 我们打算什么时候举行聚会?

We're going to have the party on the first of April. 我们打算在 4 月 1 号举办聚会。

2. Where are we going to have the party? 我们打算在哪里举行聚会?

3. What are you going to bring to the party? 你打算带什么来参加聚会?

4. welcome to the party 欢迎来到聚会 welcome back to school 欢迎回到学校

5. invitation 邀请函 date 日期 time 时间 place 地点

6. Room622,Building3,No.900Happy Street 幸福街 900 号, 3 号楼, 622 室

7. come and have fun 来娱乐

8. Look out of the window at the lovely snow! 向窗外看可爱的雪!

look out of the window 看着窗外 lovely snow 可爱的雪花

9. Does anybody know why we have snow? 有人知道我们为什么有雪吗?

10. When you go to a Western party, you should take a gift. 当你去参加西方聚会时,你应该带一份礼物。

a Western party 一个西方的聚会 take a gift 带一份礼物

11. Do not arrive too early. 不要太早到达。 arrive too early 到得太早

12. You can be a few minutes late.你可以迟到几分钟。 a few minutes late 晚几分钟

### Cartoon time

1. Bobby's class is going to have a party soon. 最近鲍比的班级准备举行一个聚会。

2.What are you going to do at the party? 你将在聚会上干什么?

3. I'm going to play the piano.我准备弹钢琴。play the piano 弹钢琴 play the violin 拉小提琴 play the guitar 弹吉他

4. I'm gong to tell a story.我将要讲一个故事。 tell a story 讲个故事

5. put on a play 上演(表演)一个戏剧

6. 他打算为聚会做些什么? What is he going to do for the party?

他将要表演一场戏剧。He is going to put on a play.

7. The King's new clothes 皇帝的新装

8. I'm going to be the king. 我将成为国王。 be the king 成为国王

9. He is wearing his "new clothes". 他正穿着他的新衣服。

wear his new clothes 穿他的新衣服

### Checkout time

1. Class Party 班级聚会

2. answer Mike's question 回答迈克的问题

3. Where are you going to have the party? 你准备在哪儿举办聚会?

I'm going to have the party at my house.我将在我的家里举办聚会。

4. When's the party going to begin? 聚会什么时候开始? At three. 在三点。

5. When's it going to end? 它什么时候结束? At five in the afternoon. 在下午的五点。

6. What's Lily going to do for the party? 丽丽准备为聚会做什么?

7. What's Andy going to bring to the party? 安迪准备带什么去聚会?

8. Who's going to buy snacks and drinks for the party?谁打算为聚会买零食和饮料?

## 6B Unit 6 An interesting country

### 一、语音

air[eə] air hair fair chair where there wear appear pear bear their

### 二、词汇

1. country 国家 2. learn 学习 3. will 将要 4. welcome 欢迎 5. visitor 游客 6. like 如 7. month 月

### 三、词组

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. learn about 学习有关.....                  | 2. wait and see 等等看              |
| 3. find out 找出, 发现, 查明                    | 4. before the lessons 在这些课前      |
| 5. ask my e-friend 询问我的网友                 | 6. in Australia 在澳大利亚            |
| 7. come from 来自                           | 8. look for 寻找                   |
| 9. on the Internet 在网上                    | 10. at home 在家                   |
| 11. many interesting things 许多有趣的事        | 12. like animals 喜欢动物            |
| 13. sport lovers 体育运动爱好者                  | 14. Australian Football 澳式橄榄球    |
| 15. very exciting 非常令人激动                  | 16. a beautiful city 一个美丽城市      |
| 17. many people 许多人                       | 18. every year 每年                |
| 19. welcome visitors 欢迎参观者                | 20. read books about 读有关.....的书  |
| 21. plants and animals 植物和动物              | 22. interesting places 有趣的地方     |
| 23. sometimes rainy 有时下雨                  | 24. interesting cities 有趣的城市     |
| 25. in the country 在这个国家                  | 26. for example 例如               |
| 27. Big Ben 大本钟                           | 28. London Eye 伦敦眼               |
| 29. Tower Bridge (伦敦) 塔桥                  | 30. fresh air 新鲜空气               |
| 31. Yellowstone National Park (美国) 黄石国家公园 | 32. fair view 美丽的风景              |
| 33. Great Barrier Reef (澳大利亚) 大堡礁         | 34. Stonehenge (英国) 巨石阵          |
| 35. make a potato salad 做份土豆色拉            | 36. What do you think? 你怎么想?     |
| 37. a good cook 一名出色的厨师                   | 38. some fruit 一些水果              |
| 39. make some sandwiches 做一些三明治           | 40. wait to have the picnic 等着野餐 |

### 四、句型

1. The children will learn about Australia next week. 孩子们下周要学习有关澳大利亚的情况。
2. I'll ask my e-friend in Australia. 我要询问在澳大利亚的网友。
3. I'll ask Mr Green. He comes from Australia. 我要询问格林先生。他来自澳大利亚。
4. I'll read about Australia on the Internet. 我要在网上阅读有关澳大利亚的知识。
5. I'll go to the library and look for books and magazines about Australia. 我要去图书馆查阅有关澳大利亚的书籍杂志。
6. You will find many interesting things in Australia. 在澳大利亚, 你会找到许多有趣的事情。
7. You will love our kangaroos and koalas. 你会喜欢我们的袋鼠和考拉。
8. Sport lovers will like Australian Football games because they are very exciting. 体育爱好者会喜欢澳式橄榄球赛因为它们实在是令人兴奋的比赛。
9. You will also like Sydney. 你也会喜欢悉尼。
10. I'll do many things tomorrow. 我明天会做许多事情。
11. You'll find interesting places like Big Ben, London Eye and Tower Bridge. 你会找到有趣的地方如大本钟, 伦敦眼和塔桥。
12. Billy likes eating nice food. 比利喜欢吃美味的食物。
13. Billy wants to find out about cooking. 比利想要查阅如何烹饪。
14. I'll read newspapers too. 我也要读报纸。
15. Billy will cook dinner for Sam and Bobby. 比利要为萨姆和鲍比做晚饭。
16. What will you cook? 你要烹饪什么?

17. Will you cook fish for me?你会为我做鱼吗?

## 五、语法

1. 一般将来时第二种结构:

“will+动词原形”, 这个结构主要表示将来发生的动作或存在的状态。

如: I'll send an email to my friend.

2. 其否定形式: will+ not+ 动词原形 (will not 可以缩写为 won't)

如: I'll not send an email to my friend.

3. 其一般疑问句形式: Will+主语+谓语动词原形+其他?

如: Will you cook fish for me?

4. 其特殊疑问句形式: 特殊疑问词+will 的一般疑问句?

如: What will you cook?

## 6B Unit 7 Summer holiday plans

### 一、词组

1. talk about their plans for the summer holiday 谈论他们的暑假计划
- talk about his travel plans 谈论他的旅行计划      talk to sb. about sth. 与某人谈论某事
2. go back to London 回伦敦
3. how long 多久
4. stay there for a month 呆在那儿一个月
5. What about you? 你怎么样?
6. visit my aunt and uncle 拜访我的叔叔阿姨
7. Sounds great! 听起来很棒!
8. go to Beijing by plane 乘飞机去北京
9. go by train 乘火车去
10. visit Ocean Park 参观海洋公园
11. show you some photos = show some photos to you 把一些照片展示给你看
12. after the holiday 假期后
13. Well done! 做得好!
14. read a travel book 读一本游记
15. travel around the world 环游世界
16. travel plans 旅游计划
17. visit many places 参观很多地方
18. get to the UK 到达英国
19. take a taxi 乘出租车
20. want to be a traveller 想成为旅游者
21. different plans 不同的计划
22. a wonderful summer holiday 一个精彩的暑假
23. be excited about 对.....感到兴奋
24. find Uluru 找到乌鲁鲁巨石
25. the Grand Canyon 科罗拉多大峡谷
26. Buckingham Palace 白金汉宫
27. Niagara Falls 尼亚加拉大瀑布
28. be busy in the summer holiday 在暑假忙碌
29. play with his toys 玩玩具
30. be full of joy 充满乐趣
31. exciting plans 令人兴奋的计划
32. know about some great cities 知道一些很棒的城市
33. go for the summer holiday 去度暑假

34. go to Hong Kong with my family 和我的家人去香港
35. go to Disneyland 去迪士尼
36. get home/there 到家/那儿

## 二、重要句型

- 1、The children are talking about their plans for summer holiday. 孩子们正在谈论他们的暑假计划。(注意句中“for”)
- 2、Where will you go for the holiday? 你假期将去哪里?  
How long will you stay there? 你将在那儿待多久?  
What will she do there? 她将在那儿干什么?  
这些句子都是一般将来时的特殊疑问句。
- 3、Will you go to Disneyland? 你将去迪斯尼乐园吗?  
这是一般将来时的一般疑问句，助动词 will 提到句首。肯定回答是：Yes, I will.或 Yes, we will. 否定回答是：No, I won't.或 No, we won't. (注意 will not 的缩写形式为 won't)。
- 4、I'll show you some photos after the holiday. 我将在假期后把照片给你看。  
Show sb. sth. =show sth. to sb.把某物展示给某人看
- 5、Sam is excited about Bobby's plans. Sam 因 Bobby 的计划而激动。  
be excited about ...因.....而激动，主语是人用 excited，介词 about 后跟事情。

## 三、语法

- 1、一般将来时的一般疑问句形式：Will + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他 ?  
答句：Yes, ... will./ No, ... won't. (此处专指用助动词 will 的句子)  
如：A: Will he stay in London for a month?  
B: Yes, he will./ No, he won't.
- 2、一般将来时的特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词 + will + 主语 + 其他?  
如：A: Where will you go for the summer holiday?  
B: I will go to Disneyland.  
A: How long will you stay there?  
B: I will stay there for a month.

## 6B Unit 8 Our dreams

### 一、四会单词

- 1.dream 梦想
2. future 未来
3. take care of 爱护；照顾
4. scientist 科学家
5. artist 艺术家

### 二、词组

1. our dreams 我们的梦想
2. get on the bus 上公交车
- 3.get on well with 和...相处得好
- 4.want to be an artist/astronaut 想成为艺术家/宇航员
- 5.ask the children about their dreams 询问孩子他们的梦想
- 6.want to walk on Mars 想走在火星上
- 7.look at all the stars 看所有的星星
8. in the future 在未来
9. want to be...想要成为
- 10.want to do sth.想要做...事
- 11.want to be a dancer/writer/pianist 想要成为舞蹈家、作家、钢琴家
- 12.want to be a scientist/policeman/cook/football player 想要成为科学家、警察、厨师、足球运动员
13. in the future 在未来
14. want to help people 想要帮助人们
15. write stories for children 为孩子们写故事
16. play in the World Cup 在世界杯比赛上踢足球
- 17.fly a spaceship to the moon 驾驶宇宙飞船去月球
18. make people healthy and beautiful/happy 使人们健康美丽、开心
- 19.paint pictures in the park 在公园里画画
- 20.have painting lessons 上绘画课
- 21.like painting 喜欢画画
- 22.make the bed 铺床



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 23.go to cooking school 去烹饪学校学习               | 24.make clothes for sb. 为某人做衣服            |
| 25.all have a dream 都有一个梦想                    | 26.care about their teeth 关心他们的牙齿         |
| 27.talk about my dream 谈论我的梦想                 | 28.be careful 小心                          |
| 29.talk to /with sb. about my dream 和某人谈论我的梦想 |   |
| 30.look after= take care of 关心 照顾             |   |
| take care of sb. 关心/某人照顾                      | take care of children's teeth 照顾、爱护孩子们的牙齿 |
| 31. see your dreams come true 看你们的梦想成真        | 32.have their dreams 有他们的梦想               |
| 33.study hard/well 努力学习、学习好                   | 34.read many books 读很多书                   |
| 35.be brave and strong 勇敢和强壮                  | 36. do more sport 做更多的运动                  |

### 三、句型

- Miss Li is asking the children about their dreams.  
李老师正在问孩子们有关他们梦想的问题。
- What do you want to be in the future? 你将来想做什么?  
I want to be a dentist. 我想成为一名牙医。  
What do you want to do in the future?  
I want to take care of children's teeth.
- Many children don't care about their teeth. 许多孩子们不爱护他们的牙齿。
- I want to help them. 我想帮助他们。
- I want to fly a spaceship to the Moon. 我想驾驶宇宙飞船去月球。
- I want to play in the World Cup some day. 我想将来的某一天去踢世界杯。
- Your dreams are great! 你们的梦想都好极了!
- Dancing makes people healthy and beautiful. 跳舞可以使人们健康而美丽。
- I want to write stories for children. 我想给孩子们写故事。
- Music makes people happy. 音乐使人们快乐。
- What's your dream? 你的梦想是什么?
- I want to see your dreams come true. 我想看你们的梦想成真。
- Who wants to be a writer? 谁想成为一名作家?
- He wants to grow vegetables on the farm. 他想要在农场种蔬菜。

### 四、语法

- want to be...(职业) 想成为...  
如: I want to be a pianist. 我想成为一位钢琴家。  
He wants to be an artist. 他想成为一位艺术家。
- want to do sth 想要做某事  
=would like to do sth  
如: I want to fly to the Moon. 我想飞去月球。  
She wants to see your dreams come true. 她想看你们的梦想成真。

例题:

- ( ) 1.I want to \_\_\_\_\_ a scientist.  
A. do B. be C./

解析:“我想成为一名科学家。”want to be...固定搭配,选 B。

- ( ) 2. He wants \_\_\_\_\_ stories for the children.  
A. write B. writing C.to write

解析:“他想给孩子们写故事。”want to do sth 固定搭配选 C。

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